

which needs no further repetition here. I did want to inject this comment to show that our U.S. Navy was among the very first agencies of our Government to see the enormous possibilities of the fissionable atom.

And now three powerful new ships of our nuclear Navy are proving a vital quality which has always been essential to a nation's defense forces: mobility—in a depth and meaning we have never known before. The incredible endurance of ships that can cruise several times around the world without refueling and at top speed, gives a new meaning to the old term. It means our ships can go anywhere on the high seas they are needed, stay as long as they are required, and then move swiftly to a new troubled area which may require their presence. They can rapidly come to the assistance of a beleaguered ally, or strengthen another of our forces which may require additional assistance. The greatest, most restricting logistic concern of any seagoing commander—the availability of ship's fuel—is no longer a consideration.

And this, to me, is the connection between the events of the past weekend which took place on opposite sides of the world. Somewhere in the world the Communists challenge us on the high seas. If further strength is needed at the point of the challenge, the nuclear-powered ships of a modern Navy from any point on the globe can be dispatched immediately at top speed to the area and arrive there full of fight and ready for extended operations. This is true mobility. It is the lesson to be derived from the shootings in the Gulf of Tonkin and the quiet passage of our three nuclear-powered ships down the West Coast of Africa. Only 3, alas, when the need is for 300. But it does represent the start of what must be one of the really essential undertakings of the American people of this decade: to bring the potential of nuclear power to full reality in the surface fleet as well as its undersea arm, so that our Navy can reap the enormous advantages available to it through true mobility of its ships. I pledge to you all, and to the people of our Nation, an unrelenting effort to complete the work in which we have only fairly begun: the rebuilding of a modern, nuclear-powered Navy which will give our Nation the true mobility on the sea which it needs and must have in the years ahead. This we must do, if we want to be remembered as a great nation which honored its obligation to keep the priceless asset of the seas on the side of freedom.

Molybdenum Disposal Program

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. PHILIP J. PHILBIN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 5, 1964

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, Subcommittee No. 2 of the House Armed Services

Committee of which I am chairman, has recently been considering and acting upon several measures authorizing the disposal of certain materials from the national stockpile, and many of these have passed the House and are being implemented by the General Services Administration.

One of these dealt with the disposal of molybdenum. Since certain statements have been made criticizing the manner in which this particular disposal is being conducted at the present, I think I should furnish a brief explanatory statement outlining the situation for the benefit of the Members of the House and those concerned.

H.R. 11235 became law on July 14, 1964. During the hearings on this matter on June 17, 1964, before Subcommittee No. 2 of the House Armed Services Committee, Mr. Maurice J. Connell, Commissioner, Defense Materials Service, General Services Administration, testified that consultation by mail had been conducted with industry and that there was substantial agreement on the plan to make an initial offering of 2 million pounds on a competitive basis and that such disposal would be limited to domestic consumption. Thereafter, the subsequent offerings will be made periodically, depending upon the evaluation of previous sales and of existing market conditions, but that all sales would be limited to domestic consumption.

Following the plan outlined before this subcommittee, the General Services issued invitations for bids on July 16, 1964, to 255 invitees. Sealed bids were received from 38 parties. There were responses from five others that they did not intend to submit a bid.

In order to broaden the base so that small users could participate in the bidding, the 2 million pounds offered were broken into lots varying between 24,000 and 25,000 pounds. Any bidder could bid on all of the lots or any part thereof, but not on less than one lot.

The invitation for bids stated that the entire 2 million pounds would be restricted for domestic consumption and that the sales would be limited to: First those who would use or consume the molybdenum in the purchaser's own domestic facility; or second those who would process the molybdenum or would have it processed, and would then sell it to domestic consumers. Each was notified in the invitation for bids that prior to award, the successful bidders would be required to furnish certification that they were in one or the other of the two above-mentioned categories. In addition, to speed the flow of molybdenum to domestic industry, a requirement was included requiring the processing and sale of the molybdenum within 90 days from the date of delivery. The terms for the sale are cash, free on board storage location.

The sealed bids were publicly opened on July 27, 1964. Bids ranged from a low of \$158 for the entire 2 million pounds to a high of \$3.44 per pound. This latter figure covers a bid for one lot only. No awards have been made as yet. At the present time, the General Services Administration is in the process of screening information which will verify

the bidders' certification. Thus, prior to award, GSA will require the bidders to name their processors and to give the location of the plants where the molybdenum will be processed. Prior to being permitted to take delivery, the successful bidder will be required to name the domestic consumer to whom he has made the sale.

