

The important fact is that by this treaty we would be giving the Soviet Union nothing that it does not already have. At the present time it is free to staff its missions in the United States and its Embassy in Washington just as we freely select our own staff members of our Embassy in the Soviet Union. Undoubtedly, some of these so-called diplomats are Russian intelligence agents, or to state the matter bluntly, spies. I would be shocked to learn that we did not have a number of intelligence agents among our diplomatic representatives in the Soviet Union. Unfortunately, this is a fact of life in the cold war and we can play the game as well as they. Of course, we do have CIA agents on our Embassy staffs throughout the world. The danger of a few more Russian agents posing as diplomats is infinitesimal compared to the benefits to be gained by the ratification of this treaty.

Mr. President, even while the Vietnam war continues to strain our relations with the Soviet Union, we have an opportunity to make a small but significant advance toward easing those tensions. No doubt this war has greatly slowed down the quest for world peace. Nevertheless, there are small steps which can be taken toward that goal. The ratification of this treaty is definitely one of them.

I spoke out for and voted in favor of ratification of the limited nuclear test ban treaty. I shall vote for ratification of the Consular Treaty. I feel in doing so I shall be on the side of those who hope for and strive for coexistence with nations behind the Iron Curtain, instead of coannihilation.

UNITED STATES-CANADIAN RELATIONS AND BANKING LEGISLATION

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I wish to make a brief statement upon the great deal of newspaper speculation that has been inherent in a measure which I am preparing for introduction, a revision of a proposal which I introduced last year, and which involves our brothers and friends in Canada.

Last year I introduced legislation to provide Federal regulation for foreign banking corporations doing business in the United States. I intend to introduce this month a similar proposal. I have, however, decided to make certain revisions in the bill in order to establish the proper balance between the proposed Federal control, and the recognized State regulatory interest in the field. Also, whatever form my proposal does take at the time of introduction, it will, of course, have to face the careful consideration of committee hearings.

This announcement also gives me the opportunity to deal with a spate of rumors regarding this bill insofar as our good neighbor Canada is concerned. I wish to make it clear that this legislation is domestic legislation, and will not, and does not propose to influence the consideration by any government; of any law, or regulation regarding foreign banking branches or foreign ownership of banks, Canadian or otherwise.

The proposed revision of the bill gives me the opportunity to make clear that

this legislation stands on its own, and should not have any effect upon the sovereign authority of the United States or Canada. The United States and Canada, respectively, have the sovereign right to consider any standard each deems proper, and permitted by law—including the grant of reciprocal privileges by other nations—as an element of its national policy in chartering new banks, and regulating existing banks. My bill would allow a Federal regulatory presence in such activities.

The bill accordingly should be taken on its merits for it is intended to improve, and assist international banking activities in the United States as a matter of purely domestic concern—not to impede these operations or to affect the consideration by any sovereign government as to what should be its policy in this matter.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the Senate by Mr. Jones, one of his secretaries.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GORE in the chair). The Chair lays before the Senate a message from the President on foreign aid which will be printed in the RECORD without being read; and appropriately referred.

The message was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, as follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

Twenty years ago, President Truman set forth the basic proposition underlying the foreign aid program when he told the Congress:

I believe that we must assist free peoples to work out their own destinies in their own way. I believe that our help should be primarily through economic and financial aid which is essential to economic stability and orderly political processes.

This judgment was shared by Presidents Eisenhower and Kennedy and by every Congress since the 79th in 1946. It is my judgment today. I believe it is the judgment of most Americans.

Our commitment to assist the economic growth and security of developing nations is grounded in the hard realities of the postwar world. We know that want is the enemy of peace and hopelessness the mother of violence.

We know that:

In the long run, the wealthy nations cannot survive as islands of abundance in a world of hunger, sickness, and despair.

The threat to our security posed by internal subversion and insurgency cannot be countered by withdrawal, isolation or indifference.

Men—acting together—have the power to shape their destiny. Around the world, from Mexico to Greece to Taiwan, we have seen the energy and determination of the emerging peoples transform our aid into the seeds of prosperity.

Abroad, as at home, the true national interest of the American people goes hand in hand with their sense of freedom, justice, and compassion.

Precisely because foreign assistance programs are so vital to our national interest, they must reflect the circum-

stances of the late sixties, not those of the past. They must respond to the ideas which move men in the emerging nations today. They must draw upon the lessons of experience. They must take account of the growing wealth of other advanced countries.

The proposals in this message reflect the experience of our aid activities over two decades. They emphasize the six guiding principles on which our programs must be based:

1. Self-help—nations develop primarily through their own efforts. Our programs can only be supplements, not substitutes. This is the overriding principle.

2. Multilateralism—every advanced nation has a duty to contribute its share of the cost.

3. Regionalism—the future of many countries depends upon sound development of resources shared with their neighbors.

4. Agriculture, health, and education—these key sectors are the critical elements of advancement everywhere in the underdeveloped world.

5. Balance of payments—we cannot help others grow unless the American dollar is strong and stable.

6. Efficient administration—every American citizen is entitled to know that his tax dollar is spent wisely.

NEW DIRECTIONS

To carry out these principles, I propose:

A new Foreign Assistance Act, stating in clear language our objectives, our standards, and our program techniques.

