

lating agency. It must provide many of the facts upon which policy is built. Its secret operations can influence policy; and it requires, as do all executive agencies, the close supervision of Congress.

For a variety of reasons the CIA has not had that supervision in the past. The system of division of powers upon which our Constitution was founded must not be eliminated, or minimized, in the name of secrecy. And secrecy does not preclude effective congressional control.

Today the CIA is monitored by four subcommittees of the Armed Services and Appropriation Committee of House and Senate. Cuba alone would appear to offer ample evidence that these divided committees do not exercise adequate supervision. What is clearly needed, as we have said many times, is establishment of a Joint Congressional Committee on Intelligence, a "watchdog" committee similar to the one on atomic energy. Such a committee, continuously functioning, thoroughly informed, scrupulously discreet, could be the CIA's "conscience," its legislative monitor.

If war is too important in the atomic age to be left to the generals, secret intelligence is certainly too important to be left entirely to its own devices.

Russians Eager To Buy Complete Factories

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. ALEXANDER WILEY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, February 7, 1962

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, the U.S.S.R.—despite boasting about economic progress—still attempts to obtain from the West the technological know-how to meet the needs of its economy.

According to reports, for example, the Soviet Union is now "scouring" Western Europe in attempts to buy "packaged," complete plants for industry. Why? This is necessary, largely because the Soviet economy is oriented—to such a large degree—toward the output of military equipment that it lacks the capability for adequate creative technological advancement.

By attempting to buy up complete plants from the West, the Soviet Union, then, accomplishes the following purposes: First, the Red economy may continue to concentrate upon production of scientific-industrial equipment of military value; second, the Reds are saved the great, and sometimes long, trial-and-error experimental periods for developing technological advancements; and, third, the attainment of complete production plants enables them to move forward faster than otherwise could be done under the Soviet economy.

As of now, there are no signs on the horizon of abdication of Red goals of world conquest and "burying" non-Communist ideologies and systems.

Consequently, I believe it is absolutely essential that the United States encourage its allies to take a new, careful, cautious look at any and all offers from the Communist countries. Why? To cut off materials which would strengthen the ability of the Soviet Union to commit aggression.

Realistically, the sale of a nail and bolt, or a factory, by the West, to Communist-dominated nations could—and probably would—be utilized to construct "coffins" designed for "burial" of the West.

Recently, the Milwaukee Journal published an article from the North American Newspaper Alliance entitled "Russ Eager To Buy Complete Factories."

Reflecting this effort of the Communists to benefit from technological progress by the West, I ask unanimous consent to have the article printed in the Appendix of the Record.

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

RUSS EAGER TO BUY COMPLETE FACTORIES

DUESSELDORF, GERMANY.—Russia is on a buying spree for complete factory installations in what appears to be a desperate effort by Premier Khrushchev to place the Soviet Union abreast of the Western economies.

The Soviets experimented with the buy-a-plant trade gambit 3 years ago, contracting with Krupp for construction in the Soviet Union of a pilot synthetic fiber plant.

Success of the Krupp experiment apparently triggered the Russian chase after Western technology in the large economy package.

ROVE OVER EUROPE

The Soviets have contracted with West German steel and engineering concerns for construction in the Soviet Union of two chemical plants, a pulp and paper factory, a tubing mill for manufacturing broad-gauge oil pipelines, and a brewery.

Moreover, Russian agents are now roving all over Western Europe on plant sprees. The latest Soviet acquisition is complete equipment for a \$5 million tire factory to be built at Volgograd (formerly Stalingrad) by Simon Handling Engineers of Britain.

This is the third plant the Simon engineering group has undertaken to build in the Soviet Union. Simon is building a \$3 million corrugated container plant and an \$8 million pulp and board mill.

FRANCE AND ITALY

From other British engineering concerns the Soviets are purchasing several complete plastic plants, including polyethylene and drip-dry synthetic fiber processing centers.

Russia is also buying complete factory installations from France and Italy. French firms are constructing in the Soviet Union an automatic production line for truck parts, a cement factory and two factories for manufacturing concrete panels used in rapid method construction.

Italy is supplying five plants to produce chemicals, pulp, pipelines and remote control equipment.

The Struggle Against Communist Domination

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. HOMER E. CAPEHART

OF INDIANA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, February 7, 1962

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record the text of a speech by Senator BARRY GOLDWATER before the Notre Dame University student body in South Bend, Ind., on February 6, 1962.

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

TEXT OF A SPEECH BY SENATOR BARRY GOLDWATER, OF ARIZONA, BEFORE NOTRE DAME UNIVERSITY STUDENT BODY, SOUTH BEND, IND., FEBRUARY 6, 1962

In our struggle against Communist domination, what do we Americans really champion?

What do we really believe?

What do we really stand for?

Is the rest of the world getting a true picture of our national character?

I don't think there is a single person here today who doubts that there is a serious misunderstanding throughout the world regarding the fundamental aims—the fundamental philosophy—of the American people.

Is it enough to tell the world that we can build a better lawnmower? Now a good, cheap lawnmower has its place. We can all agree on that.

Is it enough to tell the world we can build a more efficient tractor? All of us know that more efficient tractors are important. We can all agree on that.

But it a cheaper lawnmower, or a more efficient tractor the symbol that expresses the essence of America?

Distinguished foreign observers, like Dr. Charles Malik of Lebanon, have said that all too often our American publicity men have represented this Nation in the wrong light. They have too often pictured us as a nation primarily interested in only material gain.

