

To be brigadier generals

Col. Harold Willard Glattly, O16967.
 Col. John Frederick Bohlender, O17814.
 Col. John Ruxton Wood, O17821.
 Col. Paul Dunn Berrigan, O16741.
 Col. Henry Joseph Hoeffer, O16765.
 Col. Gerald Francis Lillard, O16770.
 Col. Parmer Wiley Edwards, O16775.
 Col. Charles Pennoyer Bixel, O16808.
 Col. Louis Howard Foote, O17010.
 Col. Lyle Edward Seeman, O17082.
 Col. Robert John Fleming, Jr., O17095.
 Col. William Ross Currie, O17115.
 Col. Ralph Thomas Nelson, O17308.
 Col. John Ogden Kilgore, O29008.
 Col. Alvin Galt Viney, O17511.
 Col. James Percy Hannigan, O17531.
 Col. Philip Henry Draper, Jr., O17543.
 Col. Harold George Hayes, O17554.
 Col. John David Francis Phillips, O17584.
 Col. William Darwin Hamlin, O17619.
 Col. Robert Little Cook, O17675.
 Col. Lester Skene Bork, O17685.
 Col. Thomas Norfleet Griffin, O17775.
 Col. Lloyd Roosevelt Moses, O29362.
 Col. Frederick Theodore Voorhees, O29374.
 Col. Lou George Van Wagoner, O41668.

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

The following-named officers for temporary appointment in the United States Air Force under the provisions of section 515, Officer Personnel Act of 1947:

To be major generals

Brig. Gen. Hugh Arthur Parker, 505A.
 Brig. Gen. Walter Irwin Miller, AO913582.

Brig. Gen. John Paul Doyle, 247A.
 Brig. Gen. Manning Eugene Tillery, 293A.
 Brig. Gen. Edward Pont Mechling, 327A.
 Brig. Gen. Frank Hamlet Robinson, 336A.
 Brig. Gen. Walter Robertson Agee, 413A.
 Brig. Gen. Harold Winfield Grant, 497A.
 Brig. Gen. Henry Keppler Mooney, 589A.
 Brig. Gen. Raymond Judson Reeves, 1082A.
 Brig. Gen. Thomas Patrick Gerrity, 1613A.

To be brigadier generals

Col. Leslie Granger Mulzer, AO138777.
 Col. John Caswell Crosthwaite, 295A.
 Col. Robert Scott Israel, Jr., 354A.
 Col. Edgar Alexander Sirmyer, Jr., 394A.
 Col. Lawrence McIlroy Guyer, 454A.
 Col. Donald Philip Graul, 455A.
 Col. John Coleman Horton, 457A.
 Col. Winslow Carroll Morse, 515A.
 Col. William Leroy Kennedy, 517A.
 Col. George Frank McGuire, 539A.
 Col. Edward Bone Gallant, 577A.
 Col. Julian Merritt Chappell, 583A.
 Col. Edward Nolen Backus, 604A.
 Col. Robert Lee Scott, Jr., 640A.
 Col. James Simon Cathroe, 18821A.
 Col. Robert Edward Lee, 19033A.
 Col. William Charles Kingsbury, 923A.
 Col. Charles Anthony Helm, 1033A.
 Col. Haskell Erva Neal, 1047A.
 Col. George Bernard Dany, 1061A.
 Col. Perry Bruce Griffith, 1075A.
 Col. William Harvey Wise, 1083A.
 Col. John William White, 1087A.
 Col. Robert Morris Stillman, 1114A.
 Col. Thomas Joseph Gent, Jr., 1130A.

Col. Dolf Edward Muehleisen, 1144A.
 Col. Harold Lee Neely, 1161A.
 Col. John Edward Murray, AO372910.
 Col. Emmett Buckner Cassidy, 1095A.
 Col. Cecil Edward Combs, 1203A.
 Col. Lawrence Clinton Coddington, 1275A.
 Col. Avelin Paul Tacon, Jr., 1566A.
 Col. Claude Edwin Putnam, Jr., 1593A.
 Col. Frank Edwin Rouse, 1595A.
 Col. William Kemp Martin, 1697A.
 Col. Ralph Lowell Wassell, 1730A.
 Col. Horace Milton Wade, 1872A.
 Col. Joseph Randall Holzapple, 1897A.
 Col. Joseph James Preston, 1966A.

IN THE NAVY

The nominations of Lloyd R. Sellman and 856 other officers of the Navy for promotion to the grades indicated in the line and staff corps of the Navy, subject to qualifications therefor as provided by law, were received by the Senate on July 13, 1955, and appear in full in the Senate proceedings of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for that date, under the caption "Nominations," beginning with the name of Lloyd R. Sellman, which appears on page 10425, and ending with the name of Robert A. Edlin, which is shown on page 10427.

IN THE MARINE CORPS

Lt. Gen. Oliver P. Smith, United States Marine Corps, to have the grade of lieutenant general on the retired list in the Marine Corps, effective from the date of his retirement.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Subversives in Defense Facilities

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN MARSHALL BUTLER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, July 22, 1955

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, as one who has served now for a considerable period of time as a member of the Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate, I am convinced that the potentiality for subversion and sabotage within our essential defense industries and facilities has not decreased with the changing attitudes of world affairs.