A statutory National Advisory Committee on Self-Help, to advise the Congress, the President, the Secretary of State, and the AID Administrator on how effectively recipient nations are mobilizing their own resources under the self-help criteria of the act.

A statutory objective that at least 85 percent of our development loan funds be spent in a regional or multilateral framework.

More than \$1 billion in programs to improve agriculture, education, and health, a 25-percent increase over last year.

A shift in emphasis in our aid policy in Africa, to concentrate our help increasingly on regional and multinational projects.

Sympathetic consideration of a U.S. contribution to a new special fund of the African Development Bank.

A \$200 million U.S. contribution to new special funds of the Asian Development Bank, in accord with the recommendations of the Black mission, headed by Mr. Eugene Black, my Special Representative on Asian Development.

A reorganization of the Agency for International Development, to better carry on the war on hunger and to promote private investment and the growth of private enterprise in the less-developed world.

My proposals for programs authorized by the Foreign Assistance Act in fiscal 1968 will require total appropriations of slightly over \$3.1 billion. Of this, some \$2.5 billion will be devoted to economic aid. Almost \$600 million will be for military assistance. Funds for the regional development banks would be authorized by separate legislation.

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THE FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1967

Foreign aid now rests on a legislative foundation enacted in 1961. This pathfinding statute has served the Nation well. But the experience we have gathered over the past several years should now be codified in a new law.

I propose the Foreign Assistance Act of 1967.

This act will contain a clear statement of the philosophy which underlies our programs and the criteria to be used in this administration. To provide the continuity needed for sound management, it will contain authorizations covering 2 years. Most important, it will provide a framework for each of the basic thrusts of our aid policy.

1. SELF-HELP

Self-help is the lifeblood of economic development. No sustained progress is possible without it. Aid provided as a substitute is aid wasted.

Waste is a luxury none of us can afford. The only obligation tied to our aid is the recipient's obligation to itself—to mobilize its own resources as efficiently as possible. I will not ask any American citizen to contribute his tax dollars to support any country which does not meet this test.

Accordingly, the act will make it clear that the development job is primarily the responsibility of the developing countries themselves. In no case will the United States undertake to do for any country what it should do for itself. Nor will we assist in any venture which we believe has received less than full support from the recipient country. The United States will insist on the general economic policies necessary to make our aid effective.

We are now applying strict and effective self-help standards. The results are evident in the fact that, on the average, each citizen in the major aid-receiving countries is saving 1 of every 8 dollars he earns. These savings become investments. For every dollar the United States and other donors provide, these local sources invest \$10.

Still, there is an urgent need for a permanent, nonpartisan, public body to evaluate self-help performance.

Thus, the act I propose will authorize the President to establish a National Advisory Committee on Self-Help. This Committee will consist of members from both parties, from the business community, from labor, from universities and from other walks of life. It will review and evaluate our aid programs in as many countries as it sees fit. It will examine our program to see whether the recipients are extending their best efforts and whether we are making the best possible use of our aid. Its findings will be available to the Congress.

2. MULTILATERALISM AND BURDEN SHARING

Development is a world problem. No single country has all of the resources required. Equity demands that no single country be asked to carry the bulk of the load.

I propose that the act set as an objective that 85 percent of our development loans be undertaken in a regional or multilateral framework.

This action fits the trend of recent

years, as advanced nations have increasingly accepted the responsibilities associated with their growing wealth. The combined value of our economic and food aid is less than seven-tenths of 1 percent of our national income, only slightly more than the average for all advanced countries. We devote smaller shares to foreign assistance than such countries as France and Belgium.

But these figures do not tell the whole story. Our defense expenditures far exceed those of all other free nations combined and serve their common interest. This burden too must be counted in the balance.

Thus, we must redouble our efforts to get other donors to enlarge their commitments.

3. REGIONALISM

Resources know no national boundaries. Rivers flow through many countries, transportation and communication networks serve different peoples, sources of electric power must be shared by neighbors. Economic advance in every part of the world has required joint enterprises to develop shared sources of wealth.

These facts underlie the growing movement toward regional cooperation:

The Alliance for Progress has transformed the inter-American system of institutions into a reliable and dynamic engine of change.

Asian initiatives have created the framework for cooperation of all kinds. Such institutions as the Asian and Pacific Council and the Asian Development Bank are clear evidence of the new will to press forward.

I propose that the act state that the United States will encourage regional economic development to the maximum extent consistent with the economic and political realities in each region.

I propose three steps to carry out this policy:

First, in most African countries, we will gradually shift to cooperative projects which involve more than one donor or more than one recipient.

Second, we will seek an appropriate means of responding to the recent request of the African Development Bank for U.S. participation in a special fund to finance worthy projects which are beyond the means of the Bank's ordinary capital.

Third, we will respond favorably to the request for special funds for the Asian Development Bank. Preliminary explorations suggest a U.S. share of \$200 million, to be contributed over a number of years with matching arrangements and balance-of-payments safeguards.

These proposals spring from a philosophy of pragmatic regionalism. They reflect the facts of economic life.

