

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY, AT
NOON

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate at this time, I move, pursuant to the order previously entered, that the Senate adjourn until 12 o'clock noon, on Monday.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock p.m.) the Senate adjourned, under the order previously entered, until Monday, December 9, 1963, at 12 o'clock meridian.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate December 6 (legislative day of December 5), 1963:

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

William Jack Howard, of California, to be Chairman of the Military Liaison Committee to the Atomic Energy Commission.

U.S. ARMY

The following-named officer, under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 3066, to be assigned to a position of importance and responsibility designated by the President under subsection (a) of section 3066, in grade as indicated:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. Alva Revista Fitch, [XXXXX], U.S. Army.

The following-named officer to be placed on the retired list in grade indicated under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 3962:

To be general

Gen. James Francis Collins [XXXXX], Army of the United States (major general, U.S. Army).

The following-named officer under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 3066, to be assigned to a position of importance and responsibility designated by the President under subsection (a) of section 3066, in grade as indicated:

Lt. Gen. Hugh Pate Harris [XXXXX], Army of the United States (major general, U.S. Army).

U.S. AIR FORCE

The following-named officers to be assigned to positions of importance and responsibility designated by the President, in the grade indicated, under the provisions of section 8066, title 10, of the United States Code:

To be lieutenant generals

Maj. Gen. Cecil M. Childre [XXXX] Regular Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Benjamin J. Webster [XXXX] Regular Air Force.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1963

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Galatians 6: 10: *As we have therefore opportunity, let us do good unto all men.*

O Thou spirit of the living God, grant that a longing for obedience to Thy divine will may be woven into the very texture and fabric of our human nature.

May we guard ourselves against the temptations and dangers which threaten to undermine our loyalty to those moral

ideals and principles which Thou hast ordained.

Deliver us from selfishness and self-seeking and may we daily bear testimony by doing good unto all the members of the human family that we are seeking to bring unto mankind the spirit of brotherhood.

Show us how we may enlarge the areas of fellowship and cooperation among the nations of the earth, with none seeking its own advantage and welfare.

Hear us in the name of our blessed Lord, who came to show us the way to the more abundant life. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. McGown, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed a bill and joint resolutions of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 927. An act to amend title 12 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, in order to remove certain limitations with respect to war risk insurance issued under the provisions of such title;

S.J. Res. 113. Joint resolution to authorize the President to issue annually a proclamation designating the first week in March of each year as "Save Your Vision Week"; and

S.J. Res. 128. Joint resolution providing for the establishment of an annual National Farmers Week.

THE LATE SENATOR HERBERT H.
LEHMAN

Mr. RYAN of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks, and to include pertinent editorials.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. RYAN of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise with profound sorrow and great grief to inform the House of the death yesterday at the age of 85 of Herbert H. Lehman, a great American.

Today at this hour President Johnson was to present to him the Presidential Freedom Medal awarded to him by President Kennedy. The citation accompanying that medal reads:

Citizen and statesman, he has used wisdom and compassion as the tools of the Government and has made politics the highest form of public service.

Governor Lehman had one of the most remarkable and distinguished records of public service in the history of our country, including a political career spanning the period from Alfred E. Smith to John F. Kennedy. Time and again the voters of New York elected him to high office—twice as Lieutenant Governor, four times as Governor, and twice as U.S. Senator. Few men have been held in such esteem

and affection by the people. I can think of no one more deserving.

Governor Lehman was a compassionate and humane Governor. The 10 years of his administrations are unexcelled in the annals of New York State.

Senator Lehman will be remembered as the voice of liberalism in the Senate during the hysteria of the 1950's. A courageous fighter for civil rights, civil liberties, and a fair and just immigration policy, he was rightly known as the conscience of the Senate.

His retirement from the Senate in 1956 did not mean rest from political combat. Rather his deep concern for the welfare of New York motivated him at the age of 80 to lead another cause, the cause of political decency and reform within the Democratic Party. He fought fiercely against the boss system, inspiring thousands of amateurs to become active in grassroots politics.

Mr. Speaker, I was privileged to work closely with Governor Lehman during the past 5 years in our fight for political reform. I knew him as a man of deep conviction—an idealist and humanitarian who believed in the essential worth and dignity of every individual.

To know him was to love him. I will always cherish the memory of the hours I spent with him, talking with him in his study about issues close to his heart or campaigning with him on the street corners of New York.

Only last weekend he described to me his deep feeling of sorrow at the tragic loss of President Kennedy. As usual, he was looking forward, concerned about his country but confident in the ultimate triumph of reason and tolerance.

Governor Lehman will serve always as a guiding spirit in the everlasting fight against bigotry and tyranny.

Mr. Speaker, throughout his career Governor Lehman relied completely upon his beloved and devoted wife, Edith. She was his constant inspiration. In this hour of her grief, I extend my deepest sympathy to Mrs. Lehman and their children.

Mr. Speaker, I include at this point in the RECORD several editorials about Herbert H. Lehman.

The New York Times editorial of December 6:

HERBERT H. LEHMAN

A second riband of mourning now hangs on the American flag. For the death of Herbert H. Lehman closes the active career of an indomitable national and international servant. As Governor of New York, U.S. Senator, and Director General of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, his life and activities soared in example and significance far beyond the borders of this, his native city.

He lived a private and public life that moved in a straight and true line. In the richest sense of the words, he was a liberal and humanitarian. Against the enemies of the Republic, he saw service in the U.S. Army in the First World War and resigned from the Governorship in the Second World War to direct foreign relief operations for the State Department. Wherever human distress existed, all over the globe, there could be found Herbert Lehman, saving lives as a representative of the best instincts of the United States and the United Nations.

Reform, sound administration and courage marked his political career. He entered politics at the side of Alfred E. Smith and Franklin Delano Roosevelt, serving one as campaign chairman and the other as Lieutenant Governor. As Governor for 10 years from 1932 until America's entry into the war, he brought the State distinction and honor during difficult years for the people and Nation. All this time he was a stalwart New Deal Democrat, closely affiliated with the programs of President Roosevelt.

The refinements of the Fair Deal nationally saw him in the service of New York as U.S. Senator, often at a quiet but not small voice speaking for legislation favoring all Americans. In Washington, he became the conscience of the Senate. When others quavered before the onslaught of McCarthyism, it was Herbert Lehman who offered the resolution for the removal of the Wisconsin demagog from his committee chairmanships. On matters close to his heart—immigration to continue the American dream and civil rights to uphold the American Constitution—he battled relentlessly against the troops of evil.

Together with Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Herbert Lehman continued to stand for the reform movement in State and national Democratic politics. After he had passed his 80th birthday he could be found in rain and cold carrying on his crusade for political decency in every section of the city. At the end of his life he was still standing in the forefront of many charitable, welfare, and humanitarian causes. This great man of private heart and public courage was not just a symbol, but an activist of noble aims and accomplishments to his last moments. These live on.

The New York Herald Tribune editorial of December 6:

HE SERVED THE PEOPLE WELL

The death of Herbert H. Lehman leaves all of us poorer. For in our time there have been few public servants so universally respected, admired, and beloved.

The life of the former Governor and Senator was a long one. It is hard to remember now that he was first elected to office as long ago as 1928, as Franklin D. Roosevelt's Lieutenant Governor. But he was then already 50, a man of great wealth turning from private pursuits to new and broader arenas.

In this career Mr. Lehman was four times elected Governor of New York, and later twice chosen to the U.S. Senate. During the war he served as the first head of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. And in recent years, when he was already in his eighties, Mr. Lehman led the reform storm in the local Democratic Party.

Thus he covered more than a third of a century in city, State, National, and international performance, all of it done with courage and competence.

The strength of Herbert H. Lehman was in character. Few public figures were so consistently on the right side of the great issues. He was a social idealist, yet also an industrious man of action. He stirred few antagonisms, but in his undramatic way he got things done. This is perhaps why one hardly thinks of Mr. Lehman as a politician, although he was this State's prime vote-getter.

There was about him the assurance of non-partisanship, of quiet but determined conscience, that made for popularity. He knew what was right, and did it. That he did it so unspectacularly is probably the true mark of Lehman quality, although in later years he became increasingly a bold crusader.

But the important thing is that at all times Herbert H. Lehman served the public interest well. By spirit, integrity, and effi-

ciency, he inspired trust and devotion. And he gave of himself in many ways to the very end of his admirable life. This is an example to cherish.

The Washington Post editorial of December 6:

HERBERT H. LEHMAN

There was so much simple goodness, generosity, and grace in Herbert Lehman that one rarely thought of him as suited to the tough realities of American political life. He neither looked nor talked like a politician. Nevertheless the roster of public offices which he won, and filled with nobility and effectiveness, testified to a powerful political appeal rooted in the extraordinary qualities of conviction and courage which he brought into public life.

Entering politics at 50, after a notable career in business and banking, Herbert Lehman teamed with Franklin D. Roosevelt to become Lieutenant Governor of New York, then Governor for four terms when F.D.R. went to the White House, and finally U.S. Senator. In between, he served as director of the wartime Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation and as Director General of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. Help for those whom the war had made helpless could not have been entrusted to more devoted hands.

A product of Wall Street and a multimillionaire, Herbert Lehman was an unreserved champion of underdogs and of progressive political ideas through the whole of his public career. If he never became a power in the Senate or a member of its inner circle, he exercised influence nonetheless because, for the country at large, he symbolized sincerity. The dauntlessness with which this quiet, unpretentious little man challenged Joe McCarthy, the Senate's bully, illuminated the murkiness of a shabby decade in American politics. The country owes much to Herbert Lehman for its recovery from McCarthyism.

Senator Lehman's efforts to infuse charity and reason into American immigration policy may well constitute his most significant contribution. He was an implacable foe of the national origins quota system. That system has not yet been extirpated from the immigration statutes; but a proposal for abandonment of it was sent to Congress not long ago by John F. Kennedy. Its enactment would be Herbert Lehman's best monument.

Had he lived and held his health, Herbert Lehman would have been among those to be given the Presidential Medal of Freedom at the White House today. No one deserved it more. No one could have defended freedom more fervently.

Mr. RHODES of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleagues in paying public tribute to the memory of the late Senator Herbert H. Lehman, of New York, whose death December 5 has saddened the Nation.

Senator Lehman was a kindhearted and modest man who never retreated on basic principles in his devotion to progressive and humanitarian causes. He was one of the great champions of the New Deal and a close associate of President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Without question he was one of the most popular and beloved men who ever represented his State in public office. I join with my colleagues in Congress in expressing my deepest sympathy to his widow and other members of his family.

Under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I wish to include excerpts

of an article which appeared recently in the Washington Post:

LEHMAN'S RECORD FOR PUBLIC SERVICE UNRIVALED

NEW YORK, December 5.—Herbert Lehman, 85, who died here today, was the only man in the past century to hold all the highest elective posts in New York State.

Few can match the Lehman record for public service—4 years as Lieutenant Governor, 10 years as Governor, 7 years as U.S. Senator, and the first Director General of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

He came from a background of great wealth, but Mr. Lehman was one of the great liberal voices of the Democratic Party for a generation.

In the State he carried on the social reform programs of former Govs. Alfred E. Smith and Franklin D. Roosevelt. In the Senate in Washington he was a strong advocate of international cooperation with friendly countries and was one of the early opponents of Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, Republican, of Wisconsin.

It was not until 1928, when he was 50 years old—a time when many begin to think about eventual retirement—that Mr. Lehman gave up a \$2-million-a-year investment banking career to seek public office.

He was elected to two 2-year terms as Lieutenant Governor under Mr. Roosevelt. In 1932, when Mr. Roosevelt was elected President, Mr. Lehman won the first of four consecutive gubernatorial elections. (The Governor's term was extended to 4 years with his last election in 1938.)

He lost only one election. That was in 1946 when he ran for the Senate and was defeated by Irving M. Ives, a Republican. But in 1949 he won a special election to the Senate and the next year was reelected to a full 6-year term. He did not seek reelection in 1956.

Although he lacked the flamboyance of an Al Smith or Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Lehman was an impressive votegetter in his own right. He defeated such persons as Robert Moses (for Governor in 1934), Thomas E. Dewey (for Governor in 1938), and John Foster Dulles (for the Senate in 1949).

Mr. Lehman was born in a brownstone house on East 62d Street on March 28, 1878. His father, Mayer, a German immigrant, was a founder of the Cotton Exchange and of Lehman Bros., investment banking firm.

The youngest of eight children, Mr. Lehman attended Dr. Sach's Collegiate Institute and Williams College and joined J. Spencer Turner Co., a textile firm. He became vice president and treasurer in 1906 and 2 years later he joined Lehman Bros. as a full partner.

In World War I, Mr. Lehman was first a civilian aid to Mr. Roosevelt, who was then an Assistant Secretary of the Navy. In August 1917, although he was several years over the age for military service, he entered the Army as a captain assigned to the General Staff. He became a colonel, assigned to supplying oversea troops. After the armistice he served as assistant to the Secretary of War, supervising the return of supplies, and received the Distinguished Service Medal.

A man always interested in the community around him, Mr. Lehman was caught by the humanitarian approach to government displayed by the then Governor Smith. In 1924, at Governor Smith's request, he successfully mediated a threatened garment strike.

In 1926, he managed Mr. Smith's gubernatorial campaign and 2 years later became finance director of the Democratic National Committee and worked for Mr. Smith's presidential campaign.

It was Al Smith who conjured up the team of Roosevelt and Lehman to help carry New York State in the 1928 election.

Mr. Roosevelt's health and his national activities caused frequent absences from Albany and Mr. Lehman found himself Acting Governor on the average of 3 months a year. Mr. Roosevelt referred to Mr. Lehman as "my good right arm."

Although presidential maneuverings caused estrangement of Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Smith, both united to force Mr. Lehman's gubernatorial nomination in 1932 over the opposition of Tammany Hall.

Mr. Lehman occupied the Albany executive mansion during most of the troublesome depression years. As Governor, he inherited a \$114 million deficit from Mr. Roosevelt. When he left office 10 years later, he reported a \$54 million surplus in the State accounts.

With Mr. Roosevelt in Washington and Mr. Lehman in Albany, the State administration became known as "the Little New Deal."

Mr. Lehman promoted municipal power-plants and armed the public service commission with greater rate-cutting powers. Cities were permitted municipal housing authorities—the pioneer for public housing. The State made housing loans. Unemployment insurance was introduced. Self-liquidating public works were advanced. Workmen's compensation was broadened.

In November 1942, President Roosevelt named Mr. Lehman director of a new office of foreign relief and rehabilitation set up in the State Department to aid war victims in liberated areas. On December 2, when his Albany term had less than a month to run, Governor Lehman resigned.

In 1949 the Democrats again nominated Mr. Lehman for the Senate to fill the term of the late Robert F. Wagner. This time he won, defeating Mr. Dulles. He was elected to a full 6-year term the next year over Joe R. Hanley.

Mr. Lehman, at age 78, declined to seek reelection when his Senate term expired in 1956.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM FOR NEXT WEEK

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I take this time to announce to the House that on Monday next several bills will be considered, one involving a matter here in the District of Columbia, and another a conference report, which will probably mean several record votes.