On the contrary the story of America and her accomplishments is the story of men with deep spiritual motivations—men who sought freedom to pursue their own ideals and their own aims as the children of God. Some historians, blinded by materialistic considerations, have written about my own State of Arizona and the whole West as though this vast area was opened only as a result of men driven by a desire for gain. Fascinated by stories of the gold rush, land hunger, and buffalo hunting, they ignore the real story—the story of pioneers with the spiritual fiber to overcome impossible material obstacles to carve a civilization out of the wilderness. I think of the Mormons whose spiritual strength brought a whole desert into bloom.

The same sort of materialist vision which distorts the true meaning of the opening of the West, is presenting a picture of America to the world which interprets the ideals of America in purely economic terms.

We have seen a worldwide publicity campaign which offers a mail-order catalog as the quintessence of the American dream—a sort of materialist substitute for the Bible.

Somehow the idea has gotten abroad that the way to share the American ideal is to become bigger, fatter, and more luxurious. People are beginning to believe that to be American is simply to have more food and more complicated gadgets.

It is no wonder that, presented with these claims, many people in the Moslem world or the Buddhist lands or even Europe ask themselves, "What, after all, is the difference between the Communist and the Americans? They both tell us that life is for material prosperity and for military superiority; and they use almost identical phrases."

I suggest we Americans have been our own worst apologists.

Are we really nothing better than materialists? Do we genuinely believe that the test of a nation's virtue and greatness is its gross national product or its modern military gadgets? Are wall-to-wall carpets and space capsules the be-all and end-all of American civilization? Do we, in short, truly believe in anything beyond the material aims of the Communists?

If not, why do we oppose the Communists? If material progress is our only aim, why not join them?

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consuming 2,533 kilowatt-hours per person per year.

"By comparison, in the Tennessee Valley where cheap power is available, the cost is 1.03 cents per kilowatt-hour, and 8,932 kilowatt-hours per person per year is consumed.

"In the State of Washington the cost is 1.09 cents per kilowatt-hour and average consumption is 8,932 kilowatt-hours per person per year.

"From these figures you can readily observe that the lower the cost to the consumer, the more power he uses.

"FAIRBANKS POWER

"Cost of power in Fairbanks was 4.16 cents, or 41.6 mills per kilowatt-hour for the 12 months ending October 31, 1961. Production costs were 19.6 mills, debt service 6.8 mills, and other costs, including depreciation, accounting, and billing, distribution (outside lines), and common plant (miscellaneous building, etc.), 15.2 mills, making a total cost to the consumer of 41.6 mills.

"Residential average for the 12 months preceding October 1 was 5.48 cents per kilowatt-hour to the consumer.

"Regardless of what power units we have on hand when we join the integrated group, Fairbanks power will always be used for baseloading, peakloading, and for heating purposes," said Wade.

**Proposals by the Federal Government
Concerning Electric Power Production
Across the Country Will Have Imme-
diate and Long-Range Effects on Our
Nation's Fuel Industries**

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF**

HON. JAMES E. VAN ZANDT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 7, 1962

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Speaker, the proposed program of the Federal Power Commission, outlined in the President's 1963 budget message, is attracting nationwide attention because it envisions the creation of a nationwide coordinated and interconnected electric power system rather than on a local area basis. The following interesting article on the FPC program appeared in the February 1, 1962, issue of the United Mine Workers Journal:

UNITED STATES MOVES TO STEP UP POWER PROGRAM

Two potentially controversial proposals by the Federal Government concerning electric power production across the Nation that will have immediate and long-range effects on the coal and other fuel industries are now under consideration.

A special Interior Department task force has recommended that Congress vote money next year to create an extra-high-voltage, direct-current interconnection between the power systems of the Pacific Northwest and California. The 1,000-mile electric power intertie would connect the Los Angeles area with Columbia River power dams.

The coal industry's biggest customer is the electric power industry and a major portion (54 percent) of the electric power in the Nation is produced by readily available, low-cost bituminous coal.

Of greater importance on a long-term basis is the proposal for a national power survey looking toward creation of a nation-

wide, coordinated and interconnected electric power system. This proposal was announced by Federal Power Commission Chairman Joseph C. Swidler.

The FPC program, proposed in President Kennedy's 1963 budget message to the Congress, outlines how the Nation's 3,600 electric power systems can key their future expansion plans to a national scale rather than on a local area basis. The survey will be completed in the summer of 1963, published and made available to the Congress, the entire electric power industry and the general public.

In line with its traditional position on such matters, the coal industry has called for an investor-owned power grid in keeping with the best tradition of the free enterprise system. The industry will continue to oppose unnecessary extension of federally subsidized power projects whenever needed additional power can be provided by privately owned electric companies.

FPC Chairman Swidler has invited the coal industry and other fuels industries to submit their views on the nationwide power grid to the FPC.

The power survey will be made by the FPC staff and consultants from industry if Congress appropriates the \$380,000 requested for it in the President's budget.

Aim of the program would be to have available ample supplies of low-cost electricity throughout the Nation by 1980. By that time the power industry will be three or four times its present size and will use energy equivalent to 900 million tons of coal annually. If coal continues in its present place as the Nation's No. 1 electric power producer (54 percent) this would mean that the power industry by 1980 will be consuming between 450 and 500 million tons of coal annually. At the present time gas (21 percent), water (19 percent), and oil (6 percent), altogether do not produce as much electric power as coal. Atomic power production (less than three-tenths of 1 percent), of course, is still in the high-cost experimental stage and is expected to stay there for many years to come.