Political unity is neither required nor expected. But the resources available for development are too scarce to scatter among many countries when greater promise lies in joint action. We must take full advantage of the benefits of cooperation.

4. AGRICULTURE, HEALTH, AND EDUCATION

The fundamentals of a decent life are sufficient food, freedom from disease, and an opportunity to absorb as much knowledge as individual capacities permit.

These are the first goals of all societies. They must be the first objects of our aid.

I propose that the act establish agriculture, health, and education as our primary concerns and that investment in these areas be substantially expanded.

I propose that our investment in agriculture rise from \$504 million last year to \$668 million in 1968; education rise from \$166 million to \$228 million; health rise from \$192 million to \$202 million.

In particular, we will wage war on hunger. Together, the world must find ways to bring food production and population growth into balance. My proposals make clear our determination to help expand food supplies. We must be equally ready to assist countries which decide to undertake voluntarily population programs.

5. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

Our foreign assistance programs rest on the basic strength of the dollar and our balance of payments. This administration will continue to see that our aid programs have the least possible adverse effect on our balance of payments.

Almost 90 percent of our economic assistance and over 45 percent of our military assistance is now spent in the United States. These programs served to expand U.S. trade abroad. They help develop new trading patterns.

6. EFFICIENT ADMINISTRATION

The Agency for International Development is a sound, well-run instrument of public policy. But, like all arms of government, AID can be improved. It can add further to its economy record—a record which includes \$33 million in cost reduction last year alone, and a 20-percent cut in personnel—apart from southeast Asia—since 1963.

I am establishing two new offices in AID:

An Office of the War on Hunger to consolidate all AID activities relating to hunger, population problems, and nutrition.

An Office of Private Resources to concentrate on marshaling private investment and the expansion of private sectors in the less-developed world—the best long-term route to rapid growth.

Both of these steps are consolidations—they will require no new appropriations or personnel. They will focus the attention and energy of the Agency directly upon two priority areas. They are significant steps forward.

ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE
LATIN AMERICA

For Latin America, I recommend an economic aid program of \$624 million.

This amount is clearly justified by our own interests and the recent performance of our Latin American partners. The program I propose is lean and concentrated. Nearly 70 percent of it will be committed in four countries—Brazil, Colombia, Peru, and Chile. In each case, we will make certain that the amount actually spent is in accord with clear needs and meets the strict self-help criteria of the act.

The outlook for a solid return from these expenditures is promising:

Brazil shows greater economic dynamism than at any time in her recent history. She has forced inflation down from the 1964 high of 140 percent to 40

percent—still far too high, but an enormous improvement. Her balance-of-payment situation is well under control. Agricultural production has been increased. Per capita income is up. In general, the economic situation is more hopeful than the most favorable predictions of 3 years ago.

Peru continues its steady economic climb. Per capita income last year was \$378, compared to \$325 5 years before. The critical job now is to bring more people into the economic mainstream, while further stimulating the developed coastal areas. U.S. contributions will be heavy in the areas of agriculture and education.

In Chile, the favorable copper market will make possible a reduction in our aid. We will concentrate our help in the crucial rural area to increase agricultural production and exports.

In Colombia, economic trends are also encouraging. Our contributions will be made through a group of donors led by the World Bank. We will concentrate on agriculture and education.

Our program for Central America—Nicaragua, El Salvador, Guatemala, Costa Rica, and Honduras—is tailored to support the Central American Common Market. This market is one of the most promising innovations in the developing world. The spirit it reflects has already increased trade within the Central American region by 400 percent over the past 5 years. We will make modest contributions to the Central American Integration Fund to continue and accelerate this pace.

The balance of my request is largely for the Dominican Republic and Panama. It is essential that we maintain strong programs in these countries, although they will cost slightly less than in the past.

The vision and hard work of 450 million people in this hemisphere have made the Alliance for Progress into one of the great tools for human betterment. Its success is by no means assured. There will be disappointments as well as achievements along the way. But it is a vehicle for the hopes and energies of a continent. The program I propose will carry it forward.

Meetings among the governments of the Western Hemisphere during the year may produce further proposals, such as replenishment of the resources of the Inter-American Development Bank. Where these proposals merit our consideration and support and require action by the Congress, I will submit my recommendations to you at the appropriate time.

NEAR EAST-SOUTH ASIA

For the Near East-south Asia, I recommend a program of \$758 million.

This region provides the harshest test of free institutions:

Nowhere else in the free world are there so many people; as many as the combined populations of North and South America and Western Europe.

Nowhere else do so many people live in such dire poverty; per capita income for nine out of every 10 persons is under \$100 per year.

Nowhere else are divisive forces so poised to take advantage of any misstep.

Several advanced nations have banded together, under the leadership of the World Bank, to form an aid consortia for India and Pakistan. A similar group has been formed for Turkey, chaired by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. These groups determine the share each member will contribute and provide a forum for continuing discussions with recipient countries. They have served the interests of all parties.

In my message on food for India, I proposed that food and related aid be added to the agenda of the consortium for India as an additional area of assistance in which all donors should join. We will exert the full extent of our influence to insure that this consortium becomes the primary vehicle for all aspects of development aid to India—from grants of funds to evaluation of performance.

