10–1114 states, "it shall be unlawful after May 1, 1933, for any member of any governing body of any municipality to knowingly vote for or in any manner aid or promote the passage or adoption of any order, motion, ordinance, resolution, legislation or other act of said governing body, creating an indebtedness in excess of the amount of funds actually on hand in the treasury of such municipality at the time for such purpose, or to knowingly vote for the drawing of any order, warrant or check, or other evidence of such indebtedness on the treasury of said municipality, in payment of such indebtedness, in excess of the amount of funds actually on hand in the treasury at the time for such purpose."

2. The 177 Kansas public schools, which last year filed applications for financial assistance for current expenditures for public schools in areas affected by Federal activities under Public Law 874 (81st Cong.), as amended, are under the Kansas cash basis law and many of these school districts have estimated the Federal funds as a portion of their budget. Unless this law is extended in the near future, a number of school districts such as Leavenworth, Junction City, Salina, Wichita, Derby, Washburn Rural High School, and Pauline Common School District will be facing financial shortages in the operational funds.

3. It has been estimated in Kansas, based on the application, filed by the federally affected schools, that their entitlements for the school year 1962–63 will be $6,173,421.43.

Unless Public Law 874 is extended in the near future and money appropriated to provide financial assistance for those local educational agencies upon which the United States has placed financial burdens, some of these schools will of necessity need to change their program and thus shortchange the students attending those schools.

Sincerely yours,

ADEL F. THROCKMORTON,
State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

SALINA, KANS.,
November 23, 1963.

Senator JAMES PEARSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

The Salina Board of Education strongly endorses Senate bill 2304 which we understand provides for an extension of House bill 874 for 3 years. As you well know Kansas operates under the cash basis law. In the budget for the present school year 1963–64 the Salina School District anticipated receiving $450,000 for operating expenses under the provisions of Public Law 874. Unless these funds are forthcoming as anticipated the Salina School District will face a critical financial situation. We are certain that many other federally impacted school districts will face similar critical financial positions unless this important legislation is enacted before many more days. We appreciate very much the assistance of you and Senator CARLSON in this tremendously important legislation.

KENNETH RYAN,
President, Board of Education.
W. M. OSTENBERG,
Superintendent of Schools.

JUNCTION CITY SCHOOLS,
Junction City, Kans., November 27, 1963.

Senator JAMES PEARSON,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR PEARSON: The copy of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, November 14, 1963, showing your remarks concerning S. 2304 has reached my office.

You have stated expertly the budget and cash problems which our school and Kansas Federal impact schools face because of the delay in extension of Public Law 874 and delay in appropriations thereto.

We do so appreciate your taking this step. We trust that enactment of this bill can come quickly.

Sincerely yours,

HAROLD DEEVER,
Superintendent of Schools.

JUNCTION CITY, KANS.,
November 23, 1963.

Senator JAMES PEARSON,
Washington, D.C.:

We appreciate your support of S. 2302. Our budget is crippled due the uncertainty of the Federal impact revenue. We will soon be at the desperation point for cash on hand. Although we have survived the low cash plight to this date we are in a severe condition budgetwise until passage of the extension of Public Law 874.

HAROLD DEEVERS,
Superintendent of Schools.

Mr. PEARSON. Mr. President, I would urge that the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare proceed with consideration of the impacted aid legislation in order that the Senate might act on it immediately. Last week, a number of Members of the Senate joined in the sponsoring of S. 2304, which would serve this purpose. While I joined in cosponsoring this bill, I am not wedded to it specifically if the committee desires to use some other vehicle. I would simply urge that some action be taken as quickly as possible.

CUBA

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I wish to join in the plea made yesterday to the emergency meeting of the Organization of American States in the name of President Romulo Betancourt of Venezuela calling for more drastic action on Cuba than has heretofore been taken in the Western Hemisphere. This is the act which people who have my point of view have been waiting for—in short, collective action by the nations of the Western Hemisphere with respect to Cuba in essential self-defense, which the events in Venezuela have shown are completely justified against Premier Castro and the Communist regime in Cuba.

I hope that Brazil, Chile, Uruguay, and Mexico—the countries which continue to maintain diplomatic relations with Cuba—may now see clearly that they are out of step with the demands of security and with the position of the overwhelming majority of the nations in the Organization of American States.

Let us remember that the Organization of American States may act, under the respective treaties to which the United States is a party and to which all the Latin American countries are parties, by authority of 75 percent of its membership; and may take any action, including a military and naval blockade, in terms of securing the peace of the Western Hemisphere.

I have urged before, and I urge again, that President Johnson give consideration to throwing the United States behind this policy. Though we like to see the other countries in the Americas carry the ball, I believe this is a case in which we know quite well that if any action such as President Betancourt recommends is to be taken it will depend heavily on us.

I believe that the Soviet Union, which has heretofore made threats with respect to similar action on Cuba, will understand the meaning of self-defense and security, if the facts prove it necessary—and they are clearly indicated, for Castro has been engaged in actually seeking to subvert by force the nations of the Americas.

So for the first time, the door is open for collective American action, which is the way it can and should be done, fully in the tradition of the Americas and of the American system.

My colleague [Mr. KEATING] spoke on this subject today. It is a subject in which he has taken an outstanding and distinguished leadership. What has ensued in this situation now bears out a great deal of what has been debated, discussed, and proposed to our Nation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from New York has expired.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may proceed for 1 additional minute.

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

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, for people of a liberal point of view in international affairs, like myself, the door is now open to collective American action with respect to the threat of Cuba to the security of Americans. I hope our President and our Nation will keep the door open, will go through it, and fully support what President Betancourt has asked; and that the other nations of the Americas will finally rally in terms of their own security and interest to the need for this type of action. I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD with my remarks the report by Henry Raymont entitled "OAS To Examine Caracas Charges Against Havana," which appeared in the New York Times, December 4.

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

[From the New York (N.Y.) Times, Dec. 4, 1963]

OAS TO EXAMINE CARACAS CHARGES AGAINST HAVANA—INQUIRY ON ACCUSATION THAT CUBA FOMENTS TERRORISM IS VOTED BY 16 TO 0—BETANCOURT ASKS CURB—HEMISPHERE ACTION AGAINST SUBVERSION FAVORED AT EMERGENCY MEETING

(By Henry Raymont)

WASHINGTON, December 3.—The Organization of American States voted today to investigate charges that Cuba had smuggled arms into Venezuela to foster terrorism as part of a campaign to subvert democracy in Latin America.

The Organization's council, at an emergency session, decided by a 16-to-0 vote, with one abstention, to set in motion the machinery of the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance to deal with the Venezuelan accusation.

Under the pact, known as the Rio Treaty, a country guilty of aggressive intervention in the affairs of a member state can be subjected to far-ranging collective sanctions, including the use of armed force.

FEAR OF EAST-WEST CONFLICT

Although the immediate issue was alleged Cuban arms shipments to Venezuelan terrorists, several delegates served notice during the 2-hour meeting that they wanted firm action against the broader threat of sub-

similarly equipped individual anywhere on this or other planets.

Ultrahigh and microwave radio frequencies, and the laser beams I mentioned earlier, can provide the billions of channels necessary for such personal communications. Private frequencies will then be assigned in much the same manner that an individual today receives his personal telephone number.

The developments I have mentioned—and others sure to emerge in the years ahead—are not merely further technological advances. They are so fundamental that they will alter the very structure of society and compel each of us to readjust some of our traditional concepts.

For example: We can expect that in time, science and technology will make it possible for our people to produce in 2 to 4 hours a day, what is necessary to supply our own needs.