Swidler stated recently to coal industry representatives: "Anyone who looks at projections of energy use must realize that coal is on the verge of burgeoning on a period of growth * * *. Home-heating electricity will grow. Whatever you can do to make low-cost energy available is to your interest. What you may not get today (in increased business) you will inherit tomorrow. The tonnages of coal required for power production in the 1980's will make you fellows hustle to get coal out of the ground."

In connection with the proposed intertie between the Pacific Northwest and California, Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall said the Nation's depressed coal mining areas stand to benefit most from the proposal. Udall said the direct-current lines offer dramatic possibilities for long-distance transmission of power which could help market electricity produced at coalfields and transmitted over extra-high-voltage power lines to the cities.

A shorter distance high-voltage transmission line is already being planned in the East by the Virginia Electric Power Co. VEP-1 has announced it will construct a 350-mile high-voltage line to link a new coal-burning generating plant in Grant County, W. Va., with Richmond and northern Virginia at a cost of \$50 million. VEP-1 expects its system to be the first in this hemisphere to carry 500,000 volts of electricity. At present the usual power over longer distances is 230,000 volts.

WHY EXTRA-HIGH-VOLTAGE DC POWERLINES?

Extra-high-voltage, direct-current electric power transmission lines, such as the 1,000-mile electric power intertie proposed by the Federal Government between the Pacific

Northwest and California, do not exist in the United States at the present time. One direct-current line is in service in Sweden; one is being completed under the English Channel, and two other direct-current lines are under construction in New Zealand and Russia.

Direct-current transmission eliminates the technical limitations imposed by distance and magnitude of power now being carried by proven alternating-current lines. Extra-high-voltage generally means in excess of 230,000 volts. There are about 2,000 miles of 345,000-volt alternating-current circuits now in use in the United States.

It is not economical to transport electricity over long distances on low-voltage circuits because the power is lost due to conductor resistance and other characteristics common to the movement of electricity. In the case of steam-generated electricity (using coal as the fuel) it usually has been more economical to transport the fuel to the generating plant before converting it into electricity.

The higher the voltage of the transmission line the less loss there is of the power transmitted. And high-voltage systems designed for direct current show an even higher efficiency than those carrying alternating current.

Extra-high-voltage transmission systems are economically feasible only when the capacity can be used for transmitting large blocks of power long distances from remote plants or for interconnection of large systems where there must be a means of moving large quantities of power back and forth as the need arises. Direct current is especially suitable for high-voltage, long-distance transmission of large quantities of electricity.

Congress and the Central Intelligence Agency

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF**

HON. JACOB K. JAVITS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, February 7, 1962

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, last week, on the occasion of the confirmation of the nomination of John A. McCone as Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, I noted that the manner in which to deal with dangers of that office which may exist is to establish a Joint Committee on Foreign Information and Intelligence. Senate Joint Resolution 77, which would do this, was introduced, as I noted, by Senator McCARTHY last session and I, along with some 20 other Senators, am a cosponsor of the measure.

An editorial in today's New York Times supports this bill on the same basic rationale and I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the Appendix to the RECORD.

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

CONGRESS AND CIA

The Central Intelligence Agency, under its new Director, John A. McCone, is opening a fresh chapter. Though without prior experience in the intelligence community, Mr. McCone is an able administrator. He has already made changes in personnel and methods which are hopeful, and others are impending.

But the Central Intelligence Agency cannot live by itself. It is not a policy-formu-

J. C. Committee file

February 7

day, told the world that this is impossible.

The New York Daily News, in its editorial of February 6, in its usual, hard-hitting language, comments on the misunderstanding of communism by this administration. The editorial follows:

SUSLOV LAYS IT ON THE LINE

Mikhail A. Suslov, a big banana in the Kremlin mob, has shot a valuable dash of cold water into the current chatter about peaceful coexistence between communism and capitalism.

A shooting war should be avoided, Suslov told a gathering of Russian educators last Tuesday in a speech made public Sunday. But he added that an ideological struggle between the two systems is unavoidable, and must go on until the last remnants of capitalism are destroyed.

Thus, a leading Communist affirms again, in unmistakable language, the longstanding Red ambition to enslave the entire human race.

Let's hope the Suslov speech was duly noted in all of the world's non-Communist capitals, particularly Washington. The Commies are playing for keeps; you cannot do business with them, any more than you could with Adolf Hitler; and non-Communist statesmen who fail to recognize and act on these truths are gambling with the lives and liberties of their own nations and peoples.

Danger of Far Right Noted by Great Bend Minister

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. J. FLOYD BREEDING

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 7, 1962

Mr. BREEDING. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call your attention to an article appearing in the Great Bend Daily Tribune, Great Bend, Kans., on January 16, 1962, entitled "Danger of Far Right Noted by Great Bend Minister" as follows:

DANGER OF FAR RIGHT NOTED BY GREAT BEND MINISTER

The John Birch Society and other rightist groups got a slap from a member of Great Bend's clergy Sunday which accompanied a warning that the groups' philosophies are engendered by leaders who have "a demon phobia that borders on mental illness."

Rev. John Gorsuch, vicar of St. John's Episcopal Church, spoke out against the groups during his regular sermon Sunday.

"Many people today find rightism attractive," Gorsuch noted, "but will have no idea how dangerous it is unless danger signals are raised by responsible community and religious leaders." He also stated the church has a responsibility to speak out against such groups because, "the philosophy of these groups is anti-Christian and antidemocracy." "Also," he added, "many clergymen have been irresponsibly attacked by them."

He continued, " * * * the rightists here are very close to fascism and offer extreme messianic nationalism as the solution to America's problems as Hitler offered it to his countrymen. True, they feed on frustration and discontent as did the Nazis. Nevertheless I doubt that we will swallow the right-wing line. We have always had a right-wing fringe group just as we've had extremists on the left.

