

and local agencies, such plans to include an exterior classic frieze memorial to Woodrow Wilson.

(b) The Board shall, in connection with acquisition of any site authorized by Congress, as provided for in paragraph (4) of subsection (a) of this section, provide, to businesses and residents displaced from any such site, relocation assistance, including payments and other benefits, equivalent to that authorized to displaced businesses and residents under the Housing Act of 1949, as amended. The Board shall develop a relocation program for existing businesses and residents within the site and submit such program to the government of the District of Columbia for a determination as to its adequacy and feasibility. In providing such relocation assistance and developing such relocation program the Board shall utilize to the maximum extent the services and facilities of the appropriate Federal and local agencies.

#### ADMINISTRATION

SEC. 5. The Board is authorized to adopt an official seal which shall be judicially noticed and to make such bylaws, rules, and regulations as it deems necessary for the administration of its functions under this Act, including, among other matters, bylaws, rules, and regulations relating to the administration of its trust funds and the organization and procedure of the Board. A majority of the members of the Board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

#### APPROPRIATION

SEC. 6. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Board such funds as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act: *Provided*, That no more than \$200,000 shall be authorized for appropriation through fiscal year 1970 and no part of that appropriation shall be available for construction purposes.

#### RECORDS AND AUDIT

SEC. 7. The accounts of the Board shall be audited in accordance with the principles and procedures applicable to, and as part of, the audit of the other Federal and trust funds of the Smithsonian Institution.

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, the bill before the Senate S. 3174, provides for the establishment in the Smithsonian Institution of an International Center for Scholars as a National Memorial to Woodrow Wilson, the 28th President of the United States.

The Senate approved the bill last week. The House amendment, now before us, is in the way of a substitute for all but the enacting clause of the Senate bill. But the House amendment differs on only three points from the bill as approved by the Senate. The three changes made by the House amendment are, to my mind, acceptable. They do not alter the basic provisions of the bill regarding the establishment, administration, or operation of the proposed Center.

Specifically, these differences are as follows:

The House amendment includes a declaration of policy by the Congress that establishment of the proposed Center would be consonant with the purposes of the Smithsonian Institution. This language was in the administration bill as introduced in the Senate, but was deleted during Senate consideration as superfluous.

Both the Senate bill and the House amendment include language stating that gifts and bequests to the Center are to be expended at the discretion of the Board of Trustees of the Center. The

language of the Senate bill is somewhat more explicit on this point, making it abundantly clear that authority for expending such funds would lie solely with the Center's Board of Trustees.

Finally, the Senate placed a limit of \$500,000 on authorized appropriations for the Center through fiscal 1970. The House amendment reduces that limit to \$200,000. This lower limitation will permit at least a start on planning necessary for the Center, and I believe it acceptable.

Mr. President, the senior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER] has taken an intense interest in this legislation, and has made substantial contributions to its development.

Indeed, the remaining two points of difference between the Senate bill and the House amendment involve amendments offered by my distinguished colleague during Senate consideration of the bill. As manager of the bill, I believed those amendments were constructive contributions, and I was most happy to accept and support them.

I understand that the senior Senator from Kentucky has received assurances from the Smithsonian Institution on the specific points at issue here, and that, in recognition of these assurances, he is willing to accept the House amendment.

(At this point, Mr. McINTYRE assumed the chair.)

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

Mr. PELL. I yield to the Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, I have the honor of serving on the subcommittee of the Committee on Rules and Administration with the distinguished Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PELL] which considered the bill. The bill establishes, at long last, a memorial to President Woodrow Wilson.

When the bill, S. 3174, was considered by the Senate on October 3, I offered three amendments to the bill which were accepted by the manager of the bill, the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PELL].

In the ensuing discussion on the floor of the Senate, I pointed out the purposes of my amendments. They were primarily to assure that the Woodrow Wilson Center, although established within the Smithsonian Institution, shall be a separate and independent institution in its own right, with the determinations and decisions concerning its development and operations being within the sole jurisdiction of the Center's Board of Trustees.

As an example, one amendment I proposed, which was agreed to by the Senate, was designed to clarify section 4(2) (2) of the bill, which authorizes the Smithsonian Institution to accept for deposit private funds received by the Woodrow Wilson Center in the form of gifts or bequests.