The Secretary of the Army, Mr. Wilber M. Brucker, has testified that—

There are known subversives now working in vital defense facilities without there being adequate authority in the Federal Government to meet this potential threat to our productive capacity and therefore to our military effectiveness.

To fill this gap in our internal-security structure, I have introduced, with the sanction of the administration, Senate bill 681, which would "guard strategic defense facilities against individuals believed to be disposed to commit acts of sabotage, espionage, or other subversion."

As was to be expected, this proposal has been the subject of criticism from certain misinformed and misguided persons and groups. However, the July 23, 1955, issue of the Saturday Evening Post contains an excellent editorial entitled "New Law Needed To Bar Spies From War Plants," which very capably, in my

opinion, demolishes these continuing attacks upon any legislation vital to our national defense.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that this editorial be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, along with my newsletters of May 9, 1955, and July 11, 1955, on the same subject.

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

[From the Saturday Evening Post of July 23, 1955]

NEW LAW NEEDED TO BAR SPIES FROM WAR PLANTS

Although a worker in an industrial plant can sometimes be fired for taking too long for a smoke in the washroom, it will be news to many people that it is impossible to get rid of suspected subversives and Soviet agents planted in our sensitive defense industries. To remedy this situation, the Department of Defense prepared a bill, which was introduced by Senator BUTLER, of Maryland, designed to give the Government the right to exclude these dubious characters from places where they could cause trouble. It does seem about time some attention was paid to this matter.

One explanation of this extraordinary situation is the almost pathetic anxiety of the Government not to be accused of violating somebody's civil liberties. A year ago a statement made on behalf of the General Electric Co. before the Senate Judiciary Committee pointed out that "Government agencies direct contractors to exclude from 'classified' defense work all employees whom they find to be 'security risks,' but the individual employer does not receive from the Government the evidence which supports its conclusion."

In its statement the company declared that when the Korean war broke out it attempted to have the Government give the names of any employees considered to be

subversive. "We could not get such information and were advised that the entire security program was under study." It is obvious that FBI files cannot be turned over to private individuals, but it is a monument to the fatuous tolerance of democracy that subversives can't be disturbed in their activities because there is no legal way to identify them.

Undoubtedly, if an employer undertook to dismiss a suspected worker without having had access to the Government's information about the man, the employer would probably have his plant closed by a strike and in the end be compelled to restore the suspect to his job. Since the employer is unable to act by himself, and Government officials do not give the needed information, a statute is called for, making it mandatory for the Government to boot subversives out of our defense industries. The Butler bill was designed to fill this gap.

Although certain labor leaders, the Americans for Democratic Action, and other so-called liberal groups have criticized the Butler bill as setting up "an approximation of the police state," the measure seems adequately cautious in its approach to the subject. For example, before its terms can be carried out the President must issue a proclamation "that the security of the United States is endangered by reason of actual war or threatened war, or invasion, or insurrection, or subversive activity, or of disturbance or threatened disturbance in the international relations of the United States." Important as it is to protect the rights of individuals and to stay within the limits of "due process of law," the layman will wonder why spies cannot be high-tailed out of defense plants until the menacing circumstances cited above are present.

Even when the FBI has put the finger on a suspected subversive in a defense plant, nothing could happen to him under this proposed law until he has been notified of the charges against him and given an adequate opportunity to defend himself against them. He may request a hearing, and if the charges

are based on the testimony of informants whose identity must be withheld for security reasons, the suspect "shall be furnished with a fair summary of the information in support of the charges against him." The bill did provide that "any investigatory organization [meaning the FBI] shall not be required to disclose the source of its information if such disclosure would "endanger its investigatory activity." The spy who is collared despite all the protections set up in the Butler bill may not destroy the FBI on his way out of the plant.

All this would appear to give subversives and suspected Soviet agents in defense plants protections which are denied to employees accused of "sassing" the foreman or arriving on the job 10 minutes late. One explanation seems to be that unions feel that communism, like portal to portal, should be a subject for negotiation with employers. The less practical complaints of the liberals are not so easily comprehended.

It ought not to be necessary to add that the mass of American labor is overwhelmingly opposed to communism and that the evil which the Butler bill was designed to meet concerns only a few people, many of them not members of unions at all. However, the important thing from the Soviet point of view is not how many rank-and-file union members can be turned into Marxists, but how to plant a few hundred spies and agents in key spots in our defense industries. Testimony before congressional committees has made it plain that these industries have been infiltrated to some degree. Senator BUTLER declared that, without this bill, the United States would be powerless to act against subversives in our industrial plants. Are we so dragged by peace propaganda that we don't care?

THE NATIONAL SECURITY

(A weekly newsletter by Senator JOHN MARSHALL BUTLER)

WASHINGTON, July 11, 1955.—In the present posture of world affairs, the problems of national security, while not in the headlines as much as heretofore, have not decreased in magnitude or importance. There are those, however, who continue to argue that this problem is poppycock—a figment of the conservative mind.