However, beyond these, there will be other growing needs: to expand world trade; to adjust to the inevitable growth of automation, at home and abroad; to occupy the additional leisure hours usefully. These are problems that will challenge our imagination and command our best efforts.

But, these problems need not dismay us. On the contrary, they should be regarded as God-given opportunities for further progress that can add meaning, grace, and dignity to life for all mankind.

Since man's earliest groupings by family and clan, a basic cause of conflict has been lack of knowledge—an ignorance of strange people and strange things and the fears that it breeds. In primitive tongues, the word "stranger" was synonymous with "enemy." Other causes were disparity of resources and greed for their possession—haves against have-nots; neighbor coveting neighbor's goods. Today, the gifts of abundance inherent in science and technology, if used wisely, can bring relief and new hope to the have-not countries which have known only hunger, poverty, disease, and despair. It can thus remove one of the major causes of human friction and war.

I do not suggest that scientific maturity will suddenly transform mankind. Technological progress will inevitably create new problems, and the scientist alone cannot be expected to provide all the solutions. To adapt the words of Clemenceau that "war is much too serious a matter to be left to the generals," science is much too serious a matter to be left to the scientists. It involves the critical questions of disarmament and controls, peace or war; the size and purpose of the national budget; the sources of our livelihood and our manner of living; indeed the destiny of our civilization.

Not to recognize the basic forces of science and their titanic impact upon society, is to invite comparison with Aristotle's response when he was asked how much educated men were superior to the uneducated. "As much," he said, "as the living are to the dead."

At the meeting of the board of governors of Hebrew University in Jerusalem last year, Abba Eban, now Israel's distinguished Deputy Prime Minister, pleaded for "inventiveness and innovation in the search for the complete man, who is not humanistically illiterate, and a humanist for whom scientific truth is not a closed world." I join my plea to Minister Eban's.

Modern man—especially the would-be leader in society—has to be a culturally integrated individual, familiar with the sciences as well as the humanities. There cannot be two isolated cultures for the simple reason that there is only one society in which to live.

The statesman should have a better understanding of the sciences in order better to comprehend the problems that confront him across the conference table—problems that will become increasingly technological in nature.

The lawyer has need of education in the sciences because they have become a force in the lives of both government and citizen, forging new relationships between them. Lawmakers and the courts that interpret and apply the laws, likewise have need for an understanding of the scientific forces shaping our world.

Artists and musicians will find in science new dimensions of space, sound, and theme.

Science is also a proper study for the theologian, for religious revelation must be interpreted in the light of enormously broadened perspectives.

The ordinary citizen must know at least something of science if he is to serve himself and his country effectively, and not find himself an alien in a changed world.

I would propose that scientific and cultural education begin with the earliest school years and extend without interruption through college and into the professional schools. Specifically, courses in the social sciences and humanities should be related to the physical sciences. It seems to me highly desirable that science itself should be studied as a social phenomenon because of the great impact it has upon society.

In some areas, the process of scientific integration already is well underway. We see it at various levels of government, where the scientist has become as familiar a figure as the economist and the military specialist.

It would have been highly improbable 45 years ago to find a scientist by the side of Woodrow Wilson or Lloyd George. Yet in World War II, Prime Minister Churchill turned constantly to Lord Cherwell for scientific advice, and only a few weeks ago, Lord Hailsham, Minister of Science, was a prominent candidate for Prime Minister of Great Britain.

President Franklin Roosevelt had such distinguished scientific consultants as James B. Conant, Vannevar Bush, and Karl Compton. President Eisenhower created a post of Special Presidential Assistant for Science and Technology, and our late and distinguished President Kennedy wisely continued to man that post.

I have no more than suggested the possible shape of some of the things to come. Of this we can be certain: scientific realities of tomorrow will surpass our vision of today. The great challenge before all of us, is to make sure that the new knowledge and new instrumentalities shall be used constructively and not destructively. The powers of science and technology are neither good nor evil in themselves. Their capacity for good or evil lies in the use we make of them.

The crux of man's dilemma as he faces the future of change is this: While rapidly learning how to master nature, he is not making comparable progress in learning how to master himself.

Forty years ago Justice Louis Brandeis wrote: "If we would guide by the light of reason, we must let our minds be bold." Forty years from now, if our children and grandchildren are to reap the benefits of science, we of this generation must reasonably evaluate the new forces at our disposal, boldly implement them, and guide them wisely.

The Proverbs tell us: "Wisdom is the principal thing, therefore get wisdom, and with all they getting, get understanding." In the context of the multiple revolutions promised by science, these words have never seemed more valid and more pertinent.

And in the indispensable search for wisdom the great universities of the world will play a crucial role. The Hebrew University assuredly is in this select company of institutions. Whether in the humanities or in the sciences, it draws upon an ethical heritage in which virtue is the central good, and peace with justice the highest virtue. That is why I consider it a high privilege to take part in the enterprise that has brought us here tonight, heightened by the personal satisfaction of seeing my friend Milton Handler honored as he so richly deserves.

FEDERAL AID TO FEDERALLY IMPACTED SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Mr. PEARSON. Mr. President, I wish again to call to the attention of the Senate the grave problem which confronts a very substantial number of Kansas school districts as a result of the failure of the Congress to approve legislation extending Public Law 874 and Public Law 815 providing Federal aid for federally impacted school districts.

The Senate will recall that the extension of Federal impacted aid for school districts is currently included in the vocational education bill, H.R. 4955, now in conference committee. Agreement on this bill does not appear imminent. Another version of extension of this Federal program is currently tied up in the House Rules Committee with no immediate prospects for House action.

Kansas schools face a unique and difficult problem because of the delay in the extension of Public Law 874 in particular. Our local governments, including our school districts, operate under what is known as a "cash basis law." This law, which was passed in 1933, prohibits a governmental jurisdiction from spending money which has not been budgeted and from creating an indebtedness in excess of the amount of funds actually on hand in the treasury.

Some 177 Kansas school districts have budgeted over $6 million in Federal impacted aid for their 1963–64 school year. Their funds on hand from other sources are reaching a low point and in a number of cases will soon be exhausted. Their school operations are in danger of having to be severely restricted. Other State and local funds will be forthcoming next year, but this does not relieve the immediate problem which has been created by the failure to receive impacted aid on its normal schedule.

I ask unanimous consent to include in the RECORD at this point several communications from Kansas school districts and one from the Kansas State Superintendent of Public Instruction setting forth both the statewide and the local problems created by the delay in action on Public Law 874.

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

KANSAS STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Topeka, Kans., November 26, 1963.

The Honorable JAMES B. PEARSON,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR PEARSON: In behalf of the State of Kansas, I want to commend you for assisting in sponsorship of the Tower-Pearson bill S. 2304, providing for a 3-year extension of the impacted areas assistance program.

We are especially anxious in Kansas for the extension of Public Law 874, as amended, for the following reasons:

1. The Kansas Legislature in 1933 passed a cash basis law for all municipalities (G.S. 1963 supp., 10–1101—10–1122), a portion of

version instigated by the regime of Premier Fidel Castro.

[In Caracas, President Romulo Betancourt called for a partial air and naval blockade of Cuba to prevent arms exports.]

Mexico, indicating that inter-American measures against Cuba at this time might set off a new East-West confrontation and imperil world peace, cast the lone abstaining vote.

Brazil, Chile, and Uruguay, which like Mexico still have diplomatic relations with Cuba, voted in favor of considering the charges after stressing that they were not passing judgment on the merits. Bolivia and Haiti were absent.

As a first step after voting to invoke the treaty, the Council met as an organ of consultation on behalf of the Western Hemisphere's foreign ministers.

In this capacity, it designated an inter-American commission to study Venezuela's evidence. The vote on the commission again was 16 in favor, with Mexico abstaining.