While handling this initial offering, GSA met with industry on Friday, July 31, 1964, to make plans for the disposal of an additional 5 million pounds of molybdenum. Invitations for bids were sent out August 1, 1964. Again, all of the material is restricted for domestic consumption, and except for one lot of about 120,000 pounds, the molybdenum has been divided into lots of 24,000 to 25,000 pounds. While the terms for this second offering are substantially the same as in the first, a few new restrictions have been added to safeguard all segments of domestic industry. These new restrictions will limit anyone other than a processor from acquiring more than 250,000 pounds. A processor will be limited from acquiring more than 2 million pounds. All bidders, except those who will directly consume the material in the form sold by the Government, will be required to name the domestic processor at the time of submitting his bid.

In my opinion, Mr. Bernard Boutin, Administrator, General Services Administration, Commissioner Connell and his staff at GSA are to be commended for the dispatch with which they are proceeding and the safeguards they have imposed at the request of the committee in getting this 2 million pounds of molybdenum into domestic consumption.

Let me make it clear that our subcommittee is very conscious of the need for making available to domestic industry excess stockpile critical materials at the most favorable terms to the Government and in this process also making available through careful disposal procedures such quantities of these materials excess to Government requirements which may be disposed of to meet the urgent needs of certain industries that find these materials in short supply and urgently required for their operations.

Our committee has insisted in all the disposal measures that there must be orderly disposal that will not disrupt the markets, avoid any attempt to establish price fixing as a guiding policy of such disposals, and give all users a fair opportunity to bid and procure.

I should point out that while the committee deplores the short supply in industry of any of these materials, it is not our practice to recommend disposal of them until appropriate guarantees can be given by the Government agencies concerned regarding the strategic and security factors, and until we receive assurances that our orderly disposal policy will be complied with by the General Services Administration.

I hope it will be noted and understood by the Members and the industry and all concerned that it is not possible for the committee to recommend disposal from existing stockpiles solely to relieve short supply in industry of stockpile materials. The needs of the Government come first

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and only excess materials can be channeled into domestic markets.

Moreover, it has been our committee policy to recommend the disposal of excess materials primarily for domestic consumption. Up to this time that policy has been accepted and followed by disposal agencies.

I regret that there should be any misunderstanding with reference to the policy, practice, and procedure followed with respect to the disposal program, and trust that this statement will clarify the facts.

**Another Cambridge Honor—Patricia
"Pat" Gannon, 16, Named Nation's No.
1 Catholic Daughter**

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF**

HON. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR.
OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 5, 1964

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Speaker, it is with great personal pride that I have the privilege and pleasure today of inserting into the records of the Congress of the United States an article which appeared in the Cambridge Chronicle on July 23 regarding the lovely "Pat" Gannon of my home city.

Pat and her family are neighbors and friends. She is truly a delightful and devoted girl, a splendid young American, and a shining example to all. She has accomplished much in her few short years and the award is a richly deserved recognition of her tremendous talent. I commend the following to my colleagues here in the U.S. House of Representatives:

**ANOTHER CAMBRIDGE HONOR—PATRICIA (PAT)
GANNON, 16, NAMED NATION'S NO 1 CATHOLIC DAUGHTER**

Cambridge, famed for poets, scholars, scientists, Harvard, MIT, Radcliffe, and the like, added another star to its crown Sunday night.

This one, prettier than the rest, is 16-year-old Patricia (Pat) Gannon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John F. Gannon of 32 Rice Street. Her title—Outstanding Junior Catholic Daughter of America.

Her opposition en route to the symbolic gold medal presented at the Hotel Diplomat in Hollywood, Fla., comprised a total of 9,657 other girls from 33 States.

An honor student at Arlington Catholic High, Patricia was the unanimous selection of the national board of judges. In addition to the medal, she gets an all-expense week at the Florida hotel.

Patricia, eldest of three Gannon girls, has been president for 2 years of LaRabida Junior Court here. She was selected as Massachusetts No. 1 Catholic Daughter this year from among 2,000 juniors for her leadership qualities, scholastic rating, and community and parish service.

The presentation of a gold bracelet of the sacred heart was made at the State rally day at Framingham State College early this summer by the Reverend Henry F. Barry of St. John's Church.

TRAINED A STUDENT

Among the feats that earned her national recognition was the training of a 21-year-old retarded student who wanted to make her first holy communion.

Patricia spent several hours each week teaching the essential catechism lessons and other particulars. The student made her first communion in December, and Patricia then spent some 4 more months in preparing the girl for the reception of the sacrament of confirmation. This came around Easter time.

Top awards, capped by this latest one, are nothing new to Patricia. She was one of three girls who represented the State at the New York convention of the Junior Catholic Daughters last fall. She was the first girl to win a Marian Medal for her local JCD Court. She was the winner in her school's science fair last year, and was runner-up in the Irish-American essay contest sponsored by the Irish-American Association of Middlesex County. She now is also vice president of St. John's Parish Girls' Sodality.