As chairman of a Senate internal-security task force created to review security procedures in our defense facilities, I have just completed hearings at which the real significance of this problem was revealed in its ominous potential. Expanding upon the accounts by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover that there are still more than 20,000 Communists—active or passive—in this country, incoming Army Secretary Wilber M. Brucker testified that the Government does not have sufficient authority to remove subversives from certain of our vital industries. To fill this void I have introduced legislation which, when passed, would deny such individuals access to our defense plants.

It is in this setting, compounded by the ugly history of subversion and infiltration in the last quarter century, that the charge of poppycock has arisen. These misguided antagonists, despite their oftentimes intellectual leanings, are quick to overlook a few axioms basic to the society of man. For example, back in the Roman days, Justinian, the Emperor of the East, proclaimed that "the safety of the state is the supreme law." President Madison once said: "Security against foreign danger is one of the primitive objectives of civil society." Of more recent gleaning, Supreme Court Justice Frankfurter has asserted that "the right of a government to maintain its existence—self-preservation—is the most pervasive aspect of sovereignty."

Through the ages self-protection and survival have been a motivating premise of gov-

ernment. Yet in recent years this maxim has become confused with the issue—not wholly unrelated, however—of due process of law. While there are many judicial precedents which capably disentangle these perplexities and place them in clear perspective, the courts have concluded that due process in the context of security programs is "properly definable in terms of the maximum procedural safeguards which can be afforded the individual without jeopardizing the national security."

Let those who contend that our internal security is not always in danger heed A. F. of L. President George Meany's warning of last week, "The sweet words of Soviet leaders betoken no change in their basic aim of world domination."

JOHN MARSHALL BUTLER,
United States Senator.

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION AND NATIONAL SECURITY

(A weekly newsletter by Senator JOHN MARSHALL BUTLER)

WASHINGTON, May 9, 1955.—All too frequently, we as freedom-loving people overlook the real meaning—or more aptly, the real menace—of the international Communist conspiracy. Unfortunately, we often seem to forget the creepy conquests of the Russian dictatorship, and the inhuman brutality and devious cunning of these conquests. As a dictatorship and conspiracy, world domination is the all-pervading goal. The evil operations of the Kremlin, its agents and pawns, influence practically every phase of our free society.

This penetration is ceaseless, taking many forms, and is but part of a precisely conceived plan. Responsible experts have concluded that more than 20,000 trained, hard-core Communist Party members continue to function in this country, mostly in cloak and dagger secrecy. Unimpeachable testimony records extensive and repeated exposures of Communist infiltration in our industrial and defense plants. In accordance with a basic Communist doctrine that "the end justifies the means," it can be accurately predicted that infiltration is a prelude to active sabotage and subversion.

With utter abhorrence of the frightening prospect of another global conflict, and with full realization of the delicate international situation, there is no alternative to preparation and security. We must be alert to any eventuality. It is in this setting that I have introduced legislation which would prevent access to all defense facilities of persons likely to commit sabotage, espionage, and other subversive acts.

As expected, the self-appointed saints of American liberalism, with neurotic denunciation, are attacking this measure on the grounds that the rights of workers will be violated. These deluded individuals endeavor to popularize such idioms that my proposal would result in "a lot less freedom but no more security." These unfounded assaults tend to cloud the true purpose of the legislation and the vital need for adequate precautions. Contrary to these assertions, this bill would protect the rights and freedoms of all Americans and simultaneously safeguard our Nation.

I would remind these self-styled liberals that: "Communism is the religion of the devil; it is a distillation of evil; it is the very antichrist. We will never be safe from this evil faith until it is driven back to the hell from which it came." These are the words of Adm. William H. Standley, a wartime Ambassador to Russia, who can, with authority, attest to the real meaning and foreboding of the Communist conspiracy.

JOHN MARSHALL BUTLER,
United States Senator.

Korean War Prisoner Veterans Entitled to Monetary Benefits

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EVERETT M. DIRKSEN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, July 22, 1955

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, it might be well to publicize the fact that quite a number of Korean veterans who were prisoners of war and who would be entitled to monetary benefits under the provisions of Public Law 615, enacted in the 83d Congress, have not applied for benefits. As a matter of fact, the former Claims Settlement Commission has been unable to locate a substantial number of the Korean veterans, and I am including herewith a list of those veterans and their serial numbers in the hope that through the publicity afforded by the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD some of them may be alerted to the fact that there is a deadline for the filing of an application for the benefits provided under this act.

Applications must be postmarked on or before midnight, August 21, 1955, as required by existing law.

These veterans would be entitled to payment at the rate of \$2.50 per day for each day they were in prison. I might add that those members of the United States Armed Forces who are still prisoners of war as a result of Korean hostilities would be eligible to file their claims within 1 year after returning to American military control. In the case of survivors of prisoners of war who have not returned to the jurisdiction of the United States Armed Forces, such survivors may file claims not more than 1 year from the date that the Defense Department determines that the prisoners of war actually died or were presumed to be dead.