Brazil voted in favor of the inquiry after demanding assurances that Cuba be given an opportunity to present her case.

The Cuban Government, although it has openly praised the Venezuelan terrorists, denied having shipped arms to them. In a communique issued last night, Cuba's Foreign Minister, Ral Roa, charged that the arms cache, discovered some weeks ago on a Venezulean beach, had been placed there by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

Ilmar Penna Marinho, of Brazil, emphasizing the gravity of the Venezuelan charges, suggesed that the factfindng commission be admitted to Cuba as well as Venezuela.

The proposal caused considerable surprise since the Castro regime has rejected every attempt at international inspection either by the United Nations or by the Organization of Amerıcan States, which excluded Cuba because of her Communist ties in January 1962.

Some diplomats here believed that an outright Cuban refusal to cooperate in the inquiry would make it easier for Brazil to justify for home consumption severing her ties with the Castro regime should such action be requested by the inter-American body.

Enrique Tejera, the Venezuelan delegate, suggested that diplomatic and economic sanctions would be the least his Government would demand if the investigation confirmed the evidence of Cuban intervention.

IMPARTIAL INQUIRY URGED

Tapping his desk with a pencil to emphasize his words and speaking in a slow, grave voice, he declared:

"We want the Commission to carry out an impartial, unhurried investigation. We agree with Brazil that the other party must be heard. But once all the evidence is in, Venezuela will demand a clear and heavy judgment, for it is no longer possible to allow a member of the system of nations to conspire against juridical institutions and to plot criminal acts of violence."

Mr. Tejera displayed 21 photographs he said were taken of the weapons. He also offered laboratory evidence of partly erased Cuban Army markings.

The envoy repeated his Government's charges that 3 tons of arms were found on an abandoned beach on Paraguana Peninsula, in northern Venezuela. Repeatedly he likened the cache to the terrorist methods used by the late Dominican dictator, Generalissimo Rafael Leonidas Trujillo Molina, that led to precedent-setting sanctions against the Dominican Republic in 1960.

Ward P. Allen, the acting U.S. representative, told the Council that his Government's technicians had verified the Cuban origin of the arms found in Venezuela.

He warned that the Castro regime could be expected to increase its subversive efforts as it faced increasing difficulties at home. But he suggested that only on the basis of the inter-American inquiry could the Council decide "whether additional steps should be taken" to increase the hemisphere's vigilance against Cuba.

USE OF FORCE DOUBTED

Other North Americans discouraged speculation about any imminent use of force against the Cuban regime. They conveyed the impression that President Johnson would hardly welcome another world crisis over Cuba at the outset of his administration.

The U.S. officials were also cool to Venezuelan suggestions that military measures should be contemplated. Their feeling, shared by most Latin American delegates, was that the factfinding committee should complete its investigation before such steps were considered.

The Mexican delegate, in a brief statement, urged the Council to be mindful that "the principal mission of every regional organism is the contribution to the maintenance of peace."

A report tonight that President Betancourt had proposed a sea and air blockade came as a surprise to OAS delegates. They believed that, despite today's show of unity, the Council would vote against the measure if it came up before the investigating Commission completed its mission.

The Commission, appointed immediately after the meeting by the new Chairman, Juan Bautista de la Valle of Peru, will be made up of Argentina, Colombia, Costa Rica, the United States, and Uruguay.

The Commission is expected to leave for Venezuela this week.

[From the New York (N.Y.) Times, Dec. 4, 1963]

BLOCKADE OF 1962 RECALLED

CARACAS, VENEZUELA, December 3.—President Betancourt said today that he would seek a partial naval and air blockade of Cuba to prevent the export of arms to Latin America.

This was the strongest of the measures the Venezuelan President said he was asking of the hemisphere meeting in Washington.

He compared his proposal, which would involve the participation of members of the Organization of American States, to the blockade laid around Cuba in October 1962, to force the dismantling of the Soviet missile bases.

Mr. Betancourt, who spoke quietly and with apparent weariness, said foreign correspondents here for the election Sunday had overemphasized terrorism.

In response to a question he denied that the government had political prisoners. There are 200 to 400 Communist activists in preventive detention, a constitutional procedure, he said.

There are also "perhaps 100 terrorists caught with bombs and self-confessed slayers of policemen and military rebels serving sentences in jail," he added.

"You cannot speak of political prisoners here," he said.

President Betancourt said he lamented the kidnaping of Col. James K. Chenault, deputy chief of the U.S. military mission. He said that the police were searching for him. Colonel Chenault was kidnaped 6 days ago by leftists terrorists.

REVISED PROCEDURES FOR CONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN LANDS TO STATE OF HAWAII

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 655, S. 2275.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 2275) to revise the procedures established by the Hawaii Statehood Act, Public Law 86–3, for the conveyance of certain lands to the State of Hawaii, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request by the Senator from Montana?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) (i) whenever after August 21, 1964, any of the public lands and other public property as defined in section 5(g) of Public Law 86–3 (73 Stat. 4, 6), or any lands acquired by the Territory of Hawaii and its subdivisions, which are the property of the United States pursuant to section 5(c) or become the property of the United States pursuant to section 5(d) of Public Law 86–3, except the lands administered pursuant to the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), as amended, and (ii) whenever any of the lands of the United States on Sand Island, including the reef lands in connection therewith, in the city and county of Honolulu, are determined to be surplus property by the Administrator of General Services (hereinafter referred to as the "Administrator") with the concurrence of the head of the department or agency exercising administration or control over such lands and property, they shall be conveyed to the State of Hawaii by the Administrator subject to the provisions of this Act.

(b) Such lands and property shall be conveyed without monetary consideration, but subject to such other terms and conditions as the Administrator may prescribe: *Provided,* That, as a condition precedent to the conveyance of such lands, the Administrator shall require payment by the State of Hawaii of the estimated fair market value, as determined by the Administrator, of any buildings, structures, and other improvements erected and made on such lands after they were set aside. In the event that the State of Hawaii does not agree to any payment prescribed by the Administrator, he may remove, relocate, and otherwise dispose of any such buildings, structures, and other improvements under other applicable laws, or if the Administrator determines that they cannot be removed without substantial damage to them or the lands containing them, he may dispose of them and the lands involved under other applicable laws, but, in such cases he shall pay to the State of Hawaii that portion of any proceeds from such disposal which he estimates to be equal to the value of the lands involved. Nothing in this section shall prevent the disposal by the Administrator under other applicable laws of the lands subject to conveyance to the State of Hawaii under this section if the State of Hawaii so chooses.

SEC. 2. Any lands, property, improvements, and proceeds conveyed or paid to the State of Hawaii under section 1 of this Act shall be considered a part of public trust established by section 5(f) of Public Law 86–3, and shall be subject to the terms and conditions of that trust.

Mr. INOUYE. Mr. President, the Senate action today augurs well for the economic future of the State of Hawaii.

The speedy action testifies to the able arguments presented by the State administration, the democratic delegation to Congress, and administration representatives from the Federal Bureau of the Budget.

I thank the Senator from Nevada [Mr. BIBLE], with whom I worked closely, and the Public Lands Subcommittee of which he is chairman, for this most expeditious handling of the bill.

I know that I speak for Governor Burns and Representatives Matsunaga and Gill when I express my deepest thanks to Dr. Harold Seidman and Mr. Howard Schnoor of the Bureau of the Budget. These two provided expert technical counsel which materially aided our cause in the Senate hearings.

All of the people of the State of Hawaii should feel extremely grateful for the timely Senate passage, which eventually will mean widened economic opportunities for all with the development of Sand Island and the continued return of surplus ceded land so crucially needed in the islands.

PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S LAST SPEECHES IN TEXAS, NOVEMBER 21 AND 22, 1963

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, on the last journey into Texas by the late President of the United States, the beloved John Fitzgerald Kennedy, a series of five major addresses were planned by President Kennedy. Two brief, unscheduled addresses were also delivered.

The first address was delivered at dedication ceremonies for the Aerospace Medical Health Center at San Antonio, Tex., on Thursday afternoon, November 21. The second address was made in Houston later Thursday, in the early evening before the League of United Latin American Citizens at the Rice Hotel. It was brief and had not been on the original schedule. The third address was also in Houston at a testimonial banquet for Representative ALBERT THOMAS at the Coliseum Thursday night, November 21. The great appreciation banquet was in honor of Representative ALBERT THOMAS for his 27 years of effective service in the U.S. Congress.

On Friday morning, November 22, the President made another short, unscheduled address to a large crowd in an open square in front of the Texas Hotel at Fort Worth, followed by his main address at a breakfast in Fort Worth sponsored by the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce. All of these five speeches were attended by thousands.

The speech that President Kennedy had prepared for delivery for Friday noon, November 22, at the vast Trade Mart in Dallas was undelivered, as the assassin's bullets snuffed out the President's life while the President's automobile in which he was traveling with Mrs. Kennedy was about 4 minutes away in time from the Trade Mart. The Dallas meeting was sponsored by three nonpartisan groups.

The only political meeting as such that President Kennedy was to address in Texas was a banquet sponsored by the Texas State Democratic Executive Committee, to have been held Friday night, November 22, in my home city of Austin, the State capital. A great welcome awaited President Kennedy in Austin, a welcome denied the people of Texas as well as President and Mrs. Kennedy, by the heartless acts of a murderous assassin.

Mr. President, it was my honor and privilege to travel to Texas with the President and Mrs. Kennedy on the Presidential jet on November 21 and 22 and to travel in all the motorcades. The Vice President—now President—and Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson traveled on another jet, but took part in all of the meetings and motorcades.

At San Antonio, President and Mrs. Kennedy went by motorcade from the International Airport to the School of Aerospace Medicine, through the heart of San Antonio, and then on to Kelly Field by motorcade, a total distance of about 22 miles.

President Kennedy was seen by more people than ever received any other parade for a person in San Antonio. At Houston, the motorcade went from the International Airport to the Rice Hotel. Thursday night, on arrival at Carswell Air Force Base, President and Mrs. Kennedy again led an open motorcade the 15 miles to downtown Fort Worth. Though this was about 11 o'clock at night, many thousands of people met the President's plane at Carswell, many thousands more lined the roads and streets the 15 miles to Fort Worth. Thousands more stood outside the Texas Hotel at Fort Worth or jammed the corridors and main lobby to see the President.

On Friday morning, the 22d, many additional thousands came out to line the streets and roads to cheer the President and Mrs. Kennedy on their 15-mile motorcade route back to Carswell Air Force Base. At Dallas at noon, hundreds of thousands of friendly people massed in dense throngs on every street to show their love and affection for the President and Mrs. Kennedy. The President had passed through all the downtown tall building area and passed the last high-rise building on the parade route, only to be cut down from behind by rifle fire by an assassin lurking in a dark corner of the fifth floor of the last high-rise building.

Mr. President, in the six motorcade rides in four Texas cities on November 21 and 22, President Kennedy had been seen by more than 10 percent of the entire population of the State. It was a warm, friendly enthusiastic greeting. I rode in each of those motorcades. I saw the people exulting, cheering, waving, calling to the beloved and esteemed President. More people in Texas had seen President Kennedy in these 2 days than had ever seen any one man on a similar visit to Texas before. President and Mrs. Kennedy had traveled more than 65 miles in open motorcade in Texas.

Mr. President, because of the governmental messages they carry, and the historic interest in these last speeches by President Kennedy, I ask unanimous consent that the series of seven speeches by President Kennedy including both Fort Worth speeches, and the speeches prepared but undelivered at Dallas and Austin be inserted at this point in the RECORD, in the following order:

First. Remarks of the President at dedication ceremonies, Aerospace Medical Center, Brooks Air Force Base, Tex., November 21, 1963—as actually delivered. Remarks of the President at same ceremony as prepared for delivery.

Second. Remarks of the President before the League of United Latin American Citizens, the Rice Hotel, Houston, Tex., November 21, 1963.

Third. Remarks of the President at testimonial dinner for Congressman ALBERT THOMAS, the Coliseum, Houston, Tex., November 21, 1963.

Fourth. Remarks of the President before a citizens rally in front of the Texas Hotel, Fort Worth, Tex., November 22, 1963.

Fifth. Remarks of the President before the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce, Texas Hotel, Fort Worth, Tex., November 22, 1963.

Sixth. Remarks by the President as prepared for delivery to the Dallas Citizens Council, the Dallas Assembly, and the Graduate Research Center of the Southwest, Trade Mart, Dallas, Tex., November 22, 1963.

Seventh. Remarks of the President as prepared for delivery to the Texas Democratic State Committee, the Municipal Auditorium, Austin, Tex., November 22, 1963.

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

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT AT DEDICATION CEREMONIES, AERO-SPACE MEDICAL HEALTH CENTER, BROOKS AIR FORCE BASE, TEX., NOVEMBER 21, 1963 (AS ACTUALLY DELIVERED)

Mr. Secretary, Governor, Mr. Vice President, Senator, Members of the Congress, members of the military, ladies and gentlemen, for more than 3 years I have spoken about the New Frontier. This is not a partisan term, and it is not the exclusive property of Republicans or Democrats. It refers, instead, to this Nation's place in history, to the fact that we do stand on the edge of a great new era, with both crisis and opportunity, an era to be characterized by achivement and by challenge. It is an era which calls for action and for the best efforts of all those who would test the unknown, and the uncertain in phases of human endeavor. It is the time for pathfinders and pioneers.

I have come to Texas today to salute an outstanding group of pioneers, the men who man the Brooks Air Force Base School of Aerospace Medicine and the Aerospace Medical Center. It is fitting that San Antonio should be the site of this center and this school as we gather to dedicate this complex of buildings. For this city has long been the home of the pioneers in the air. It was here that Sidney Brooks, whose memory we honor today, was born and raised. It was here that Charles Lindbergh and Claire Chennault, and a host of others, who, in World War I and World War II and Korea, and even today, have helped demonstrate American mastery of the skies, trained at Kelly Field and Randolph Field, which form a major part of aviation history. And in the New Frontier of outer space, while headlines may be made by others in other places, history is being made every day by the men and women of the Aerospace Medical Center, without whom there could be no history.

Many Americans make the mistake of assuming that space research has no values here on earth. Nothing could be further from the truth. Just as the wartime devel-

13 and bear on the average of 6 to 8 children. Married people must contribute to the continuation of the human race, but they are entitled to some freedom of choice in the matter."

"At this moment," she states, "one-third of the world's people have a freedom of choice, but over 2 billion do not, simply because they don't know that it's possible to limit births. We've got to get the message through to these people, or in a hundred years humanity will drown in the ocean of overpopulation."

"I think that here in this country," she avers, "an ideal age for a girl to marry is 21."

Margaret Sanger, still irrepressibly pedagogic at 85, has spent most of her life battling segments of the state, the church, the schools, the press, and society. She has fearlessly faced imprisonment, condemnation, and ostracism. To many persons, both her name and her views are still objectionable. But in the eyes of many she has lived to become a respected prophet in her own time.