Despite the shadow of famine and the ever-present danger of renewed frictions, the situation in the three countries—India, Pakistan, and Turkey—which will receive 91 percent of our aid to the Near East-south Asia gives reason for hope:

India is trying to regain the lead in the race between her expanding population and her food supply. She plans to double her outlays for agriculture in the next 5 years and to quadruple her voluntary population program. India has increased fertilizer purchases by 85 percent and has started crash programs in farmland development. She has begun campaigns to increase supplies of better seeds and pesticides. But Indian performance is not confined to agriculture. In early 1966 she liberalized her system of import controls and devalued her currency. All advanced nations must come to her aid if these hard-won opportunities are to be realized.

Pakistan has an outstanding economic record. Her future is brighter still. From 1960 to 1965, her gross national product grew at an average annual rate of 5.8 percent compared to 2.5 percent previously; agricultural production grew at an average annual rate of 3.5 percent compared to 1.6 percent previously; local private investment grew by 54 percent; and total private investment was 63 percent over planned targets.

Turkey also has a remarkable record. We and other Western nations are determined to help Turkey meet its goal of self-sustaining economic growth by 1973. She is already well on her way. In 1966, her gross national product grew by 8.3 percent, industry by 9.5 percent, agricultural production by 11 percent, and the use of fertilizer by 40 percent. The percentage of children of school age enrolled in primary schools increased to almost 80 percent.

If it cannot be demonstrated that hard work, coupled with relatively modest amounts of our aid, will produce better lives for the countless millions of this region, our cause will surely fail. The programs I propose will enable us to continue meeting this challenge.

AFRICA

For Africa, I recommend a program of \$195 million.

Africa is undergoing the historic growing pains of attaining stable independ-

ence. Thirty-five of her thirty-nine nations have gained their freedom since World War II, many in the past 5 years. The inevitable strains are evident in the headlines of the world's newspapers.

The most hopeful sign of growing African maturity is the increased support for cooperative economic enterprises. With 14 countries of less than 5 million people each, this attitude is essential for progress.

Our AID policy toward Africa will encourage the African activities of the World Bank and its affiliates, direct a greater part of our resources into projects and programs which involve more than one African country; seek new breakthroughs in private investment in Africa, particularly the current efforts by private American banks and other financial institutions.

EAST ASIA

For east Asia, I recommend a program of \$812 million.

Nearly 85 percent of our assistance to this region is directly or indirectly related to our effort to block Communist aggression.

My recent visit to Asia confirmed my deep conviction that foreign assistance funds for Vietnam and surrounding countries are just as important as military appropriations. They are vital to a successful war effort. They permit us to build for the future.

Most of these funds—about \$650 million—will be used in Vietnam, Laos, and Thailand. The \$550 million planned for Vietnam is indispensable to military success, economic stability, and continued political progress. It will stimulate and support measures to bind the people and Government of South Vietnam together in a common cause. It will help to begin the task of reconstruction and development. It will relieve wartime suffering for millions of Vietnamese.

In Laos and Thailand, these funds will finance economic development and security which will assure that armed conflict will not engulf all of southeast Asia.

Our assistance to Thailand will be channeled through a new consultative group of 13 donors, chaired by the World Bank. In Laos, five other countries will join the United States with significant contributions.

Elsewhere in free Asia, the tide of history clearly favors progress:

In Korea, the economy is now growing at the rapid annual rate of 8 percent. Industrial production is rising at a 14-percent rate annually, agricultural production at a 6-percent rate. In the few short years since the Korean war, the Republic of South Korea has become strong enough not only to maintain its internal advance, but to help in the defense of freedom in Vietnam.

In Indonesia, the new Government has committed itself to a program of economic rehabilitation and recovery. We are joining with other European and Asian nations to provide urgently needed help to the stricken Indonesian economy. We are also participating in arrangements with other nations to reschedule Indonesian debts.

The road ahead in east Asia is long and dangerous. But these accomplish-

ments are hopeful signs. We will encourage the vital and progressive spirit that has stimulated them.

MILITARY ASSISTANCE

For military assistance, I recommend appropriations of \$596 million.

This is the smallest request since the program began in 1950. In part, this fact reflects transfer of appropriations for military assistance for Laos, Thailand, NATO infrastructure, and international military headquarters to the budget of the Department of Defense.

But this request also represents a substantial reduction. Military assistance outside southeast Asia is now only 45 percent of what it was in 1960.

For the Near East-South Asia, I recommend \$234 million, down 50 percent from 1963. Virtually all this will be used in Greece, Turkey, and Iran, three countries which have shared the burden of mutual security for 20 years.

For east Asia, I recommend \$282 million, almost entirely for Korea and Taiwan. We will use these funds to strengthen these outposts against further Communist expansion in Asia.

For Latin America, I recommend \$45.5 million, largely for internal security and training.

For Africa, I recommend \$31 million, heavily concentrated in countries where we have major interests and where there are problems of internal security.

It is not the policy of the United States to provide sophisticated arms to countries which could better use their resources for more productive purposes.