Here, then, as of June 30, 1955, is the list of Korean prisoners of war whose addresses are unknown to the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, who are entitled to these benefits. I sincerely hope that the list will have wide publication because these men are deserving of these benefits for the service they rendered.

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

UNSOLICITED KOREAN POW'S ADDRESSES UNKNOWN TO FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION, JUNE, 30, 1955

Acevedo, Francisco, US 50107130.
Agustynovich, Stephan, US 15219105.
Allen, Taggett, RA 15421724.
Auman, Neil C., Pvt. 2, US 52274157.
Ball, Joe L., US 53026595.
Bancroft, Russell J., Pvt. 2, RA 16320729.
Blair, Robert L., ER 55021425.
Boyd, Melvin, Pfc., RA 13355354.
Bradley, George W., RA 13306767.
Brown, Johnnie C., Sfc., RA 14291360.
Burns, Peter J., Pfc., ER 42200296.
Bruner, Joseph M., RA 18279404.
Cerinio, Joseph Jr., RA 12312845.
Dean, Ercel W., Sgt., RA 15282501.
Di Gardi, Anton, RA 21936768.
Dutro, Darrell W., O-1997521.
Enoki, Ted T., RA 10735192.

Escobar, Torres Vic., RA 30432249.
 Fernandez, Joseph, RA 33559586.
 Fitzgerald, William, RA 20219234.
 Gibson, Maxie L., Pvt., RA 14314631.
 Garrison, Herbert D., RA 16307477.
 Gifford, Allen J., RA 13282225.
 Gilardi, Robert W., O21766.
 Gonzales, John, RA 19332137.
 Good, Vernon L., RA 16302082.
 Goodburlet, Raymond, RA 12283162.
 Gouin, Phillip A., RA 16315443.
 Graales, Nueves, US 50114497.
 Greenwood, Charles, RA 12349405.
 Grizzard, Lewis, O-2008593.
 Groulx, George E., RA 19032085.
 Groyum, Elden F., 407127.
 Guynn, John E., RA 35902554.
 Hamilton, Raymond L., RA 16323889.
 Harris, Charles L., RA 44104771.
 Heffler, Kenneth J., RA 18275585.
 Hicks, Joseph E., O-2208560.
 Higgins, John H., O-1048407.
 Holley, Freddie, RA 15274722.
 Holmes, Roy E., RA 14291279.
 Huffner, Robert A., RA 15419699.
 Hughes, Melvin D., RA 13333238.
 Hunter, Carson, RA 16254447.
 Huntley, Robert M., RA 06558601.
 Irizarry, Jose B., ER 30430402.
 Jackson, Warren F., RA 13282069.
 James, Davis E., RA 35759615.
 Kastuch, Joseph J., ER 06933367.
 Key, Joseph E., RA 33379856.
 Locke, William S., 12453A.
 Lovett, John M., RA 20246176.
 Lyda, Gedion P., Jr., 54065042.
 Marsh, Harold L., RA 06919920.
 Martin, John E., RA 16322959.
 McMillan, George, RA 12326889.
 Melsness, Earl W., RA 16282172.
 Montejano, Edward, NG 28127358.
 Moreland, Harry D., O-0555419.
 Mueller, Herbert, RA 16316790.
 Naranjo, Pete D., RA 19314062.
 Nolan, Lawrence T., RA 12319287.
 North, Charles R., RA 15415785.
 Nunnery, Edward D., ER 14260535.
 O'Brien, William F., RA 14285858.
 Paillette, Ted Eugene, 42372778.
 Paruolo, Salvatore R., 652045.
 Patterson, Joseph H., RA 52033759.
 Pickett, Herbert L., RA 16620A.
 Pizzamiglio, Edward, RA 26333377.
 Potts, Hubert W., O-2014804.
 Pritchett, Alexander, RA 13344545.
 Purser, Trenton E., RA 14291324.
 Quentin, Rudy S., RA 19364440.
 Radcliff, Warner R., RA 13374791.
 Raines, Earl L., RA 15413103.
 Ransler, James H., ER 57149266.
 Rockett, Edward M., 058504.
 Schairb, George D., RA 15271296.
 Sarnowski, Francis, RA 13285991.
 Scott, Howard, 226403.
 Seger, Jake L., Pvt., 1151464.
 Smith, Robert, Pfc., RA 15274357.
 Sugrue, Daniel, US 51063967.
 Sweet, Richard L., RA 18260543.
 Tamura, Akira, RA 37714253.
 Thompson, Jackie R., RA 18315371.
 Thompson, Paul W., RA 11166974.
 Triplett, James, RA 13322265.
 Trollope, Harry B., O-1688430.
 Truscott, David J., RA 16284907.
 Walter, Arthur E., US 53001801.
 Warren, Edgar O., Pvt. 2, RA 15294163.
 Warrington, John M., RA 14313938.
 Wayland, John N., RA 13321136.
 Webb, Marvin J., RA 19346846.
 Wetmore, Carl E., RA 15260289.
 Whirley, Bobby G., 1324900.
 White, John P., Pfc., 1234100.
 Wiese, Eugene A., RA 46082739.
 Wildinson, Joseph M., RA 13328571.
 Williams, Victor K., RA 17255863.
 Willis, Jack J., RA 16303934.
 Wilson, Theodore R., RA 15214004.
 Wilson, Winston W., RA 14005329.
 Wolfe, Raymond E., ER 52031455.
 Wright, Kenneth R., RA 15379133.
 Ywung, Gerald R., Cpl., RA 18271945.