DAVID LAWRENCE EDITORIAL ON PRAYER

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. President, Americans continuing to ponder the legality of public prayer, in the light of recent Supreme Court decisions, were heartened somewhat by official statements uttered in observance of Thanksgiving.

The distinguished writer and philosopher, David Lawrence, has commented on this confusion regarding public prayer in an editorial published in the December 2d issue of the Washington Star:

> The American people have been puzzled as to whether anyone in the Government of the United States may * * * ask people to pray to God—

Said Mr. Lawrence.

> It was therefore, rather significant to note the frequent references to prayers to God which have been made in public speeches these last few days.

In his column, the writer quoted extensively from a Thanksgiving Proclamation prepared by President Kennedy, as well as from President Johnson's November 27 address delivered before the joint session of Congress. Both statements were replete with reference to God and deity and our obeisance to the omnipotent power which controls the destiny of all of us.

Even the Supreme Court's Chief Justice implored God to "protect our Nation in this hour of crisis," in commenting on the assassination of President Kennedy.

Writer Lawrence concluded, and I certainly concur in his observance, "that these numerous references to prayer and to the deity are bound to be regarded by many people as proof that to mention God or to refer in public speeches to prayer is not to be construed as 'an establishment of religion' in a sense in which the Constitution uses the phrase."

Let us pray to God that such is the case.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have this most heartwarming and scholarly article printed in the RECORD at this point, with my remarks. I recommend it to the attention of my colleagues and to the broad cross section of the American public which daily receives the RECORD.

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

TRAGEDY AND PUBLIC PRAYERS—NEED SEEN TO IMBUE SCHOOLCHILDREN MORE DEEPLY WITH THE GOLDEN RULE

(By David Lawrence)

For several months now, the American people have been puzzled as to whether anyone in the Government of the United States may, on a formal or official occasion, ask people to pray to God. In fact, ever since the Supreme Court's decision which ruled that public school teachers could not be directed by State or local governmental authorities to use a particular prayer in the classroom, there has been a question as to what mention of the Supreme Being would be permissible in official functions.

It is known, of course, that atheists have been insisting that there should be no semblance of religious worship in the public schools, but many citizens who do believe in God have assumed that the Supreme Court sooner or later would clarify its position and permit voluntary prayers in public schools.

It was, therefore, rather significant to note the frequent references to prayers to God which have been made in public speeches these last few days.

In the address, for instance, which President Lyndon Johnson delivered before the joint session of Congress on November 27, he said:

"On this Thanksgiving eve, as we gather together to ask the Lord's blessing and give Him our thanks, let us unite in those familiar and cherished words: 'America, America, God shed His grace on thee, and crown thy good with brotherhood from sea to shining sea.'"

In the Thanksgiving proclamation which had been issued on November 4 to the American people, the late President Kennedy said:

"Over three centuries ago our forefathers in Virginia and in Massachusetts far from home in a lonely wilderness set aside a time for Thanksgiving. On the appointed day, they gave reverent thanks for their safety, for the health of their children, for the fertility of their fields, for the laws which bound them together and for the faith which united them under their God.

"So, too, when the Colonies achieved their independence, our first President in the first year of his first administration proclaimed November 26, 1789, as 'a day of public thanksgiving and prayer to be observed by acknowledging with grateful hearts the many signal favors of Almighty God' and called upon the people of the new Republic to 'beseech Him to pardon our national and other transgressions * * * to promote the knowledge and practice of true religion and virtue * * * and generally to grant unto all mankind such a degree of temporal prosperity as He alone knows to be best.'

* * * * *

"On that day (November 28) let us gather in sanctuaries dedicated to worship and in homes blessed by family affection to express our gratitude for the glorious gifts of God; and let us earnestly and humbly pray that He will continue to guide and sustain us in the great unfinished tasks of achieving peace, justice, and understanding among all men and all nations and of ending misery and suffering wherever they exist."

On Thanksgiving Day, President Johnson spoke over radio and television to the American people. He referred to Mr. Kennedy's proclamation and said:

"Tonight, on this Thanksgiving, I come before you to ask your help, to ask your strength, to ask your prayers that God may guard this Republic and guide my every labor.

* * * * *

"On this Thanksgiving Day, as we gather in the warmth of our families, in the mutual love and respect which we have for one another, and as we bow our heads in submission to divine providence, let us also thank God for the years that He gave us inspiration through His servant, John F. Kennedy.

"Let us today renew our dedication to the ideals that are American. Let us pray for His divine wisdom in banishing from our land any injustice or intolerance or oppression to any of our fellow Americans, whatever their opinions, whatever the color of their skins—for God made all of us, not some of us, in His image. All of us, not just some of us, are His children.

"And, finally, to you as your President, I ask that you remember your country and remember me each day in your prayers, and I pledge to you the best within me to work for a new American greatness, a new day when peace is more secure, when justice is more universal, when freedom is more strong in every home of all mankind."

These numerous references to prayer and to the Deity, coming as they do from the highest official in the Government of the United States, are bound to be regarded by many people as proof that to mention God or to refer in public speeches to prayer is not to be construed as "an establishment of religion" in the sense in which the Constitution uses the phrase. Indeed, there are many citizens who feel that while prayers of any kind can, of course, be said in the home or in churches or in public meetings, the recent trend which would banish any religious exercises in the public schools can only, in the long run, mean that opportunities will be missed to teach public school students the foundations of morality and good behavior.

Chief Justice Warren, in his comment on the assassination of President Kennedy, declared it was "a result of the hatred and bitterness that has been injected into the life of our Nation by bigots." And he said in conclusion, "May God protect our Nation in this hour of crisis."

But while people generally will wish to see hatred and bigotry eliminated from community life, they will also recognize that such a utopian mood will not come about unless schoolchildren, as well as grownups, are more deeply imbued with the golden rule mentioned in the Bible and the spirit of conciliation which is so necessary to solve the troublous problems of a free republic.

STATE DEPARTMENT CONFIRMS KEATING REPORT ON FRENCH AND BRITISH ACTIVITY IN CUBA

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, several months ago I asked the Department of State for a report on the activity of French firms in Cuba. Informally, my office was informed that the Department of State had "no evidence" of French activity in Cuba. In order to be of assistance to them and make the information I had available to other Government sources, I supplied the Department with the name and address of the firm and asked what confirmation the Department had of these activities. Now, over 2 months later, the Department of State confirms my original statement, first made September 10, and offers some additional information as to French and British activities in Cuba.

In the light of continued Cuban terrorist activities, particularly in Venezuela, and in the light of continuing Castroite efforts to destroy the political stability of Latin America, I believe these reports will be of interest to the American people. There seems little doubt that the people of Latin America, when presented with a free and rational choice, will not choose communism. But the

This year, on September 14, Margaret Sanger reached the age of 85. Her birthday passed relatively unnoticed, except by close friends and her two sons, Stuart and Grant. Both are physicians, one an internist in Tucson, the other a surgeon in New York.

Bedridden for the past 3 years with a heart weakened by recurring occlusions and a bloodstream that manufactures too many white blood corpuscles, this little, strong-willed woman, no larger than a minute, still retains the spirit which drove her to found a movement which many people consider one of the most important in the world.

FATHER'S OPPOSITION

"Fifty years ago," Margaret Sanger told me as her son Stuart and I sat with here recently in her sanitarium room, "I realized what was coming—the population explosion we hear so much about today, women having more and more babies until there's neither food nor room for them on earth. And I tried to do something about it. Now I have thousands of people all over the world aware of that problem and its only possible solution—family limitation and planned parenthood. But 50 years ago"—she breathed deeply and tossed her head—"what opposition I had: the law, the police, the government, even my own father. He was the most broad-minded Irishman I ever knew—Michael Higgins was his name. But he kept saying, 'Margaret. Get out of it. Get out of it. The kind of nursing you're doing, the kind of project you're involved in—that's no life for a girl.'"