"What I wish to stress, then, is that in our preoccupation these past years with the very real threat from the left—from communism—we have been blind to the growing danger from the right. We all agree we must be vigilant against communism. But it is not the only place from which danger comes. Right-wingers who carry the word "America" so heavily upon their tongues are just as likely to subvert the true spirit of America as are the Communists who extol Russia.

"First, the rightists are frustrated folk who appeal to other frustrated folk. They don't like the world we live in * * * the world that has no easy solutions, that demands so much with so little hope of immediate resolution, that saps so much of our patience and piece of mind. From international tension and fear to the tremendous transformations going on at home in such things as the long delayed emancipation of the Negro, America is being pushed and pulled in all directions, not all of them comfortable. The rightists are those who want to stop the clock or to turn its hands back to an earlier, easier time when things seemed to be less confusing and more subject to man's control.

"Second, the rightists have little ability to approach the problems of the world with much understanding of its complexities. For them life seems to be black or white. As Senator THOMAS DODD said when he addressed a huge rally in the Hollywood Bowl, "The only alternative to total defeat in the struggle with communism is total victory". This 'either, or' approach leaves out all rational middle courses of action.

"Third, they have a demon phobia. In this case the demon is communism and the demon is found nearly everywhere. It is practically omnipotent as well as omnipresent if you believe what they say. It has permeated the faculties of our colleges and it is in the editorial offices of our important newspapers. It has infiltrated the leadership of the labor unions and has considerable control over the National Council of Churches. Indeed this sermon to them would undoubtedly be Communist inspired. If you're not for them you're against them.

"T. Coleman Andrews, one of the most vehement of the rightists, called the New York Times 'the uptown Daily Worker.' The Justices of the Supreme Court have been called Communist by other rightists for their decision on segregation. Robert Welch, leader of the John Birch Society, has stated that 'Dwight Eisenhower is a dedicated, conscious agent of the Communist conspiracy.' He has also said that 'Communist influences are now in almost complete control of our Federal Government.' These people have a demon phobia that borders on mental illness.

"And fourth, the rightists distrust democracy. As Alan Barth puts it, "The rightists never regard themselves as gullible or susceptible to Communist subversion; but they appear to be convinced that all their countrymen are outright simpletons ripe for a shift of loyalty at any moment from the Capitol to the Kremlin." The interesting thing is that these people have actually adopted tactics that border on communism itself in their belief they are combating it. According to Welch, the John Birch Society is to operate under completely authoritative control at all levels. And with the ominous implication he might at some future time be willing to overthrow our Government by force, he asserted that the society of the future can not rely on 'Politicians, political leadership, or even political action.' This is about as antidemocratic as you can get. If it isn't fascism I don't know what is. It is totalitarianism on the right comparable to Soviet totalitarianism.

"Whether rightism is going to become a serious danger is beyond my ability to predict. I think the vast majority of Americans will reject it as the demagoguery it is.

No doubt the rightists would like to capture control of the Republican Party. Their darling at the moment is BARRY GOLDWATER but the Senator is soon going to have to choose between their support and the support of the real Republicans who aren't going to forsake their traditions of responsible conservatism for a forlorn sort of fascism. I trust and hope Mr. GOLDWATER and his friends will reject them. I think the Nation as a whole will.

John F. Kelly
Congress and CIA

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. EDNA F. KELLY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 7, 1962

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, since 1953 I have during each Congress introduced a resolution to create a Joint Congressional Committee on Intelligence Matters. All of the arguments which I have advanced in the past retain their validity.

In this morning's New York Times there was printed an editorial entitled "Congress and CIA," which read as follows:

CONGRESS AND CIA

The Central Intelligence Agency, under its new Director, John A. McCone, is opening a fresh chapter. Though without prior experience in the intelligence community, Mr. McCone is an able administrator. He has already made changes in personnel and methods which are hopeful, and others are impending.

But the Central Intelligence Agency cannot live by itself. It is not a policy-formulating agency. It must provide many of the facts upon which policy is built. Its secret operations can influence policy; and it requires, as do all executive agencies the close supervision of Congress.

For a variety of reasons the CIA has not had that supervision in the past. The system of division of powers upon which our Constitution was founded must not be eliminated, or minimized, in the name of secrecy. And secrecy does not preclude effective congressional control.

Today the CIA is monitored by four subcommittees of the Armed Services and Appropriation Committee of House and Senate. Cuba alone would appear to offer ample evidence that these divided committees do not exercise adequate supervision. What is clearly needed, as we have said many times, is establishment of a Joint Congressional Committee on Intelligence, a "watchdog" committee similar to the one on atomic energy. Such a committee, continuously functioning, thoroughly informed, scrupulously discreet, could be the CIA's "conscience," its legislative monitor.

If war is too important in the atomic age to be left to the generals, secret intelligence is certainly too important to be left entirely to its own devices.

Mr. Speaker, over the years the Times has supported this legislation and I am, of course, delighted that they continue to do so. Early last year after a similar editorial appeared, I had occasion to write the following letter to the Times:

APRIL 26, 1961.

MR. CHARLES MERZ,
The New York Times,
New York, N.Y.

DEAR MR. MERZ: I read with interest the editorial in this morning's New York Times

1962

Through this means, the United States may take an offense against steady Communist pressure of economic and political subversion. The European Common Market plan is drawing Europe together in a political as well as economic unit. It is a communion of defense. The United States, working with Europe, could serve as a rallying base for the Western World.