I want the Members to know the situation, and I would appreciate it if the offices of the Members who are absent will see that they are notified, so that they will know of the program.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. KYL. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

CIX—1494

A call of the House was ordered. The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 222]

Abbitt	Gill	O'Brien, Ill.
Abele	Glenn	O'Brien, N.Y.
Addabbo	Gonzalez	O'Hara, Mich.
Albert	Goodell	Olson, Minn.
Ashbrook	Grabowski	O'Neill
Ashley	Gray	Ostertag
Ayres	Green, Pa.	Passman
Barrett	Griffin	Pepper
Bass	Griffiths	Philbin
Battin	Grover	Pike
Becker	Gurney	Poage
Boland	Hagan, Ga.	Powell
Bolling	Halleck	Purcell
Bolton,	Hanna	Quile
Oliver P.	Hardy	Quillen
Bray	Harsha	Randall
Brooks	Harvey, Mich.	Reid, Ill.
Broomfield	Hawkins	Reid, N.Y.
Brown, Calif.	Hays	Rhodes, Ariz.
Broyhill, Va.	Healey	Rivers, Alaska
Buckley	Hébert	Roberts, Ala.
Burke	Hemphill	Rodino
Burton	Henderson	Rooney, N.Y.
Cahill	Herlong	Roosevelt
Cameron	Hoffman	Rosenthal
Carey	Holland	Roybal
Casey	Hosmer	Rumsfeld
Celler	Jarman	Ryan, Mich.
Clark	Jennings	St Germain
Clausen,	Jensen	St. Onge
Don H.	Joelson	Schwengel
Clawson, Del	Jones, Ala.	Scott
Conte	Kastenmeier	Senner
Cooley	Kee	Shelley
Corman	Keith	Sheppard
Curtis	Kelly	Sibal
Daddario	Keogh	Sickles
Dague	Kirwan	Sikes
Daniels	Knox	Smith, Va.
Davis, Ga.	Kornegay	Snyder
Davis, Tenn.	Lankford	Staebler
Dawson	Latta	Staggers
Delaney	Lindsay	Stephens
Derounian	Long, La.	Stinson
Derwinski	McClory	Stratton
Diggs	McDowell	Stubblefield
Dingell	Macdonald	Taft
Donohue	Madden	Thompson, La.
Dorn	Mailliard	Thompson, N.J.
Downing	Martin, Calif.	Thompson, Tex.
Dwyer	Martin, Mass.	Thornberry
Edwards	Martin, Nebr.	Trimble
Ellisworth	Matsunaga	Tuck
Everett	Matthews	Tupper
Fallon	May	Ullman
Farbstein	Michel	Utt
Fascell	Miller, N.Y.	Van Deerlin
Fino	Milliken	Vanik
Flynt	Minish	Waggoner
Fogarty	Monagan	Wallhauser
Fountain	Montoya	Watts
Fraser	Morrison	Whalley
Frelinghuysen	Morse	White
Friedel	Morton	Whitten
Fulton, Pa.	Moss	Wickersham
Fulton, Tenn.	Multer	Willis
Gallagher	Murphy, Ill.	Wilson,
Garmatz	Nedzi	Charles H.
Gilbert	Nelsen	Wright
	Nix	Wylder

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 226 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1963

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House conferees may have until midnight tonight to file a conference report on the bill H.R. 7885, the Foreign Assistance Act of 1963.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

INTEREST EQUALIZATION TAX ACT OF 1963

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Ways and Means have until midnight Monday, December 16, 1963, to file a report on the bill H.R. 8000, the "Interest Equalization Tax Act of 1963," as amended, along with any separate and/or minority views.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, LATE PRESIDENT OF UNITED STATES

Mr. HANNA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the Record.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. HANNA. Mr. Speaker, he lies now unmoved by tears, yet still we weep. Tears of sadness to give relief for deep felt grief too strong to be contained. Tears of bitterness surging with the sense of loss. Loss of that spirit, that leadership, that promise of a young and gifted President. Tears of sympathy streaming the cheek at thought and sight of friend without this friend, family without this son or brother, wife without this husband, child without this father. So we weep for this man who lies beyond the reach of grief.

He lies now and knows no more of pomp and pageantry, yet still we parade. Moving compulsively in long lines, we mark the loneliness of our loss. Marching in the ways devised by man to render homage. Marching in massive tribute to testify, we adjudge this life to have been both good and great. He sees no flag and yet they are unfurled. Do honor to his loyalty to this our land. For he paid the highest price that from a patriot devotion to duty can extract. His fellow citizens, therefore, call for pageant recognition. He misses the cadence of the count and still we move in mournful, measured steps. We come finally to that last resting place where other gallant men occupy the hallowed ground, Arlington National Cemetery. So we parade for him who lies but does not see the banner blow or hear the bugles' final blast.

He lies now and hears no praise, yet still we raise our voice to laud him. Praise to assure his friends and family that the good he did will not be interred with his remains but will live on to do him, them and his country great and lasting credit. Praise to assure the widow and the orphan that we support and share a pride that will last longer than the sorrow of his tragic passing. Praise to assure ourselves and all the world this life now gone was lived rich in service; fruitful both of promise and performance. So we praise this man who lies beyond the sound or pleasure of our voice.

He lies now untouched by prayer, yet still we pray. Prayers of strength for those touched personally by this passing. Seeking support for that majestic lady who now must stand alone and those little children who yet must learn the measure of their loss. Prayers of anguish wrung from the universal guilt that none escapes. Painfully knowing in this tortured hour that we are members of the family of man and that we are, indeed, our brother's keeper. Prayers of mercy, supplications for the forgiveness, the understanding, and the peace we did not offer when they were ours to give and which now only a gracious Father can extend. So we pray for this man whose judgment is of his own making and whose mercy lies above our small powers.

It is then for us the living, rather than for him who lies in death, that tears are shed, pageants pass, praises are pronounced and prayers are patterned. We hope that our tears assuage some human grief, our pageantry deepens with dignity the impact of this life upon the living, our praises warm those left cold by this cruel loss, our prayers win us some mercy from Him who is most merciful. No weeping we do, no pomp we show, no praise we sing, no prayer we lift can affect the judgment to which our President, John Fitzgerald Kennedy, now has passed. It is for us the living to learn from our tears, to be motivated by our marching to do more, to realize the hope that sings through our praises and to find in our prayers that the strength of our tomorrows lies within us. With God's help that strength can be summoned, and with His help it will be summoned. Then perhaps we can truly reach this man in that place where now he lies.

DAVID B. STRUBINGER

Mr. GARY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Speaker, Mr. David B. Strubinger, the Assistant Commissioner of Customs, will retire on December 30, 1963. Mr. Strubinger was born in York, Pa., on July 3, 1901. He was educated at George Washington University, Benjamin Franklin University, and National University. He holds the degrees of bachelor of science and bachelor of law. He is married to the former Sarah M. Boyle, of Shenandoah, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Strubinger have been residents of the Washington metropolitan area for many years.

Since July 28, 1949, Mr. Strubinger has served as Assistant Commissioner of Customs, the highest level career position in the customs service, and he has frequently served as the Acting Commissioner of Customs. The duties of the Assistant Commissioner include line and staff responsibility to the Commissioner for all aspects of the management, control, and technical guidance of the U.S. customs service.

Mr. Strubinger embarked on his Government career in June 1920, serving as a clerk in the Department of Commerce. From July 1922 to January 1923, he was employed as a clerk in the Bureau of Pensions, Department of the Interior. He transferred to the Bureau of Internal Revenue on February 1, 1923, serving in a clerical capacity until 1931 when he received a promotion to assistant accountant and auditor. In 1936 he was promoted to administrative investigator and in 1938 to chief investigator, in which capacity he served until August 1, 1939, the date of his transfer to the Bureau of Customs. He began his service with customs as liaison officer. From 1945 until 1949 he served as budget officer and administrative officer in the Bureau of Customs. On July 28, 1949, he was promoted to the position of Assistant Commissioner of Customs.

Mr. Strubinger represented the U.S. Government in the United Nations Conference on Far East Economics in Bangkok, Thailand, in 1958, 1960, and 1962. He also has served on a number of occasions as a member of the U.S. delegations to international conferences on customs procedures, travel and tourism held in Europe, South America, and Mexico.

Out of 80 nominees, Mr. Strubinger was one of 22 executives selected by the Brookings Institution in Washington, D.C., to attend the Brookings Institution's Second Conference for Executives in Federal Service in 1958. Mr. Strubinger received a commendation from Secretary of the Treasury Anderson for his splendid contribution to the Conference and especially for his able representation of the Treasury Department.

He has also received many commendations for his service to the Government from congressional sources, the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, the Department of State and other key Government officials. In 1961 his exceptional ability and service to the customs service were recognized by an outstanding performance rating and a superior work performance award. This week he will receive the Exceptional Service Award, the highest award that can be made under the Treasury Department's incentive awards program, in recognition of his long and distinguished service in the public interest and for the Treasury Department.

Mr. Strubinger is one of the most capable, effective, and dedicated public servants it has ever been my pleasure to know. He has a comprehensive and practical working knowledge of government and is indeed a credit to his profession. He has appeared before the Appropriations Subcommittee, of which I am chairman, in connection with appropriations for the Bureau of Customs for many years. He is a very cooperative and effective witness. He knows the programs and understands the practical aspects of discharging the Government's business. In his capacity as Assistant Commissioner of Customs, he has assisted in mapping policy and in the implementation of many important programs of the Federal Bureau of Customs. He has been most cooperative

with members of the subcommittee in explaining Bureau programs, showing the committee firsthand the workings of the Bureau of Customs and accompanying the subcommittee on visits to installations in the field. The Government will lose a valuable man on his retirement and I extend to him my heartiest wishes for a well-earned retirement at the conclusion of 43 years of public service—he deserves the best.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. OLSEN of Montana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Public Works may have permission to sit this afternoon.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Montana?

There was no objection.

STUDENT LOAN PROGRAM—TRADE AND TECHNICAL SCHOOLS

Mr. LIBONATI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DENT] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, I call the attention of my colleagues to a bill I have introduced today which I feel can have a most beneficial impact on our economy. The bill would establish a system of loans to assist students to attend trade and technical schools.

We are all too familiar with the highly motivated youngster who, because he is the child of an unemployed father, finds it impossible to acquire the kind of training required by today's technologically oriented economy. To those who may suggest that there exist programs to assist students to pursue higher education let them know that not all of our youngsters are academically oriented. In fact, the vast majority of young people complete academic training at the high school level. Are we to ignore the needs of such boys and girls who wish to acquire the vocational skills required by the economy? Surely, such proposals as would attempt to encourage young people to prepare themselves for a productive future should receive serious consideration from appropriate committees of the Congress.

In addition, I wish it known that the assistance proposed in the bill is in the nature of repayable loans. No forgiveness features are proposed nor will they be recommended. Finally, the program recognizes the ability of the vast number of excellent trade and technical schools to offer training programs appropriate to the needs of business and industry. To qualify for participation in the program a school must have been in existence for at least 2 years and must be either licensed by the State or by an appropriate and nationally recognized accrediting association. This requirement should serve to preclude the sudden establishment of numerous fly-by-night operations.

VISIT OF CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE TO PATRICK AIR FORCE BASE, FLA.

Mr. LIBONATI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the record and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. LIBONATI. Mr. Speaker, on November 21 a congressional group comprising the gentleman from Michigan, Harold M. Ryan; the gentleman from Illinois, Kenneth Gray; the gentleman from Missouri, Richard Ichord; the gentleman from Florida, Edward J. Gurney; the gentleman from Texas, Bob Casey; the gentleman from New York, Otis G. Pike; the gentleman from Vermont, Robert T. Stafford; the gentleman from Illinois, Roland V. Libonati; and Herbert Lineberger, administrative assistant to the gentleman from North Carolina, Basil Whitener, also including our genial and considerate escort officers Col. Bruce Arnold and Maj. Harry Funk, invitees of the Air Force arrived at Patrick Air Force Base at 6:05 p.m. We were met by Maj. Gen. L. I. Davis, commander, and second in command, General Sands. Our briefing started the next morning—8:30 a.m., e.s.t.—at center headquarters by Lieutenant Colonel Tisdale—the organization and mission of the Air Force Missile Test Center, and the Atlantic Missile Range, and Colonel Whiteside as escort, accompanied us to other areas.

The Centaur, since our visit, has been successfully launched into orbit, and in its performance and behavior has met the expectations of its scientific purposes and tests.

Welcome to the Air Force Missile Test Center. We trust your visit will be both pleasant and enlightening.

Attached you will find the itinerary we have prepared, and a general information sheet. Also included in the brochure are several inserts which may be of interest to you during your visit.

For further information and assistance, please feel free to call the individuals listed at the bottom of the general information sheet.

Again, may I wish you a very pleasant visit.
Sincerely,

L. I. DAVIS,
Major General, USAF, Commander.

WHY SPACECRAFT STAY UP

The basic laws governing satellites and other spacecraft are fascinating in their own right. And, while they have been well known to scientists ever since the time of Sir Isaac Newton, the 17th century English scientist, they may still seem a little puzzling and unreal to many of us. Our children, however, will understand them quite well. In fact, some of them do so already, to our occasional embarrassment. It is difficult for those of us who are now the "older generation" to appreciate why an object having no wings or other visible means of support, and not even particularly "streamlined" as we accept the term, can perform the way it does.

All of us know that Sir Isaac Newton discovered the laws of gravity, and, if we were asked what caused a stone dropped from our hand to fall to the ground, we would unhesitatingly say "gravity," although we might not be sure exactly what that is. We also know that the harder you throw a stone

away from you, the farther it will travel before falling to the ground. For a short while its speed and direction are sufficient to overcome the force of gravity.

If you could imagine your strength so fantastically multiplied that you could throw a stone at 15,000 miles per hour, it would travel a great distance. It would, in fact, easily cross the Atlantic Ocean before the earth's gravity pulled it down. Now imagine being able to throw the stone just a little bit faster—say about 18,000 miles per hour—what would happen then?

The stone would again cross the ocean, but this time it would travel much farther than it did before. It would travel so far that it would overshoot the earth, so to speak, and keep falling until it was back to where it started. Its horizontal speed would tend to keep it moving straight ahead. The attraction of the earth's gravity would try to make it fall to the ground. The interaction of these two forces would nearly balance each other. From the stone's point of view it is continuously falling, except that its very slight downward arc exactly matches the curvature of the earth. Since in this imaginary example, there is no atmospheric resistance to slow the stone down, it would still be travelling at its original speed, 18,000 miles per hour, when it got back to its starting point. So, around the earth it goes again. It would stay aloft—or as the scientists would say, "in orbit"—indefinitely.

Here, then, are the first two requirements for placing a spacecraft in orbit—it must be raised to a speed of approximately 18,000 miles per hour; it must be placed in a horizontal flight path relative to the place from which it started.

Since the earth has an atmosphere, of course, neither stones nor spacecraft can be sent whizzing around the earth at treetop level without encountering considerable resistance, or "drag," from the atmosphere. Should sufficient power be used to force an object into an orbital path close to the surface of the earth, the friction caused by overcoming this drag would generate a great deal of heat—enough, in fact, to completely burn up most known materials. The third requirement, therefore, for placing a spacecraft in orbit is that it must be lifted beyond the reach of atmospheric resistance. It is absence of atmospheric resistance, plus speed and flight direction, that makes this type of space flight possible.

Such a spacecraft, rotating in orbital flight around the earth, is called a satellite—the term used in astronomy for any attendant body revolving about a larger one.

It may seem odd that weight and size (mass) has nothing to do with maintaining a satellite's orbit. If a feather were released from a 10-ton satellite, the two would stay together, following the same path in the airless void. There is however, no clear-cut line making the upper limits of the atmosphere. Even a few hundred miles above the earth some slight vestige of atmosphere remains, and its resistance will eventually cause the feather to spiral inward toward the earth sooner than the satellite.

It is atmospheric resistance, however slight, that has set limits on the life of most satellites launched to date. Beyond a few hundred miles the remaining trace of atmosphere fades away so rapidly that higher satellites should stay aloft thousands of years, and, perhaps, indefinitely. The higher the satellite, incidentally, the less speed it needs to stay in orbit once it gets there (thus, the earth's largest satellite, the moon, has an orbital speed of only a little more than 2,000 miles per hour). But, to launch a satellite toward a more distant orbit requires a higher initial speed and greater expenditure of energy.

In practice, a satellite does not maintain a flight path that is always equally distant from the earth's surface. Even minute varia-

tions between planned and actual speed and flight direction will affect orbital path. Once the rocket engines of the launch vehicle that has given the satellite its initial speed cease functioning, the satellite is coasting just as is the stone once it leaves the thrower's hand.

The resistance of the last vestiges of atmosphere, however slight, and the attraction of the earth's gravity cause the satellite to slow down, until it rises no higher and begins to fall back toward the earth. This point, at which the satellite's flight path is at the farthest distance away from earth, is called the "apogee." When the satellite begins to fall back toward the earth, the attraction of the earth's gravity causes it to increase its speed, until it once more is traveling slightly above the ideal orbital speed, and the arc of its flight path is slightly less than the earth's curvature. This point, where the path of the satellite is closest to earth, is known as the "perigee." The increased speed causes the satellite to once more head away from the earth, until it is again slowed down and begins to fall back. This sequence is repeated again and again, each time at a speed a little bit slower than the time before, and each time a little bit closer to the earth, until finally the resistance of the atmosphere becomes great enough to slow the satellite to a point where it can no longer maintain an orbit.

Colonel Tisdale's briefing is as follows:

CAPE CANAVERAL NOW KNOWN AS CAPE KENNEDY

Halfway down Florida's east coast, between Jacksonville and Miami, is America's most complete space testing laboratory.

Much of the cape terrain consists of thick undergrowth and palmetto scrubs, not too unlike the earlier days when Indians and the early settlers made their home on this arrow-shaped sandy spit jutting into the Atlantic Ocean. New growth, greater than that of the national environment, started with the signing of a bill authorizing a launching range at Cape Canaveral on May 11, 1949. On June 13, 1950, the Department of Defense assigned the responsibility for the operation of this long range proving ground at Banana River, Fla., to the Air Force. The Atlantic Missile Range (AMR) presently extends across the South Atlantic and into the Indian Ocean. However, it might be more aptly said to have its ending in infinite space.

