

TITLE III—ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, as to title III, very little change was made by the conferees. As Senators know, that title deals with the Atomic Energy Commission.

I ask unanimous consent to insert at

this point in the RECORD a table showing the details of the amount agreed to by the conferees for operating expenses of the Atomic Energy Commission.

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

Operating expenses

Program	Budget estimate	House allowance	Senate committee recommendation	Conference allowance
Raw materials program	\$212,770,000	\$210,000,000	\$210,000,000	\$210,000,000
Special nuclear materials program	375,025,000	376,000,000	376,000,000	376,000,000
Weapons program	705,400,000	702,400,000	702,400,000	702,400,000
Reactor development program:				
Civilian power reactors	71,800,000	67,300,000	70,300,000	69,300,000
Cooperative power reactor demonstration program	33,800,000	33,800,000	33,800,000	33,800,000
Euratom	5,900,000	5,500,000	5,500,000	5,500,000
Merchant ship reactors	1,400,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000
Army power reactors	4,800,000	2,700,000	4,800,000	2,700,000
Naval propulsion reactors	96,550,000	96,550,000	96,550,000	96,550,000
Rocket propulsion reactors	84,100,000	84,100,000	84,100,000	84,100,000
Satellite and small power sources	70,500,000	52,500,000	54,500,000	53,500,000
General reactor technology	58,900,000	58,000,000	58,000,000	58,000,000
Advanced systems research and development	32,500,000	29,300,000	29,300,000	29,300,000
Nuclear safety	35,450,000	34,450,000	34,450,000	34,450,000
Operational services	4,750,000	4,750,000	4,750,000	4,750,000
Total, reactor development program	500,450,000	471,450,000	478,550,000	474,450,000
Physical research program	239,000,000	236,000,000	239,000,000	236,000,000
Biology and medicine program	85,000,000	83,000,000	83,000,000	83,000,000
Training, education, and information program	16,850,000	15,780,000	15,780,000	15,780,000
Civilian applications of—				
Isotopes	12,800,000	11,000,000	12,800,000	11,000,000
Nuclear explosives	17,875,000	15,375,000	15,375,000	15,375,000
Communities	8,927,000	8,927,000	8,927,000	8,927,000
Program direction and administration	81,500,000	81,500,000	81,500,000	81,500,000
Security investigations	6,300,000	5,700,000	6,700,000	5,700,000
Cost of work for others	8,100,000	8,100,000	8,100,000	8,100,000
Total, accrued program costs	2,273,597,000	2,255,232,000	2,287,132,000	2,229,132,000
Change in selected resources	40,475,000	21,977,000	25,877,000	22,977,000
Gross obligations	2,314,072,000	2,247,209,000	2,263,009,000	2,252,109,000
Revenues applied	-46,625,000	-46,625,000	-46,625,000	-46,625,000
Net obligations	2,267,447,000	2,200,584,000	2,216,384,000	2,205,484,000
Unobligated balance, start of year	-36,447,000	-83,584,000	-83,584,000	-83,584,000
Appropriation	2,231,000,000	2,117,000,000	2,132,800,000	2,121,900,000

PLANT AND CAPITAL EQUIPMENT

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, the conference amount of \$243,995,000 includes the Senate increase of \$4,800,000 for the electron linear accelerator at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory and \$1,200,000 for architect-engineer work for the Los Alamos meson physics facility. The Senate receded from its amendment of \$250,000 for equipment for radioisotope and separations technology.

TITLE IV—INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Title IV provides funds for the TVA, the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation, the Delaware River Basin Commission, administrative expenses for the accelerated public works program and for the Interoceanic Canal Commission.

I have already submitted to the Senate the table indicating exactly what was done as to each agency in that title.

Mr. President, I now move the adoption of the conference report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I move that the vote by which the conference report was agreed to be reconsidered.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 9220, which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U.S.

October 14, 1965.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 11 and 16 to the bill (H.R. 9220) entitled "An Act making appropriations for certain civil functions administered by the Department of Defense, the Panama Canal, certain agencies of the Department of the Interior, the Atomic Energy Commission, the Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation, the Tennessee Valley Authority, and the Delaware River Basin Commission, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and for other purposes," and concur therein.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed, insert: "Provided, That the Bonneville Power Administration shall not supply power directly, or indirectly through any preference customer, to any phosphorous electric furnace plant in southern Idaho, Utah, or Wyoming".