A freedom to negotiate with the Common Market means a sharp break with some of the past traditions and thinking. The European market has six countries, 160 million consumers, Britain will swell the number to 220 million. Similar in almost every respect is the Latin America Free Trade Association. This makes three common markets, European, LAFTA, and Communist. The U.S. choice is to join one of the three—or form its own. A step requiring enlarged Presidential freedom to act.

The effect on farmers will vary according to the product, Landon said. For years, the emphasis has been on quantity production instead of quality. Profitable wheat business in Kansas depends on a market for the grain. There is as much difference in wheat as there is in the gravity of oil. High protein hard wheat is needed. Kansas can raise it—the common markets need it. High quality red meat, another Kansas product, is needed throughout the world, Landon said. The Kansas oil producer has excess capacity.

Russians, too, can compete in these same basic fields.

Barriers to trade and finance must be removed for the long-term benefit. The Kansas farmer, the eastern manufacturer and, in fact, every wage earner and investor in the Nation, must have a unity for assurance of peace.

Cooperative trade agreements pave the way, Landon believes.

Concerning Recall of Reservists

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. FRANK T. BOW

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 26, 1962

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, in all of the discussion concerning the recent recall of reservists, I have seen no better explanation of the Army's viewpoint than a letter to an unidentified college dean written by Col. James D. Tanner, which I include in the RECORD:

HEADQUARTERS, SECOND U.S. ARMY,
Fort George G. Meade, Md.,
December 22, 1961.

Dr. _____,
Dean, _____ University
_____, Ohio

DEAR _____: This is in reply to your letter of November _____ concerning the status of Pfc _____, a ready reservist who was called to active duty as a filler replacement for a Reserve unit at Fort _____ on _____ November 1961.

The commanding general has asked me to convey his appreciation for your helpful and sympathetic approach to the problems inherent in the callup of our reservists.

I would like briefly to outline the chronology of the _____ case:

As may be noted from the above, this case received continuing attention and review, as have approximately 2,400 similar requests for delay or deferment which have been received by this headquarters during the past 3 months.

The issue here was whether Pfc. _____, as a senior at _____ University needing 35 semester hours for a degree in _____, should be deferred from his Reserve obligation. I would like to point out that delays in reporting for duty may be granted for not to exceed 90 days, and that we have approved several hundred such cases wherein the reservist's problem involved graduation, birth of children, sale of home, turnover of business, illness in family, harvesting crops, and the like. However, any delay over 90 days is only accomplished by transfer from the Ready to the Standby Reserve, and this has the effect of excusing the Reservist from his obligation entirely, short of all-out war.

For the past several years, draftees, volunteers for the draft, volunteers for the 6-months active duty program and others who had an obligation to the Ready Reserve for a varying period of years after their original tour of active duty, were and are required to be ready for immediate callup. As I attempted to explain in my letter of _____ December to Pfc. _____'s mother, this pool is the Army's primary source of trained, filler replacements for Reserve and National Guard units called to active duty. This explains in law if not in equity, why men who have already had prior service, and only such men, are being ordered back to active duty as fillers; the units which we are filling cannot use untrained draftees and must rely upon the Ready Reserve. And the overwhelming majority of this latter group is made up solely of men with prior service.

During the normal administration of the Ready Reserve pool, we continually screen this group so that they are discharged from their overall obligation at the proper time, or transferred to the Standby Reserve if eligible. The guidance which we have for such transfers includes, for example, cases in which a Ready reservist has four or more bona fide dependents, is engaged in a certified critical occupation, is a graduate student in scientific or technical fields, a college or high school teacher in these fields, or otherwise fits the category for "extreme" personal or community hardship. On and after October 1 of this year, such routine screening officially ceased for personnel who had been alerted for active duty, but we are still authorized to grant delays of up to 3 months and, in extreme cases which meet the peacetime criteria, we are happy to make exceptions and still transfer men to the Standby Reserve. For example, if a Ready reservist was the father of three children but did not notify his Reserve Corps headquarters of this fact in spite of the forms which are mailed annually to him, we would still revoke his orders and not require him to serve if he so requested on the grounds of hardship. On the other hand, it is possible that such a reservist might be well off financially, in which case there would be no extreme hardship and he would be required to carry out his legal obligation to serve.

As an educator, I know that you are interested in what appears to be a paradox between the Selective Service and the Reserve Forces Acts. This occurs when student A (who has never served in the Army because he has not yet been drafted), is temporarily immune from call-up as a "1-D registrant" while student B, who has served anywhere from 6 months to 3 years, is subject to recall because of his Ready Reserve obligation. The public as a whole seems not to understand this point, and neither do all Members of the Congress. In one student case we received a telegram from a Congressman saying, in part, that it was "inconceivable" that we would require a reservist to serve again before he finished college. Nevertheless, it is the law.

We attempt to turn away wrath with soft answers, but I am often tempted to ask some reservists what would happen to their

wives and families, their homes, cars and savings, their college degrees and their freedoms if the Communists ever took over. As the President aptly stated, "now is the time to ask what you can do for your country," and only yesterday the Acting Secretary of Defense emphasized that the current build-up is being made to prevent a war, not to fight one. Under these circumstances, a temporary separation from families, the interruption of schooling or the disruption of a business or professional career, although certainly hardships, would appear well worth the price if the price prevents war. Also, the rights and benefits of the Soldiers and Sailors Civil Relief Act, free medical attention and many other benefits are available to recalled reservists.