My amendment made clear that although these funds for the Center are deposited with the Smithsonian as custodian, the Center's Board of Trustees would have sole authority to make expenditures from these funds to carry out the purposes of the act.

The House took action on its bill prior to action by the Senate on the Senate

bill and, therefore, the House did not have an opportunity to consider these amendments. In addition, the House reduced the authorization from \$500,000, as provided in the Senate bill, to \$200,000.

It would be difficult to go to conference with the House in the closing days of the session, with danger that the bill might be lost. The Senator from Rhode Island, and all of us who support the bill, do not want to see the bill lost. We want to see it passed and become law at this session.

Mr. President, I have received a letter from the Honorable S. Dillon Ripley, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, dated October 11, in which he gives assurance, speaking for the Institution, that he understands and interprets the language of the bill before us to be in agreement with the purpose of the language contained in my amendments.

Mr. Ripley requests that his statement be made part of the legislative history of this bill. I appreciate very much the position of Mr. Ripley of the Smithsonian in this regard. It is fortunate, as the report states, that the Center's purposes are in accord with those of the Smithsonian.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a copy of Mr. Ripley's letter.

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

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,  
Washington, D.C., October 11, 1968.

Hon. JOHN SHERMAN COOPER,  
U.S. Senate,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR COOPER: The Smithsonian Institution is greatly indebted to you for your very effective support of the bill, S. 3174, to establish a living institution as a memorial to Woodrow Wilson, his works, ideals, and scholarship. Please accept our sincere thanks for your thoughtful consideration and action in behalf of this legislation.

It is noted that in the *Congressional Record* of October 3, 1968, on page S11912, you offered an amendment with the concurrence of Senator Pell as follows:

"Section 2, paragraph 4 of the bill, as reported, requires that the establishment of the Woodrow Wilson Center 'be consonant with the purposes of the Smithsonian Institution.' My amendment would delete this provision from the bill. While it is fortunate that the two institutions will be harmonious, it seems to me the requirement that the Woodrow Wilson Center should be consonant with, or in harmony with, the purposes of the Smithsonian Institution is inappropriate. The establishment of the Center to memorialize Woodrow Wilson is the object of the bill. If, after several years of operation, the work of the Center parallels or supports the goals of the Smithsonian, it will be well and good. But, if it does not, and the Center still achieves the purposes for which it was established—memorializing the ideals of Woodrow Wilson—it should not make any difference whether the Center's purposes and work are in harmony with the purposes of the Smithsonian."

I fully appreciate the distinction you make between the future work of the Center and that of the Smithsonian Institution to which you refer as "an established and great institution in its own right."

I believe that Section 4 of the Declaration of Policy refers only to the establishment of such a Center and that the conduct

and operation of the Center for the purpose of memorializing the work and ideals of Woodrow Wilson shall be within the sole jurisdiction and authority of the Center's Board of Trustees.

It is also noted that in the *Congressional Record* of October 3, 1968, on page S11912, you offered another amendment as follows:

"Second, section 4(a)(2) of the bill, on page 5, provides that funds received by the center by way of gift, bequest, and other means be deposited with the Smithsonian Institution and that expenditures of these funds be made in the discretion of the board for the purpose of the center. My amendment makes it absolutely clear that, although the funds are deposited with the Smithsonian as custodian, the center's board shall have the sole authority to make expenditures from the funds for the purposes of the act, unless otherwise restricted by the terms of the gift."

Thus, the bill as passed by the Senate reads:

"Sec. 4.(a)(2) . . . . The Board shall have the sole authority to make expenditures from such funds for carrying out the purposes of this Act, unless otherwise restricted by the terms of the gift;"

It is further noted that the bill as passed by the House on October 7, 1968, provided in pertinent part as follows:

"Sec. 4.(a)(2) . . . . and unless otherwise restricted by the terms of the gift, expenditures shall be in the discretion of the Board for the purposes of the Center;"

I assure you that the Smithsonian Institution interprets the relevant wording as passed by the House to mean the same as the wording as passed by the Senate. In providing that such expenditures shall be in the discretion of the Board of Trustees of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, I consider that the House accepted the full intent of the wording of the Senate bill, namely that the Board of Trustees shall have the sole authority to make expenditures from such funds for carrying out the purposes of the Act.

