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The message further announced that the House receded from its amendments Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 to the bill (S.2729) to amend section 4(c) of the Small Business Act, and for other purposes, and concurred therein.

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mrs. SMITH:

Report to the Legislative Research Committee on the first 5 months of a study of the feasibility of establishing a medical school in Maine, by John B. Truslow, M.D., under date of March 18, 1966.

By Mr. BYRD of Virginia:

Editorial entitled "Double Standard Is Applicable," published in the Southwest Virginia Enterprise.

Article entitled "Huge German Steel Plant for Red China" written by Holmes Alexander and published in the Lynchburg, Va., News.

Article entitled "U.S. Friends Assist China Economic War," written by Eliot Janeway and published in the Chicago Tribune of Monday, March 28, 1966.

By Mr. HARTKE:

Speech entitled "Financial Aid Practices Discriminating Against Women in Higher Education," delivered by Josephine L. Ferguson, April 6, 1966, at convention of American Personnel and Guidance Association.

THE CIA AND MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, as a member of the Subcommittee of the Armed Services Committee following the activities of the Central Intelligence Agency, I inquired of the CIA regarding the criticisms directed by certain professors of Michigan State University concerning certain activities of the university with relation to a contract with the CIA and the employment of secret agents of the CIA within the university. I believe it is in the interest of accuracy to make public the facts as I get them.

On December 21, 1954, President Eisenhower directed the Operations Coordinating Board to have prepared a report on the status of the U.S. programs to develop foreign police forces to maintain internal security and to destroy the effectiveness of the Communist apparatus in free world countries vulnerable to Communist subversion.

Upon completion of the report on December 8, 1955, the National Security Council directed Mr. John Hollister, then Chief of what is now the Agency for International Development, to assume leadership of U.S. efforts to improve the internal security capability of police in a number of foreign countries. At the same time, the NSC, with the President's approval, instructed the Director of Central Intelligence and other Government agencies to lend all possible assistance to this effort to include assignment of qualified personnel to effect the needed improvements in foreign police forces. The urgency of the situation in Vietnam, which was one of the countries the President had in mind, and the non-

availability of adequate personnel, resulted in AID contracting this responsibility to Michigan State University. It was in this connection that CIA officers with specific MSU agreement participated in the MSU program in Vietnam, a program designed to improve the effectiveness of the police services of that country as a part of the overall effort to preserve that nation's independence. The CIA representatives worked specifically in the training of Vietnamese police services, not in clandestine CIA activities.

TOO MUCH GLOOM AND DOOM ON VIETNAM

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, an honest election in South Vietnam establishing civilian authority should be welcomed enthusiastically by the United States.

It is incomprehensible to me why there is so much gloom and doom about the prospect of such an election in South Vietnam.

What have we been fighting for out there, except for the right of the people of South Vietnam to their own government?

Useful as a military junta may have been in the military conflict against communism, an elected government would be far, far better not only in the view of people throughout the world but obviously in the eyes of the people of Vietnam.

It is true that the protests against the Ky government have impeded the war effort. That is a high price to pay. But if the result of these protests is an honest election, the benefit will be worth the price.

It is imperative in any election contest that the United States follow a policy of the strictest possible neutrality. Our only interest should be to assist the Vietnamese, when requested, to help guarantee a thoroughly honest election with maximum participation.

While a countrywide election is something new, local elections are not. The South Vietnamese have held them and abided by the results. There is a good prospect that they would do the same in a national election.

In view of the immense investment this country has made in South Vietnam in the lives of our own soldiers, not to speak of billions of dollars of military assistance, maintaining our neutrality in an election will be extraordinarily difficult.

But the CIA, as well as every other American agency in South Vietnam, must keep hands off every phase of this election. Our total neutrality is imperative.

Of course, we must also abide by the wishes of whatever government is elected, regardless of how unwelcome their wishes might be. If our commitment to self-determination in South Vietnam does not mean this, it means nothing.

Mr. President, in this connection, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record an editorial entitled "Better News," published in the Washington Post on April 15, 1966.

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

BETTER NEWS

The military government of South Vietnam and the dissident Buddhist leaders seem to be in general agreement on plans to hold an early election of a constituent assembly that will give the country a civil government. This is better news than any but the most optimistic has dared hope for in the past week.

How far the agreement goes beyond the bare accord on holding elections is not altogether clear. But if there is any real meeting of minds on the essentials, the details should not be beyond the ingenuity of the leaders of the different factions.

