

Chief Engineer, Advance Section Communications, February 1944 to June 1945.

Deputy Commander and Chief of Staff, Philippine Base Section, Army Forces Western Pacific, August 1945 to September 1945.

Commanding officer, Base "K," Army Forces Western Pacific, September 1945 to March 1946.

Chief, Construction Operations Division, Office, Chief of Engineers, Washington, D.C., May 1946 to July 1949.

District Engineer, Seattle District, Corps of Engineers, Seattle, Wash., July 1949 to August 1950.

Corps Engineer, I Corps, Far East Command, August 1950 to September 1951.

Army Engineer, 8th Army, Chicago, Ill., November 1951 to April 1952.

Division Engineer, North Pacific Division, Corps of Engineers, Portland, Oreg., April 1952 to November 1953.

Deputy Assistant Chief of Engineers for Civil Works, Office, Chief of Engineers, Washington, D.C., November 1953 to March 1954.

Assistant Chief of Engineers for Civil Works, Office, Chief of Engineers, Washington, D.C., March 1954 to September 1956.

Chief of Engineers, U.S. Army, Washington, D.C., October 1956 to —

LIST OF CITATIONS AND DECORATIONS

Legion of Merit (with two Oak Leaf Clusters), Bronze Star Medal, Air Medal, Purple Heart, Order of the British Empire, Croix de Guerre with Palm (France), L'Ordre de Leopold Grace de Officer (Belgium), Honorary Commander of the Military Division of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire.

PERSONAL BACKGROUND MATERIAL

Interests and hobbies: Gardening, tennis, truck, and baseball.

Group affiliations: Society of American Military Engineers, American Society of Civil Engineers, Permanent International Navigation Congress, Newcomen Society, Washington Society of Engineers.

Honors other than military: Doctor of engineering from Drexel Institute, doctor of engineering from Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy.

Publications: General Itchner has published articles in a number of magazines and periodicals, including the Military Engineer, Civil Engineering, and Army, among others.

Licenses: Registered professional engineer, District of Columbia.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Bartlett, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 3935) to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, to provide coverage for employees of large enterprises engaged in retail trade or service and of other employers engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce, to increase the minimum wage under the act to \$1.25 an hour, and for other purposes; asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. POWELL, Mr. ROOSEVELT, Mr. DENT, Mr. KEARNS, and Mr. AYERS were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message also announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 4884) to amend title IV of the Social Security Act to authorize Federal financial participa-

tion in aid to dependent children of unemployed parents; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. MILLS, Mr. KING of California, Mr. O'BRIEN of Illinois, Mr. MASON, and Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

RESEARCH INTO RESOURCES OF THE SEA

Mr. MORSE obtained the floor.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, will the Senator from Oregon yield, if it is understood that in doing so he will not lose his right to the floor?

Mr. MORSE. Yes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Then, Madam President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

Mr. MORSE. Madam President, the Eugene Register-Guard of Eugene, Oreg., carried an editorial on April 9 concerning the request by President Kennedy for a \$97 million research program affecting the resources of the sea. The editorial outlines the importance of this program, and the research already being conducted in Oregon on oceanography.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of this editorial appear at this point in my remarks.

In this connection, I wish to mention again, and call to the attention of the administration, the availability of the Tongue Point facility near Astoria, which was recently closed as a naval station. Use of the Tongue Point facility for oceanography research would fit admirably with the programs already underway in Oregon.

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

LOOK TO THE SEA

The world's population, soon to approach 3 billion, lives on one-third of the earth. The other two-thirds is water, a vast wasteland in our thinking thus far. From the two-thirds we draw only about 1 percent of our food. We could draw much more, and the day may come when we have to.

Almost overlooked in the news was President Kennedy's request for a \$97 million research program in the resources of the sea. There is so much to be done.

Only in a few places, notably Japan, has there been a real attempt to farm the sea. Elsewhere we hunt there, but we do not farm. Yet, the possibilities are tremendous. For all that a plankton sandwich doesn't sound good to most of us right now, there is no reason why we couldn't learn to like such a dish. Indeed, if atomic explosions start popping around the world, future genera-

tions may find that the only safe food is seafood.

Seafood is not the only resource that the sea must hold in untold quantity. Minerals are there, too. Water is the great eroding agent. The land is carried into the ocean where the minerals form the "salt" that distinguishes sea water. The ocean floor is a vast storehouse of precious minerals, if only we can mine them.

Climate control may be one of mankind's weapons in accommodating the population boom. One of the keys to climate control lies in the currents of the sea. But before we can control currents we must understand them.

And think of the energy that goes to waste in the tides.

Research is going on, so be sure. Here in Oregon, we have the largely overlooked marine biology lab near Coos Bay. And Oregon State University at long last has a seagoing vessel for its studies of the ocean. The Corvallis Institution, too, has been doing some work in seafood research. But so much more remains.

Research of this kind is "pure" research, research which may or may not bring a worthwhile result. But only if the effort is made will we stand a chance of learning anything about that two-thirds of the world which we now regard as wasteland.

THE SITUATION IN CUBA

Mr. MORSE. Madam President, I propose to speak for the next few minutes on Cuba and the United States-Cuban relations; and I shall not yield during the course of my remarks.

As chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Latin American Affairs, I speak with a very heavy heart, because I am well aware of the very serious implications to the security of the United States and the peace of the world that may very well become involved in the Cuban crisis. If there ever was a time in recent years when calm deliberation was the highest manifestation of statesmanship in connection with American foreign policy, that time is now.

The Subcommittee on Latin American Affairs of the Senate has worked intensively, for some years now, seeking to help develop programs, to change Latin-American attitudes, and to secure a greater degree of cooperation on the part of Latin American governments, in order to strengthen the economic posture of our Latin American friends and neighbors. It has been the hope of the committee that through such an economic approach, we could strengthen the political choice for freedom among the masses of the people of Latin America.

The members of my committee know that this is a longtime problem. It is not going to be solved overnight. It is going to take a considerable amount of governmental modification and reform, both economic and political, in a large number of Latin American countries.

We must expect a good many disappointments over the years that I think it is going to take to resolve the great contest in Latin America between freedom and totalitarianism. But may I say, at the outset of this speech, Madam President, I am satisfied the problem will never be resolved by the exercise of military might. Oh, we can defeat any