Although we appreciate your observation that the Army is receiving some unfavorable publicity during the current recall program, I think you will agree that most of it stems from a general misunderstanding of the Ready Reserve and its obligation. Short of a shooting war, which is just what the Government is attempting to prevent, we fully recognize the difficulty of defending some individual cases. For example, I have personal knowledge of two Ph. D.'s in our Army area, both of whom have been called up in their Reserve grades of private first class. One of them is a professor of English in a Virginia college, and the press has given considerable publicity to his case. However, in spite of the vital importance of education and a general shortage of teachers, can we conclude that the recall of either of these gentlemen for 12 months or less will, per se, result in extreme personal or community hardship?

The crux of the matter is simply this: if the so-called Ready Reserve consisted of unmarried, unemployed, healthy, debtless, degreeless, and doughty young minutemen, there would be no problem about calling them up. But in the long run, where would we be if our typical Reservist was not married and raising a family, going to school, buying a home, car, TV, and furniture, trying to get ahead in the world, teaching the arts and social sciences, or doing all of the things that we know he is doing? Yet when he is called upon to undergo what in most cases is admittedly a hardship to him, plus a diminution of income and an abrupt sociological change, it is little wonder that he writes to his Congressman, saying, "Let George do it."

We are still trying to find George.

Please excuse my lengthy rambling, but your letters were deserving of full consideration. I only hope that my reply has clarified the situation from our viewpoint to some extent. The problem is nationwide, and while you and I will not solve it, a better understanding will go a long way toward achieving acceptance by the public of the need for a strong defense posture at any price. We need not dwell upon the alternatives.

Sincerely,

JAMES D. TANNER,
Colonel, AGC, Adjutant General.

Pierre Has a Lesson To Learn

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. STEVEN B. DEROUNIAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 6, 1962

Mr. DEROUNIAN. Mr. Speaker, Pierre Salinger is going to Moscow to see how he can win the Moscovites over to capitalism. Mr. Suslov, the other

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entitled "Reappraising the CIA." In it, the writer clearly creates the impression that my distinguished colleague, Senator MANSFIELD, was the sponsor and original author of the resolution which would establish a Joint Congressional Committee on Intelligence Matters. Humbly I submit the true historical background on this resolution.

Late in 1950, while serving on the committee which was responsible for the Mutual Defense Assistance Control Act of 1951 (Battle Act), I came to realize the tremendous lack of knowledge, on the part of the Congress, of intelligence matters. After 2 years of periodic consultations with Members of the House of Representatives and legal counsel, I introduced House Concurrent Resolution 168 in the 83d Congress (July 23, 1953). This resolution provided for the establishment of a Joint Congressional Committee on Intelligence Matters. While I endeavored to convince many other Members of the House to cosponsor my resolution, my success was limited to my colleague, Mr. ZABLOCKI (H. Con. Res. 169, 83d Cong.) and Mr. JUDD (H. Con. Res. 170, 83d Cong.).

In 1955, Senator MANSFIELD introduced a similar resolution in the other body (S. Con. Res. 2, 84th Cong.). During the 2d session of the 84th Congress, this resolution was reported in the Senate but did not pass because of certain weaknesses in that version of my resolution.

I endeavored, along with Mr. ZABLOCKI, to have this resolution reported from the House Rules Committee in the 84th, 85th, 86th and 87th Congresses. In March of this year, I appeared before the Committee on Rules and gave testimony in support of my resolution. Members of the House Committee on Armed Services appeared in opposition and testified that a Subcommittee of the Committee on Armed Services was and had been reviewing CIA activities. The committee did not report my resolution but, recognizing the importance of the matter, did not table the resolution. The matter is still before the committee and considerable sentiment for favorable action has developed. A report of the proceedings before the Committee on Rules by C. P. Trussell appeared in the New York Times on March 5, 1961, at page 56.

Although I have never been a person who seeks excessive publicity, I believe that credit should be given where credit is due. I enclose herewith copies of House Concurrent Resolution 168, 83d Congress; a letter which I addressed to the Speaker of the House on January 20, 1954; Mr. Trussell's article of March 5, 1961; and a copy of Senate Concurrent Resolution 2, 84th Congress.

Sincerely yours,

Honesty Is Still Our Best Policy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. VICTOR L. ANFUSO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1962

Mr. ANFUSO. Mr. Speaker, last Sunday, while attending mass at my community church in Brooklyn, St. Joseph Patron Roman Catholic Church, I learned of an interesting incident which may prove to be a most effective method of promoting good will and better understanding between the people of our country and those of other countries. This incident is merely a simple act of honesty but by this act of honesty my neighbor and church usher had

won many friends for us in Mexico. His name is Mr. Patty Mangiaracina, whom I have known for many years and who has demonstrated honesty all his life. Briefly, the story is as follows:

Several months ago, the wife of a high Mexican official, the Honorable Hugo B. Margain, Under Secretary of Industry and Commerce, lost a bag in New York during a visit there. She was not sure whether she had lost it at the hotel, at Pennsylvania Station, or in a taxi. She wrote to the hotel management and to station officials, but the bag had not been found. In the meantime, Mr. Mangiaracina had found the bag and turned it over to the New York Police Department. Early in January, Mrs. Margain in Mexico received a letter from the New York Police Department stating that a bag had been turned in which could be hers and would she identify it. The bag was identified and subsequently returned to Mrs. Margain in Mexico.

Last week Mr. Mangiaracina received a letter of thanks from the Mexican Under Secretary of Industry and Commerce in which he expresses "deepest gratitude for your wonderful sense of honesty" and also his appreciation for "all the trouble you and the police department took in order to recover the bag." Mr. Margain forwarded through the New York office of the Banco Nacional de Mexico a Mexican gold coin as a souvenir from his wife to Mrs. Mangiaracina.