I would be pleased if you would accept this letter as a part of the legislative history of the bill to establish a National Memorial to Woodrow Wilson.

Sincerely yours,

S. DILLON RIPLEY,  
Secretary.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, in view of these assurances, I shall not press my amendments. I agree and support the manager of the bill, the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PELL], that the Senate should concur in the House amendment.

Mr. President, in closing, let me say that I think it a notable achievement that after all these years, Congress is establishing a center memorializing the life and work of President Woodrow Wilson. The Woodrow Wilson Commission has worked for years on plans for a memorial, as has Princeton University and its presidents and alumni, many of whom are Members of the Congress. All have given it their support. The Pennsylvania Avenue Commission, under the first leadership of former Secretary of HEW, John W. Gardner, has given its support. The Smithsonian Institution and Mr. Ripley have given advice and full cooperation. All deserve great credit. But I should like to pay special tribute to the distinguished Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PELL]. Thanks to him, he kept the bill alive and worked out many of its problems. It is another contribution which the Senator from Rhode Island has made to the cultural and educational life of our country.

This memorial to our 28th President represents an exciting and creative concept, and one which will mean much to this country and the world.

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Kentucky very much indeed and particularly appreciate his remarks, as one of the graduates of Princeton.

I commend my colleague for a very real act of statesmanship in accepting the House amendment. I know the strength of my colleague's conviction that this International Center for Scholars should exercise a maximum degree of independence. I agree to a very large extent with the goal he has pursued so effectively during consideration of this legislation, and if he wished to persist in these clarifying amendments, I would stand with him even at this late hour in the legislative session. Because of the legislative situation in the other body, it appears unlikely further action on this measure would be possible there during this session. In light of this I am particularly appreciative of the generous cooperation of the senior Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. Mr. President, I was pleased to learn that today we are clearing the final hurdle for the President to sign into law a bill creating a memorial to our late and beloved 28th President, Woodrow Wilson, in Washington, D.C. For me it is the culmination of 10 years of hopes and efforts.

It all began back in my home in Westfield on an early Sunday morning shortly after my election, with Chet Huntley. From his personal interest and expertise on the life of Woodrow Wilson, Chet Huntley pointed out that nowhere in Washington was there a public memorial to the man who was truly one of our greatest Presidents. It was, therefore, no coincidence that the first bill I introduced in the Senate was to establish a Commission to make recommendations to Congress on a suitable and permanent memorial to New Jersey's greatest resident, Woodrow Wilson.

On October 4, 1961, President Kennedy signed that bill into law. At his elbow in the Oval Room was Mrs. Woodrow Wilson. It was a memorable ceremony, and a very appropriate beginning for the work of the Commission.

Now, 7 years later, our work is done in the legislative area. Soon a tangible and inspiring tribute to Woodrow Wilson and the many legacies he gave to the world will be a reality for all of us who live, work, and visit the Nation's Capital. These have been 10 years well spent. I can truthfully say that seeing this measure successfully enacted is one of my proudest legislative accomplishments.

Mr. President, at this time I move that the Senate agree to the amendment of the House.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, now I should like to move approval of the bill as amended.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, I want to express the appreciation of the State of New Jersey for the action of the Commission, and my appreciation to the members of that Commission on both

sides of the aisle, as well as the members outside the Senate.

Having been a member of the Commission at one time, I know the problems they dealt with. Their decisions have been wise and farsighted.

I can imagine no memorial more appropriate to the man whom we all honor than the proposal which has just been brought before the Senate.

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, I am very pleased indeed that after a time more than sufficient to establish Woodrow Wilson's prominent place in the history of our country, the Congress has seen fit to establish a suitable memorial to him.

When the Senate considered and approved S. 3174 last week, I made mention of the contributions to the legislation by several organizations and individuals, and took particular note of the fact that the junior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. WILLIAMS] was the originator in the Congress of the move to establish this memorial. The bill now before us bears the names of the distinguished Members of this body who serve as regents of the Smithsonian Institution, but I would like to state for the record that it was only through an inadvertence that the bill does not bear the name of Senator WILLIAMS of New Jersey as a cosponsor.