Land acquisition by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) will increase the cape area from its present 15,000 acres to approximately 95,000 acres by mid-1963. This increase in land mass is required to carry out the program for the peaceful exploration of space as outlined by the Congress.

The present cape boundaries are Port Canaveral to the south, the Atlantic Ocean to the east, and with the acquisition of land on Merritt Island, the Indian River will form the western terminus. The area will connect to the Florida mainland in the north.

Since AMR was established 12 years ago, it has been a research and development test facility. Design work now underway will alter this mission to one which is primarily operational, capable of routine, rapid launching of large payloads. Physical appearances of the launch areas will change along with their mission character. The skyline will be dominated by massive assembly sheds where Saturn C-5 and Nova vehicles can be prepared for launch simultaneously.

The first vehicle launching at Cape Kennedy took place on July 24, 1950. Bumper No. 8 was a combination V-2 and WAC Corporal that attained 25 miles in a horizontal distance test. From this early launching and the many hundreds that followed, came the technology that has enabled this Nation to undertake the challenging

program of building large vehicles with the objective of landing a crew of astronauts and scientists on the moon in this decade.

The cape is served by a channel from the Florida inland waterway, with docking facilities for Saturn barges and other craft. Road and air are other means of direct transportation. A network of over 65 miles of paved roads within the cape provides access to the presently developed areas.

Total employees at AMR number approximately 23,000. By the summer of 1963 it is expected to increase to 33,000 persons. NASA employees at Cape Kennedy in mid-1962 number about 2,000, including contractors and construction personnel; the personnel projection through 1966 indicates a rapid growth to more than 16,000. This large influx of people will have a noticeable impact on Brevard County which has already attained the status of the fastest growing county in the United States during the 1950's.

Cape Canaveral has an average temperature of 72.5°. August is the warmest month and a rainy season exists from May through October. High humidity is prevalent through most of the year.

The average rainfall is 41 inches, and the water table varies from 2 to 6 feet. The highest point of natural elevation is 10 feet on the cape.

An abundance of wild life inhabit the cape, the largest being deer which are frequently sighted. During a recent surveying operation by a contractor firm, one particular area received a minimum of scrutiny; it was known a 10-foot alligator inhabited this particular marsh.

CENTAUR PROGRAM

The Centaur space vehicle consists of a modified D series Atlas booster stage and a Centaur second stage. It is being developed by General Dynamics/Astronautics for NASA.

Centaur is the first U.S.-launch vehicle using liquid hydrogen, liquid oxygen as propellants. Because of its high energy yield, this propellant combination is superior to other conventional propellants.

Centaur will be used as the primary launch vehicle for unmanned lunar and planetary missions. The primary mission for Centaur at this time is surveyor lander, a spacecraft designed for a soft lunar landing and subsequent transmission of data from the surface of the moon to earth.

ATLAS

The first stage vehicle (Atlas) is powered by a Rocketdyne MA-5 propulsion system composed of two booster engines, one sustainer engine, and two small vernier rockets.

The main engines and vernier rockets are gimballed for directional control during the booster and sustainer phases of the launch. These five engines are ignited simultaneously on the ground, providing a liftoff thrust of more than 367,000 pounds.

CENTAUR

The second stage vehicle (Centaur) is a high specific impulse vehicle that carries the payload. Thrust is obtained from two Pratt & Whitney RL10A-3 engines generating 15,000 pounds of thrust each. These engines, which burn liquid oxygen and liquid hydrogen, are capable of re-ignition during flight. Ten small hydrogen peroxide engines, mounted on the aft periphery of the air frame, provide additional thrust for propellant settling and attitude control during transition and low thrust coast periods. The Centaur main engines are also gimballed to provide directional control after Atlas separation.

All electronic packages, guidance equipment, and scientific payloads, are mounted on equipment and payload support rings on the forward bulkhead of the Centaur liquid hydrogen tank. This equipment is protected during launch by a jettisonable Fiberglas nose fairing. In order to minimize effects

of aerodynamic heating during ascent, the liquid hydrogen tank is protected by jettisonable insulation panels. (The nose fairing and insulation panels will not be jettisoned for this flight.)

Guidance during first and second stage powered flight is controlled by the Centaur guidance system. This guidance system is all inertial and is designed to accommodate both orbital and deep-space missions. This unit consists of an inertial platform and associated electronics designed by Minneapolis-Honeywell, and an airborne digital computer built by Librascope.

CENTAUR-2 MISSION

The Centaur-2 space vehicle will fly a one-burn mission, ending in an elliptical orbit with a 300-nautical-mile perigee and 900-nautical-mile apogee. The primary objectives of this flight are to:

(a) Demonstrate the ability of the Atlas/Centaur structure to withstand the loads encountered in the slow pitchover type of trajectory ascent.

(b) Verify the adequacy of the Atlas/Centaur separation system.

(c) Demonstrate the ability of the propulsion system to start successfully and achieve steady-state operation.

(d) Evaluate the accuracy of the guidance system's inertial measuring unit in respect to velocity and position.

F-O DAY MAJOR EVENTS

(All times in minutes unless stated otherwise)

T-280: Terminal countdown begins. Start C-Band and Azusa tests. Start telemetry tests.

T-250: Install hypergols. Install destruct box.

T-215: Initiate range safety command test.

T-160: Activate batteries. Start tower removal preparations.

T-120: Clear service tower and move tower to service area. Start GAP (guidance auto-pilot) test preparations.

T-110: Start GAP test.

T-90: Complex roadblock set.

T-80: Start Centaur liquid oxygen and liquid hydrogen tanking preparation.

T-70: Start Centaur liquid oxygen tanking.

T-60: Start helium airborne bottle storage.

T-45: Start liquid hydrogen tanking. Seal blockhouse door.

T-35: Start Atlas liquid oxygen tanking.

T-30: Start Centaur and Atlas auto-pilot final checks.

T-25: Start liquid helium final chilldown and Centaur engines. Final Azusa and C-Bank checks.

T-22: Start final range safety command tests.

T-20: Start telemetry system warmup.

T-6: Secure liquid oxygen tanking.

T-5:30: Range safety AGC check.

T-3:45: Atlas telemetry to internal. Centaur telemetry to internal.

T-3:15: Guidance to flight mode.

T-3: Atlas inverter on.

T-2:15 Start flight pressurization.

T-2: Range safety command to internal and arm.

T-1:30: Secure liquid hydrogen tanking.

T-60 (seconds): Pressurization to internal, shape charge armed. Programmers armed.

T-18 (seconds): Momentary hold.

T-3 (seconds): Vernier engine complete.

T-0 (seconds): Main stage. Centaur umbilical ejected. Release vehicle.

T-4:45: Hydrogen peroxide tanking.

T-3:45: Centaur attitude engine firing.

T-3:15: Centaur boost pump firing.

T-3: RF silence. Start igniter, shape charge and retrorocket mechanical installation.

T-1:45: Start shape charge initiator installation.

T-1: Start electrical connection of Atlas Conax valve.

T-0: End of F-1 day operations.

MAJOR FLIGHT EVENT TIMES

1. T+0: Liftoff (2-inch motion).

2. T+150.4: Booster engine cutoff (Beco).

3. T+153.4: Booster engine jettison.

4. T+229.0: Sustainer engine cutoff (Seco).

5. T+234.0: Atlas vernier engine cutoff (Veco).

T+234.9: Atlas/Centaur separation.

T+235.0: Fire Atlas-stage retrorockets.

6. T+245.0: Centaur vernier rocket cutoff. Centaur main engine start.

7. T+625.0: Centaur main engine cutoff (Meco) and Centaur vernier rockets start.

8. T+637.0: Centaur vernier rocket cutoff.

9. T+637.0: Unstabilized drift in orbit.

F-1 DAY MAJOR EVENTS

(All times are in hours)

T-10: Begin nose fairing installation.

T-7: RP-1 sample analysis returned.

T-6: Begin F-1 countdown. RF checks (Azusa, C-Band Beacon, TLM readouts).

Radiation clearance for 1 hour.

T-5:30: Prepare hydrogen peroxide transfer unit fill.

T-5: Hydrogen peroxide transfer unit fill.

F-2 DAY MAJOR EVENTS

(All times are in hours)

13:00E: RP-1 tanking preparation.

13:30E: Begin RP-1 tanking.

15:30E: RP-1 tanking complete. Fuel sampled.

End of F-2 day operations.

CENTAUR 2

Atlas vehicle number, 126D.

Centaur vehicle number, 2E.

Vehicle designation, R. & D.

Payload, instrumentation.

Launch complex, 36A.

Launch azimuth, 100.5°.

Pitchover program, lofted.

Number of Centaur burns, 1.

Apogee, 900 N. miles.

Perigee, 300 N. miles.

Inclination from Equator, 30°.

Period, 114.6 minutes.

Orbital weight, approximately 5 tons.

LAUNCH OPERATIONS CENTER—LAUNCH COMPLEX 34

Since man first conceived the idea of rocket propulsion, he has concerned himself with launch operations. The early launch methods reflected the simplicity and primitiveness of the first rockets.

Concurrent with the advances in rocketry, more complex and sophisticated launch procedures have been developed since the early attempts to hurl an object toward the stars.

The first Saturn vehicle was successfully launched in October 1961 from a massive launching site at Cape Kennedy known as Launch Complex 34 (LC-34). It is the largest launching site in the free world and is probably the first built expressly for the peaceful exploration of space. This 45-acre, multi-million-dollar facility is one of several launch complexes operated by the Launch Operations Center of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Approximately 3 years were required for the development and construction of LC-34 from concept to the initial Saturn launch. The complexity and size of the launching site is illustrated by the characteristics of its major functional elements.

LAUNCH CONTROL CENTER

The launch control center has approximately 10,000 square feet of protected floor space on two levels and an additional 2,150 square feet of unprotected space in an equipment room which is not occupied during launchings. It is a domed building, 120 feet in diameter. The inner dome is of reinforced concrete, 5 feet thick.

On top of the inner dome is an earth fill which varies from 7 feet in the center to 14 feet at the edges. The final layer is 4 inches of concrete. The main entrance door weighs 23 tons. The building is designed to withstand a blast pressure equivalent to the explosion of 50 kilotons of TNT at a distance of 50 feet.

The first floor of the building is used by booster and upper stage contractor personnel involved in tracking and telemetry operations.

Launch supervision and various monitoring and recording panels are located on the second floor. A small observation room is separated by glass from the operating area. Prelaunch activities in the area can be viewed from an observation balcony on top of the control building.

SERVICE STRUCTURE

The service structure is used to erect and check out the vehicle on the launch pedestal. The structure is 310 feet high and weighs 2,900 tons. The center opening in which the vehicle is situated is 56 feet wide.

Each leg of the service structure houses a two-floor building containing operating and checkout equipment. In addition, each leg has a work deck, seven fixed platforms at various elevations, and five movable horizontally retracting platforms which can be adjusted to embrace the vehicle at any desired level.

Said to be the world's largest wheeled structure, it is mounted on four carriages which are powered by four, 100-horsepower electric motors. Anchored to steel piers by hydraulically operated steel pins, the structure and protected vehicle can withstand wind forces up to 125 miles per hour.

After completion of checkout, the structure is moved to a parking area approximately 600 feet from the launch pedestal. Its movement can be controlled by a single operator situated in a cab at the 27-foot level. It is capable of moving from 1½ to 40 feet per minute.

Launch pad

The launch pad, 430 feet in diameter, is constructed of reinforced concrete, 8 inches thick. In the vicinity of the flame deflector the pad is paved with refractory brick to protect it from heat. The pad has a perimeter flume for drainage of surface water and possible propellant spillage.

Pedestal

Located in the center of the launch pad, the pedestal is used to support and retain the vehicle during checkout and firing. It is 42 feet square and 27 feet high. Bolted to the structure at the top of the pedestal are eight steel arms, four for support only, and four to support and restrain the vehicle until proper engine operation has been achieved. The arms are automatically controlled during the launch sequence.

The foundation of the pedestal is a concrete block 106 by 160 feet; 4 feet thick at the outer edges and 8 feet thick at the center.

Deflector

The rail-mounted, two-way blast deflector is constructed of steel. During launch, it is used to deflect the engine flame into controlled directions. While not in use it is parked on rails adjacent to the pedestal.

Umbilical tower

The umbilical tower adjacent to the launch pedestal is used to provide electrical, hydraulic, and pneumatic lines to the vehicle. It is 24 feet square at the base and 240 feet high. Hydraulically controlled swing arms connect the umbilical tower to the vehicle, and swing out of the way during launch.

Automatic ground control station

Beneath a large portion of the launching pad is the automatic ground control station

which serves as a distribution point for all measuring and checkout equipment, power, and high-pressure gas. It is 215 feet long and 38 feet wide. Cables from the automatic ground control station are fed to the launch control center through a roofed cableway.

Fuel facility

The RP-1 fueling facility consists of storage and transfer equipment, protective revetments, foundation, and partial weather protection. In the event of a tank rupture, the revetments and wall will retain the fuel.

Two 30,000-gallon cylindrical tanks are used for fuel storage. The transfer system and associated plumbing consists of two 1,000-gallon-per-minute pumps, a circulation pump, filter-separator unit, eductor system, miscellaneous valves, piping, controls, and support pad. The transfer system is automated and is controlled from the launch control center.

Liquid oxygen system

There are two liquid oxygen (lox) storage tanks approximately 650 feet from the launch pedestal and well removed from the fuel facility. The main tank has an inner and outer sphere with an outside diameter of 43 feet. The spheres are separated by 4 feet of "perlite," a mineral insulating powder. A smaller liquid oxygen tank is used for replenishing the oxygen which boils off during the latter stages of launch preparation. Vacuum insulation insures low evaporation loss.

An earth revetment protects the lox facility on the side facing the launch pedestal.

Liquid hydrogen facility

The liquid hydrogen facility consists of a vacuum jacketed spherical tank, pneumatic and electrical consoles, and necessary plumbing and valves.

Liquid hydrogen with a very low boiling point and high flammability, requires special handling and storage techniques.

High-pressure gas facility

High-pressure helium and nitrogen gases are required for the vehicle. Helium is procured at 3,000 pounds per square inch pressure and boosted to 6,000 per square inch. Nitrogen is procured in liquid form and is converted to gas before it enters the vehicle. Helium is used for bubbling the lox tanks of the booster to keep the lox from forming strata of different temperatures. Nitrogen is used for purging fuel and lox lines, engine, and instrument compartments, and operating certain pneumatic components.

Skimming basin

The skimming basin, located about 300 feet from the edge of the pad, is a concrete paved vat 104 feet by 180 feet. It is used to collect fluids spilled on the pad, thus preventing them from entering normal cape drainage canals.

Water system

Primarily as a safety measure, a water system is installed on the pad and throughout the service structure. Water is available at all work levels on the tower for fire protection. There is a pad flush system to wash away any spilled fuel. At the pedestal there is a quenching system for use in case fire occurs accidentally in the launch vehicle "boattail" or engine compartment. This system is also used to extinguish flame in the engine compartment if engines are cut off immediately after ignition and before lift-off. Four 3,500-gallon-per-minute nozzles are installed at the pad surrounding the vehicle as a general protection measure.

Operations support building

The operations support building contains about 30,000 square feet of floor space. It is used for general shop and engineering activities in direct support of launch operations.

Camera stations

Camera stations are located around the launch pedestal to permit remote controlled photographic coverage of launch operations.

Communications systems

A comprehensive voice communications network, consisting of approximately 200 stations, has been installed throughout the 45-acre site. A closed-circuit television loop is also used for monitoring, checkout, and observing launch.

DR. KURT H. DEBUS, DIRECTOR, LAUNCH OPERATIONS CENTER

Dr. Kurt H. Debus heads the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Launch Operations Center, Cape Kennedy, Fla.

The Launch Operations Center (LOC) was established to provide overall planning and supervision in the integration, checkout, and launch of NASA space vehicles at the Atlantic Missile Range and the Merritt Island Launch Area. Under Dr. Debus' direction, the Launch Operations Center is planning and constructing facilities for the 7.5-million-pound-thrust Saturn V that will launch astronauts to the moon within this decade. LOC is responsible for all Saturn launch operations.

The Debus team has launched more than 140 rockets and space vehicles from Cape Kennedy since the first U.S. ballistic missile, the Redstone, was fired by the Army in August 1953. The record of successes includes the launch of Explorer I, the first U.S. satellite; Pioneer IV, the first U.S. probe to orbit the sun; 1.5-million-pound-thrust Saturn I launch vehicles; and support of manned orbital flights in Mercury spacecraft.

Born in Frankfort, Germany, on November 29, 1908, Dr. Debus was the son of a member of the management team of the I. G. Farben Co., prewar German industrial complex. He attended high school at the Liebig Oberreal Schule, then Darmstadt University, where he received his initial and advanced degrees in mechanical and electrical engineering. After receiving his doctorate in 1939, he served as assistant professor at Darmstadt. While at Darmstadt he became involved in rocket research programs conducted at Peenemuende, including development of the V-2.