Mr. Speaker, courtesies and acts of this kind are very often more meaningful and beneficial than aid programs and similar efforts. I have not only extended my personal best wishes and congratulations to Mr. Mangiaracina, but I am also writing to Police Commissioner Michael J. Murphy, of New York, to congratulate him and the fine men of his police department for a job well done. A little incident like this is worth tons of speeches.

It is of paramount importance for the good will and prestige of our country that we impress upon Americans traveling abroad how urgent it is for them to be on their best behavior. It is similarly important that we extend the best treatment and friendliness to foreigners visiting our country. This could go a long way toward strengthening the ties of the United States with those of other nations in cementing lasting friendship with them and strong support for us in our endeavors to attain security of the free world.

Publisher Exposes Arrogant Violations of the United Nations Charter by the Soviet Union

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BRUCE ALGER

OF TEXAS,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 30, 1962

Mr. ALGER. Mr. Speaker, it is unbelievable that we in the United States would contribute to our own destruction and to lend aid and assistance to the

destroyers of our Nation. Yet, that is exactly what we are doing by continuing our membership in the United Nations so long as the lofty purposes of that organization have been subverted by the Communists and its deliberations turned into a forum for vicious propaganda designed to defeat the United States in Russia's mad conquest for world domination. How openly the Kremlin operates, how arrogant their disregard of the civilized rules of conduct among nations is exposed in the following article by Alice Widener which appeared in the Tuesday issue of the Washington Daily News.

HIRING YOUR OWN MURDERER

(By Alice Widener)

NEW YORK.—Georgi P. Arkadyev, Under Secretary for Security Council Affairs in the U.N. Secretariat, has violated article 100 of the Charter, and under U.N. staff rules should be summarily dismissed from his U.N. post by Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld.

The infraction took place at the January 30 meeting of the U.N. Security Council.

Chapter XV, article 1 of the U.N. Charter, states that "the Secretary-General and the staff (the secretariat) * * * shall refrain from any action which might reflect on their position as international officials responsible only to the organization."

Yet on the day mentioned above, Undersecretary Arkadyev discarded impartiality and passed notes guiding procedural parliamentary action to his own countryman, Soviet delegate Valerian A. Zorin.

To understand the gravity of this it is necessary to know the difference between a member of the U.N. Secretariat and a U.N. delegate. All U.N. delegates are diplomats representing only their countries' interests.

But Undersecretary Georgi P. Arkadyev is a Soviet member of the U.N. Secretariat. His salary is paid out of the regular U.N. administrative budget. All member states pay an assessed share of his salary. As a Secretariat employee, Arkadyev is legally bound under the U.N. Charter to work as "an international civil servant neither seeking nor receiving instructions from any government in the performance of his duties."

The record shows that, in actual practice, Communist members of the Secretariat never have fulfilled their obligations as international civil servants. Communists give allegiance only to the Communist Party acting under Soviet direction.

Communist and Soviet officials of the U.N. never have made any serious pretense of doing anything but working on the Soviet Union's behalf. This is why from time to time, some Soviet members of the U.N. Secretariat are caught red-handed in espionage against the United States.

At the January 30 meeting however, the Soviet practice of ignoring allegiance to the international organization was overt. Arkadyev's violation of impartiality as an adviser on parliamentary procedure was plain to the delegates. It was also plain to the press, whose reporters saw him pass notes in Russian to Delegate Valerian A. Zorin.

Thomas J. Hamilton, New York Times correspondent at the U.N., reported that a Western delegate said he was able to make out the number "9" on one of Arkadyev's notes. A few minutes later Zorin invoked rule 9 of the Security Council's procedural rules.

A little later, the Western delegate saw that another of Arkadyev's notes contained the number "30." Shortly thereafter, Zorin invoked rule 30.

Today a member of the U.N. Secretariat told me, "I was there and saw what happened. It was absolutely scandalous. In my opinion it was done deliberately. The

Soviets always have opposed the idea of an international civil service ever since the U.N. Preparatory Commission's sessions in London during 1945-46. Since then, the Communists pretended, if it suited a specific purpose, to abide by the charter provisions concerning the Secretariat. Today, they openly flout them. Furthermore, they influence other staff members from the newly independent nations to do likewise. The Secretariat is becoming a playground for nationalist intrigue. If Arkadyev gets away with his flagrant violation, there will be more such infringements."

Only Secretary-General U Thant has the executive power to dismiss Arkadyev. Should he decide to condone Arkadyev's outrageous conduct, the Secretary-General himself will set the precedent for undermining the legal U.N. parliamentary structure. When it breaks down, there will be anarchy at U.N. meetings.

Times Change, but Fundamental Principles of Liberty Do Not

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. HAROLD R. COLLIER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 22, 1962

Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Speaker, the following column written by Dorothy Roe which appeared in the Chicago Herald American deserves the attention of every citizen. I hope that my colleagues in the House of Representatives will read and evaluate the thought which is embraced in it:

WHY MUST WE REGULATE PATRIOTISM? (By Dorothy Roe)

As an American, I would like our President to define just what degree of patriotism is now considered proper.

When are you a "superpatriot," a "subpatriot," or a traitor? What are the symptoms of "extreme patriotism," which he condemns, and how does one go about being just a fair-to-middling patriot, which seems to be the currently approved attitude?

How can a national hero of the stature of former President Eisenhower soberly warn the country against "super patriots"? What goes on here, anyway?

Being a somewhat old-fashioned type, I was raised in the belief that patriotism is a fine thing, and that it was not only admirable but expected that any citizen should be ready to give his life for his country.