I should also like to express my admiration and appreciation of the skillful and energetic leadership provided in the other body by Representative FRANK THOMPSON, of New Jersey, during consideration of the Woodrow Wilson Memorial bill.

ME

#### TORTURE BY THE MILITARY REGIME NOW RULING GREECE

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, on October 3, 1968, I called to my colleagues' attention the charges of illegal and brutal torture by the military regime now ruling Greece. I referred to the investigations made by the Council of Europe, which will soon use this evidence to consider a recommendation to expel Greece from membership in that distinguished parliamentary body.

Reports of torture have also been made by private organizations. The International Red Cross, Amnesty International in London, which has consultative status with the Council of Europe, and the American Federation for Democracy in Greece, have all noted the evidence of mistreatment to political prisoners. While it is difficult to confirm all the details of these charges because so many prisoners are inaccessible, statements by high Greek officials make it clear that such torture is tolerated. For example, on May 11, 1968, Mr. P. Tzevelekos, Minister of Public Order, was quoted as saying:

Every kind of violence is occasionally unavoidable, and must be used only and solely when the advices, persuasions, and warnings have failed to assure the obedience of the people.

Mr. President, I was recently given a list of alleged prisoners who have been tortured, along with the names of alleged torturers. In an attempt to verify the accuracy of this report, I requested the Department of State to comment thereon. I was told that our officials "do

not have the basis to comment specifically on the details of the report."

This is indeed regrettable, for our policy toward the Greek junta must include consideration of the nature of her judicial institutions, which now seem to have more in common with those which existed under Stalin than what should be expected of a NATO ally. Relations between the United States and Greece can never be normal until there is a return to the free exchange of people and ideals which have characterized our post-war alliance. This cannot be achieved until the beastly treatment of prisoners ceases.

A good deal of material is already in the public domain concerning the torture of political prisoners. Here, for the benefit of any interested persons, I would ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD at this point the following public references which cite specific names of torturers and/or of victims.

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

1. Report from Greece, November 1967 by Cedric Thornberry, English barrister and lecturer in law at the London School of Economics, executive member of the Council for Civil Liberties, and articles by him in the London Guardian, November 24, 1967, and of May 14, 1968.
2. Report on Greece by Frank Galbally, LL. B., assisted by James Kimpton, B.A., both of Melbourne, Australia, February 1968.
3. Report of spring, 1968, by the Greek Committee against Dictatorship, 60 Tottenham Court Road, London W. 1.
4. Reply to two Members of the British Parliament who visited Partheni by the detainees at the camp, published in *Bletheri Patrida*, Rome No. 41, July 29, 1968.
5. First Report for Amnesty International of London by British barrister, Anthony Marreco, former Nuremberg prosecutor, and James Becket, member of the United States Massachusetts bar, January 27, 1968. Circulated and discussed at the Council of Europe January 30, 1968.
6. Second Report for Amnesty International by Anthony Marreco on investigation conducted March 28-April 1, 1968.
7. Interview with Alastair Tomkins, British, who was in prison in Athens from May 1967 to May 1968 and an article on the interview in the London Observer of May 12, 1968.
8. Article in the London Guardian of May 13, 1968, giving names of five torture victims in Crete.
9. Report by journalist Tonia Marketaki who was a prisoner in the Athens Security Police Station for some months beginning August 22, 1967, published in the London Sunday Times of February 25, 1968.

Mr. PELL. In addition, a considerable amount of unpublished material is available.

Mr. President, I shall not ask unanimous consent to place in the RECORD at this time the long list of alleged torturers and victims that has come into my possession.

However, believing that the white light and heat of publicity can have an inhibiting effect on the actions of individual police or security agents, I shall read into the RECORD names of a few police officers whom I am satisfied have committed actions of torture against political prisoners:

First. Babalis—Bablis—at Athens Asphalia.

Second. Boutos at Piraeus Asphalia.

Third. Ioannides, Major Vassilios at Dionysos Military Camp.

Fourth. Kapoglou, lieutenant, director of Aegeleo Asphalia.

Fifth. Karapannaiotis, at Athens Asphalia.

Sixth. Kollias, gendarme—country police—in Kalogreza.

Seventh. Mallios, at Athens Asphalia.