It is the policy of the United States to help where we are asked, where the threat of invasion or subversion is real, where the proposal is militarily and economically sound, where it is consistent with our interests and our limited means. This will continue to be our policy.

THE CHALLENGE AHEAD

The programs I propose represent the minimum contribution to mutual security and international development which we can safely make.

There are some who say that even this request should be forgone in view of needs at home and the costs of the struggle in Vietnam.

Nothing could be more shortsighted and self-defeating. This country—the wealthiest in human history—can well afford to devote less than seven-tenths of 1 percent of its national income to reduce the chances of future Vietnams.

Some would have us renege on our commitments to the developing countries on the ground that "charity begins at home."

To them, let me emphasize that I have recommended no charity, nor have I suggested that we stray from home. The inescapable lesson of our century, inscribed in blood on a hundred beaches from Normandy to Vietnam, is that our home is this planet and our neighbors 3 billion strong.

Still others have grown weary of the long, hard struggle to bring the majority of the world's population out of the shadows of poverty and ignorance.

To them, let me say that we are dealing in decades with the residue of centuries. There is no shortcut. There is no easy way around. The only effective tools are

ingenuity, capital and, above all, the will to succeed.

All of us sometimes find ourselves sympathizing with these complaints. All of us are subject to the frustrations, disappointments, and shattered hopes which accompany a supporting role in a task which must fundamentally be performed by others. But, in the cold light of reason, our responsibility to ourselves and our children reasserts itself and we return to the task with renewed vigor.

I am confident that the American people have not lost the will and the dedication which have made them the most powerful and responsible nation on earth.

I am confident that they will go forward into the new era of world progress for which their past efforts have prepared the way.

I am confident that their vision will transcend the narrow horizons of those who yearn for a simpler age.

The proposals I offer today are the practical requirements of that vision. To do less would endanger all we have accomplished in the past two decades.

I know that this test shall not find us wanting.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 9, 1967.

NEW INITIATIVES IN FOREIGN AID

Mr. McGEE. Mr. President, the President's special message on foreign aid which was transmitted to the Congress today points out a number of significant changes which have been forged in the foreign aid program since it was initiated nearly 20 years ago.

It calls, for instance, for a global war on mankind's ancient enemies—hunger and disease and ignorance and directs the Agency for International Development to give top priority to projects in the fields of agriculture, health, and education.

These are closely linked. They are directly translatable into basic human needs.

Education provides the skilled manpower which, in turn, produces more and better food, resulting in healthier people. Thus, the attainment of our objectives in agriculture, health, and education is a touchstone of the effectiveness of our foreign aid policy.

The new emphasis on agricultural assistance is a direct response to the challenge represented by the growing food crisis in the less-developed world. That crisis is shown by the grim statistics: The less-developed countries are running every year about 16 million tons behind in food production. Unless food output is rapidly increased, the deficit will rise to 88 million tons by 1985. That means famine on a world scale—a disaster that must not be allowed to happen.

To help forestall that disaster, AID is spending about a half billion dollars this year on programs to speed agricultural growth in countries which for a variety of reasons are unable to raise enough food for their people. This money is being spent on programs to expand irrigation and water resources, financing of farm credit systems, the improvement of agricultural transport and warehouse facilities, and the equipment of farm-related industries such as plants to manufacture pesticides and farm machinery.

A large part of that half billion dollars is being spent on fertilizer—both on exports from the United States and for the expansion of fertilizer production in the less-developed countries themselves.

Of particular importance, AID is financing assignments overseas for American technicians whose skills are primarily responsible for this country's overflowing abundance in food production. About 1,200 agricultural technicians are now serving with AID missions in less-developed countries, helping to improve and expand extension and research, enlarge agricultural education and training facilities and streamline farm marketing and pricing policies. Most of these technicians come from our land-grant colleges and universities, many of which are under contract with AID to export their technical skills to the less-developed world.

In addition, AID has provided funds to bring about 1,500 foreign agricultural technicians to this country this year for further advanced or specialized training in American colleges and universities.

In striving to increase food supplies in the poorer nations, AID has made funds and technical help available for the development of commercial fisheries so that another valuable source of protein might be exploited. India, Pakistan, Korea, and Nigeria are just a few of the countries which are expanding their fish catch with AID's help. AID-assisted extension services are also showing farmers in Laos, Thailand, Vietnam, and other countries how to harvest fish from village ponds.

As to health, major problems remain to be solved despite the dramatic and spectacular achievements of modern medicine and sanitation. For instance, about 700 million people are still exposed to the threat of malaria. Measles and smallpox are widespread in many African countries and enteric disease are the biggest single cause of infant mortality in the less-developed world.

AID is spending this year around \$200 million to help the developing nations cope with these health problems. About one-half of that sum is being spent in cooperation with the U.N. World Health Organization and the Pan American Health Organization in worldwide assaults on killing and crippling diseases. AID is supporting with funds and technical assistance malaria eradication programs in 17 countries and a campaign to control measles by 1971 and eradicate smallpox by 1975 in 19 African countries.