He was a member of a group of 120 German rocket scientists who, with Dr. Wernher von Braun, arrived at Fort Strong, Boston, Mass., in November 1945. The group later transferred to Fort Bliss, El Paso, Tex., where they worked in development of ballistic missiles for the Army. All are now U.S. citizens.

With Dr. von Braun, Dr. Debus transferred to the Army Ballistic Missile Agency in Huntsville, Ala. He received his first assignment at Cape Canaveral in 1952. Many members of the original Debus team that manned the blockhouse for the first Redstone launch in 1953 are at the Launch Operations Center today.

Dr. Debus, who has participated in more than 600 rocket launches during his career, was cited by the Army with its most outstanding civilian award, the Exceptional Civilian Service Decoration, in April 1959. He is a fellow of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics.

Dr. Debus and his wife, Gay, reside at Patrick Air Force Base, Fla. They have two daughters, Sigrid, who resides at home, and Ute, who was married after her graduation from Vanderbilt University in 1962 and now resides in Baltimore, Md.

JUPITER-C

The Jupiter-C, America's first successful space vehicle, launched the free world's first scientific satellite, Explorer I, on January 31, 1958.

The four-stage Jupiter-C measured almost 69 feet in length.

The first stage was a modified liquid fueled Redstone missile. The liquid oxygen and fuel tanks were lengthened to increase burning time. This main stage was about 56 feet in length and 70 inches in diameter.

Fifteen scaled-down Sergeant solid propellant motors were used in the upper stages. A "tub" configuration mounted on top of the modified Redstone held the second and third stages. The second stage consisted of 11 rockets placed in a ring formation within the tub. Inserted into the ring of second stage rockets was a cluster of three rockets making up the third stage. A fourth stage single rocket and the satellite were mounted atop the third stage. This "tub," all upper stages, and the satellite were set spinning prior to launching. The complete upper assembly measured 12½ feet in length.

The Jupiter-C was originally conceived as a satellite launching vehicle in 1954.

The first launching of this hybrid vehicle was on September 26, 1956. In this first test flight, an inert payload was hurled more than 600 miles high and some 3,300 miles over the Atlantic, setting altitude and distance records.

JUNO II

The Juno II vehicles were developed and all launches were conducted by a team of personnel now associated with the George C. Marshall Space Flight Center.

The Juno II was basically a Jupiter missile with extended tankage to increase burning time. Other changes included a modified guidance system and the addition of upper stages to form a four-stage vehicle. During the powered portion of first stage flight, pitch and yaw control was accomplished by swiveling the gimballed rocket engine. The roll was controlled by a movable turbine exhaust nozzle.

Specifications:

Length: 72 feet.
Diameter: 8¾ feet.
Dry weight: 10,800 pounds.
Thrust: 150,000 pounds.
Propellants:
Oxidizer: Liquid oxygen.
Fuel: RP-1.

The three upper stages of the Juno II were covered with a shroud for protection against aerodynamic heating during the powered portion of the first stage flight. The upper stages were clustered solid propellant rockets with 11 rockets placed in a ring formation making up the second stage. Inserted into the center of this ring was a cluster of three rockets making up the third stage. The fourth stage, which sat atop the third stage, consisted of a single rocket with the payload resting on top. This configuration of shroud, upper stages, and the payload was set spinning and after shroud separation, the stages were fired in succession to attain the necessary speed for orbiting the payload.

Successful Juno II launchings include the following: Pioneer III on December 6, 1958, Pioneer IV on March 3, 1959, and Explorer VII on October 13, 1959.

MERCURY-REDSTONE

On May 5, 1961, at 9:34 a.m., the Mercury-Redstone lofted Astronaut Alan Shepard to an altitude of 115 miles and a distance of 302 miles down the Atlantic Missile Range. The vehicle performed as planned. A second, manned, suborbital flight was conducted on July 21, 1961, with Astronaut Virgil I. "Gus" Grissom aboard. This flight was also successful.

The Mercury-Redstone vehicle is a modified and elongated version of the Redstone missile presently deployed overseas with U.S.

forces. In redesign, the 70-inch diameter tank section was lengthened about 6 feet, adding more than 20 seconds to engine-burning time. Approximately 800 other changes were required to transform the "old reliable" Redstone into a man-carrying booster. The selection of the Mercury-Redstone as a vehicle for the manned suborbital phases of the Mercury program was made because of its excellent reliability record and performance capability.

Specifications:

Height: 58 feet.
Height (including spacecraft): 83 feet.
Diameter: 70 inches.
Weight: 33 tons.
Thrust: 78,000 pounds.
Propellants:
Fuel: 75 percent alcohol and 25 percent water.

Oxidizer: Liquid oxygen.

After reviewing data obtained from the two successful man-carrying suborbital flights, the decision was made by NASA officials that further manned suborbital flights were unnecessary and the program moved on to the orbital flight phase. Thus, the Mercury-Redstone may be said to be "the booster that worked itself right out of a job."

LAUNCH COMPLEX 37

A huge new launch complex is the newest launch site for Saturn vehicles. The 120-acre tract is officially named "Launch Complex 37."

Launch Complex 37 has two launch pads and associated launch facilities served by a single group of ground support facilities. Pads A and B are similar, with each having a launch pedestal, umbilical tower, and automatic ground control station (AGCS). The two launch pads are served by a single launch control center (LCC), operations support building, and mobile launch service structure. A central propellant storage and transfer system also serves the two launch pads.

AGC buildings: Located directly beneath a portion of each umbilical tower is a 50- by 122-foot structure. The buildings, which are unoccupied during launch operations, are multistoried, with three above-ground stories.

Umbilical towers: Each of the umbilical towers is 268 feet high, with a base 32 feet square. The umbilical towers are designed to be extendable to 320 feet for future use with nuclear-powered upper stages of Saturn vehicles.

Launch pedestals: Each launch platform at Complex 37 is 47 feet square, with a 12-sided, 32-foot-diameter cutout in the center for engine exhaust escapement. Triangular platforms are mounted on top of the pedestals to enlarge the work area.

Launch control center: The launch control center interior measures 110 feet in diameter and 37 feet high. The blast-resistant dome is 12½ feet thick. A total of 3,290 cubic yards of concrete and 400 tons of steel were used in its construction. The main firing functions, tracking operations, observations, and test supervision are conducted from within this structure.

Storage and transfer: The liquid oxygen system includes two tanks, one a 125,000-gallon spherical storage unit, the other a 28,000-gallon cylindrical replenishing tank. A 43,500-gallon cylindrical tank stores RP-1 kerosene fuel. A 125,000-gallon spherical tank stores liquid hydrogen. A high-pressure gas facility provides gaseous nitrogen and helium to Complex 37 and nearby Complex 34.

Launch service structure: Completely dominating the scene at Launch Complex 37 is a 7-million-pound service structure that moves between launch pads A and B on steel

rails. The tall structure—it measures 328 feet to the base of a stiff-leg derrick boom, trunnion mounted, on its top—is probably the largest movable structure in the world. The derrick mast, extending a maximum of 60 feet above the structure, can lift weights of 60, 40, and 10 tons with hooks extended at various distances from the trunnion. The 120-square-foot base structure rides on 72 3-foot diameter wheels. The variable speed drives moves the structure at speeds up to 40 feet per minute. A 1,000 kilovolt-ampere power source is installed in the structure.

Fixed platform levels and adjustable service platforms provide access to the space vehicle at all levels. All levels are served by two high-speed elevators.

When the service structure is in its operational position at the launch site, the load is removed from the wheels by hydraulic equalizer arms, then the structure is lowered onto foundation anchor assemblies and locked into place. The process is reversed prior to moving the service structure, with the entire unit being lifted about 3 inches from the ground and the load being reapplied to the wheels.

LAUNCH OPERATIONS CENTER

The "shooting end" of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration is handled by the Launch Operations Center at Cape Canaveral, Fla.

Directed by Dr. Kurt H. Debus, veteran of more than 600 launchings, the Center is responsible for the overall planning and supervision of systems integration, checkout, and launch of NASA space vehicles at the Atlantic Missile Range.

The Center (and its predecessor, the Launch Operations Directorate of the George C. Marshall Space Flight Center) has been responsible for the launching of all space vehicles developed by Dr. Wernher von Braun's famous space team since the formation of NASA in July 1960. More than 125 vehicles have been launched at Cape Canaveral during this time. Previously, many of the launch personnel, including Dr. Debus, were employed by the Missile Firing Laboratory of the Army Ballistic Missile Agency.

Dr. Debus and his team are charged with launch operations for the powerful Saturn and the larger multimillion-pound thrust space vehicles required for the manned lunar landing program. In this program NASA has the mission of landing astronauts on the Moon and returning them to earth. The first trip is scheduled for completion before the end of 1970.

Four launch complexes and associated electronic and optical tracking stations presently are assigned to LOC at the Cape. These are Complexes 56 (two Redstone pads), 26 (two Jupiter-Juno pads), 34 (Saturn), and Complex 37 (two Saturn pads).

The Center is also charged with planning and establishing future launch sites for the multimillion-pound thrust advanced Saturn and Nova space vehicles.

LAUNCH COMPLEX 34

The first Saturn vehicle was successfully launched in October 1961 from a massive launching site at Cape Canaveral known as Launch Complex 34 (LC 34). It is the largest known launching site in the world and is the first built expressly for the peaceful exploration of space.

The main features of LC 34 are the launch pedestal, umbilical tower, blockhouse, and propellant facilities.

The launch pedestal consists of a large steel and concrete platform from which the space vehicle is launched. It is constructed

on heavily compacted soil and is equipped with a huge flame deflector.

Erected next to the pedestal, the umbilical tower maintains the link between the space vehicle and ground equipment up to shortly after the first motion of lift-off.

The launch service tower is used to assemble, service, and shelter the space vehicle. After its job is completed, it is moved by its own power approximately 600 feet away on rails. This is the minimum distance necessary to protect the service tower from the explosive power of the vehicle propellants should an explosion occur at launch time.

The blockhouse houses the launch control center and is the complex nerve center that contains the equipment required to check-out and launch the space vehicle.

The fueling facilities consist of propellant storage tanks and pipes connecting these tanks to the pedestal.

The camera stations are used for automated, remote, photographic coverage of launch operations.

SATURN V

With a declaration by our lamented President Kennedy in May 1961, of a national goal to land men on the moon and return them to earth by 1970, the United States undertook what is perhaps its most ambitious peacetime scientific program.

To launch a manned spacecraft that will carry men to the moon and return them to earth, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration is developing Saturn V, a launch vehicle that will have the capability of injecting a 200,000-pound payload into low earth orbit and boosting 90,000 pounds to escape velocity. Saturn V will also have the capability of serving as a launch vehicle for circumlunar and lunar orbital missions, lunar logistics missions, establishing manned space stations, nuclear reactor-in-flight-tests, and launching spacecraft for interplanetary probes.

Saturn V will be a three-stage space vehicle. With an Apollo spacecraft, such as will be used in the manned lunar landing program, on top, it will be 360 feet high. Loaded with fuel it will weigh 3,000 tons.

The first stage of the Saturn V, the S-IC, will be 138 feet long and 33 feet in diameter. Its cluster of five F-1 engines, fueled by RP-1 (kerosene) and liquid oxygen, will develop 7,500,000 pounds of thrust.

The second stage of the Saturn V, the S-II, will be 82 feet long and 33 feet in diameter. Its cluster of five J-2 engines, fueled by liquid hydrogen and liquid oxygen, will develop 1 million pounds of thrust.

The third stage of the Saturn V, the S-IVB, will be 59 feet long and 22 feet in diameter. Its single J-2 engine, fueled by liquid hydrogen and liquid oxygen, will develop 200,000 pounds of thrust. It will have restart capability and attitude control for lunar and orbital flights.

On a manned lunar landing mission, burn of the first and second stages and partial burn of the third stage will be required to inject the Apollo spacecraft into earth orbit. After the first burn of the third stage with the Apollo attached, the space vehicle will coast around the earth in a parking orbit. The third stage will be reignited to put the space vehicle in a trajectory to the moon. The third stage will be jettisoned and the Apollo will continue on to an orbit around the moon. The Apollo command and service modules, with one astronaut, will remain in orbit. The lunar excursion module, with two astronauts, will land on the moon. After exploration, the lunar launch module will be launched to rendezvous with the other modules. Then, the Apollo will carry the astronauts to a landing back on earth.

SATURN I—NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION, LAUNCH OPERATIONS CENTER

Saturn I is the largest space vehicle under advanced development in the United States, and is the first large rocket vehicle expressly designed for scientific space programs and manned space flight. It is capable of sending large payloads into earth orbit, to the moon, and into deep space.

Saturn I is an early configuration, designed for vehicle qualification and development of the Apollo spacecraft system. The initial flight of Saturn I was conducted on October 27, 1961.

Launches of standard nose cones and boiler plate models of the Apollo spacecraft atop Saturn I will be conducted to confirm aerodynamic stability of the configuration. Later, Saturn I will boost Apollo spacecraft into earth orbit.

The first stage of Saturn I is identified as the S-I. Its cluster of eight H-1 engines develops 1.5 million pounds of thrust. The engines burn RP-1 (kerosene) and liquid oxygen.

The second stage, identified as S-IV, is powered by a cluster of six RL10-A3 liquid hydrogen-liquid oxygen engines, capable of developing 90,000 pounds of thrust.

Saturn I statistics

	Diameter	Height
S-I stage.....	21.5 feet.....	82 feet.
S-IV stage.....	18.0 feet.....	41 feet.
Saturn I/Apollo.....		171 feet.

Saturn V is the name selected by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for the vehicle that will launch a manned spacecraft and inject it into a trajectory that will enable manned lunar landing.

Apollo is the name selected for the spacecraft that will carry a three-man crew of astronauts to orbit around the moon, land two of them on the lunar surface, launch them from the moon, and return them with the third crew member, safely to earth.

Saturn V/Apollo will be launched on its historic flight from NASA's new Merritt Island Launch Area under direction of the Launch Operations Center.

The complex operation of landing men on the moon and returning them to earth, perhaps may best be understood by following the sequence of events in a typical Saturn V/Apollo mission.

The five F-1 engines of the S-IC stage will provide 7½ million pounds of thrust to lift the 6-million-pound space vehicle off its launch pad.

After burnout, the S-C stage will be jettisoned and the five J-2 engines of the S-II stage will ignite.

The S-II stage engines will provide 1 million pounds of thrust.

After ignition of S-II stage engines, the escape tower atop the Apollo spacecraft will be jettisoned.

The Saturn V/Apollo's S-II stage engines will continue to burn.

After burnout, the S-II stage will be jettisoned and the single J-2 engine of the S-IVB stage will ignite. The S-IVB engine will provide 200,000 pounds of thrust.

Partial burn of the engine of the S-IVB stage will inject the Saturn V/Apollo into an earth orbit. Then, engine burn will be cut off. The engine will later be restarted to boost the space vehicle into an earth-to-moon trajectory.

After burnout, the Apollo's command and service modules will separate from the rest

of the vehicle, leaving the lunar excursion module attached to the S-IVB stage.

Then, fairings surrounding the lunar excursion module will be separated and the joined Apollo command and service modules will turn around in space.

After turnaround, the command and service modules will dock with the lunar excursion module. The astronauts will still be in the command module.

The S-IVB stage will be jettisoned. A mid-course correction will put the spacecraft in a corridor that will enable lunar orbit. Some 60 hours after launch it will near the moon.

The service module's rocket engine will burn, retrofashion, slowing the spacecraft and injecting it into orbit around the moon. The orbit will be on an equatorial plane, about 100 miles above the lunar surface.

Two astronauts will transfer to the lunar excursion module. The lunar excursion module will separate and descend to an altitude of 10 miles for visual selection of a landing area by the astronauts.

Meanwhile, the command and service modules, with one astronaut aboard, will continue to orbit the moon.

The lunar excursion module will descend to a hovering altitude of 100 feet for selection of the point of landing. Then it will land on the moon.

After the mission is accomplished during a stay of 1 or 2 days, the lunar launch module will be launched. Empty fuel tanks and the landing gear, which will serve as a launch pad, will be left on the moon.

The lunar launch module will be injected into an orbit that will enable it to rendezvous and dock with the command and service modules that will have remained in orbit.

During the rendezvous and docking operation, both of the craft will have visual and radar contact. Either craft may direct the operations.

After docking, the two astronauts in the lunar launch module will transfer to the command module, already occupied by the third astronaut.

The lunar excursion module will be jettisoned and left in lunar orbit. The service module's engine will burn to inject the spacecraft into a moon-to-earth trajectory.