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House of Representatives to Senate amendment No. 17.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

concur in the amendment of the House of Representatives to Senate amendment No. 17.

The motion was agreed to.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President—
The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes the Senator from Mississippi.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. STENNIS. Is the Senate now operating under the 3-minute limitation in the morning hour?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It is, but if the Senator wishes to bring up a privileged matter, the Chair will recognize him to do so.

Mr. STENNIS. I have a statement to make on another matter.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Chair recognizes the Senator from Mississippi.

ORGANIZED CAMPAIGN TO ENCOURAGE AND INSTRUCT YOUNG AMERICANS TO AVOID THE DRAFT

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, several nights this week the Walter Cronkite CBS television network news program has carried a series of short films, or excerpts, which described an organized campaign to encourage and instruct young Americans to avoid the draft. It also described and presented interviews direct from some of the schools of instruction being conducted to teach young American men ways of evading service to their country. In addition, and more seriously, it showed the leaders of this organized effort are attempting to spread the philosophy that every American has the right to refuse to fight in any war or military action that he does not personally approve.

The leaders of this effort are encouraging a revolt against the military draft and are not only pledging not to serve themselves, but are asking that others join them in this shameful, and I think unlawful conspiracy to avoid military service.

There is talk now of a nationwide protest during which individuals will march in cities coast to coast so as to dramatize their disapproval and condemnation of our policy in Vietnam.

There are other reports that workshops are being held by the Students for a Democratic Society to devise ways to disrupt the necessary and normal operation of the draft system. It is reported that this organization has published a newsletter which has been sent to college campuses, in which there is listed a set of instructions on how to file as a conscientious objector. The purpose of this action, according to the report, is to jam the draft boards and to cause the Government to spend thousands of dollars in investigations and paperwork.

I am convinced such an action as described by CBS and in other reports is a Federal offense, punishable by fine or

Bill file

I am sure the Columbia Broadcasting System presented this matter in good faith to call public attention to this deplorable and shameful activity on the part of those who have no regard for duty, honor, or their country. Regretfully, however, the individuals who are promoting this campaign thrive on publicity. The publicity of a nationwide television documentary gives them great encouragement and stimulation to continue their unwarranted and disgraceful campaign. The network took this film to Vietnam and showed it to a group of our men who are risking their lives there for their country in an active and hot war that is now our first line of defense.

These men who are on that battleline ought to hear more often from us that, under the circumstances of the case, regardless of how we might have gotten in there, we are in, that is the battleline, they are our boys, and they are our first line of defense until it is settled in a satisfactory manner, instead of having this kind of vehement protest and this kind of publicity that is trying to undermine the Selective Service System and its operations. Although it is a question of judgment, I think it is the gravest kind of misjudgment to be taking this publicity to our men who are over there and who are baring their breasts to the enemy.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator has expired.

Mr. STENNIS. I ask unanimous consent that I may have 2 additional minutes.

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

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I was greatly impressed with the immediate response of these men, as I saw it on television. They came out with a firm declaration of their sense of duty to the flag and to their country.

But this is bound to plant ideas in their minds and lessen their morale, and they will have a lessening of morale over there, if they have second thoughts over what we are permitting to go on here and advertising under such unfavorable circumstances.

As I have said, I am sure the network acted in good faith, but I question the judgment of the network officials who arranged for these films to be shown to our men in Vietnam while they are daily facing the enemy. It must have had the effect of undermining their morale. It must have been discouraging to them to know that there are in America people who are attempting to avoid military service. It must have given great satisfaction to those conducting this campaign to have their protests shown to Americans on battlefields.

I regret the necessity of my speaking on the floor of the Senate and thus giving further recognition and publicity to this movement to avoid public service. Now that it has come into the open and has been given nationwide publicity, I think it is imperative for the executive department through the Department of Justice or whatever agencies have jurisdiction, to immediately move to jerk this movement up by the roots and grind it to bits before it has the opportunity to spread further and to be nourished by further publicity.