To help eliminate diseases caused by polluted water, AID has provided loans to modernize water and sewerage systems to major cities of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. To repair malnutrition's insidious damage to young bones and sinew, AID is financing enriched supplements for the diets of preschool children in the less-developed countries. By 1971 AID plans to reach about 150 million children with iron and vitamin-fortified supplemental diets in school-feeding programs.

AID is also helping the developing nations to conduct their own health programs by providing funds and technical assistance for the training of health manpower—doctors, nurses, sanitarians, hospital administrators, and paramedics.

Finally, AID has mobilized the vast intellectual resources of American colleges and universities to attack the problem of the shortage of educated manpower which is one of the biggest obstacles to progress in the developing world. Teams from 71 American universities are at work overseas on AID-financed technical assistance missions in 38 countries; many other of our colleges and universities play host to foreign scholars and technicians whose visits to this country for advanced and specialized training have been financed by AID. More than 210,000 students are enrolled in normal schools and teachers colleges established with AID's help in 37 Asian, African, and Latin American countries.

Almost as serious as the shortage of teachers is the shortage of textbooks in many countries. AID funds have provided more than 8 million textbooks for the schoolchildren of Central America and 2 million textbooks for elementary school pupils in Ecuador.

The statistics are impressive but the needs are staggering. We must continue to lend our support to the task of meeting these fundamental needs.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Hackney, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed a bill (H.R. 4573) to provide, for the period ending on June 30, 1967, a temporary increase in the public debt limit set forth in section 21 of the Second Liberty Bond Act, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED

The bill (H.R. 4573) to provide, for the period ending on June 30, 1967, a temporary increase in the public debt limit set forth in section 21 of the Second Liberty Bond Act, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Finance.

CHESS IN THE ARMED FORCES

Mr. CANNON. Mr. President, a report of progress is in order at this time for a unique program and for a distinguished gentleman who is well known and highly esteemed by a majority of my colleagues. I refer to the annual Armed Forces Chess Championship Tournament and to the Honorable George E. Reedy who presided at the Chess Awards Dinner in the Sheraton-Carlton Hotel, Washington, D.C., November 18, 1966.

This annual opportunity for chess players in the services is a project sponsored by the American Chess Foundation of which Gen. David M. Shoup, retired Commandant of the Marine Corps, is honorary president. The foundation has the cooperation of the U.S.O., U.S. Chess Federation, and the American Legion, the endorsement of the Secretary of Defense and the military and naval services.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the text of Mr. Reedy's speech as given at that occasion.

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

SPEECH BY MR. REEDY

It is with a feeling of mild surprise—perhaps even bafflement—that I find myself presiding over the awards dinner of the Armed Forces Chess Championship Tournament.

A word or two is probably necessary to explain this remark.

As a boy, and later as a college student, I became an addict. But the great period of chess in my life came within a few weeks of VJ Day—which found me on Guam as a very junior Air Force officer.

I believe that there are many people at the head table and in the audience tonight who will recall the predicament in which the Air Force found itself in the Pacific during the period of readjustment that followed the ceremonies aboard the battleship *Missouri*. The demobilization program had been worked out with the infantry and with conventional Air Force organizations in mind. I presume that for such TOs the system worked quite well—at least I hope someone got some benefit out of it. But the B29 Wings of the 20th Air Force were not organized conventionally and instead of a gradual diminution of strength, we very quickly found ourselves totally unable to put air craft into the air.

The demobilization process was a "selective" process and, with what appeared to be diabolical ingenuity, the process selected out and sent home virtually all of the key maintenance men leaving behind air crews with unflyable planes.

This meant several thousand men sitting around a quite modern Air base hacked out of the jungle of Northwest Guam with time—and nothing but time—on our hands. As red-blooded American boys, we set out to fill that time. And since the boy-girl coefficient on Guam was somewhat lopsided (and art galleries were few and far between) we turned to contests of skill and chance.

We started out with the highly touted game of poker—theoretically the supreme source of bliss for the American male. We graduated from straight stud to deuces wild; then to seven-card, low hole card wild and ultimately to an incredible version called "night baseball." (On this one, you bet the cards and then dealt them.) The stakes became higher and the hours at the gaming tables became longer. Gradually, the heretical thought crept into our consciousness that the game was a crashing bore.

We switched to bridge. We played every form of bridge that was conceivable. We devised new systems of bidding. We organized duplicate tournaments. At one point, we reverted to whist in our frenzied search for an analgesic to boredom. Finally, bridge ran out and we found ourselves playing grand slams, no trump, doubled and redoubled with all the enthusiasm of Tom Sawyer at a dancing class.

It might surprise you to learn that the next step in our progression was the fine old game of checkers. We rediscovered the delights of what most of us had considered just a small-town sport played by "old timers" next to a cracker barrel in the general store. To this day I am grateful to the game and refuse to allow it to be derogated in my presence.

Eventually even checkers failed. And then was launched the most intensive period of chess in my life. The Officers' Club, which we had built ourselves after the cessation of hostilities, became the scene of virtually continuous chess games. The Ruy Lopez evoked more avid discussion than the charms of Rita Hayworth. The Scotch gambit was debated with greater heat than the quality of the Suntory Scotch whiskey which we had found stashed away in caves. The Giuoco piano was the basis for wilder arguments than the fairness of a point system which had awarded a bronze star for sanitary engineering to a corporal who had distinguished himself during the war by spraying latrines with a fit gun.