Increasing the Number of Foreign Language Experts in Our Country

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ALEXANDER WILEY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, July 22, 1955

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, for a long time I have been deeply interested in increasing the reservoir of American specialists in foreign languages.

The fact of the matter is that we have a very insufficient number of Americans who can read and write with genuine familiarity foreign tongues, in many areas which heretofore have been almost unknown to us, but which now occupy great strategic significance.

Three-quarters of a year ago, I took this matter up with many Federal agencies. I pointed out that if the United States is to combat communism through greater economic, political, and cultural contact and through military assistance, it would be unthinkable for us not to be able to communicate with the very people whom we are trying to assist in maintaining their sovereignty.

One of the public officials whom I contacted was the distinguished Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, the Honorable Allen W. Dulles, who indicated his deep recognition of this problem of an insufficient number of foreign-language specialists and his desire for a remedy to this problem.

Months have passed, but unfortunately the remedial action which Director Dulles and other public officials and I have sought has been lagging. On June 29, the Hoover Commission Report on Intelligence Agencies of the Government pointed up this problem as one of its many findings dealing with the United States intelligence effort. The Hoover Commission task force stated:

Lack of adequate linguistic preparation often has proved to be a serious handicap to our representatives abroad. This became painfully apparent during the Korean war. The ability to write and speak the language fluently, and to interpret foreign words and idioms accurately always helps an American to get around in an alien land, to win the confidence of its people, and to understand them.

And so the Commission went on to make as its formal recommendation No. 9:

That a comprehensive, coordinated program be developed to expand linguistic training among American citizens serving the intelligence effort; and

That the Department of Defense expand and promote language training by offering credit toward Reserve commissions to ROTC students and drill credit to Reserve personnel for completion of selected language courses.

By way of further background on this subject, I send to the desk the text of an editorial from the Superior (Wis.) Telegram of October 20, 1954, endorsing my effort to overcome the international language barrier. I append excerpts from Director Dulles' reply of the same period. Also included is the text of a

letter from the Acting Director of the United States Information Agency, Mr. Abbott Washburn. In it he reflected USIA's deep concern with this problem, particularly in view of the then imminent move of the Voice of America from New York to Washington, which resulted in making it difficult to fill various foreign specialist vacancies.

I ask unanimous consent that all three of these items be printed in the RECORD.

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

[From the Superior (Wis.) Evening Telegram of October 20, 1954]

FOREIGN LANGUAGE BARRIER

Senator ALEXANDER WILEY says not enough Americans speak foreign languages, with the result that it's exceedingly difficult for us to reach people in Communist dominated countries.

Wisconsin's chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee says "It is almost as tough as the Iron-Curtain barrier which separates us from the slave world." He hopes Americans will face up with the situation by overcoming the language barrier.

WILEY, of course, isn't speaking about such languages as French, Spanish, German, and some of the others that get more or less attention in our schools. He's referring to such less familiar languages as Amharic, Chuvash, Kurdish, Burmese, and quite a few others. Only a few persons in America can speak such languages fluently.

WILEY's committee is so concerned about the matter that it engaged the American Council of Learned Societies to make a survey of how many Americans can speak foreign languages. Its findings were far from encouraging.

The Council found for example, only one American familiar enough with a knowledge of Thai to carry on a convincing conversation in Thailand. Also, only 1 person claimed complete fluency in Vietnamese, and but 3 indicated proficiency in Burmese.

In all, the Council listed only 25,500 persons in the United States with professional training in languages. That is not many for a Nation with a population well over 150 million.

Senator WILEY is right in maintaining that if Americans are to exchange ideas with other countries, we must have people who can talk their languages.

He is also right in contending that it is important that sufficient language scholars be available to such Government branches as the Central Intelligence Agency, the State Department, and the Defense Department.

These agencies should always have at hand personnel so familiar with the tongue of a foreign land that they could be placed there at a moment's notice to deal intelligently with any emergency that might arise.

Wisconsin's Senator has announced his intention to recommend to the next Congress a greatly stepped up language training program. He deserves all-out support on this commendable effort.

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR,

Washington, D. C., October 9, 1954.

The Honorable ALEXANDER WILEY,

United States Senate,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR WILEY: This is in response to your letter concerning a reservoir of language specialists. It is gratifying to learn of your awareness of a problem which concerns not only the Central Intelligence Agency but also many other agencies of Government which must communicate with and understand foreign peoples.