During the return trip to earth, midcourse corrections will be made to bring the spacecraft into the earth reentry corridor. The service module will be jettisoned and the command module will return to earth.

After the module reaches the earth's atmosphere, a drogue chute will slow its descent. Then, its main chutes will slow it to a safe impact speed.

At last, some 7 days after starting on their exploratory trip to the moon, the astronauts will again be back on earth.

TITAN III—BRIEFING BY MAJOR SPEAKER

The Space Systems Division (AFSC) is developing Titan III, a new and versatile space launch system. The Titan III vehicle and its supporting ground environment, the integrate-transfer-launch (ITL) facility, will provide the Air Force with an economical booster system designed from the ground up to fulfill military space requirements.

Titan III is under urgent development in two vehicle configurations.

The Titan IIIA configuration has a structurally modified Titan II two-stage liquid-fueled core with an added liquid-fueled third stage called the transtage. Lift-off thrust of Titan IIIA is 430,000 pounds.

The Titan IIIC configuration employs the Titan IIIA with two additional 120-inch diameter solid rocket boosters for additional thrust. The Titan IIIC configuration will

have more than 2 million pounds thrust at lift-off.

As an integral part of the Titan III system, the integrate-transfer-launch (ITL) facility is being developed. Early research and development flights of the Titan IIIA will be from Complex P-20 at AMR, a rebuilt Titan I launch complex. As a system, the program embraces both the space launch vehicle and the ITL. The ITL gives the system its flexibility and economy. Significant components of the ITL are the Vertical Integration Building (VIB), Solid Motor Assembly Building (SMAB) and launch complexes 40 and 41. Titan IIIA vehicles are readied in the VIB. If a Titan IIIC is scheduled the core is transported to the Solid Motor Assembly Building (SMAB), where the solid motors are attached prior to movement to the launch complex. Launch complexes are not tied up by prolonged assembly and checkout of the vehicle. The net result is minimal pad time, rapid pad turn-around, high reliability and the capability of performing a variety of space missions.

OUTSTANDING CHARACTERISTICS OF THE TITAN III SYSTEM

1. Mission flexibility: Orbital payloads up to 25,000 pounds—orbital maneuvers made possible by the restart capabilities of the transtage.
2. Launch flexibility: The vehicle delivered to the pad may be launched immediately or "held" indefinitely. Ability to react rapidly to mission changes with in toto replacement of one vehicle by another ready to be fueled and launched.
3. Flight flexibility: The transtage incorporates multiple restart capability. This permits orbital plane changes and maneuvers.
4. Economical launch rate capability: The ITL with its two launch pads allows launch rate of one vehicle per 6 days.
5. Reliability: Use of "within the state of the art" missile methods and hardware plus the advanced operational procedures in the ITL.
6. Storable fuels (no cryogenics): Both liquid and solid.
7. Environment: Assembly and checkout in factorylike environment in the ITL buildings.
8. Off pad assembly of booster-payload.
9. Simultaneous preparation of several complete booster-payload combinations.
10. Dynamic program management techniques: Cost plus incentive fee contracts with major missile hardware suppliers and rigid application of program evaluation review technique (PERT) management methods to control Titan III development program costs and schedules.

ORGANIZATIONS PARTICIPATING IN TITAN III DEVELOPMENT

- Space System Division (AFSC): Program management.
- Martin-Marietta Corp.: Titan III liquid core vehicle and integrating contractor.
- United Technology Center: Solid motor contractor.
- A. C. Spark Plug: Guidance contractor.
- Aerojet-General Corp.: Liquid engine contractor.
- Ralph M. Parsons Co.: Architectural engineering and design contractor for ITL complex.
- Aerospace Corp.: General systems engineering and technical direction.
- 655th Aerospace Test Wing (SSD): Launch agency.
- Air Force Missile Test Center: Range support.
- U.S. Army, Corps of Engineers: Construction agency.

ADVANCED MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES USED IN TITAN III DEVELOPMENT

I. Cost plus incentive fee (CPIF) contracts: A management policy by which involved contractor's fees are varied depending on how well the contractor performs with respect to target costs, program schedules, and system performance.

II. Program evaluation review techniques (PERT): Program cost, program schedules.

TITAN III RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT TEST PROGRAM

The Titan III program was given Department of Defense approval in August of 1962 and provided for a 45-month R. & D. schedule. Hardware development started in December 1962.

Five Titan IIIA vehicles are to be launched from pad 20 starting in 1964.

Twelve Titan IIIC vehicles are to be launched from the ITL facilities starting in the spring of 1965.

The Titan III development program will be completed by the middle of 1966.

AIR FORCE MISSILE TEST CENTER—OPERATIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

July 24, 1950: First missile launch from Cape Kennedy. (V-2 with an Army WAC Corporal second stage.)

August 1, 1950: Patrick Air Force Base, administrative headquarters of AFMTC, dedicated. Named in honor of Maj. Gen. Mason M. Patrick, former chief of the Air Service.

June 20, 1951: First launch of the USAF Matador tactical missile from Cape Kennedy.

September 10, 1952: First launching of the Air Force Bomarc interceptor missile.

September 19, 1956: The first Jupiter-C launched from Cape Kennedy.

January 25, 1957: First launch of the USAF Thor IRBM.

April 13, 1957: First launch of the Navy Polaris at Cape Kennedy.

June 11, 1957: First test flight of the USAF Atlas ICBM.

August 8, 1957: Nose cone from Jupiter "C" vehicle recovered from the Atlantic marking first recovery of a reentry body at long range.

January 31, 1958: Explorer I, the free world's first earth satellite, launched by a Jupiter-C.

October 11, 1958: Pioneer I, the Nation's first successful space probe, boosted by Air Force Thor-Able.

February 6, 1959: First test launch of the USAF Titan I ICBM.

April 23, 1959: First flight test of the Air Force "Hound Dog" (GAM-77) at the AMR.

May 28, 1959: Two monkeys, Able and Baker, launched on a Jupiter missile to an altitude of 300 miles were recovered alive 1,500 miles down the Atlantic Missile Range.

September 9, 1959: First launch of a model of the Mercury capsule on an Air Force Atlas.

October 29, 1959: First launch of a USAF Mace missile.

February 25, 1960: First test launch of the U.S. Army's Pershing missile.

September 21, 1960: First launch of the Air Force Blue Scout, Jr., on a space probe mission.

January 31, 1961: Ham a chimpanzee, took a suborbital ride 155 miles into space and was retrieved safely 420 miles down the AMR.

February 1, 1961: First test launch of the Air Force's solid-fueled Minuteman ICBM.

May 5, 1961: The Nation's first man in space, Astronaut Alan B. Shepard, Jr., flew a suborbital trajectory 302 miles down the Atlantic Missile Range on a Mercury-Redstone vehicle.

July 6, 1961: Atlas sets new distance record 9,050 miles.

July 21, 1961: America's second man in space Air Force Capt. Virgil I. "Gus" Grissom, flew the second suborbital space flight aboard the Mercury-Redstone vehicle.

August 23, 1961: Ranger I spacecraft placed into low earth orbit by Atlas-Agena B.

October 27, 1961: First launch of the NASA Saturn space vehicle with a live 1.3 million pound thrust booster stage.

November 21, 1961: First all-Air Force crew launch of USAF Titan ICBM.

November 29, 1961: Enos became America's first chimp to orbit the earth. A 3-hour flight took him twice around the world.

February 20, 1961: America's first manned orbital flight. Lt. Col. John Glenn, USMC, orbited the earth three times in the NASA Mercury spacecraft boosted by the Atlas.

March 16, 1962: First launch of a USAF Titan II, most powerful U.S. ICBM to date.

April 19, 1962: First launch of U.S. Air Force Skybolt air-launched ballistic missile in drop test from B-52.

April 23, 1962: First U.S. payload to impact the moon, Ranger IV, launched by Atlas-Agena B.

April 26, 1962: Thor-Delta rocket boosted world's first international satellite (United States-United Kingdom) "Ariel" into orbit to study ionosphere.

May 8, 1962: First launch of the NASA Centaur. Structural failure of second stage caused explosion 55 seconds after launch.

May 24, 1962: Second manned orbital flight in the Mercury program. Pilot was Lt. Comdr. Malcolm Scott Carpenter, USN.

June 29, 1962: An all-Air Force crew successfully launched a USAF Minuteman ICBM for the first time from a Cape Kennedy silo.

July 10, 1962: First international communications satellite "Telstar" launched into orbit from Cape Kennedy by a Thor-Delta rocket.

August 13, 1962: An all-Air Force crew successfully launched an Atlas missile for the first time from Cape Kennedy.

August 27, 1962: Mariner II launched by an Atlas-Agena. After a flight of 182 million miles and 109 days, passed within 21,000 miles of Venus.

September 19, 1962: The 100th Atlas launch from Cape Kennedy. Launched by an all-Air Force crew.

October 3, 1962: Third manned orbital flight in the Mercury program and first to achieve six orbits. Pilot was Lt. Comdr. Walter M. Schirra, Jr.

October 18, 1962: Ranger V moon probe launched by an Atlas booster.

October 31, 1962: ANNA, a triservice geodesic research satellite, successfully launched by an Air Force Thor-Able Star.

December 5, 1962: Last research and development (R. & D.) flight of Atlas, America's first ICBM, from Cape Kennedy. Launched by an all-Air Force crew.

December 13, 1962: Relay, a second-generation active communications satellite, achieved orbit. Launched by a Thor-Delta.

February 6, 1963: An Air Force Titan II was launched 6,500 miles down the AMR to deliver heaviest military payload ever fired that distance by a U.S. ballistic missile.

February 15, 1963: Construction began on new Air Force Titan III integrate-transfer-launch facility.

March 22, 1963: Maj. Gen. L. I. Davis, AFMTC commander, named Department of Defense (DOD) representative for Gemini support operations.

May 1, 1963: First AFMTC advanced range instrumentation ship (ARIS), the USAF's Gen. H. H. Arnold, dedicated at Port Canaveral.

May 7, 1963: Telstar II successfully put into orbit by a Thor-Delta launched from Cape Kennedy.

May 15, 1963: In America's fourth manned orbital flight, Air Force Maj. L. Gordon Cooper completed his 35-hour, 22-orbit mission by manually executing reentry to land right on target.

August 21, 1963: First use of the Air Force Titan II as space booster. Carried malfunction detection system to be used in later Titans that will boost Gemini spacecraft into orbit. Also carried two other experiments.

September 18, 1963: First Air Force Asset vehicle successfully launched to an altitude of 40 miles by a single stage Thor. Asset was designed to explore the glide of reentering the atmosphere from space.

Rockets and missiles being launched at Cape Kennedy

	Atlas (Air Force)	Hound Dog (Air Force)	Minuteman (Air Force)	Pershing (Army)	Polaris (Navy)	Thor (Air Force)	Titan II (Air Force)	Saturn (NASA)
Type	Ballistic missile (booster).	Air-to-ground guided missile.	Intercontinental ballistic missile.	Surface-to-surface.	Subsurface to surface.	Ballistic missile (space booster).	Intercontinental ballistic missile.	Space vehicle.
Prime contractor.	General Dynamics (Convair Division).	North American Aviation.	Boeing Airplane Co.	Martin Co.	Lockheed, Sunnyvale Calif.	Douglas Aircraft Co.	Martin Co.	NASA-MSFC/DAC.
Speed	Over 15,000 miles per hour.	Supersonic.	Over 15,000 miles per hour.	Supersonic.	Hypersonic.	Mach 15.	Over 15,000 miles per hour.	Orbital (depends upon mission). Orbital/deep space.
Ceiling	Approximately 500 miles.							Do.
Range	Over 5,500 miles.	Over 600 miles.	Over 5,500 miles.	100 to 400 miles.	2,500 nautical miles.	Beyond 1,500 miles.	Over 5,500 miles.	
Length	82 feet.	42 1/4 feet.	55 feet.	34 feet.	31 feet.	65 feet.	Over 100 feet.	171 3/4 feet.
Diameter	10 feet.	28 inches.	5 1/2 feet.	40 inches.	Approximately 4 1/2 feet.	8 feet.	10 feet.	21 1/2 feet without fins; 41 feet with fins.
Launch weight.	Approximately 269,000 pounds.		Over 50,000 pounds.	10,000 pounds.	35,000 pounds.	90,000 pounds.	Approximately 330,000 pounds.	1,108,800 pounds.
Power system.	North American liquid rocket engines (2 booster and 1 sustainer).	Pratt & Whitney J-52 jet engine.	3-stage solid propellant rocket.	2-stage solid propellant rocket.	2-stage solid propellant rocket.	North American liquid rocket engines with over 150,000 pounds.	Aerojet-General liquid rocket in both stages.	8 H-1 LOX/JHP-1 Eng 1st stage; 6 RL10A-3 LOX/LH ₂ engines 2d stage.
Warhead.		Nuclear.	Nuclear.	Nuclear.	Nuclear.	All inertial.	Nuclear.	Not applicable.
Guidance system.	Radio inertial or all inertial.	All inertial.	All inertial.	Inertial stable platform.	Inertial.	All inertial.	All inertial.	Inertial stable platform.
Remarks	America's first ICBM. Operational in early 1960 at Vandenberg Air Force Base, Calif. Presently used as booster on AMR.	Operational.	Wing I operational December 1962 at Malstrom Air Force Base; wing II in research and development test stage.	Development.	A-2 series. Operational. Launched from submarines at AMR for sub qualification. A3 series in research and development test stage.	IRBM. Operational. Delivered to United Kingdom in 1958. Used as booster for orbital payloads.	Development stage; 3 bases selected as launch sites.	Space vehicle for large orbital satellites and deep space probes. Check-out of Apollo.

[From the Evening Star, Nov. 29, 1963] SPACE AIDS EXPECT JOHNSON TO PUSH MAN-TO-MOON FLIGHT

CAPE KENNEDY, Fla., November 29.—Cape Canaveral today bears the name Cape Kennedy in honor of John F. Kennedy, who designated it as the blastoff point for trips to the moon.

President Lyndon B. Johnson also named this Florida east coast promontory's vast facilities for rocketry "the John F. Kennedy Space Center."

The surprise action last night drew mostly favorable comment here, but it posed some problems for businesses which have capitalized on the Cape Canaveral name.

Some officials, including Gov. Farris Bryant, of Florida, and missile-space program executives, drew heartening inference that Mr. Johnson's action means full speed ahead on the man-to-the-moon flight and other projects the late President Kennedy pushed.

Mr. Johnson told a nationwide television and radio audience in his Thanksgiving message that "Station No. 1, Atlantic Missile Range, will hereafter be known as the John F. Kennedy Space Center."

He added that Cape Canaveral "shall hereafter be known as Cape Kennedy."

Mr. Bryant said Mr. Johnson telephoned him Wednesday night that he was planning to rename the facility.

"I concurred freely," Mr. Bryant said. "Cape Canaveral is uniquely President Kennedy's. While it was there before, it was his because of the emphasis he placed on space."

Dr. Kurt H. Debus, Director of the Launch Operations Center for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, said Mr. Johnson's action was very fitting. He added that it might help NASA obtain funds for making space travel a reality.

At Cocoa Beach, closest civilian community to the Cape, Bernard Fischer, a restaurant

operator, said he thinks renaming the center is a "wonderful idea."

"I don't know about renaming the cape—it's been Cape Canaveral since it was named anything," he added.

Fred Boyer, map consultant for the Rollins College library, said that name appears on a 1598 war map. "Canaveral" is a Spanish word meaning cane or reed field.

The cape was a sandy, scrub-grown 15,000-acre site when the Government bought it about 1950 for missile experimentation. The tract was bought partly because it was isolated. It also was inexpensive.

Steady development of the cape into a facility that sent first monkeys, then men, into space brought a boom to the whole area.

The missile space complex now includes adjacent 88,000-acre Merritt Island, site of the prospective moonport, and employs about 32,000 persons.

Cocoa Beach had about 300 residents before the space age. Now it has 12,000. Nineteen-tenths of them work in the missile field or hold jobs that wouldn't exist without it.

Renaming of the cape posed a few problems. A "Cape Canaveral City" recently was founded. There is a Canaveral toll bridge and causeway. And the cape's seaport is Port Canaveral.

MEMORIALS MULTIPLY

The cape is located on the Atlantic Coast about halfway between Jacksonville and West Palm Beach. It lies between the Banana River and the Atlantic Ocean and is roughly 10 miles long by 3 miles wide at its broadest point.

HEADQUARTERS, AIR FORCE MISSILE TEST CENTER, AIR FORCE SYSTEMS COMMAND, U.S. AIR FORCE, Patrick Air Force Base, Fla.

Itinerary: Congressional group, party of 12.

