mittee has looked upon it as a means of supporting the members of our Armed Forces and of making it possible for the President to negotiate from strength.

If there are Senators who are thinking of opposing this bill to record their displeasure with some aspect of the policies being followed in Vietnam, I urge them to consider how they would construe such opposition if they were on active duty in our Armed Forces and risking their lives in combat in southeast Asia.

If there are some who are tempted to vote "no" in protest against a failure to follow one course or another, I ask that they contemplate how those hostile to us would react to a substantial vote against this bill.

I submit that in such an event our adversaries are likely to be much more obdurate in their refusal to talk peace. If there is even a close vote, these adversaries are much more likely to scorn the diligent efforts of the President to find a solution that maintains our national honor.

The procurement authorization in the pending bill would support appropriations to buy more aircraft, missiles and tracked combat vehicles. Some of these weapons are needed to replace losses already incurred and others are sought to build our strength in case the Vietcong give us no choice except to continue to fight.

The research and development authorization would support a more intense effort to combat the new kind of malaria our forces have encountered in Vietnam. Other research and development objectives include more protective clothing, transportable medical facilities, devices to warn of the presence of a stealthy enemy, better defensive fire for helicopters, adaptations of aircraft to configurations useful in southeast Asia, and improved weapons and ordnance for the fleet.

The construction authorization would facilitate the movement of troops and supplies to southeast Asia and the unloading of weapons and equipment there, and it would provide facilities for our forces stationed in that area and the weapons they must use.

I am convinced the President is relentlessly pursuing an objective of peace with honor. If he succeeds, and we pray that he may, it would be a simple matter to stop the use of any funds authorized but no longer needed for their original purposes. But surely it is better to have the military potential this bill provides and not to need it than to need it and not have it.

As the chairman has suggested, I hope every Member of the Senate will conclude that this is a measure he can conscientiously support without compromising any convictions.

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. Mr. President, it is my intention to vote in favor of S. 2791, the bill authorizing supplemental military appropriations for fiscal year 1966. Approximately one-third of the amount of the funds provided in the bill has already been spent by reason of the conflict in Vietnam. However, my vote will not be a vote approving the present policy of committing hundreds of thousands of our boys to the war in Vietnam.

SUPPLEMENTARY MILITARY AND PROCUREMENT AUTHORIZATION, FISCAL 1966

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be laid before the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business which is S. 2791.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 2791) to authorize appropriations during the fiscal year 1966 for procurement of aircraft, missiles, naval vessels, and tracked combat vehicles and research, development, test, and evaluation for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.

Mr. McINTYRE. Mr. President, I rise to add my voice in support of this authorization bill.

The bill is recommended unanimously by the 17 members of the Committee on Armed Services.

These 17 members probably have some differences of opinion on whether we should have become committed in South Vietnam in the first instance and about what we should do to bring about an honorable end to the conflict there.

The reporting of this bill without dissent is to me an indication that the com-