In her acceptance speech in Florida Sunday night, Patricia said her honor belonged "to every local Junior Catholic Daughter in these United States." Those who bestowed the honor on her, however, believe she best exemplifies the JCD theme—"To Love God, To Serve Others, and To Live Nobly." Patricia's two sisters are Janice M., a 15-year-old sophomore at North Cambridge Catholic High, and Jacqueline (Jackie) a 5-year-old first-grader at St. John's.

No Time To Let Up on Castro

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF**

HON. PAUL G. ROGERS
OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, August 3, 1964

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, the recent OAS sanctions adopted against Communist Cuba rank as a diplomatic victory for the United States and the freedom-loving nations of this hemisphere.

And although the tide is turning against Fidel Castro, and the OAS action is but one example of proof of his decline, the United States must not relax its efforts to topple the Cuban Communist regime.

In a recent editorial appearing in the August 7 issue of Life magazine, reference was made to the significance of the OAS steps, and the problem of continuing allied trade with Cuba was perceptively treated as well.

I insert the excellent editorial from Life magazine in the RECORD at this point:

NO TIME TO LET UP ON CASTRO

For the moment at least, the State Department can feel pretty good about its diplomatic war with Fidel Castro. The Organization of American States has voted 15-4 to apply sanctions against him for trying to overthrow the democratic government of Venezuela. Even Mexico, Bolivia, Uruguay, and Chile, who voted against sanctions, are expected to suspend diplomatic relations with Cuba in due course. Castro is also warned that his subversive interventions in this hemisphere are "aggression" under the Rio Treaty and could justify military retaliation unless he calls them off.

Secretary Rusk and his deputy, Thomas Mann, deserve much credit for proving that the Inter-American system can work. And so do the Venezuelans, Castro's prime target, who made a case against him that the OAS investigating committee just had to believe. The Venezuelans got the goods on Castro in

the form of a 3-ton arms cache and then refused to let his terrorists scare them out of holding an honest election, thus frustrating his major political objective of 1963.

Still another blow to Castro came from an unexpected source: his sister Juanita. Just before the OAS meeting, she shocked Castro's remaining friends and foot-draggers with a broadcast from Mexico City. An early supporter of the revolution, Juanita Castro soon learned that "our ideals had been betrayed," but kept silence in Havana until this June. She described the terror, the hunger, the forced labor, the 75,000 political prisoners; and she testified "that Cuba is directing the Communist subversion in Latin America" through its Department of State Security. Her country, concluded Juanita Castro, has become "a giant prison surrounded by water. * * * It is my desire, and that of all Cubans, that [the OAS] take definite action against the dictatorial Government of Cuba."

As his troubles deepened, Castro last month turned like a marlin and ran toward the boat. In an impetuous 3 days of interviews, he admitted exporting his revolution (what he had previously denied) but offered to stop if the United States would let up on him (e.g., resume trade relations). Rusk was not buying that. He told the OAS foreign ministers that subversion "is not a subject for bargaining. It simply must stop.

It hasn't stopped. Castro's agents still wage guerrilla war in the hills of Venezuela, and picked up in the Argentine. His embassies still agitate in touchy situations like the Chilean election. A U.S. expatriate, Robert Williams, uses a Havana radio to incite U.S. Negroes to violence. Castro's answer to the OAS declaration, which he called "garbage," was to declare his policy of subversion "non-negotiable."

So be it. As Rusk says, "Castro has no future in Cuba or in this hemisphere." But if we are serious about helping the Cuban people get rid of him, the OAS victory must be followed up. Castro is hurting; his economy, now 80 percent dependent on the Soviet bloc, is a stagnant mess. Since most of his remaining hemisphere trade is food, which is exempt, the new OAS trade sanctions won't hurt him much more. But the OAS declaration also summoned other Western States to reconsider their trade with Castro (e.g. British buses, French locomotives, Spanish boats). The State Department has a new argument against this trade: it's not just the United States that objects to it, it is now 15 American nations who do. Chairman Fulbright of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to the contrary, the ostracism of Castro has been effective, and the United States should now renew its pressure on other countries to make it more complete.

Struggle in the Sino-Soviet Bloc

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF**

HON. CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI
OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, August 4, 1964

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, the increasing complexity of world affairs caused by changes in the Sino-Soviet bloc indicates that we may be in need of a cautious reassessment of our policy toward the international Communist movement.

There are signs that the Communist monolith may be crumbling. This is not to say that the Communists are no longer intent on burying us. They are