NOVEMBER 21, 1963

[All time eastern standard]

At 1730 arrive Patrick Air Force Base. Proceed to officers club for cocktail hour. (Luggage will be taken directly to the Cape Colony Inn by stewards.) After cocktail hour, party will proceed to Cape Colony Inn. Remainder of evening free.

NOVEMBER 22, 1963

Breakfast available at motel.

At 0820 depart motel by Air Force bus (baggage to be placed in lobby for loading aboard aircraft by stewards).

At 0830 arrive Center headquarters.

At 0830-0855 General orientation briefing on the organization and mission of the Air Force Missile Test Center and the Atlantic Missile Range. Briefing officer: Lieutenant Colonel Tisdale. (Coffee available in briefing room.)

At 0855-0910 Titan III briefing. Briefing officer: Major Speaker.

At 0910-0915 discussion.

At 0915 depart Center headquarters. Escort officer: Lieutenant Colonel Tisdale.

At 0935 enter south gate, Cape Kennedy.

At 0935-0945 drive by Thor.

At 0945 arrive Complex 31, Minuteman. Briefing officer: Major Planinac.

At 1010 depart.

At 1010-1020 drive by Mace Hardsite.

At 1020 arrive Complex 36A, Centaur. Briefing officer: Mr. Brandt.

At 1040 depart.

At 1040-1050 drive by Atlas and Titan II.

At 1050 arrive Complex 37, Saturn. Briefing officer: Lieutenant Colonel Petrone.

At 1120 depart.

At 1130-1155 visit Titan III construction area.

At 1155 depart.

At 1215 depart south gate.

At 1235 arrive officers club.

At 1235-1320 lunch.

At 1320 depart officers club.
At 1325 arrive base operations.
At 1330 depart Patrick Air Force Base.

M. P. PARSONS,
Executive Secretary.

Mr. Speaker, after our briefing at the foot of the Saturn at Complex 37—by Lieutenant Colonel Petrone our group then visited the Titan III construction area. We were proud of the revolutionary advancement made by our Nation's scientists, engineers, and military specialists in the space-missile field.

We arrived at the officers' club, Cocoa Beach, for lunch. After having exchanged felicitations and voiced our appreciative sentiments with the officers of the command we arose from our tables to return to Patrick Air Force Base. At that very moment we received the news of the shooting of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy. The reaction was terrible—some cursed, others were afflicted with nausea, still others wept—all were stunned by the tragic news. We retired to a television set in another room hoping against hope that he would survive. But alas the fates decreed otherwise—our President, having received the Catholic sacrament of extreme unction from two priests at the hospital—later he was pronounced dead.

Our place was in Washington at this grave hour of our Nation's bereavement.

We departed at 2:35 p.m. for Patrick Airfield to board our planes for Washington—arriving there at 5:05 p.m. In flight we learned of the President's plane bearing his body and that it would arrive at Andrews Airbase at 6 p.m. And so we waited at Andrews Field to stand in humility before the remains of our friend and Commander in Chief—an American President martyred in the cause of freedom and liberty. This ignominious day will go down in the history of the Nation as one of the darkest days of our Republic. May God bless his soul and welcome him to one of His sacred mansions.

POLITICAL PROPAGANDA

Mr. SELDEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

Mr. SELDEN. Mr. Speaker, in the aftermath of the assassination of President Kennedy, there is vital need for the American people to gain perspective on the facts surrounding what President Johnson has called the foulest deed of our time.

The national interest can only be served by most thorough investigation into the facts surrounding the assassination. Pending the complete results of this investigation, it would seem to be the duty of every American, especially our political leaders and public figures, to direct their energies toward helping the Nation acquire perspective and insight into the tragic events of November 22.

In this regard, I regret to note that much has been said in recent days that both blurs the salient facts known about the President's death and does disservice to the overriding cause of national unity at this critical time. This is no time for any American to seize upon the incident of national tragedy in order to further the political philosophy of one group against another.

Nor is the grim circumstance of an American President's tragic death to be used as a political propaganda weapon by any one group against another.

I, for one, resent deeply the frantic and unreasoned effort on the part of some spokesmen to issue a mass indictment against a city, a State, and a region for what occurred at Dallas, Tex., that fatal Friday afternoon.

To lay the responsibility for this foulest deed upon any city, State, region, or group of Americans is to sow the seeds of national distrust and division. It is also demagogic nonsense.

There is reason to believe that the President was assassinated by a demented personality acting on his own. At the same time, we cannot overlook the fact that the mind of Lee Harvey Oswald by his own admission had been poisoned at an early age by the propaganda of the most malevolent enemy of our American system—the forces of international communism.

Our Government has said that it has no indication that the Soviet Government or any other foreign government was involved in the assassination of President Kennedy. Though this be true, there is no overlooking the fact that before he himself died, the assassin Oswald, told the world that he had first developed his hatred for this country and our system after reading an inflammatory Communist tract at the age of 15.

If therefore it can be said that an atmosphere of hate surrounded the mind of Oswald, let us remember that this poison did not emanate from Dallas, New York, or any other American community but from the alien capital city of the Communist world.

Indeed, it is not surprising to find the Communist propaganda apparatus today—such as the Worker—looking for a purported "ultraright" scapegoat to cover up Oswald's political past, which led from the Soviet Union to the place of assassination. The history of communism is one of social criminality and violence, and Lee Harvey Oswald, whether or not acting as a Communist agent on November 22, was certainly acting in the bloody political tradition of his Communist mentors. But Americans, especially American leaders in politics and communications, should not be misled—nor should they mislead others—in fixing the moral responsibility for the death of our President.

For if there is a lesson to be derived from this painful moment in our history, it is that we cannot permit ourselves to fall victim to the illusion that the way of the Communist is the way of peace, unity, or tolerance. The assassination of President Kennedy was an act of violence and intolerance—it was an act in the Communist tradition.

OAS ACTION AGAINST CUBA

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, the Organization of American States recently in an unusual show of unity voted to establish a committee to investigate the charges by Venezuela that the hidden cache of arms discovered on her coast had its origin in Cuba. The Venezuelans have indicated they have undeniable proof that their charges are true, and President Betancourt has called on all the nations in this hemisphere to impose an air and sea blockade of Communist Cuba to prevent further exportation of arms and revolutionaries.

It is past time for the OAS to act as a united body, especially when Communist aggression is threatening the whole Western Hemisphere. The only black mark in the 16-to-0 vote in favor of investigating the Venezuelan charges was Mexico's abstention. The OAS to be an effective arm of freedom for all the Americas must be 100 percent united in her fight against communism. Unless the member nations of the OAS act quickly, forcefully, and with unity against any forms of further Communist aggression in this hemisphere, then we may suffer Communist terrorism throughout the Americas. The United States for one cannot and must not allow this to happen at our own back door.

I urge the United States to stand firmly against the exportation from Cuba of arms and revolutionaries to terrorize and foster communism in the nations of this hemisphere. The United States and all the nations of the Americas should join together in economically isolating Castro, and in doing so effectively bring about an end to communism in Cuba.

STATE DEPARTMENT IS ASKED TO CHECK REPORT THAT AN AMERICAN EMBASSY DRIVER IN MOSCOW TOOK PART IN FRAMEUP OF PROFESSOR BARGHOORN

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I have today asked the State Department to investigate a report that the American Embassy in Moscow has fired its Soviet chauffeur who was serving as a personal driver for Ambassador Foy D. Kohler and will replace him with an American citizen to drive the American Ambassador around. This report appears in the December 9 edition of Newsweek magazine, which states that this Soviet national was fired because he drove Professor Barghoorn to the scene in Moscow where the professor was arrested, and

that this employee of the American Embassy actually took part in the frameup of Professor Barghoorn. The entire Newsweek article follows:

Executive wing: The State Department plans to replace all of its Russian drivers in Moscow with American citizens. Reason: A Russian who had been serving as personal chauffeur to U.S. Ambassador to Russia Foy Kohler took part in the frameup of Yale Prof. Frederick Barghoorn. The chauffeur (who was promptly fired) drove Barghoorn to the scene of his arrest, stood by while the incriminating papers were thrust into his hands, never reported the incident to the Embassy.

Mr. Speaker, if this report is indeed true, then I submit that the conduct by this Soviet national employed by the American Embassy in Moscow is incredible. His failure to report the arrest to his employer for 3 days is indefensible. I further submit that if this report is true I hope that the dismissal of these Soviet nationals from the staff of the American Embassy in Moscow marks the beginning of a new sensible policy on the part of our Department of State to stop employing foreign nationals for employment in our American embassies in countries behind the Iron Curtain.

It is my hope that even if this report proves to be unfounded, our State Department will recognize certain realities and hire only American citizens in these very sensitive outposts.

I have objected for a long time to our policy of hiring foreign nationals in our embassies in these Communist-dominated countries. Can there be any doubt in anyone's mind that foreign nationals employed by American embassies behind the Iron Curtain must first be cleared by the Communist Party in their respective countries? Who is so naive to think otherwise?

The State Department explains that it hires foreign nationals for nonsensitive jobs. I submit that every job is sensitive in our embassies and the Barghoorn incident may very well prove this.

The State Department also says that it hires foreign nationals to save money; that it would cost vastly more to hire American citizens. I am confident we can trim expenses somewhere else to make up the extra cost to provide maximum security for our diplomatic outposts in these Iron Curtain countries.

There are also those who say that if we insist on hiring only American citizens in our embassies behind the Iron Curtain, the Soviet Union will insist on hiring only Soviet nationals in their embassy here in Washington. This argument appears to me to be completely insane. Has anyone except a Soviet national ever set foot in the inner sanctums of the Soviet Embassy here in Washington? Why, they don't even let our firemen enter the Embassy when there is a fire, and you will recall that only recently there was a fire at the Soviet Embassy. Both our firemen and policemen were prohibited from entering.

Mr. Speaker, if the Barghoorn incident, as reported in Newsweek is correct, I believe we should immediately dismiss all foreign nationals employed in American

embassies behind the Iron Curtain and replace them with American citizens.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. RYAN of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members desiring to do so may revise and extend their remarks on the life and character of the late Hon. Herbert H. Lehman, former Governor of the State of New York, immediately following my remarks and that they may have 5 legislative days in which to do so.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

OUR MAN, THE PRESIDENT

Mr. RYAN of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD and include a tribute to the late President John F. Kennedy.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. RYAN of New York. Mr. Speaker, many tributes have been written in memory of our beloved President John F. Kennedy. One of the most moving tributes I have read appeared last Sunday, December 1, in the Corpus Christi Calendar, the weekly bulletin published by Corpus Christi Church which is located in the Morningside Heights section of the district which I have the honor to represent. Msgr. Arthur A. Campbell is the pastor.

Father John Dwyer captured the spirit of John F. Kennedy when he observed:

One of the many amazing things about John F. Kennedy was that for our people he bridged the gap between the remote abstract thing, "the Government," and ourselves.

Mr. Speaker, I hope all of my colleagues will read the following:

OUR MAN, THE PRESIDENT

So many words have been written about our poor late President, and yet all of us realize that words are not adequate to express fully our sorrow and our shock. This is why so many grown men have shed tears once or several times in these last days. There are thoughts that lie too deep for words and yet must find expression; thus tears mixed with inadequate words brought forth the way we thought and felt about "our man," the President.

One of the many amazing things about John F. Kennedy was that for our people he bridged the gap between that remote abstract thing, the Government, and ourselves. When he walked into the White House, we walked in with him and it became our Washington residence, a place we maintained for our representative. When he spoke sharply or persuasively to foreign governments or to big business, he spoke for us, telling them how we felt.

Oh sure, we disagreed with some things he said or did even as we disagree with some of the things the other members of our family say and do. But even when we disagreed, we felt he was sincere, that he had his reasons, and that maybe he knew some-

thing he couldn't yet tell us which influenced his decision. Being human, we gave him room and allowed for his differences with us. Only the editorial writers of the Daily News, the New York Times, and the Wall Street Journal are infallible and all knowing, so only they could be so consistently critical and harsh in their judgments of almost everything the President said or did. Fortunately we didn't elect them to represent us; we did elect "our man." He spoke for us, and when he died we lost part of our ability to express the way we think to the world.

The outpouring of affection at his death proved that although many of the high and the mighty opposed him because he opposed their self-centeredness, the vast majority of his fellow citizens loved him and respected him as a good man, aligned with his God, with his fellow man and with us. Perhaps we did not deserve him, so that God allowed him to be taken from us, that we might better appreciate a man like John F. Kennedy, if He should deign in His mercy to send us another to be "our man."

HON. HOWARD W. SMITH

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Speaker, Judge HOWARD W. SMITH of the Eighth District of Virginia is a distinguished patriot, gentleman, and great American. Imbued with wisdom, dedication, and devotion, he has been the spearhead in the move for economy in the House for many years. As chairman of the Committee on Rules, and working through its members, reckless spending authorizations have been greatly minimized. The Washington Post on Friday, December 6, 1963, said this, and I quote:

In its Committee on Rules, the House of Representatives has created a tyranny; the tyrant who heads that committee, HOWARD SMITH of Virginia, has held up an imperious hand forbidding the House to act on civil rights legislation which, if it came to the floor, would certainly be endorsed by a majority of the Members.

Judge SMITH's announcement of yesterday stated:

The civil rights bill is the most controversial and emotional bill that Congress has had to deal with in my recollection. It is one that requires sober reflection and careful consideration in a calmer atmosphere than exists at present.

However, I realize the great national interest that has been aroused on both sides of this controversy and it is my purpose and intent, with the approval of the majority of the Rules Committee to hold hearings on this bill reasonably soon in January after the Congress reconvenes.

Honorable, just, courageous, he believes in fairplay and the time-honored American principal of majority rule. He needs no words of praise or defense. The people of the country know the man. He believes in sound governmental policies and the integrity of the dollar. His hair has thinned and his footsteps less brisk in the service of the country he loves so well.

Could this be the man who was referred to as a tyrant? When evaluation is made by historians of the 1940's, 1950's, and 1960's, the name of HOWARD WORTH SMITH will be embossed in distinct letters and his virtues extolled to a grateful Nation.

HONORABLE HOWARD W. SMITH

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I am confident that the distinguished chairman of the House Committee on Rules needs no defense at my hands. But I want to compliment the gentleman from Arkansas for his remarks in answer to the tirade by the Washington Post against this distinguished Member of the Congress.

Mr. Speaker, HOWARD W. SMITH is a dedicated Member of this Congress. He may not agree with the philosophy of the Washington Post, but many of us agree with the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Rules that this is no time to legislate in an atmosphere charged with emotion on a legislative proposal as highly controversial as this miscalled civil rights bill.

As one humble Member of this body, I do not go along with the Washington Post and others who would rush this controversial bill through the Congress without proper and adequate consideration because of the unfortunate, lamentable and reprehensible assassination of President Kennedy. This great tragedy has no bearing whatever on the merits of the bill. If it was a meritorious bill before the tragedy it is still meritorious, but conversely, if it was bad legislation before that unfortunate event, it is still bad. The distinguished and able chairman of the House Rules Committee has appropriately taken the position that the Congress and the country should have the benefit of ample hearings before the Rules Committee on a proposal that vitally affects the civil rights and liberties of all of the people, not merely one minority group. This is especially true in view of the undisputed fact that the members of the of the House Judiciary Committee were not even given an opportunity to read the bill, much less consider it, before it was voted upon.

I think the distinguished chairman of the House Committee on Rules has conducted himself in a most appropriate manner and I want to be associated with the remarks of my colleague, the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. GATHINGS], who I think expressed the feeling of a great majority of this body.

THE TWO-PARTY POLITICAL SYSTEM IS A NECESSARY PART OF LEGISLATION

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, out of respect to the memory of our late President and out of respect to the institutions which make this Nation the world's greatest, I strongly recommend that the Congress adjourn sine die to reconvene in early January 1964.

Our Nation has derived its greatness from the two-party political system. Legislation that is hammered out on the anvil of controversy by reasonable men has made the United States an institution unique in the history of the world.

Politics is vital to the passage of any legislation. Certainly, no legislation can be passed in a nonpolitical atmosphere and should not be. If we have no differences on legislation, then what reason is there for the Congress to exist?

Yet, this is what we have forced on ourselves in recognizing the human tragedy that befell our Nation on November 22d when the late President John F. Kennedy was so despicably murdered.

Reacting to this loss to our Nation, our leaders agreed to a moratorium on politics for a stated period of time. Yet, we are being pressed from all sides to make political decisions in a forced atmosphere of no politics.

This is simply not possible. There can be no Government without politics and no politics without Government. Since we are bound to observe this moratorium, we should go the next step and recess the Congress for the remainder of the 30-day period that has been set up by our leaders.