In 1912, after she had been married 12 years to Architect William Sanger and had borne two sons and a daughter, Margaret Sanger from Corning, N.Y., 1 of 11 children, a feminist if ever there was one and a graduate nurse, wrote a series of articles for the New York Call entitled, "What Every Girl Should Know." In simple, understandable language she described the problems of puberty and adolescence, the cause and prevention of social disease, the parts and functions of the female anatomy.

These articles outraged a ruthless, fanatical intolerant named Anthony Comstock, who in 1873 had managed to push through Congress a censorship law bearing his name. It authorized him, as a special agent of the Post Office Department, to open any letter, package, pamphlet or book going through the mails and to rule personally on what was indecent or obscene.

According to Comstock, anything dealing with contraception or venereal disease was indecent, so that druggists, doctors, hospital administrators and scientists were afraid to use the mails to receive or dispense such information. They feared prosecution and imprisonment.

Comstock was a detestable man with a twisted mind. One time he ordered two of his female decoys to write a kindhearted midwestern doctor, begging the physician for contraceptive information on the grounds that they were married to insane husbands. When the good doctor replied to the women, telling them what they might do, Comstock had him arrested and sent to Leavenworth for 10 years.

Comstock tried to do the same to Margaret Sanger. In 1913 this wisp of a woman was indicted by the U.S. Government on nine counts with a possible prison sentence of 45 years because she had insisted over and over again: "No woman can call herself free who does not own and control her body. No woman can call herself free until she can choose consciously whether she will or will not be a mother."

What inspired Margaret Sanger to write her articles and to found the birth control movement was the misery, the poverty, the degradation which met her eyes when, in the first decades of this century, she labored as a nurse on New York City's East Side.

"I can still see them," she says, closing her eyes and recalling the past, "those poor, weak, wasted, frail women, pregnant year after year like so many automatic breeding machines. Those poor women, crying, pleading, begging, 'Please tell me, Mrs. Sanger. You know the secret of not having babies. Please tell me. If I have another baby, I'm going to die.'

"You can't imagine what it was like," she continues, "what these hopeless women would do to prevent their continued pregnancies. They were poor. Their husbands couldn't support the families they already had. They sent their children out into the labor market at 7, 8, and 9 years.

"These pitiful women went to local abortionists, to butchers in many cases, and after illegal operations they bled to death. Others turned to drinking turpentine mixed with sugar, mustard mixed with teas. They threw themselves down flights of stairs to incur miscarriages. It was horrible, horrible—and all because there was no one, no person, no agency to tell them about contraception.

"I KNEW I WAS RIGHT"

"Seeing all this misery year after year, this needless death, and realizing that there was no one, no man on the scene, no doctor, no nurse, no social worker who would help them, I resolved that women should have some knowledge of their own bodies, some knowledge of contraception, that they should be rescued from their sex servitude. You ask me how I could face all the persecution, the martyrdom, the opposition. I'll tell you how. I knew I was right. It was as simple as that. I knew I was right."

Before Margaret Sanger went on trial for violating the Comstock Law, a powerful New York corporation lawyer, Samuel Untermeyer, undertook to defend her. "Listen," he told her one day, "I've spoken to the district attorney. All he wants you to do is not to break the law. You send me a letter with such a promise, and you won't go to jail."

Margaret Sanger jumped to her feet. "I'm not worried about jail. That has nothing to do with it. The question is whether I have done something obscene. If I have not, I cannot plead guilty."

"But the law," Untermeyer insisted, "says that to desseminate information on birth control is obscene."

"Then," said Margaret Sanger, "the law is wrong, and the law will have to change, not I."

Margaret Sanger went to jail for 30 days, but her imprisonment aroused the conscience of the Nation's womenhood. Women from every station in society rallied to her side in such numbers that they made possible the founding of planned parenthood clinics throughout the Nation. In 1937 the American Medical Association voted to give birth control its recognition and support, and the Federal courts ruled that it was neither illegal nor obscene for contraceptive materials to be sent through the mails. Margaret Sanger had succeeded in changing the law.

Like that of many women who fiercely dedicate their lives to career or cause, Margaret Sanger's private life suffered in the process. While she was in England studying with Havelock Ellis and while researching birth control on the continent, her husband was imprisoned for distributing her series of articles. When she returned to New York, her only daughter, Peggy, to whom she was deeply attached, came down with pneumonia and died. Her two sons, sent off to boarding schools, saw less of their crusading mother than they might have under other circumstances. Eventually Margaret Sanger and her hubsand were divorced. In 1922 she was married again, this time to J. Noah H. Slee, president of the 3-in-1 Oil Co. He died in 1943, leaving her with many fond memories of their work together and a picturesque home in Tucson.

Constitutionally incapable of rest or retirement, Margaret Sanger organized in 1948 the Cheltenham Congress on World Population and Resources. Delegates came from 15 countries. Mrs. Sanger graphically pointed out that death rates, because of discoveries in medicine, were going down and birth rates were going up. She prophesied that unless population growth was controlled, it would neutralize any economic or social gains. Frequently, she said, it would lead to war. She emphasized that the growing population explosion was a problem the world could not shunt aside.

Invited to speak in Japan and India, she lectured so convincingly and with such incontrovertible expertise that both countries came out in favor of birth control and instituted programs for planned parenthood. Today, Margaret Sanger's prophesies have come true. The world rate of population growth has doubled since 1945 and is increasing steadily. In 35 years the population of the United States will reach 300 million, and the world population of 3 billion will double to 6 billion. In the last 3 years the population of the world has increased by 185 million—or as many people as there are in the United States today.

RATE OF GROWTH

The earth's land space is fixed and inexpandable. Population grows geometrically: 2–4–8–16–32, etc. Since World War II, the world population has been increasing at 2 percent. This means that the total population will double every 34.6 years. Birth rates are highest in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, on which continents live roughly two-thirds of the world's population. Unless the birth rate is controlled, the earth will not have enough resources—water, fuel, food, and wildlife—to support humanity.

Margaret Sanger's movement was for years a source of controversy. Many sincere people opposed the dissemination of birth control information, both in this country and abroad. But nowadays all major churches recognize that the problem of population explosion must be met. As the Reverend John A. O'Brien, research professor of Theology at Notre Dame, points out: "Catholics, Protestants, and Jews are in agreement over the objectives of family planning, but disagree over the methods to be used." One church approves the rhythm method and abstinence, another condones "the use of the gifts of science for conscientious family limitation." A third approves the use of medical contraception only by the wife, for health reasons.

His Holiness Pope Pius XII, in 1951, explicitly approved the rhythm system for Roman Catholics as a means of spacing children. He also called upon science to perfect the system so that it might be made more sure and reliable.

Fifty years ago Margaret Sanger told the world: "The greatest issue is to raise the question of birth control out of the gutter of obscenity * * * and get it into the light of intelligence and human understanding."

Today, with two-thirds of the world rapidly approaching its biological bursting point, she is happy to note the changing tide of international opinion, the respectability and importance given family limitation. It is a source of deep satisfaction to her that the administration in Washington now is willing to give birth control information to those oversea nations who request it, that currently the population explosion is recognized by statesmen everywhere as second in importance only to the problem of preventing nuclear war.

"But we still have lots to do," Mrs. Sanger warns. "I believe no girl should get married and start bearing children before she's 18. One of the big troubles in China, with 730 million people, and India, with 461 million, is that girls there are married off at 12 and

aim of Castro and those who are influenced and encouraged by his example is to deprive the people of that choice and to drive them by violence and deceit into the arms of communism, just as the Cuban people were driven. It should be a matter of serious concern—and I believe it is—to the United States when our allies contribute, in any way at all, to the economic potential of the Castro regime.