Eighth. Manousakis, major at Dionysos Military Camp.

Ninth. Spanos at Athens Asphalia.

Tenth. Taxiarchis at Dionysos Camp.

The name of Chief Inspector Lambrou at Athens Asphalia crops up very frequently, not as an individual who himself has committed actions of torture, but as the man responsible for permitting it.

At the present time the Dionysos Military Camp, about 15 miles outside of Athens, seems to be the center for interrogation.

At a later date, I intend to insert in the RECORD a further list of torturers and victims.

Finally, as an example of the abuse of victims, I have just this very morning received a cable from a friend in Europe and shall insert in the RECORD its contents:

Elestherios Berybakis, age 34, lawyer arrested with Peponis group summer 1967, issuing leaflets of Amnesty First report. Re-arrested now in Dionysos Military Camp. Re-tortured apparently cannot stand.

This tragic message speaks for itself horribly and eloquently of man's inhumanity to man. It attests equally to a regime that permits such inhumanity.

#### RETIREMENT OF SENATOR BOURKE B. HICKENLOOPER

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, one of the most honored and respected Members of this body is BOURKE BLAKEMORE HICKENLOOPER. As chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, it is my great pleasure to read to the Senate the resolution adopted by the Joint Committee on the occasion of the announcement of the retirement from the U.S. Senate of our esteemed colleague, the Honorable BOURKE BLAKEMORE HICKENLOOPER. I shall read the resolution by the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy:

[90th Congress, second session]

#### RESOLUTION BY JOINT COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC ENERGY

Whereas BOURKE BLAKEMORE HICKENLOOPER, through his service during 1945-46 on the Senate Special Committee on Atomic Energy, contributed significantly to the formulation of the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, the Nation's—indeed, the world's—first atomic energy legislation; and

Whereas Senator HICKENLOOPER has served the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy with honor and distinction since its inception in 1946 in its role as the congressional guardian of the national atomic energy program; and

Whereas he is one of only four members of the United States Congress to have served continuously on the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy from 1946 to 1968; and

Whereas during this nearly quarter of a century of service he served faithfully and well as Chairman of the Joint Committee during the 80th Congress and Vice Chairman during the 83rd Congress; and

Whereas Senator HICKENLOOPER was a principal author and sponsor of the Atomic

Energy Act of 1954, which Act further preserved and strengthened the national security while opening to private enterprise the opportunity to participate in the United States civilian nuclear power program; and Whereas, throughout this long and notable tenure, his dedication, perseverance, and good judgment assisted greatly the Nation's effort to maintain a strong defensive shield while working unceasingly in the struggle for peace; and

Whereas our pleasant association with him through periods of crisis and accomplishment has always been characterized by sincerity, friendliness, and good fellowship; and

Whereas it is with a deep sense of regret and loss that the Committee has learned of Senator HICKENLOOPER's plans to retire from the United States Senate at the conclusion of this, the 90th Congress: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That his colleagues on the Joint Committee extend to BOURKE BLAKEMORE HICKENLOOPER their gratitude and appreciation for his able and unstinting service to the Committee throughout his long tenure thereon, and express to him their heartfelt wishes for continued good health and happiness upon his retirement from public service.

Attest:

JOHN O. PASTORE, RICHARD B. RUSSELL, CLINTON P. ANDERSON, ALBERT GORE, HENRY M. JACKSON, GEORGE D. AIKEN, WALLACE F. BENNETT, CARL T. CURTIS, CHEST HOLIFIELD, MELVIN PRICE, WAYNE D. ASPINALL, THOMAS G. MORRIS, JOHN YOUNG, CRAIG HOSMER, WILLIAM H. BATES, JOHN B. ANDERSON, WILLIAM M. MCCULLOCH.

Mr. President, I wish to read into the RECORD a letter from Admiral Rickover:

U.S. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION,  
Washington, D.C., October 11, 1968.

Hon. JOHN O. PASTORE,  
Chairman, Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: It is my understanding that this afternoon some members of the Senate are planning to include in the RECORD comments concerning the distinguished service Senator Bourke B. Hickenlooper has given his country during his 24 years as a member of the U.S. Senate. If it is appropriate, I would appreciate it greatly if you could do me the honor of having this letter inserted in the RECORD.