It was about that time that someone in

Wing Headquarters going through the 201 files discovered a carefully kept secret—that in civilian life I was a newspaper man. Before I knew what was afoot, Captain Reedy of a bomb group became Captain Reedy the Public Relations Officer of a bomb wing. I had an office, a corporal as an assistant and a geographical separation between myself and my chess-playing friends. There was no more to do and I cast about desperately for some form of activity. One day, I made a find—a book called the "Golden Treasury of Chess" which had been donated by some thoughtful citizen to the Armed Forces and had made its way clear across the Pacific to a library on Guam which contained little else except some well-thumbed detective novels and unbelievable quantities of the *National Geographic*.

I set up a chess board in the Public Relations Headquarters of the Wing and started to play through every game in the book, beginning with a 16th century classic of Ruy Lopez. I played as ostentatiously as I could, hoping and praying that a General—or at least a Colonel—would walk through Wing Headquarters some day and ask me what I was doing. I intended to tell him.

Unfortunately, no one with any greater rank than a Major came my way and he expressed only the most perfunctory interest. It was quite obvious that the Stars and the Eagles were sharing the predicament of the man with the two silver bars. Inspections of Wing Headquarters were few and far between, and nobody really cared.

My demobilization number came up about the time that I had reached a game between Lasker and Capablanca in 1921 and I went home. The book did not help to speed up my departure from the Marianas. But it did help to preserve my sanity—I hope. I left the chess board on the 28th move where Lasker had just executed a brilliant "check" (which involved a wisely rejected offer to sacrifice his queen) and I am not sure even now as to the outcome.

Some day I will return to Guam and proceed to Northwest Field, which, I understand, has been given back to the jungle) and, if the board is still in place, which it probably is, play out the rest of that game.

I do not believe that this experience would qualify me as a chess master. However, it did teach me something about the fundamental quality of chess itself.

It is always a matter of great amusement to me to hear the game described as sedentary. So many of my friends have remarked, "How can you possibly have the patience? How can you sit for so many hours without making a move?"

The truth is that chess is far from a sedentary game except to the observer. Furthermore, it is far from a gentle game. It is, in fact, the most savage form of contest that has ever been devised by mankind and I suspect that it is this quality which has made it so popular throughout the centuries.

The objective of the game is to kill a monarch (some philologists trace the phrase "check mate" to a Persian expression meaning "the King is dead.") The slaying is accomplished by mounting a coordinated attack which involves an array of extremely deadly people beginning with a murderous Queen and ranging down through most militant Ecclesiastical authorities; viperous Knights; Juggernaut castles; and relentless foot soldiers.

It is a mental savagery, of course, and involves bloodshed only on the rare occasions where a loser becomes so outraged at the discovery of the duplicity in the Scholar's Mate that he draws a derringer from his hip pocket and shoots his opponent on the spot. Incidentally, I would advise all of you who undertake to teach the game to a tyro to frisk him carefully before the match. No one likes to be fooled under any circumstances. But to be fooled at chess involves an extra degree of excruciating agony and outrage. You will no-

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tice that I myself guarded against the possibility of reopening old wounds by referring to the combination as a "Scholar's Mate" rather than by the more descriptive title of "The Fool's Mate."

The fact that the savagery is entirely upon an intellectual level most of the time accentuates rather than diminishes the effect upon the players. It means that the pent-up anger which is aroused by a successful gambit cannot find the release which comes from the physical exuberance of football, lacrosse or the fine old Gaelic sport of hurling. It is quite possible at the conclusion of such mild games as these for sweating, blood-stained youths to shake hands amicably and walk away in the firm realization that their wounds can be healed with bandages and oil of wintergreen. But when your losing opponent shakes hands with you at the conclusion of a chess match, it is well to keep a careful eye on his left hand to be certain that it does not reach for a concealed stiletto. You must remember that he has none of the alibi inherent in contact sports to salve his wounded pride. He cannot claim that the sun was in his eyes, that the grounder took a tricky hop, or that the wind was against him. He must frankly face the fact that his king has been killed and it was his own fault. There is no conceivable compensation for his ego other than retaliation and revenge at some future date.

It is rather appropriate that I appear here tonight surrounded by some of the Generals who would have been so welcome at the Headquarters on Guam in the fall of 1945. I hope that we can get together after this dinner so I can give them my long deferred explanation of what a chess board was doing on that table at Northwest Field. I also hope that they will agree with me that this game which we are honoring tonight is one that should be continued and pressed with all possible dispatch.

Frankly, I feel that the great value of chess to humanity is its savagery. I still prefer theoretical savagery to the other kind and it may well be that the day will come when disputes between nations will be settled bloodlessly at the chess table which, I assure any non-chess players who happen to be in the audience, is intellectually as gory as any battlefield but physically less damaging to the participants and observers.

DULLES INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. Mr. President, I rise to invite the attention of the Senate and in particular the attention of the commercial airlines in the aviation industry, to the desirability of Dulles Airport.