I believe it is increasingly important for the United States and also those Latin American countries directly affected to make their views known to other free world nations. It is increasingly important to tighten the boycott and isolation of Cuba and to discourage our allies, above all, from sales of activities that could strengthen Castro's position and prolong his rule in Cuba.

French willingness to sell equipment that can chemically process waste sugarcane into yeast should be a disturbing consideration, not only in the United States, but also throughout Latin America, where Castro continues, directly and indirectly, to menace economic progress and stable political development.

What is more, I am also reliably informed that another French company, in addition to those referred to earlier by me and now by the Department of State, is also active in Cuba, the Compania European Importacion & Exportacion and that French construction firms which had previously participated in tunnel-building activities are also looking for additional construction work in Cuba.

Moreover, the latest shipping reports released by the Maritime Administration show that, on an average, through 1963 more than one ship per day arrived in Cuba registered under the flag of free world nations. The number ranged from 12 in January to 45 in July. The current figure is just about one free world ship daily.

In my view, it is strongly in the interest of the United States and the whole hemisphere to have accurate and up-to-date reports on the activities of other free world nations in Cuba. The diplomatic tendency to conceal or to play down such moves only strengthens Castro's hand, as he tries, on the one hand to undermine free nations and on the other hand, to get all he can from them. What is needed is a full and forceful account of the dealings between Castro's regime and other governments and businesses and determined pressure once again from our own Government to cut down still further free world trade and shipping with Cuba and to make it even more difficult than it is today for Castro to win recruits and foment violence in the Western Hemisphere.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD following my remarks, the text of this correspondence.

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

SEPTEMBER 10, 1963.

Hon. FREDERICK G. DUTTON,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. DUTTON: Several usually reliable reports have come to my attention indicating the interest of French firms in establishing sugar-waste processing plants in Cuba, an interest which I understand has not been discouraged by the French Government.

I should appreciate a full report on this matter and any other information that may be available on the extent of current West European economic activity in Cuba.

Very sincerely yours,

KENNETH B. KEATING.

SEPTEMBER 24, 1963.

Hon. DEAN RUSK,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I understand from conversations with officials in the Department that as of now you have no evidence of any French firm that is planning to construct a sugar-waste processing plant in Cuba.

My information is that the name of the French firm is Societé Pour Equipement des Industries Chemique, 14 Rue La Boetie, Paris VIII ieme (S.P.E.I. Chim.). I am informed that this firm is planning to sell the equipment for the factory but as yet does not have plans to operate it themselves. I would appreciate your looking specifically into this report.

Very sincerely yours,

KENNETH B. KEATING.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, November 27, 1963.

Hon. KENNETH B. KEATING,
U.S. Senate.

DEAR SENATOR KEATING: Thank you for your letters of September 10 and 24 regarding the interest of French firms in establishing sugar waste processing plants in Cuba. I refer also to my letter of September 26 promising you further information on this subject. I regret the delay which this investigation has caused.

We understand that the Societé Pour l'Equipment des Industries Chimiques (Speichim) will supply a yeast plant to Cuba under a contract negotiated in early 1962. A representative of this company is now in Cuba discussing with Cuba officials financial matters relating to construction of the plant. This transaction reportedly does not need the approval of the French Government since it is of a nonstrategic nature. We understand that no credit was granted Speichim by the French Government.

In addition to equipment for the yeast plant reported above, two French firms contracted in 1961 to supply plant equipment: Carbonization Entreprise et Ceramique is reportedly supplying $228,000 worth of equipment for a gas plant at Puentes Grandes, Marianao, and the Compagnie Generale d'Entreprise Electrique has supplied a turbogenerator for a powerplant in Matanzas Province, in a reportedly cash transaction.

One British firm, James Mackie & Sons of Northern Ireland, sold $2,500,000 worth of equipment in 1961, to establish a kenaf bag plant at Santa Clara, under a contract that was signed in 1958.

We remain keenly interested in the question of the extent of Western European commerce with Cuba. The matter has been kept under review by the Department and remains a basis for continuing discussions with our allies at all diplomatic levels.

If I can be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to let me know.

Sincerely yours,

FREDERICK G. DUTTON,
Assistant Secretary.

IMPACT OF SCIENCE ON SOCIETY

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, in a recent speech to the American Friends of the Hebrew University, David Sarnoff, chairman of the board of RCA, outlined the kind of scientific advances we can expect in the years to come. Paying well-deserved tribute to Prof. Milton Handler of Columbia Law School, one of our most distinguished scholars and practitioners in the field of antitrust law, and the latest recipient of the Scopus Award of the American Friends of the Hebrew University, Mr. Sarnoff dramatically depicted a future of challenge and opportunity. From the days of his arrival in the United States to the present, Mr. Sarnoff has been alert to the new horizons opening before us, and even more, he has himself contributed time and again to the opening of those horizons, and to the progress of science bringing new gains to the entire human race.

Mr. President, no one is better qualified to speculate on and explore the potentialities of science than David Sarnoff, and I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD following my remarks the text of his illuminating and exciting address to the American Friends of the Hebrew University.

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

THE IMPACT OF SCIENCE UPON SOCIETY

(Speech by David Sarnoff, chairman of the board, Radio Corp. of America, to the American Friends of the Hebrew University, New York City, December 1, 1963)

Mr. Chairman, Professor Handler, ladies and gentlemen, few occasions are as rich in meaning as the one which brings us together tonight, and I am grateful for this opportunity to pay tribute to a distinguished American and to the cause which commands his devoted support.

I first met Milton Handler about a quarter of a century ago when he was a young professor of law at Columbia University and I was managing the enterprise that still employs me. Milton, at least, has come a long way since then. He has become one of the Nation's outstanding legal scholars and practitioners, and an expert in antitrust law. Even as layman I have had some acquaintance—at the receiving end—with this branch of the law. While it is a complex subject for lawyers to teach, it can sometimes be even more complicated for laymen to understand. Milton Handler performs a vital task in his dedication to clarifying the basic principles of these laws, so necessary to the preservation of our competitive system and our cherished free economy.

Beyond his legal and scholastic attainments, Professor Handler has distinguished himself through his devotion to a vision—a vision of Hebrew University as an educational beacon in the ancient lands of the Levant, illuminating new paths of understanding for Israel, for her neighbors and indeed for all of the civilized world. I congratulate him most heartily on being this year's recipient of the Scopus Award of the American Friends of the Hebrew University and your organization on its wise choice.

Today, under the capable guidance of a distinguished diplomat, statesman, scholar, and my good friend, Eliahu Elath, Hebrew University is effectively fulfilling its mission. It is truly becoming, as Chaim Weizmann hoped it would, Israel's "spiritual dreadnaught." And it is both fortunate and deserving in the support it is receiving across the world, as exemplified by this occasion.

The rising generation that you are helping to educate faces vast new dimensions of change, stimulated by advances in science and technology on a scale and at a pace exceeding all previous experience. The world of your lifetime and mine is being

changed politically, economically, socially, technically, even geographically, by epoch-making scientific breakthroughs. There is not a man alive today who is unaffected by the new scientific discoveries and their applications.

All of us, of course, have had countless foreshadowings of the changes to come. I remember arriving here, in the year 1900, as a boy of nine and my astonishment at the marvels I saw for the first time in my life. At the port of Libau, in Latvia, enroute to Liverpool, I beheld a ship, an unbelievable mass of smoke and steel moving on the water. And then in Liverpool there was another wonder to gape at—a trolley car that moved without horses.