The United States, for its part, will enormously gain by the presence of a government of civilians enjoying the mantle of legitimacy that only orderly elections can confer. Such a government, no doubt, will make decisions with which the United States may differ. There will be disagreement over many policies in which interests are not the same. It will not be as easy to locate authority or to get it to act. The difficulties of democratic rule lie in a field of knowledge and experience where we do not require instruction. But all the difficulties are outweighed by the single advantage that is enjoyed by a representative and democratic regime that can claim to speak for the people of South Vietnam.

In the trying interval that has led to some agreement, the United States, on the whole, has behaved with commendable detachment and restraint. It will need to exercise the same restraint in the weeks preceding an election. No interest that we may have in particular political leaders will rival our interest in having the South Vietnamese make choices not influenced by a foreign power. A government freely selected is the best hope for the right conduct of civilian affairs and the best hope as well for an energetic and efficient prosecution of the war.

Americans must not expect that a country in the midst of war can suddenly summon forth perfectly functioning democratic institutions. But the South Vietnamese are not without experience with elections and democracy. Local and provincial governments have been proceeding with elections and abiding by democratic methods in parts of the country throughout the war. There is a tradition in the country on which it should be possible to build.

The President of the United States has dealt on a friendly and cordial basis with South Vietnam's present government and will continue to do so while it is in power. His administration will be able to deal in the same manner with the successor government shaped by elections.

Such a government will have before it choices that are difficult for a democratic government to make. It will be confronted by all the harsh alternatives of war; and, sooner or later, by the equally anguishing problems of procuring a peace in South Vietnam. It may wish to deal with some of these problems differently than we would deal with them. But this should confront us with no problems with which we cannot deal. We are in South Vietnam to preserve the right of a small people to govern themselves and make their own choices. That principle will be vindicated whatever the course the people choose. We have undertaken to preserve their opportunity to make a choice. An elected government is a necessary instrument for determining what that choice really is.

PLIGHT OF THE VIETNAMESE FARMER

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, after the Honolulu Conference, President Johnson sent 10 agricultural specialists

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He went to the NASA Manned Space Flight Center at Houston, Tex., more than 3 years ago, before any civilians had been selected for flight crews. He told officials then that the day was coming when they would need scientists to explore the moon.

A few scientists were selected last year but Dr. Lind was a few days too old to qualify on the initial selections.

This year, when a new call was put out, he got in touch with NASA's Houston staff immediately. The man who answered laughed, saying "we wondered how soon you'd call, Dr. Lind."

This time, he made it. He'll soon move his wife—and the former Kathleen Maughn of Logan—and five children to Texas to begin his lunar training.

The dreams that Utah's Don Lind had more than 20 years ago of flying to the moon will soon come true. This scientist-pilot certainly has the right qualifications.

DEDICATION OF NEW OCEANOGRAPHIC RESEARCH FACILITY ON POINT LOMA, CALIF.

Mr. MURPHY: Mr. President, I would like to speak briefly of a most fitting dedication that has come to my attention.

On March 25, 1966, the University of California's Board of Regents named a new oceanographic research facility on Point Loma, off San Diego, after the late Fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz.

This 6-acre, \$1 million facility is considered to be one of the most advanced installations in the world for the study of the sea and the distribution of plant and aquatic animal life.

The new facility, which will be operated by the Scripps Institute of Oceanography, will include a 320-foot floating pier, a 150-foot wharf, and administration and staging building, maintenance and electronic shops, and a warehouse. It will be the home port for many research and training vessels, which already include the *Alpha-Helix*, an ocean going biological laboratory, and the *Thomas Washington*, a research vessel.

Mr. President, I can think of no one more appropriate than the late Admiral Nimitz, a former regent of the University of California and a great naval officer, to be honored by the operation of this new advancement in the exploration of the sea, which we all know to possess vast treasures of unknown wealth.

Also, Mr. President, I would like to call the attention of the Senate to a column which appeared in the Navy Times concerning what I feel is an excellent and timely proposal by Congressman Bob Wilson, of San Diego to name a nuclear carrier for Fleet Admiral Nimitz. This certainly deserves the consideration of the Congress and would be a fitting and appropriate tribute to this distinguished naval officer. I ask unanimous consent that the attached article be inserted in my remarks at this point.

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

[From the San Diego (Calif.) Union, Mar. 28, 1966]
CARRIER FOR NIMITZ
(NOTE.—The Navy Times comments on the proposal to name a nuclear carrier for Fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz.)
There is a proposal in the Navy to name a ship for Fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz.

itz. The other fleet admirals and the deceased four-star fleet commanders of World War II have already been so honored.

Representative Bob Wilson, of California, wants to name the nuclear carrier in the 1967 budget before Congress for Admiral Nimitz—"the man who made the aircraft carrier a potent and formidable element in sea warfare."