You have identified an important element in the overall problem in observing that the greatest difficulty lies in connection with peoples with whom we have had comparatively little contact but who now, or may in the future, occupy a status of great strategic significance. Previously, scholarly endeavors in the fields of language and area studies in the United States have rather closely paralleled our commercial interests. No doubt there was a time when United States commercial interests and the interests of national security lay in the same areas and peoples of the world, and our educational centers were geared to produce sufficient language specialists to satisfy both commercial and Government demands.

With regard to the matter of programs which our Government might set in motion to increase the availability of language specialists, several thoughts occur to me: (1) the Government might ascertain its requirements in the way of active and reserve specialists in the various languages; (2) a national inventory of language specialists might be compiled; (3) a schedule of our resources might be undertaken to determine the adequacy of our educational centers for producing language specialists equal to our requirements.

Since these projects require considerable time, the determination of requirements, inventory and resources would probably require about 5 years each. The institution of a program of scholarships in 1955 to encourage students to study some of the more exotic languages would contribute nothing to the reservoir of language specialists before 1960. It may well be that the needs of the Government for some years to come can only be satisfied by a program of training competent, qualified career Government employees at public expense.

In mid-1951 an Inter-Agency Committee on Area and Language Specialists was established for the purpose of exploring the problem on a Government-wide basis. Copies of the initial reports of that committee are enclosed.

In this era of science and technology most of us have become aware of the factor of lead-time in the development of new devices and weapons. Lead-time is no less a factor in the development of other national assets, and I trust that you will be encouraged to press for a solution of this problem which you have correctly identified as of great strategic significance to our country.

Sincerely,

ALLEN W. DULLES,
Director.

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY,
Washington, August 27, 1954.
The Honorable ALEXANDER WILEY,
United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR WILEY: I was pleased to receive your letter enclosing an excerpt from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD entitled, "Reservoir of Language Specialists."

The basic function of this Agency is communication with people abroad. To be effective we must reach them in languages they understand. Finding proficient language specialists is, as you point out, a serious problem for this Agency. The full magnitude of our problem can be appreciated when language proficiency and our high employment standards are taken in combination with the requirements for professional competence in communications media and techniques and for area or country knowledge. The number of Americans who can offer that combination of skills is indeed small.

We are now in process of conducting a civil-service examination for foreign language information specialists to staff the language desks in the International Broadcasting Service. Many of these vital positions will become vacant when the Voice of America moves from New York to Washing-

ton (a move now completed—Senator WILEY). We are experiencing difficulty in locating an adequate number of American citizens who can write professionally in a foreign language for radio broadcasting purposes.

Fortunately, in our missions abroad, we employ citizens of other countries who are dedicated to the program, who work effectively with their countrymen, and who know sufficient English to serve as a channel of communication for us. In an effort to increase the language knowledge available to the Agency, we have installed a modest area and language training program for a few carefully selected American employees. Also we are installing a modest language training program at selected overseas posts for American employees. However, we cannot hope, through these training programs, to attain even an optimum level of language proficiency within any reasonable period of time.

I am sure you will excuse my stress on the immediate importance of language competence to the work of this Agency. I do recognize its continuing importance to the work of other Government programs. Its importance as a vital manpower resource to the United States Government and the American people during these times of global emergency may well warrant the attention and study of the Congress.

Sincerely yours,

ABBOTT WASHBURN,
Acting Director.

Dedication Ceremonies at the Tacoma Waterway, Tacoma, Wash.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ALAN BIBLE

OF NEVADA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, July 22, 1955

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, dedication ceremonies were held today in Tacoma, Wash., at the opening of the Tacoma Waterway. The senior Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] made an address on this occasion, and I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

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

"The Case of the Industrial Waterway" is drama.

In a play we have to have stars. One of them is Maurie Raymond—your own port commissioner. His supporting cast includes some stellar performers. It is a huge supporting cast. It includes everyone in this room, plus the Corps of Engineers, plus the Congress of the United States.

The story begins July 1953 when Maurie Raymond came to Washington. The Port Industrial Waterway was on dead center. We needed an economic and engineering survey. The Corps of Engineers said they did not have the money. He came to my office—we got busy—and 2 weeks later we had an allocation of \$5,000.

Act I was underway.

You will remember some of the episodes. The Corps of Engineers held a hearing in Tacoma. Their engineers and economists went to work with the port commission and by March 1954 the district office had a favorable report.

The curtain went up on act II.

Action was then focused on the omnibus rivers and harbors bill. It was moving through the House. Could we get the engi-

neers' report through the Rivers and Harbors Board, through the Chief of Engineers, through the Secretary of Army, through Bureau of Budget in time to catch the bill before it got through the Senate?

June 15 was the deadline—the last meeting of the Rivers and Harbors Board. The project could not be authorized—or so we thought—without that Board's approval.

The supporting cast went to work. The report moved out of Portland in jig time, but jig time in this case meant the middle of May.

The chief's office had been alerted. The report was sent to the Rivers and Harbors Board. At that point one of the chief actors stubbed his toe, and the report was sent back to the field for further information.