FOREIGN AID

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, radio station KGBX in Springfield, Mo., broadcast an editorial on November 23, 1963, on the subject of foreign aid. The editorial calls attention to the fact that we have been dispensing aid from a shotgun instead of from a rifle. I commend the station for its interest in public affairs and urge all to read their comments:

FOREIGN AID—KGBX EDITORIAL BROADCAST
NOVEMBER 23, 1963

The United States has been spending our posterity's money all over the world so fast that even a computer has trouble figuring out how much and where it has gone. Let's look at just one spot for a moment—Brazil. In March this year foreign aid Director David E. Bell announced a new \$400 million Brazilian aid program. How did this affect the Government of Brazil? President Goulart immediately raised all government and military pay by another 70 percent. Brazil now owes the United States over \$2 billion. Their currency verges on being worthless. The nation is torn with dissension. So what should we do? The State Department figured out a quick answer through our foreign aid program—give

Brazil another \$500,000 for a study of what Brazil really needs to spend more money on.

The American taxpayer is the softest touch in the world. Through our foreign aid programs we have given away over \$106 billion to over 100 nations including several Communist countries. For instance, Yugoslavia, to date over \$2.4 billion in U.S. aid. The result? Tito rejoined the Russian orbit. We even paid 40 percent of a U.N. aid project to furnish Yugoslavia with a nuclear reactor.

Now, all of this came from America's taxpayers. We are a Nation that can't possibly ever get out of debt in the lifetime of anyone now living. Our national debt is over \$309 billion. We will spend \$10 billion more than we will take in this year.

Before you decide that this a purely partisan editorial against the present administration, let us say that our massive foreign aid giveaway has been going on for over 16 years and that 8 of those years were under a Republican administration. The United States of America seems to be addicted to playing Santa Claus regardless of who is in the White House.

The most pitiful part of it all is that much of our aid goes to underdeveloped countries, many of them barely beyond the tribal stages, who are incapable of absorbing the massive amount of funds sent them. Foreign aid thus becomes a narcotic instead of a stimulant. That is why we read and hear about foreign dignitaries using American money to purchase expensive yachts or build jet airports in countries with no jet planes or build showcase colleges in nations with 95 percent illiteracy that need grade schools. Congressman DURWARD HALL said it well when he stated:

"We should not have to bribe other countries into choosing freedom over despotism. Foreign aid cannot provide a short cut from poverty to riches without proved responsibility. Today's underdeveloped nations must be willing to work, to learn, to build, step by step, upon their present knowledge. They cannot leap from motor scooters to jets without leaving cracks in their foundation. Let a man use a pair of crutches long enough, and he'll soon forget how to stand on his own two feet. The same applies to emerging nations which have become addicted to our foreign aid."

The question KBGX asks today is, How long can America continue to prop up one half the world with tax dollars we don't have?

I SPEAK FOR DEMOCRACY

Mr. MOSHER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York [Mr. BARRY] may extend his remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. BARRY. Mr. Speaker, a 16-year-old high school girl, Elizabeth Ellen Evans, has written one of the most stirring tributes to America that I have seen in many a day. Those groups who, for one reason or another, have left the mainstream of American democracy should reflect upon this summation of our history and our hopeful future. I commend Miss Evans' poem to my colleagues:

I SPEAK FOR DEMOCRACY
(By Elizabeth Ellen Evans)

I am an American.
Listen to my words, Fascist, Communist.

Listen well, for my country is a strong country, and my message is a strong message. I am an American, and I speak for democracy. My ancestors have left their blood on the green at Lexington and the snow at Valley Forge—

On the walls of Fort Sumter and the fields at Gettysburg;

On the waters of the River Marne and in the shadows of the Argonne Forest;

On the beachheads of Salerno and Normandy and the sands of Okinawa;

On the bare, bleak hills called Pork Chop and Old Baldy and Heartbreak Ridge.

A million and more of my countrymen have died for freedom.

My country is their eternal monument.

They live on in the laughter of a small boy as he watches a circus clown's antics and in the sweet, delicious coldness of the first bite of peppermint ice cream on the Fourth of July;

In the little tenseness of a baseball crowd as the umpire calls, "Play Ball!" and in the high school band's rendition of "Stars and Stripes Forever" in the Memorial Day parade;

In the clear, sharp ring of a school bell on a fall morning and in the triumph of a six-year-old as he reads aloud for the first time.

They live on in the eyes of an Ohio farmer surveying his acres of corn and potatoes and pasture, and in the brilliant gold of hundreds of acres of wheat stretching across the flat miles of Kansas;

In the milling of cattle in the stockyards of Chicago;

The precision of an assembly line in an automobile factory in Detroit;

And the perpetual red glow of the nocturnal skylines of Pittsburgh and Birmingham and Gary.

They live on in the voice of a young Jewish boy saying the sacred words from the Torah: "Hear O Israel: the Lord our God, the Lord is One * * *"

And in the voice of a Catholic girl praying: "Hail, Mary, full of grace, the Lord is with thee * * *"

And in the voice of a Protestant boy singing: "A mighty fortress is our God, a bulwark never falling * * *"

They live on in the hearts of 190 million Americans—mechanics and farmers and housewives and coal miners and truck-drivers and chemists and lawyers and plumbers and priests—190 million Americans free to work and speak and vote and pray and love and dream and live as they desire, as they believe.

And those 190 million free Americans have more roast beef and mashed potatoes—The yield of American labor and land;

More automobiles and telephones and safety razors and aureomycin—

The fruits of American initiative and enterprise;

More public schools and life insurance policies—

The symbols of American security and faith in the future;

More laughter and song than any other people on earth.

This is my answer, Fascist, Communist—

Show me a country greater than our country, show me a people more energetic, creative;

Progressive, bigger hearted and happier than our people.

Not until then will I consider your way of life.

For I am an American, and I speak for democracy.

JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, THE LATE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. MOSHER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman

from New Jersey [Mr. WIDNALL] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. WIDNALL. Mr. Speaker, since the unbelievable and incredible tragedy on November 22, 1963, took place, the Nation and the world have been stunned and cannot seem to realize that our young and vigorous leader has been taken. As one, the people of our country have united in their grief. It was a tragedy that touched all our homes and caused a soul-searching reappraisal of our lives.

President John F. Kennedy symbolized the vitality and youthful vigor of what has been called the American experiment. He saw a country 188 years young, and sought to move it forward to a greater maturity, both at home and abroad. It was his sense of history and his belief in the destiny of this country, that provided him with his guidelines for action, and stimulated his eloquent appeals for peace and progress.

By now, many words have been spoken of our late President's abilities, virtues, and accomplishments. Little more can be added to the eulogies and the beautiful tributes that have already been expressed. If there is little left unsaid, there is still much to be done.

We can all take comfort, in our hour of grief, that the constitutional framework remains, and that it has functioned so well in the face of adversity. In the years ahead as America moves forward, as it must and will, each of us has a part that can be played in helping to fulfill the great promise of our Nation.

In the future, the means with which we choose to pursue our common goals will not always correspond with those proposed by our late President. Yet there can be no greater living memorial to John F. Kennedy than an America tolerant of differences, strong in its ability to wage meaningful debate on the nature of society without resort to violence or demagoguery, and confident that the democratic process he used and helped us to perfect will carry this Nation to its true destiny.

VISION, COURAGE, AND FAITH

Mr. MOSHER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Ohio [Mrs. FRANCES P. BOLTON] may extend her remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mrs. FRANCES P. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, educating our youth has long held my interest. And like most of you I like to speak to graduating classes even though it takes much preparation for we try to give our youth something they will remember.

Always I want to know what is being said to our young men and women in the Armed Forces. I was glad when my at-

tention was called to the address of Brig. Gen. Gilbert L. Pritchard, U.S. Air Force, to the pilot undergraduate class at Craig Air Force Base, Ala., on October 22, 1963.

The young men in the class had just completed a year's training in jet flying. So General Pritchard did not tell them how to fly, but he told them some things about life that will give them courage and strength whether they are on the ground or in the air. I like what he said.

Under leave to extend my remarks I include General Pritchard's address:

VISION, COURAGE, AND FAITH

The frequency with which two words are used today in this country, "peace" and "security," make me believe there are few other words which drive people so persistently. All other things we want seem to hang on the maintenance of these two words.

They are the foundation of the heritage, handed us by our forefathers, under our Constitution and Bill of Rights. A heritage—which assures us as individuals—more freedoms than all the Communists in the world, individually or collectively, can ever hope to have.

Freedom of speech, freedom of action, freedom of religion, freedom of the press. Hidden freedoms as well, which permit us to vacation when and where we please, to own our homes, to wear the kind of clothing we like best, to go and come as we please without having to show identification papers or explain our mission.

Freedom to change jobs when we want, to enter any type of work that appeals to us most, to send our children to the college of our choice, and yes, freedom to express any opinion we have even if such opinion might be uncomplimentary to our Government.

No member of the Armed Forces will quarrel with the propriety of these urges. We are, in fact, in being only to insure their continuance. We are also often the arbitrators of proper balance between the two words "peace" and "security"; they are mutually dependent, not mutually exclusive.

Although our country has fought in many wars we have never been a warlike nation. Because of this, we rebound from each of these mortal struggles with a wish for peace so all engrossing that better judgments are sometimes clouded with emotion and peace becomes pictured as something to be had on the basis of want alone.

History has shown us repeatedly throughout the years that fervency of desires is not enough; that even the most skillful preparation in defense only reduces but can't eliminate the danger of war.

This desire for peace and security certainly has grass roots in every American home.

This is natural because it is from each of these homes that peaceful men go forth to become fighters; it is to these homes that, inevitably, some of them fall to return. Whether they return or not it is from these homes that prayers for father, for husband, or for son are sent daily in their behalf; some prayers to be answered and some not. The letters of condolence to families of members of my command lost in Vietnam, Ecuador or other isolated countries are grim reminders.

Let us take those two words again, "peace" and "security." Very simple words. Peace—if we can set it apart—doesn't seem to cost anything. Yet, on the other hand, security costs the moon. It costs in men, it costs in effort, it costs in sacrifice, and it costs in determination.

From earliest childhood we have learned that wishes are granted only when we work hard, endure, persevere; and yes, even fight to attain them.

Today we face a determined adversary who is as energetic and dynamic as we in the United States were 150 years ago. This adversary has an objective—a plan—leadership and determination directed toward one goal: Communist domination of the entire world.

This is no idle threat—militant communism, frankly and openly dedicated to the conquest and regimentation of all mankind, has made major progress toward this goal. It has actually seized control of 15 nations—more than 5 million square miles of territory, and one-third of all the people on earth.

This is a real threat to the heritage of freedom established and preserved for us by the sacrifices and dedication of our forefathers.

Now, how do we guard against erosion of this heritage? First of all, its defense must be a corporate responsibility for each of us—not the isolated responsibility of our political, spiritual, or military leaders—but rather one of each of us as an individual. In my mind, this confrontation poses a separate and distinct challenge to us in three specific areas: vision, courage, and faith.

Vision to see through the masquerade of those elements fomenting unrest and distrust—to evaluate and discriminate between selfish objectives and selfless service—to anticipate possible and probable inroads on this heritage—the vision to recognize where our primary efforts must go—yes, it is really going to require a crystal ball of the highest effectiveness.

Then, we are going to have to demonstrate courage. Courage to stand up and be counted; not just when the issue is popular but when our vision has clearly identified it as right. Courage to exercise our freedom of speech and worship and courage to fulfill our related responsibilities such as voting and discharging our community obligations. Courage to develop and practice intellectual honesty and integrity as unpleasant as the subject or logic processes may be. Courage to cope with the issue as it arises rather than pushing it aside for another day. Yes, it is going to take courage on a par with the highest demonstrated in any military action.

Our heritage, our way of life, our children's future and our country's future, are the stakes. There are none higher and there can be no compromise. Compromise may make a fine umbrella, but there is no question but what it makes an unacceptable and worthless roof.

Finally, it is going to take faith. Faith regardless of disappointments or frustrations. Faith in our fundamental principles, particularly the rights and dignity of the individual, faith in our forefathers' wisdom as they identified and recorded man's inalienable rights. Faith in our democratic way of life which permits each of us to participate directly in guiding our country's destiny. Faith in our judicial system which says a man is innocent until proven guilty, and finally faith in the Almighty for his watchfulness, guidance, and comfort. I think that we military men, though we often stray from the blueprint of a true Christian, and here I definitely include myself, have on occasions been considerably closer to the Lord than most people. War is impersonal and heavy flack and fire even more so, I can recall several times when it seemed only natural when things quieted down to look up and say "Thanks again."

Yes, faith in the only Supreme Power will help in giving us vision, help in supporting our courage, and belief in the things we hold sacred, dear, and right. But let's not forget He cannot do it alone, for us, it has got to be a team effort with His contribution being to help us help ourselves.

This certainly was not intended to be a sermon, nevertheless, it has been a privilege to share these thoughts with you.

JOHN F. KENNEDY

Mr. MOSHER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. SCHADEBERG] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. SCHADEBERG. Mr. Speaker, I wish to add my voice to those of my colleagues in expressing my personal shock and sorrow over the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. When I heard the report on the radio I was aware that it was my President who had been the victim of this diabolical deed. The right hand of Christian fellowship and love of my family is added to mine as it is extended to Mrs. Kennedy and the bereaved family.

The office of the President of the United States stands as a symbol of law and order before the world. It is the image of a country committed under faith in God to the preservation and extension of the dignity of the individual. The death of our President, tragic as it is for the family and for our Nation, will not be in vain if we are determined to bring to reality the ideals of which he so forcibly spoke. Let us labor to keep America strong in the cause of right as we see it. This is the only fitting memorial for one who has served our country in its highest office and died while in the service of his country.

THE 23D COMMANDANT OF THE MARINE CORPS

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMPSON] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. THOMPSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, many of my colleagues, knowing me to be an old Marine have asked me about the new commandant-designate, Lt. Gen. Wallace M. Greene, Jr.

I have told them with a great deal of personal pleasure and no small amount of pride that I have known him for a long time and served with him during World War II. I also take pleasure in telling them that he impressed me the first time I ever saw him as an exceptionally fine officer.

The events of the succeeding years have proven that my idea was entirely sound.

Because of the interest shown in the new Commandant, I am glad to place in the RECORD an article which appeared in the November 1963 issue of Shipmate, the official publication of the alumni association of the Naval Academy.

THE 23D COMMANDANT OF THE MARINE CORPS

A favorite and oft recurring criticism of our Armed Forces and their military leadership is typified by the term "battle ship admiral" or perhaps, in more recent times, disparaging references to the protagonists of aircraft carriers. Such expression as "un-

imaginative" and "inability to adapt to modern concepts and conditions" are not uncommon in the salvos fired at military officers in high position. As long as there are military services, as long as there is progress, such criticism must continue, but there will be times when critics in this field find themselves with much less to say.

On January 1, 1964, Gen. Wallace Martin Greene, Jr., USMC, will become Commandant of the Marine Corps and a four-star general.

In a press conference following the White House announcement, General Greene is reported to have said that he is thinking of using space rockets to fly marines to distant areas where in emergencies their presence might be required. "It may be possible," he said, "to launch a 1,200 man battalion from Camp Lejeune, N.C., to a trouble spot in Africa in a matter of 80 minutes."

If any of the reporters present at that September 24 conference thought that General Greene was no more than reaching for a dramatic pronouncement by which he might establish himself in his newly appointed post they had failed to size up the general and had certainly not recalled an address delivered by him at the MCROA Military Conference in Atlanta, Ga., on May 11, 1963. On that occasion, some months before it was known that he was to be selected as Commandant of the Marine Corps, he had said, "Within the space of 5 years I believe that we shall be moving small troop units, ammunition, and supplies in suborbital trajectories across the surface of the earth by rocket. Vehicles will travel at tremendous speeds of up to 4,000 miles an hour. At first we will be limited to short distances, but as our capabilities increase we shall be able to depart a rocket launching base in Camp Lejeune and land in the center of Africa in about 80 minutes."

General Greene is not a dreamer; he is an officer with a fine sense of the practical. He like his predecessors, knows that the accomplishments of the Corps are the accomplishments of its officers and men. To this end his credo is one of planning and preparation, effective training and constant readiness. His record is testimony of his ability in these areas.

Wallace Martin Greene, Jr., was born in Waterbury, Vt., and there completed his early education. Following a year at the University of Vermont young Wallie entered the U.S. Naval Academy in the early summer of 1926. A glance at the 1930 Lucky Bag might indicate that his 4 years as a midshipman presented no unusual difficulties for this young man. A good Marine would instantly note that in each of those 4 years Midshipman Greene qualified as an expert rifleman.

At graduation in June 1930, Wallace Greene was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps after which there followed the required year of additional training at Marine officers' basic school. As in the case of most young Marine officers the ensuing years were a succession of barracks duty, more schools, sea duty and duty with combat units of the corps.