Certainly, so far as carrier names go, there is no reason why this should not be done. Though carriers used to be named for great battles or historic ships, such names as "Kitty Hawk" and "Shangri-La" also have crept in and three already have been named for people: Roosevelt, Forrestal, and Kennedy. And to stretch a point, so has *Bon Homme Richard*.

And, though by hitting the history books, one might come up with some names as illustrious as that of Nimitz, we ourselves can't think of any persons who are more outstanding.

So Congress and the Navy should give careful consideration to Mr. Wilson's proposal.

CIA INVOLVEMENT WITH A MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY PROJECT IN VIETNAM FROM 1955 TO 1959

Mr. HARRIS: Mr. President, my statement concerning reported CIA involvement with a Michigan State University project in Vietnam from 1955 to 1959, which I made in a speech in Oklahoma last Saturday noon, followed a refusal of CIA to discuss this matter with me in private.

After my Saturday statement, I was contacted by Adm. William F. Raborn, CIA Director, with whom I conversed about it, and who, thereafter, sent CIA officials to discuss it with me privately in my office this afternoon.

I expressed to them my strong conviction that university research projects abroad should in no wise have any connection with CIA activities, so that there could be no misunderstanding that research in the social and behavioral science fields, particularly, is unpressured and unconnected with political ends.

I was given the explanation of the Michigan State University situation substantially as was stated today by Senator LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, of Massachusetts, in the Senate.

I will continue to be very much interested in the future in the freedom of university research from political or other extraneous entanglements.

SUPPORT IN BRITAIN FOR THE AMERICAN COMMITMENT IN VIETNAM

Mr. DODD: Mr. President, demonstrations in foreign capitals have often left the impression that intellectuals, students, and other leaders of opinion in Europe and Asia do not support the American commitment in Vietnam.

Likewise, demonstrations in this country have led observers abroad to believe that opinion here is sharply divided and, in the long run, might stimulate a weakening of determination to maintain a firm position.

Neither view is valid, for informed opinion abroad is no more represented by demonstrations and teach-ins than is informed opinion in this country.

James Fletcher, an American professor teaching in England, said that the task fell to me.

versity, points out that British opinion over the past year has changed significantly. In a recent article in the National Review, he wrote:

The consensus in British intellectual circles has changed. A year ago the attitude of the British academic or clergyman or lawyer was likely to be one of despairing disapproval of American intervention in what was thought to be a civil war. Today many of the same people grudgingly acknowledge that the fight has to be made and that civil war is a term that cannot be applied to the externally directed Vietcong subversion.

In his article Mr. Fletcher quotes extensively from such British observers as Foreign Secretary Michael Stewart, P. J. Honey, reader in Vietnamese affairs at the University of London, and Michael Wall of the Manchester Guardian.

Mr. Wall has, states the author of this article, significantly changed the approach taken by the Guardian, which had previously been critical of American efforts in Vietnam.

In the Guardian of January 25, 1966, Wall wrote the following:

If indeed the struggle is for liberation why has there been no uprising on a national scale by a proud and highly intelligent people? Why have all attempts to paralyze Saigon by strike action dismally failed? Why has the Vietnamese Army continued the struggle after appalling losses and moreover still manages to attract volunteers? * * * Those people who understand what communism is are not attracted by its ideology and are repelled by its methods. They do not believe the lot of those in North Vietnam is better than their own.

I wish to share this interesting and important analysis with my colleagues, and I therefore ask unanimous consent to insert this article in the RECORD.

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

BRITISH SUPPORT ON VIETNAM
(By James Fletcher)
(NOTE.—In 8 months' time British opinion on what is going on in Vietnam has changed. Today, they buy the American thesis of Communist aggression.)
One of the tasks sometimes assigned to U.S. citizens living abroad by their Embassy is defending American foreign policy. In England, the organizing body is the U.S. Information Service, situated in the eagle-topped Embassy in Grosvenor Square. Because the USIS is particularly eager to keep relations between Britain and the United States as close as possible, the number of speakers sent out from London in any one week may be quite large. Most of them receive no pay, being recruited for training to fill engagements which cannot be filled by Embassy officials for reasons of manpower or of discretion. A Rhodes scholar may address an organization of retired civil servants on "The Structure of American Government." Or a Fulbright lecturer may discuss the race problem before a women's club in Durham. The operation is a large one and the results cannot be estimated because so many variables are involved.
My own initiation into the role of unofficial spokesman came in late January. The topic was Vietnam and the program a BBC-TV educational venture called "Spotlight." Two or three of my colleagues on the list from which the BBC eventually got my name specialized in foreign affairs, but with the reticence displayed by most American academics they refused to be involved in anything so damaging as defending American policy. The task fell to me.

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