In the meantime the omnibus bill had moved out of the House and into the Senate. The next episode took place before the Public Works Committee of that so-called august body. On hand was Senator Jackson and myself.

We told the committee on the project. They voted it into the omnibus bill without clearance from the Rivers and Harbors Board or Chief of Engineers or Secretary of Army or Bureau of Budget. As a matter of fact Bureau of Budget did not clear the report until about 2 weeks ago.

The curtain went down on act II. All and sundry declared it a stellar performance. The curtain went up on act III.

Part of the cast decided to risk \$373,000 of your hard-earned tax money to start dredging, to gain time, to anchor down this oil refinery. The reviews said the curtain went down on act III with great applause, and I should add, the gnawing of fingernails. The question was, Would you ever get the \$373,000 back?

The curtain went up on act IV. The locale is the Senate Appropriations Committee. The supporting cast was meager—myself; outsiders are not allowed when that "club within a club" is marking up a bill. After a fight the committee agreed that the project was worthy, that it should be built, and that \$646,000 is a small price to pay for admission when a \$10 million refinery and corollary development is hanging in the balance.

The Senate approved it. We held it in conference. The Senate committee had added the punch line—\$373,000 to reimburse the port of Tacoma for money they had already spent on the project.

The curtain goes down on the case of the industrial waterway and even when the cast came out for a final encore, without the Secretary of Army, Bureau of Budget, and administration approval.

It was a great play. All of you here in Tacoma deserve top billing.

The finale, however, is only the beginning so far as Tacoma is concerned.

I like an occasion like this. This is growth and development for Tacoma and that's the story we have been having in the Pacific Northwest for the last 2½ decades. If we weren't dedicating a project, we were planning one, and every one of those projects brought in new industries, new people, new optimism, and added to Washington's future.

But dedicating this project recalls one of the worst foes we have to face.

We congratulate each other on the part we played. We recall the history and what led up to the eventual victory. But there's too much of a tendency to consider this the end, not the start.

The Tacoma Waterway isn't the end of the line. It shouldn't be the end of the line. We should use it to build bigger and better industries that can be pointed to 30 years from now as an example of what can be done with planning and work.

Our Nation is a good example of what I mean. No question about it, we lead the world and most of the world allows us to

lead. Backward peoples come to us for ideas. They want to use our skilled personnel. We are their teachers. No question about it, there is a light in their backward eyes of not only appreciation, but actual awe of what we have been able to do. It is right for that light to be in their eyes, but let us not misinterpret it and be so busy taking bows that we fail to look at the work undone behind stage.

Our Pacific Northwest has had more visitors of this type than most section of the Nation. They have come to see our system of dams along the Columbia River. They have looked at blueprints and taken them home to start projects of their own. They have stood at Seattle-Tacoma Airport, marvelled at the modern terminal we have constructed. They have gone to the Boeing Aircraft Co. to see the efficient way we put airplanes together. They have watched arid acres produce fabulous crops in the Columbia Basin project, and I think they have caught some of the spirit from our Pacific Northwest leaders who aren't content with the past, who won't be content unless the future develops at the same pace with the same results. No one knows better than those who have had a hand in the development of the last 2½ decades that there is still plenty to be done. We can never stand still and make achievement.

Before coming to Tacoma, I asked the Department of Defense, for example, exactly how much was going to be spent by that agency in the State of Washington during fiscal 1956. I got the answer that \$282 million is the estimated expenditure in the State of Washington. That breaks down into these figures: \$110 million for the Army; \$63.6 million for the Navy, and \$108.8 million for the Air Force. Now that's an example of what I mean about never standing still. To the casual observer driving by Larson Air Force Base, or the Hanford project, or Fort Lewis, or McChord Field, or the Bremerton Navy Yard, those projects look pretty complete. Yet, to equip these bases with the housing facilities needed and the latest available technical equipment it's going to take \$282 million this next year to do the job.

The expansion of the Tacoma Waterway reminds me of the dock modernization program this Nation is going to be forced into very shortly. As chairman of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee of the Senate, I have had occasion to sit down with industry and labor representatives to discuss dock modernization. The casual observer driving by a dock may think the facilities are the most modern in the world. Certainly they are better than most, but they are not up to the standards we need for complete efficiency.

For example, most of the cranes at our docks are between 20 and 30 years old. They aren't as efficient as the new cranes turned out. In too many cases we are still doing by hand what should be done by machine. We are moving by stevedore, a piece at a time, what can be done in bulk. We might assume that labor would protest any modernization, but it doesn't take that view at all. It knows that through proficiency in

mastering new techniques it not only gains more skill, but more money; because in dock management, time is money, and the faster goods can be moved the more money is available for those who utilize the new techniques.

Undoubtedly, the Federal Government is going to step into the dock modernization picture, probably through a matching funds program. And it should, because it's in the national interest to have docks ready for instantaneous handling of goods in case of national emergency. I am happy to report that labor and management stand united in this program of progress.

Our shipping lags far behind the times. I fought in the last Congress for several prototype ships which the Maritime Administration could build to show the way for efficient shipping for the next decade or longer.