AUTHORIZATION FOR LOAN OF NAVAL VESSELS TO FRIENDLY FOREIGN COUNTRIES

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 7812) to authorize the loan of naval vessels to friendly foreign countries, and for other purposes, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. STENNIS. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, agree to the request of the House for a conference, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. RUSSELL of Georgia, Mr. BYRD of Virginia, Mr. STENNIS, Mr. SYMINGTON, Mr. SALTONSTALL, and Mrs. SMITH conferees on the part of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further morning business?

COMMITTEE MEETING DURING SESSION OF THE SENATE

On request of Mr. MONRONEY, and by unanimous consent, the Committee on the Post Office and Civil Service was authorized to meet during the session of the Senate today.

TRADE IS BETTER THAN WAR

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, a successful businessman once said that a good deal is one which is good for both parties.

Businessmen in this country frequently ask each other, "How can we work together for mutual benefit?"

On the international scene, if countries can get together and trade for mutual benefit, perhaps they will be able to avoid mutual destruction.

Good commerce can mean a "good deal" to both sides.

I call attention to my colleagues to a recent editorial in the Scranton, Pa., Times. It discussed this country's first commercial trade mission to Poland and Rumania. These two so-called satellite countries, like Yugoslavia, have demonstrated increasing independence of Moscow.

Trade agreements will not only help American business and industry but also improve relations and develop better understanding. The editorial, which I ask to be inserted in the RECORD, states that the United States has "little to lose and much to gain" if the mission is successful.

I ask unanimous consent that the editorial from the Scranton, Pa., Times be printed in the RECORD.

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

[From the Scranton (Pa.) Times, Sept. 27 1965]

TRADE WITH COMMUNISTS

Almost from the beginning of the cold war the United States has sought to encourage Soviet satellite nations to try to achieve some degree of independence from Russia. Yugoslavia, with President Tito's leadership

his faith in communism but not exactly the Kremlin brand, was a model in this American experiment. Whether the effort has paid off to our benefit is a question that will be argued on both sides.

Now President Johnson has set out to woo two Soviet bloc states. This country's first commercial trade mission left recently for trade conferences with Communist leaders of Poland and Rumania. These two satellite nations have been demonstrating some independence of Moscow in recent months.

The President is said to feel that trade agreements will not only help American business and industry but that they will improve relations and develop a better understanding between the Communist countries and the United States. On the economic side, such agreements would mean American competition with the Western European nations now selling their goods to Poland and Rumania. Members of the mission when they return will acquaint American business groups with the possibilities for East European trade, citing both the obstacles and advantages. All things considered, it would appear that the United States has little to lose and much to gain if the mission is successful.

DESALTING OF WATER

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, scarcely a country in the world today is without a water problem of one kind or another.

The United States is working on desalting processes with many nations of the world. The possibilities for cooperation should be best, however, between two close neighbors—Mexico and the United States.

We were all heartened to hear that joint studies are being undertaken by Mexico and the United States aimed at eventual construction of a great nuclear water desalting plant.

It will serve the arid border regions of Southwest: Sonora and Baha on the Mexican side and Arizona and California on the U.S. side.

A recent Philadelphia Inquirer editorial said:

The administration should be congratulated for allying itself with Mexico in a project with so much promise of mutual benefit and betterment for all mankind.

Because the editorial will be of general interest, I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD.

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

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Oct. 5, 1965]

UNITED STATES-MEXICAN NUCLEAR WATER PLANT

Over the years the United States and Mexico have devoted much energy and possibly millions of words to negotiations concerning water—sometimes with amicable results and often with neither party fully satisfied by the outcome. Now comes an agreement between the two nations which both sides ought to find completely acceptable.

We refer to the joint studies to be undertaken by Mexico and the United States aimed at eventual construction of a great nuclear water desalting plant to serve the arid border regions of the Southwest: Sonora and Baha on the Mexican side; Arizona and California on the U.S. side.

News of the project—announced at the opening of the first international symposium on water desalination in Washington, D.C.—should impress delegates from many countries and guarantee they will take home