I have known and respected Senator Hickenlooper since 1947. He is a distinguished American. All of us who have been in any way associated with the atomic program, as well as many others, have reason to regret his leaving his important posts in the Senate.

As you know, I have the deepest respect for and faith in our Congress and the democratic principles upon which it is based. In testimony before committees of Congress I have frequently expressed concern over the continuous erosion of the power and authority of the Legislative Branch that has taken place in recent years. Senator Hickenlooper, through his position on the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Banking and Currency and the Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences, is one of those who has consistently spoken and fought for what he believes to be right. It is only through the intelligent efforts of men such as he that our form of government will be preserved.

I sincerely regret his leaving the U.S. Senate. I can only hope that others who follow him will by his example guide their own efforts in strengthening the Legislative Branch—the only way to ensure that sovereignty continues to reside in our people.

Would you be so kind as to extend to Senator Hickenlooper my most heartfelt thanks for the great service he has rendered to the

United States, as well as my best wishes for his continued good health and happiness.

Respectfully,

H. G. RICKOVER.

In conclusion, let me say that though **BOURKE HICKENLOOPER** sits on the opposite side of the middle aisle no rancor ever divides us and we are very dear friends. I cherish his friendship, and I know of no finer gentleman, no man I would rather call my friend than **BOURKE HICKENLOOPER**. I regret the fact that he has decided not to return to the Senate of the United States, our country and each of us is the loser by his decision. I take this occasion to wish him all good fortune and many years of good health, happiness, and success.

**Mr. HICKENLOOPER.** Mr. President, about all I can say to the Senator from Rhode Island is, thank you, and I thank my colleagues on the Joint Committee for this expression of sentiment. It has been 20 years of great pleasure and enjoyment and no little accomplishment under the leadership of my friend from Rhode Island, the great Senator **PASTORE**, and others who have led the committee.

I think the Joint Committee has set an example during these years of non-partisanship and bipartisanship in attending to the public interest. All I can say is, thank you.

**Mr. ALLOTT.** Mr. President, we have not had the opportunity in the hurly-burly of these last few days, to express our appreciation to the Members of the Senate who are not going to be with us. Among others, I was somewhat shocked by and regretted the announcement of the distinguished Senator from Iowa that he would not seek reelection this fall. I am sure this is a feeling which is shared by all Members of the Senate.

For nearly a quarter of a century he has served the people of Iowa and the people of the United States in the Senate. This is half of his adult life. No words can express the ultimate output in energy and brains that is put out in performing that service in behalf of his country.

For Mrs. Allott and myself, I want to say especially that we are proud of the friendship of Senator and Mrs. **HICKENLOOPER**. I really had not known him, but had just met him, when I came to the Senate. While our votes have not been the same on each and every vote, I have always found that on any question, his advice was something to be considered. Even though he felt deeply about a particular subject, and I happened to vote the other way—which has not happened too often—I never found him carrying any rancor, and I am sure he never even thought about taking the Senator from Colorado to task for his vote, because that is the kind of man **BOURKE HICKENLOOPER** is.

Both Mrs. Allott and I will miss Senator and Mrs. **HICKENLOOPER** very much. We wish both of them all of the happiness and all of the joy that they can have in their retired life. Whatever happiness and joy they have, I must say, will be justly and richly deserved for the service he has rendered to his country.

**BOURKE**, we will miss you very much, and I hope you will come back to see us often.

**Mr. GORE.** Mr. President, Senator **HICKENLOOPER** and I have the honor to serve together on two committees—the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy and the Committee on Foreign Relations.

On both of those committees, Senator **HICKENLOOPER** has been a diligent, able, dedicated, and effective member. But this is only part of the story. He has also been congenial. He has been instructive. He has been inspiring to his colleagues.

The departure of Senator **HICKENLOOPER** from the Senate will be a distinct loss to this body, to his State, and to his country, for his is an intelligent vote. His is a learned voice. His is a spirit of compassion and understanding.

The friendship that has grown between him and me is something I shall ever treasure, and my wishes that go with him for happiness, success, and fruitfulness in whatever endeavor he may hereafter engage in are without bounds.