It took one unending month to sail from Libau to Montreal. Perhaps I should explain that this voyage was in the steerage of a commercial vessel and not a leisurely cruise on a private yacht. When my family landed in America, there were further marvels to behold—the horseless carriage, the phonograph, the telephone and the electric light. While early models of these new wonders could be seen, they were not yet in general use. There were virtually no automobiles on the streets, and no subways underground; no electric refrigerators and air-conditioners in the homes; no movies and of course no talkies.

Marconi had not yet flashed his first wireless telegraph signal across the Atlantic and wireless transmission of the human voice was only a fantastic dream. Radio broadcasting was still 20 years, and television 40 years, in the future. The Wright brothers and their flying machine had not yet appeared in the skies.

In the intervening years, the wonders of my childhood have paled into the commonplace as the impact of science upon society has become progressively more pronounced. Now, we talk by telephone to friends or business associates at opposite sides of the world. We breakfast in London, dine in New York, and retire in Los Angeles. We hear and see on a television screen astronauts in global orbit. The world shares through television the happiness of the inauguration of the President of the United States; and it also shares through television the sadness of the funeral of that same beloved and martyred President.

In recent decades the products of the research laboratory and drawing board have poured forth at a bewildering pace. There has in fact been more progress in discovery and development of scientific knowledge and in modification of our environment since the beginning of the present century, than in all the prior millenia of recorded history.

Even at that—and this is a fact not fully appreciated—we are only at the bottom rung of scientific achievement. There are many more scientists and physicists alive and at work today than the total number of those who lived in all the years of the past. The concerted application of their brainpower holds the promise of breakthroughs to new concepts and higher human levels. These opportunities are so great that Barbara Ward, the British writer, recently suggested that "only now is neolithic society being left behind."

What we have done in the past half century is to delineate the major areas of scientific conquest and to sketch their potentialities. Their fullest development is still to come.

It is likely that before the present century ends we will have the means to eliminate hunger. This will come not only through the extension of advanced agricultural techniques already available in the West—it is also probable that two major new sources of food will have been added. One is in the seas where the yield of food could be greatly increased through better knowledge of marine biology. The other is in the creation of synthetic foods, possibly at a cost low enough to eliminate all scarcity.

The essential nutrients man requires are basically chemicals whose formulas are well known and most of them can be synthesized in the laboratory. Eventually we can expect a flow of manmade foods that will compete in price, palatability, and nutritive value with the products of the farm. In addition to chemical and biological developments, it is well within the realm of the possible that germination and growth of foods may be accelerated by electronic means.

Man has always been the victim of disease and untimely death. Already medical science has extended average American life expectancy beyond the biblical threescore years and ten. In the not-too-distant future, birthdays celebrating the first 100 years will no longer rate press headlines.

One of the tiniest particles in the universe—the electron—has become a mighty weapon in the arsenal of medicine. An electronic device imbedded under the skin and known as the pacemaker, is now used to regulate the human heartbeat. By the end of this century, ultraminiature electronic devices implanted in the body will regulate human organs whose functions have become impaired—the lungs, kidneys, heart—or replace them entirely. The concept of electronic spare parts for the human machine will thus be realized. Already we have practical evidence of this possibility in the successful use of the artificial kidney.

People who die today because of the temporary impairment of some vital organ will be kept alive over extended periods by electronic and mechanical instruments until more permanent recovery is possible. Individuals who have lost an arm or leg will have their functions restored through electronic substitutes.

Our children and grandchildren will see electronics replacing defective nerve circuits, and even taking over some routine functions of the brain canceled out by strokes. Blindness, deafness, dumbness are disabilities that science will greatly reduce and ultimately eliminate. We will learn how to use electronics to serve as eyes, ears, and tongues for the afflicted. The body's own electricity can generate sufficient current to operate many of these devices indefinitely.

One of the most promising electronic medical potentials for the future is represented by lasers. These devices produce light beams so powerful and so concentrated as to illuminate an area on the moon only 2 miles in diameter; and so intense as to burn through a diamond at temperatures far hotter than the surface of the sun. Yet these pencil-thin beams are sufficiently delicate to cauterize a tumor out of the eye and to reconnect a detached retina. Recently, a medical electronics team also demonstrated their prospective value in arresting skin cancer.

By the end of the century we will very likely see laser beams within needle-thin tubes inserted into the body to perform clean, swift microsurgery on internal malignancies and other abnormalities. Indeed, with the electronic techniques in being or on the horizon, today's surgery will probably seem as antiquated 40 years from now as was the old practice of trying to cure disease by leeches.

Science is learning how life's hereditary patterns are transferred from generation to generation. In the nucleic structure of the living cell is the genetic code which determines those qualities and characteristics that pass from parent to child. Before the present century comes to a close, it seems likely that we will be able to decipher this code and thereby to alter many hereditary traits, to eliminate human diseases and defects, even to amend the behavior of cancer cells and so achieve its ultimate cure.

In the field of energy and power, man has historically been handicapped. This has been true even with the addition of coal, oil, and gas. But, this too will change, now that the secrets of the atom are being unlocked. One pound of uranium the size of a golf ball has the energy equivalent of 3 million pounds of coal, and the world's nuclear resources are far greater than coal, gas, and petroleum combined.

We will learn how to use atomic energy to blast harbors; to unfreeze icebound ports; to create reservoirs beneath the world's deserts to trap and hold water; and to provide low-cost power to desalinize the ocean's waters. Electric powerplants will be nuclear, and atomic energy will be a major power source, particularly in the developing areas of the world.

Suitcase-size atomic generators, similar to the one lofted into space this past September, will operate remote installations for years without refueling. Fuel cells, converting energy directly to electricity, will light, heat and cool our homes and operate the household appliances.

Atomic energy will power moving vehicles and revolutionize our present modes of transportation on land, sea, and in the air. The great cities of the world will be only a few hours apart, and many within commuting distance. Though the very words nuclear missiles today mean destruction, nuclear carriers will one day be used to transport mail and freight all over the world.

There is, finally, the universe around us. Manned interplanetary exploration will, in time, become an accomplished fact. If life exists on other planets, we may find solutions for some of the problems that persist on mother earth.

Around earth itself will be a network of weather satellites scanning the atmospheric sheath. Linked to computer systems, they will predict with increasing accuracy next season's floods and droughts, extremes of heat and excesses of cold. In shorter terms they will note any turbulence of sky and seas—typhoons, tornadoes, hurricanes—in ample time to be diverted or dissipated before they reach dangerous intensity. Indeed, the control and correction of weather is not outside the bounds of possibility.

In the field of communications, too, we are just at the beginning of most promising developments. Our grandchildren's world will be one in which it will be possible to communicate with anyone, anywhere, at any time, by voice, sight, or written message, separately or as a combination of all three.

Manned satellites weighing up to 150 tons and hovering over fixed points on earth will serve as switchboards in space to route telephone, radio and television, and other information, from country to country, continent to continent, and from earth to space vehicles and the planets beyond. Participants will sit in their homes or offices, in full sight and hearing of each other through small desk instruments and a color TV screen on the wall.

Within the next 10 to 20 years, it is more than probable that satellite television will be able to transmit on a worldwide basis, directly to the home, without the need of intermediate ground stations. This holds enormous significance for people everywhere in entertainment, information, and education. Audiences of a billion people may be watching the same program at the same time, with automatic language translators providing instant comprehension of the program's content.

"Ultimate" is a hazardous word to use in describing the future of any branch of science. If it has any application in the science of communications, it will probably arrive when an individual carrying a vest pocket transmitter-receiver will connect by radio with a nearby switchboard and be able to see and speak via satellite with any