Those ships should have been off the drawing boards and on the ways by this time, but they aren't. Perhaps the delay comes under the heading of economy, or maybe it's strictly red tape. But, whatever the reason, we are not moving fast enough in this field.

I was still pressing to get the prototype ships underway when the President came out with his atomic showboat plan. Now that, in a way, comes back to what I was talking about, about being so busy with curtain calls that we forget what we are supposed to be doing. He wanted an atomic ship to show the rest of the world. I have been calling since 1950 for one that would work, that would cut costs in shipping, that could iron out the bugs so atomic engines could be installed in our present ships.

In other words, I want one that is practical, one that during the space of a comparatively few years can clear the way for utilizing atomic power on the high seas as we have used it on dry land.

Of course, there is a long way to go before we get our merchant fleet equipped with atomic reactors, but the day will come.

We also should be looking ahead to the day of the atomic engine in airplanes.

Those are some of the problems our 20th century pioneers in industry and Government face right now. There are others. Just as you faced problems in getting this Tacoma Waterway. Before you could effectively move on this project you had to have public backing. The people of Tacoma had to want this project badly enough to fight for it. It reminds me very much of the way the Columbia River was developed, the way we obtained dams at Bonneville, Grand Coulee, Hungry Horse, Chief Joseph, and McNary, and the way we are getting them at The Dalles and John Day and Ice Harbor.

We have been shown the course in hydroelectric projects, but suddenly we have been confronted with a new problem, which I consider to be apathy. Entirely too many of us are resting on laurels at this point. We are so busy taking bows for what has been accomplished, and reciting history to all who will listen, that we forget there is still a job to be done.

Our Northwest won't have complete hydroelectric development until every last dam that can be built economically and face the test of paying back the loan advanced to

build it, is constructed, generators installed, and the power surging through the lines to Hanford, or its successor; to Boeing and its B-52's; and to the thousands of industries which aren't here now, but will be when these other dams are completed. Midway in this battle for Northwest development, we have allowed ourselves to be stymied, at least we were until Ice Harbor went into the public works appropriation bill in this 84th Congress.

We had been so busy accepting congratulations that we forgot two things: One is, how the dams were obtained to start with, and, secondly, how we are going to get the rest of them.

Figures used in the latest attack on our area showed a breakdown of what each citizen in the Nation has invested in Pacific Northwest projects.

Congress has known per capita costs ever since starting on the Northwest program. Congress considers that 1.2 billions invested by the Federal Government in Columbia Basin dams, one of the soundest investments the people of this Nation have ever made; for example, the 1954 annual report of the Bonneville Power Administration plainly shows that this investment is being repaid \$65 million ahead of schedule. You have to look far in the Nation's portfolio investments to find any more gilt-edged than these. Dams like Grand Coulee, Hungry Horse, Bonneville, McNary, and Chief Joseph not only pay their own way, repay cost of construction plus interest on the money borrowed to build them, but they pay off in other respects too.

Look at the new jobs established in the Pacific Northwest. Look at the B-52's flying away from Boeing Aircraft Co. because we had low-cost power to produce the aluminum that went into the planes. Look at the people employed in that aluminum industry. How much safer is the Nation today because we had low-cost power which would make all this possible.

We are not going to stand by and see our Pacific Northwest development picture discredited in the eyes of the general public through use of slight-of-hand statistics.

We ask the Nation's taxpayers only to advance the money for such great and worthwhile projects so that we can utilize the power, pay for it with interest, and provide employment opportunities for the boys and girls who are growing up in the State of Washington.

My chief concern now, is that sitting at the dawn of victory, we will be content with what we have, will spend our time defending that, instead of fighting on until orderly development of the Snake River is achieved, just as we have done on the Columbia River. As long as there is 1 kilowatt of energy that can be rung economically from the Columbia or the Snake or its tributaries, as long as there is 1 plant that needs to be located in the Pacific Northwest from the standpoint of national security, a higher standard of living, for economic betterment of this Nation, our job has not been completed and we will be letting down those who had the vision and the courage and the stamina to give us this steppingstone to victory.

SENATE

MONDAY, JULY 25, 1955

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father God, like the dew of the morning on parched ground, like the mystic, quiet summer twilight, steal upon our spirits now, we beseech Thee, as at another week's beginning we bow at this

altar of prayer with a sense of eternal values. We bring our fainting hearts to the cool springs of Thy renewing grace. We bring our hands, soiled with the world's uncleanness, to the holiness that shames our unworthiness and yet forgives our iniquities. We bring our restless unstableness to the patience that outlasts our fickleness.

Give us a sobering realization that our individual attitudes go to make the national and international climate of these

dangerous days in which we live. By the warmth of our own spirits help us to contribute to the final dispelling of the atmosphere of skepticism and suspicion in which grow only the rank weeds of hatred, which so often are rooted in ignorance. Make us willing partners in the garden of good will, cultivating the flowers of appreciation and understanding which will at last climb over all dividing walls and make the fields of all nations blossom as the rose. We ask it in the dear Redeemer's name. Amen.