**Mr. HOLLAND.** Mr. President, I do not have the honor of serving on the Joint Atomic Energy Committee but my acquaintance and friendship with **BOURKE HICKENLOOPER**, I suspect, goes back as far as that of any other Member of the Senate. When he was Lieutenant Governor of the great State of Iowa, and later Governor of that State, I had the honor of serving the State of Florida as its chief executive. Mrs. Holland and I had the great pleasure of meeting **BOURKE HICKENLOOPER** and Verna, his lovely wife, at several State Governors' Conferences, and our friendship dates from that time.

I want to say that as Lieutenant Governor and as Governor, and in the Conference of Governors as well as here in the Senate, his voice has always been a steady one—a voice of conservatism, a voice of patriotism, and a voice of decency, for every person who knows him as I do to recognize as just that. It has been an inspiration to me to know him and to serve with him. I know that he realizes how deeply I shall miss him here in the Senate. Mrs. Holland and I wish for him and Verna many, many added years of happiness, and I know that those added years will be years of further distinction for my dear friend, the senior Senator from Iowa.

**Mr. HRUSKA.** Mr. President, about 30 years ago it was my privilege and pleasure to form close business, professional, and social contacts in the city of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. I became a frequent visitor there. Among the highlights of that community with which I was able to familiarize myself was the ascending career of the distinguished senior Senator from Iowa. He was then Lieutenant Governor of the State. He was rapidly promoted to the Governorship, and then, 24 years ago, to the Senate.

Since then, of course, I have been familiar as a citizen and later a public official of the State immediately west of his native State, with the outstanding record he has compiled, both in the Nation and in the world, in the field of the foreign relations of this country, particularly through his membership on the Foreign Relations Committee, and on the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. We salute the constructive and patriotic record he has achieved in those fields.

I have had frequent occasion to observe and to assess his impact upon the

State of Iowa. The citizens of his State have judged him highly. He holds a place of high esteem and great affection among them.

As a fellow Senator during the 14 years since my membership in this body began, he has demonstrated many fine attributes in the great traditions of membership in the Senate.

So I join in the tribute and congratulations that have been expressed here by other Members of this body. I extend the same congratulations, commendations, and feelings of gratitude to the members of his family. Mrs. **Hruska** joins me in the hope that he will enjoy many years of good health and happiness.

**Mr. YARBOROUGH.** Mr. President, in my 11 years in the Senate, I have not had the privilege of serving on committees with the distinguished senior Senator from Iowa, but I feel that I owe him a debt of gratitude for his statesmanship on those matters which immediately touch my State, and on which I have had the privilege of working with him, in the field of foreign affairs.

The first of those was the controversy over **El Chamizal**, at **El Paso**. That was a very controversial matter from the start. It had been in controversy, as a matter of fact, for more than 100 years.

During that period, at one time it was submitted to arbitration, about 1909, during the Presidency of President **Taft**, with one arbitrator appointed by the United States, one by Mexico, and the third chosen from Canada by the two countries together.

When they brought back an award, 2 to 1, that the United States considered against it, the United States refused to carry it out, I think very unfortunately and not to our credit, and that hurt our image and status in Latin America from that time on for nearly 60 years.

Finally we had another agreement, made by the late President **John F. Kennedy**, in Mexico, with former President **Lopes Mateos** of that country, that Mexico would settle this problem with us. So the State Department of our Government and the Foreign Ministry of Mexico went to work, and came up with a compromise, not quite as good for us as the arbitrators' award back in about 1910 or 1911; we lost by having repudiated that award. But they came up with one, and we had to go into the **El Chamizal** zone; it meant uprooting thousands of people, and meant getting the city of **El Paso**, the County of **El Paso**, and the State of **Texas** to agree.

Many of Senator **HICKENLOOPER**'s former constituents had moved into that area, and appealed to him, as the ranking minority member on the Foreign Relations Committee.

He gave the matter deep and close study, and helped us to get the **El Chamizal Treaty** through the Committee on Foreign Relations. He studied and supported it. He said it was just and fair, and thus did much to help our foreign relations with Latin America. He helped us get the **El Chamizal Treaty** through, and supported it on the floor of the Senate.

So I thank the Senator from Iowa. Had it not been for his leadership in getting the members of his party to support