I am prompted to speak on this subject as a result of the phenomenon which occurred this past Tuesday during the heavy snowstorm which hit the eastern seaboard.

While Kennedy International Airport in New York was closed, and Washington National Airport was also closed, all during that time flights were being dispatched from Dulles Airport and aircraft were being received and landed there.

This is one of the great airports of the world, and I predict that as the years go by it will become one of the most used airports of our Nation.

I feel that the progress that has been made in developing Dulles International Airport has been slow, although roughly a million passengers utilized that facility this past year. I think the aviation industry needs to direct greater attention to the great possibilities that exist at Dulles International Airport.

In that connection, I ask unanimous

consent to insert in the Record following my remarks an editorial published in today's Washington Post, captioned "Dulles Airport."

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

DULLES AIRPORT

It is to be hoped that Tuesday's great storm may have brought to the attention of the aviation industry a phenomena of which it evidently has not been aware previously: that there is a great international airport outside of Washington which has a fine operating record. Dulles Airport continued to receive and dispatch flights during hours when both Kennedy International Airport in New York and Washington National Airport were closed.

Sooner or later this great facility—with good claim to being the best airport in the world—will be used to its capacity. That it is currently used chiefly as a standby facility for airports less fortunately located is no reflection on the airport. But it is a reflection on an industry that seems unable or unwilling to make good use of the best facilities on the Eastern Seaboard—best in terms of safety, convenience for passengers and efficiency for aviation.

Mr. RANDOLPH, Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. RANDOLPH, Mr. President, I wish to associate myself with the comments just made by the Senator from Virginia in reference to the use of Dulles International Airport. I feel that his observations are timely. He set forth the splendid services at that airport among the three airports in the so-called metropolitan area, which includes Friendship Airport, given to scheduled airline operations during the recent storms in the East, those storms closing airports in several areas, including New York City.

Dulles International Airport is truly an airport of the future. It was built for the future, but we want it to be used now, because it is also an airport of the present. I hope that the request which was made from the floor by the Senator from Virginia, will in greater sense, be heeded by the trunk lines of this country and those carriers which engage in overseas operations.

Dulles International Airport is truly international in character. It was constructed originally on a sound base, because the Congress, frankly, brought it into being. It is not an airport in any sense regional, State, or city; it is an international airport.

I congratulate the Senator from Virginia. I join fully in the sentiments he has expressed.

Mr. MONRONEY, Mr. President, will the Senator yield briefly?

Mr. THURMOND. I am glad to yield to the Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. MONRONEY. I compliment the distinguished Senator from Virginia. This airport, as has been said, is the finest airport in the world. I think it is a disgrace to the Nation's Capital, however, that so few international flights originate or use this great airport, which is international in nature.

It would seem to me that as the various domestic and foreign airlines extending service beyond the borders of this country apply for new rights, they

should be urged by the Civil Aeronautics Board and by the President of the United States to give better service to the Nation's Capital than is now given.

Practically all flights are oriented toward New York City. It seems to me Dulles International Airport should be utilized as a coterminal or extension of the New York terminal, so that people visiting the United States would not have to transfer, in New York City as so many have to do each day, to reach Washington, D.C.

We must use this great investment that we have established, with the great safety it offers, greater than that of any other airport in the world. I think those of us who are concerned about airports are very anxious to see Washington become the Nation's air capital as well as the Nation's Capital of our Government.

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. I wish to thank the distinguished Senator from Oklahoma and the distinguished Senator from West Virginia for their kind interest in the development of Dulles International Airport. The remarks they have made will be tremendously helpful to the appropriate development of Dulles International Airport, and I express my appreciation to both of them.

LT. ROBERT J. HIBBS, OF IOWA

Mr. MILLER, Mr. President, in his letters and conversations, 2d Lt. Robert J. Hibbs of Cedar Falls, Iowa, felt that there was no question in his mind why we are in Vietnam.

As his father, Walter E. Hibbs, put it: "He thought it was absolutely necessary."

Last March 5, Lieutenant Hibbs sacrificed his life for what he believed to be "absolutely necessary."

On January 26 of this year, his father stood at attention in the North Area Gymnasium at Fort Myer's to accept the Nation's highest award for combat valor, the Medal of Honor, which Lieutenant Hibbs was posthumously awarded for his heroic actions in Vietnam. It was the ninth such medal awarded during the Vietnam War and the first to an Iowan.

Lieutenant Hibbs lived and fought in the best traditions of this great Nation. He did not die in vain, for his actions will live on as a testimonial to those who will follow him in Vietnam and in the military service.

In his death, Lieutenant Hibbs gave meaning to life.

Mr. President, a very heart-warming and moving story about Lieutenant Hibbs was written by Nick Kotz of the Des Moines Register's Washington bureau on January 27, and I ask unanimous consent that this article be placed in the Record.

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

[From the Des Moines Register, January 27, 1967]

MODEST IOWA FAMILY ACCEPTS MEDAL OF HONOR FOR DEAD SON

(By Nick Kotz)

WASHINGTON, D.C.—A dairy manager from Cedar Falls, Ia., stood at attention Thursday to hear what the United States Army had to say about his son.