Now it appears from the public pronouncements of our leaders that it's just as bad to be too patriotic as it is to be too treasonable.

If we accept this strange new reasoning, we must conclude that it is all right to be mildly patriotic or mildly traitorous, just so we carry no belief to extremes.

This halfhearted doctrine actually is being preached with a straight face as the new American ideal for our children to follow. If edited by today's pundits, Patrick Henry's famous cry, "Give me liberty or give me death!" would have come out something like this: "Give me liberty if convenient, but please don't think I'm opposed to slavery."

George Washington, following the current line, might have counseled his troops at Valley Forge thus:

"Courage, men, but not too much! Win if you can, but don't offend the enemy."

I must admit that I am bemused, bothered, and bewildered by a national policy which apparently recommends that we be

just a little patriotic around the edges, but ready to retreat hurriedly if criticized.

I have been laboring under the belief that America was founded by passionate patriots, and that every great advance in the history of mankind was accomplished only by complete dedication to an ideal.

Just how would a football team fare if the coach said: "Get out there and fight, boys, but don't let anyone know which side you're on!"

Somehow I can't believe that either President Kennedy or ex-President Eisenhower can be serious when they warn Americans not to be too patriotic. Perhaps each was maneuvered into statements he did not really mean. But if such men can be tricked into words that belie the fundamental principles of liberty, who can be expected to stand firm?

Personally, I believe the integrity and common sense of the American people will prove the ultimate bulwark against such muddled policies.

New York Journal-American's Crusade Against Dope Addiction

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. VICTOR L. ANFUSO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 7, 1962

Mr. ANFUSO. Mr. Speaker, the New York Journal-American has been carrying on a crusade in recent weeks against dope peddling with the primary purpose of saving our youth from drug addiction. This is a matter of great concern to many of us in New York City, particularly those of us who are parents and fear that our children may fall prey to evil influences.

The New York Journal-American deserves to be congratulated for undertaking this crusade, which should have the support of all citizens. In fact, the public is taking cognizance of this effort to stamp out addiction among our youth. Only a few days ago, the Journal-American reported that a citizens committee of 500 against teenage dope addiction has been organized under the leadership of Kings County Judge Hyman Barshay and Assemblyman Stanley Steingut.

I am today writing to Judge Barshay and to Assemblyman Steingut offering my support and at the same time asking them to support my bill, H.R. 616, to provide grants-in-aid to the States for the treatment of narcotic addicts in closed institutions.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I wish to insert into the RECORD the text of an editorial from the New York Journal-American of February 5, 1962, entitled "Public Aroused," and also the text of my letter to Judge Barshay and Assemblyman Steingut:

PUBLIC AROUSED

The Journal-American's crusade to save our teenagers from the dangers of narcotics addiction is really getting through to the people.

This was demonstrated again today with the announcement of the formation of a Citizens Committee of 500 Against Teenage Dope Addiction.

Kings County Judge Hyman Barshay and Assemblyman Stanley Steingut head this massive effort to stamp out the dope traffic. They have enlisted an impressive array of public officials, lawyers, medical men, and clergy of all faiths in a drive for a double objective:

A statewide medical program aimed at the cure and rehabilitation of addicts.

Stiffer penalties for dope pushers, especially the evil men who supply narcotics to minors illegally.

It is gratifying indeed to have such distinguished citizens solidly lining up behind a program that parallels the recommendations of our own blueprint for action.

It also is gratifying to have Judge Barshay give the Journal-American's crusade full credit for "providing the impetus for this project." It was to arouse good citizens to the need for action against the dope traffic that we embarked on this crusade a month ago.

We commend Judge Barshay and Assemblyman Steingut for their plan to enlist the aid of the medical societies and legal and civic groups in obtaining a maximum security narcotics hospital for New York City and a program of aftercare for addicts.

We are glad to see that the committee's program for aftercare centers around a key recommendation in our blueprint. This is a system of health camps, where youthful dope users after treatment in a hospital could be quarantined away from the influences that led to their addiction and receive vocational training and guidance.

If you would like to enlist in this crusade, write to Assemblyman Stanley Steingut, State Assembly, Albany 1, N.Y., or Judge Hyman Barshay, Criminal Courts Building, 120 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn 1, N.Y.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., February 7, 1962.

Hon. HYMAN BARSHAY,
County Court Judge,
Brooklyn, N.Y.

DEAR "HY": I want to congratulate you for following up, by concrete action, the graphic exposé of drug addiction and its effects on our society initiated recently by the New York Journal-American. I am very pleased to offer you my assistance in Congress in every way possible.

Dope peddling and drug addiction is as much a Federal problem as it is a New York State and city problem. Were it not for the evil peddlers of dope, many of our young people today would be healthy and productive citizens and New York would not have the dubious honor of having the largest number of addicts in the country.

I have been aware of this situation for a number of years and have done all in my power to try to stamp out this evil. It is for this very reason, and with the support of Commissioner Harry J. Anslinger, Chief of the U.S. Bureau of Narcotics, that I introduced my bill, H.R. 616, to provide grants-in-aid to the States for the treatment of narcotic addicts in closed institutions. This bill is now pending before the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

The purpose of my bill is to pay half of the cost per bed patient for the treatment of addicts in institutions maintained by the States. With financial assistance from the Federal Government, States having a difficult narcotic problem will be able to provide for a drug treatment program under which the addict is committed through a State civil action to remain under treatment until released by competent medical authority.

This is compulsory confinement in a drug-free atmosphere, but it is the only logical way to deal with this situation and it is supported by the Bureau of Narcotics and many organizations. We must recognize that the drug addict is a sick person and we must