The start of World War II found Major Greene in London, England, assigned as a special naval observer. During that assignment he attended the British Amphibious Warfare School at Inverary, Scotland, and the Royal Engineer Demolitions School at Ripon, York.

Back in the States in February 1942, Wallace Greene was soon named Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, of the 3d Marine Brigade with which he sailed for the far Pacific in April. After a year and a half on the island of Upolu he joined the V Amphibious Corps, Tactical Group One, in Hawaii, again as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3. For outstanding service in this capacity during the planning and execution of the Marshall Islands invasion he was awarded his first Legion of

Merit. Following disbanding of the group in March 1944, he joined the 2d Marine Division as G-3, where, for equally meritorious performance on Saipan and Tinian, he won his second Legion of Merit.

Successive duty assignments since the war have amply demonstrated the general's exceptional capabilities in planning, operations, and training, and his ability as both executive and commander. In September 1955, he was promoted to the rank of brigadier general and became assistant commander of the 2d Marine Division. Ordered to the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, S.C., in May 1956, he served as commanding general, Recruit Training Command, until March 1957, when he became commanding general of the recruit depot.

In August 1958, while serving as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, in Headquarters, Marine Corps, Washington, he received his promotion to the rank of major general. The following March he was named Deputy Chief of Staff (Plans), remaining in that assignment until January 1, 1960, when he became Chief of Staff with the rank of lieutenant general. In this office General Greene has remained up to the present date, and it is from this office that he will become the 23d Commandant of the Marine Corps.

He follows in a long line of illustrious predecessors, officers whose first commissions in the corps have been from many sources. General Greene will be the sixth Commandant to have graduated from the Naval Academy, the last having been Maj. Gen. John H. Russell, Jr., class of 1892, who was Commandant from 1934 to 1936.

In wishing the new Commandant all success as he enters office, perhaps the time-honored sailors' blessing, "a fair wind and a following sea," should give way to the times; to General Greene "a smooth blast off, a true flight, and a cool reentry at the calculated point."

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. MONAGAN] may extend his remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. MONAGAN. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the House Committee on Government Operations, I have frequently shared in condemning Government agencies for failing to give adequate access to important information to the Congress and to communications media. We have been eager to protect this freedom of access to significant information as a guarantee of the liberties of our citizens.

By the same token, we should not hesitate to call attention to situations where liberty has become license and our institutions are imperiled by permitting to representatives of the communications media a freedom which is unreasonable and tends to destroy the liberties we seek to protect.

It is generally agreed that the kowtowing of the police in Dallas to the communications media was a substantial factor in the death of Lee Oswald, and I believe that it is incumbent upon us to condemn the abuses of liberty as well as its denial, and to record our fervent hope that the normal processes of police investigation and judicial prosecution will not be perverted in order to pander to a

morbid curiosity that has neither reason nor justification.

In this connection, I want to call to your attention a pertinent letter by several prominent professors which appeared in the New York Times of December 1, 1963, and an excellent editorial in the same issue of that newspaper:

CONDUCT OF OSWALD CASE—OBSESSION WITH PUBLIC'S RIGHT TO BE INFORMED IS CONDEMNED

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

The undersigned, teachers of the administration of criminal justice at the Harvard Law School, would like to commend the New York Times for its excellent editorial of November 25, commenting on the deplorable incidents in the Dallas police station ending in the death of Lee Oswald.

From Friday, November 22, through Sunday the shocking manner in which our processes of criminal justice are often administered was exhibited to ourselves and to the world. Of course, there was a legitimate concern of the public to know promptly that investigations had been completed and a single suspect apprehended, and that responsible authorities had sufficient evidence to justify his arraignment and indictment.

But surely this could have been satisfied without turning the process of investigation and accusation into what can only be described as a public spectacle, carried on in the Dallas police station with its halls and corridors jammed with a noisy, milling throng of reporters and cameramen.

ACCESS TO NEWS MEDIA

Precisely because the President's assassination was the ultimate in defiance of law it called for the ultimate in vindication of law. The law enforcement agencies in permitting virtually unlimited access to the news media, made this impossible.

Not only would it have been virtually impossible to impanel a jury which had not formed its own views on those facts which might come before it, but much of the information released, such as statements by Mrs. Oswald, might have been legally inadmissible at trial.

It is ironic that the very publicity which had already made it virtually impossible for Oswald to be tried and convicted by a jury meeting existing constitutional standards of impartiality should, in the end, have made such trial unnecessary.

We cannot comfort ourselves with the notion that this could have happened only in Dallas. It is too frequently a feature of our process of criminal justice that it is regarded as a public carnival. And this reflects our general obsession that everybody has a right immediately to know and see everything, that reporters and TV cameras must be omnipresent, that justice must take a second place behind the public's immediate "right to be informed" about every detail of a crime.

INCOMPATIBLE WITH JUSTICE

For the fact is that justice is incompatible with the notion that police, prosecutors, attorneys, reporters, and cameramen should have an unlimited right to conduct ex parte public trials in the press and on television.

As long as we adhere to that notion, and as long as our legislatures and courts are unwilling to protect the processes of justice, we must recognize that the lamentable behavior of the Dallas law enforcement agencies and of the communications media reflect a flaw in ourselves as a society.

PAUL M. BATOR.
RICHARD R. BAXTER.
CHARLES FRIED.
ROBERT A. GIRARD.
HENRY M. HART, JR.
LOUIS L. JAFFE.
JAMES VORENBERG.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., November 27, 1963.

THE RUBY TRIAL

The late Robert Jackson once said that excessive publicity surrounding the accusation and trial of criminal suspects was "one of the worst menaces to American justice." Too often in this country we see a criminal trial become a circus, providing titillation to the public instead of the quiet search for truth that should characterize judicial proceedings.

These thoughts come to mind with reports that television cameras may be admitted to the Dallas trial of Jack Ruby on the charge of murdering Lee Harvey Oswald, alleged assassin of President Kennedy. In a letter printed on this page today, seven Harvard law teachers tellingly criticize the whole handling of the criminal process in Dallas to date for its excessive emphasis on publicity. These grave errors would be compounded by televising the trial, as can easily be judged in considering just one fact: that the faces of the jurors would be displayed to millions day after day on television. A juror whose conscience pointed to an unpopular position might well be dissuaded by fear of public contempt or worse.

The press and other media of communication have their great duty to seek the facts by all decent means. The events of the last grim week have demonstrated how effective television, in particular, can be in giving every American a sense of direct participation in history—in all its majesty and all its terror. But officers of the law have their responsibilities, too, and one of them is to assure fair trials. When these two duties conflict, we have no hesitation in saying that fair trial should take precedence over publicity.

Judges and prosecutors and lawyers have the obligation to put the interests of justice first. Courts, as Justice Douglas has put it, are not designed "to provide the public with recreation or with instruction in the ways of government."

All these considerations are the more compelling in the case of Jack Ruby. Even should he welcome television cameras, they ought to be rigorously excluded. The reputation of American justice has already been damaged enough in our own eyes and in those of the world as a result of the degrading events in Dallas without suffering the further indignity of the Ruby trial becoming a national show.

SHEVCHENKO PROJECT

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York [Mr. DULSKI] may extend his remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, in view of the confusing and misleading information that has been disseminated by the Washington Post, the more one can be convinced of the urgent and pressing need for a Shevchenko Champion of Liberty stamp and a Shevchenko Freedom Library section in our Library of Congress. I have submitted resolutions to realize both of these objectives because the entire Shevchenko project is intimately tied up with the greater issues of national security and the freedom and independence of all the captive non-Russian nations in Eastern Europe and Asia.

This lack of understanding on the part of a reputable newspaper clearly shows that it is high time that we propagate more the truths about Shevchenko and

the captive nations. Both a stamp and a library section would be two effective means of overcoming such inexcusable intolerance.

We know from experience that where ignorance prevails, smears are resorted to. The editor of the Washington Post has done a grave injustice to Shevchenko and his historic works. One need only read chapter V, title "Shevchenko and the Jews," in House Document No. 445; "Europe's Freedom Fighter: Taras Shevchenko 1814-61," to understand how absurd and immoral these charges are.

ALBERT EINSTEIN, MEMBER OF THE SHEVCHENKO SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY

The absurdity of the reckless charges made by the Post's editor is further magnified when one pauses to consider the fact that outstanding Jewish scholars, like the world renowned Albert Einstein, have been members of the Shevchenko Scientific Society, an intellectual body that bears the great poet's name and perpetuates his spirit and works. Einstein was elected to the society on March 17, 1929, and remained a member to the day of his death.

Mr. Speaker, my resolution on the Shevchenko Freedom Library calls for the cooperation of the Shevchenko Scientific Society. I should like to include background material on the society and also a list of some of its world scholarly members—Jewish, Russian, Polish, and others, who surely have known what anti-Semitism means, and whose names in themselves certify to the universal stature of Shevchenko:

THE AIMS

The aims and purposes of the Shevchenko Scientific Society, Inc., are:

First. To organize and support research on Ukraine and eastern Europe in the United States.

Second. To assist in the integration of exiled Ukrainian scholars and scientists, educators and writers, into American society.

Third. To serve as an American-Ukrainian publishing center, especially in the fields of humanities, social sciences and economics.

Fourth. To organize academic conferences, public lectures and discussion meetings on eastern European problems, especially Ukrainian.

Fifth. To maintain a library and archives to facilitate research on Ukraine and eastern Europe.

Sixth. To sponsor in the United States activities in the field of culture and civilization—organization of museums and archives, book and art exhibition—which illustrate the contribution of Americans of Ukrainian descent to American culture.

Seventh. To promote mutual understanding of Ukrainians and Americans in order to establish permanent bonds between Ukrainian and American scholars, and sincere friendship between America and an eventually free Ukraine.

Eighth. To act as a headquarters of the fight for academic freedom behind the Iron Curtain and to defend America against creeping Russian communism.

Ninth. To raise and collect funds, grants, donations, and gifts for these purposes.

THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

During the past several years the Shevchenko Scientific Society, Inc.:

First. Organized research on Ukraine and Eastern Europe through continuous work of its philological, historical-philosophical and mathematical, physical and medical sections, and of the Committee for American Encyclopedias.

Second. Members of the Shevchenko Scientific Society are teaching at Columbia University, Georgetown University, Harvard University, Marquette University, University of California, University of Notre Dame, University of Minnesota, University of Wisconsin, University of Miami, University of St. Louis, the Catholic University of America, Seton-Hall University, and other similar institutions, and they participate in the annual meetings of American learned societies, like the American Modern Language Association, American Historical Association, and so forth.

Third. To the more than 600 volumes published before World War II, the society has added in English, "Proceedings, Philological Section," volumes I, II; "Proceedings, Historical-Philosophical Section," volume I; "Proceedings, Mathematical, Physical and Medical Section," volumes I, II.

In Ukrainian: "Memoirs," volumes 11, 162, 165; "Collected Papers, Philological Section," volumes 24, 25, 26.

In addition, the society has published works of Ukrainian writers who were murdered by the Soviet regime or works of writers which are forbidden in the Soviet Union: Yuriy Yanovskiy; "The Shipmaster"; Eugene Malaniuk: "Poems"; Bohdan Lepkyj: "Mazepa—From Poltava to Bendery"; "Broken Strings—An Anthology of Poems of Ukrainian Poets, Killed or Deported Between 1920 and 1945."

Three more volumes are being printed.

The society also has manuscripts of 14 volumes of scholarly works which, because of lack of funds, have not yet been published.

Fourth. The society has organized, up to August 1, 1955, 135 meetings of its sections and committees; 4 semesters of Ukrainian university studies; conference at Columbia University commemorating the 80th anniversary of the foundation of Shevchenko Scientific Society.

Fifth. The library of the society is being organized, having already collected 4,830 books; it has also valuable historical archives.

Sixth. The society has sponsored cultural activities in many cities of America, and the "Ukrainian National Museum" in Ontario, Calif., is under its auspices.

Seventh. Its members are standing in the forefront of the fight for academic freedom behind the Iron Curtain, and have published on this topic, books and articles, and have delivered talks over the Voice of America.

Eighth. The work of the society has been greatly helped through the understanding and generosity of our fellow Americans of Ukrainian descent and through subsidies from the East European Fund, Inc., headed by Prof. Philip

Mosely, of Columbia University, and Director David Munford.

East European Fund, Inc., granted the Shevchenko Society a subsidy of \$10,000 and \$30,000 for a special "book project"—the publication of works of Ukrainian writers murdered by the Soviet regime and works of writers that are forbidden in the Soviet Union. This grant is operated jointly with a similar grant to UVAN, under the chairmanship of Prof. Philip Mosely, of Columbia University.

SHEVCHENKO SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY, INC.

The Shevchenko Scientific Society was founded in 1873 in Western Ukraine, Lviv, then under Austrian rule, on the initiative of Ukrainians from East Ukraine, then part of the Russian Empire, in which the Ukrainian nation, culture and language were persecuted by the Russian Tsarist Government and their very existence negated.

The Society bears the name of the great bard of Ukraine, Taras Shevchenko, 1814-61, who, in one of his poems proclaimed: "When will our waiting for Washington with the new and just law be at last fulfilled?" To cultivate the traditions of academic and political freedom represented by Washington and Shevchenko, is also the ideological program of this society.

It is the oldest Ukrainian learned society which, before World War I, developed into a Ukrainian Academy of Sciences and Liberal Arts, with the largest library for eastern Slavic studies in central Europe, a museum, and a printing and publishing plant.

Under the leadership of the distinguished historian, first President of the Ukrainian National Republic, M. Hrushevsky, the Society achieved before World War I, a very respected and esteemed rank among learned organizations of Europe and prior to World War II published over 600 volumes.

After the Russian Bolshevik occupation and annexation of Western Ukraine to Soviet Ukraine, the Shevchenko Society was proclaimed by the Soviet Government a branch of the Ukrainian Soviet Academy in Kiev. A majority of members escaped to the DP camps, and many migrated overseas, re-establishing this Society in Western Europe, in the United States, Canada, and Australia.

The Shevchenko Scientific Society upholds the idea of academic freedom and freedom of research and is a leading organization of resistance to communism of Americans of Ukrainian descent and of Ukrainian exiles the world over. The Society which has in the United States over 100 members is aiming also at the enrichment of American culture with the cultural heritage and scholarly contributions of Ukraine.

EXECUTIVE BOARD

President: Prof. Roman Smal-Stocki, Ph. D., Marquette University.

Vice presidents: Prof. Konstantin Ky-silewskyj, Ph. D.; Prof. Matwiy Stachiw, LL.D.

Treasurer: Volodymyr Kalyna, Ph. D. Secretary: Jurij Fedynskyj, LL.D.

Members: Prof. Joseph Andrushkiw, Ph. D., Seton Hall University; Prof.

Wasył Lew, Ph. D., St. Basil's College; Prof. Yaroslav Padoch, LL.D.; Michael Pezansky, S.E.; Prof. Roman Osinchuk, M.D.; Prof. Volodymyr Sichynsky, Ph. D.; Prof. Nicholas Zajcew, diploma in engineering

Librarian: Volodymyr Doroshenko.

THE ROLL OF HONOR

Among the members of the Shevchenko Scientific Society were or are the following great scholars:

Austria: Prof. Theodor Gartner, Prof. Joseph Strzygowski, Prof. Raimund Kaindl.

Bulgaria: Prof. Michael Arnaudof, Prof. George Bonchef, Prof. Stephen Petkov.

Canada: Prof. George Simpson, Prof. Watson Kirkconnell.

Croatia: Prof. Vatroslav Yagic, Prof. Milan Reshetar.

Czechoslovakia: Prof. Thomas G. Masaryk, Prof. Liubomir Niederle, Prof. Cyril Purkine, Prof. Joseph Zubaty, Prof. Jan Machal, Prof. Yaroslav Bidlo, Prof. Yiri Kral.

France: Prof. Andre Mazon.

Germany: Prof. Erich Berneker, Prof. Albrecht Penk, Prof. Max Planck, Prof. Max Vasmer.

Norway: Prof. Olaf Broch.

Poland: Prof. Alexander Bruekner, Prof. Jan Baudouin de Courtenay, Prof. Ludwik Kubala, Prof. Przemyslaw Dabkowski.

Russia (pre-World War I): Prof. Vladimir Bechtereve, Prof. Abram Yoffe, Prof. Fedor Korsh, Prof. Alexander Pypin, Prof. Alexey Shachmatov.

Serbia (pre-World War I): Prof. Alexander Belic, Prof. Liubomir Miletic, Prof. Bohdan Popowic.

Sweden: Alfred Jensen, Sven Hedin.

United States of America: Prof. Albert Einstein, Prof. Clarence A. Manning.

SHEVCHENKO KEYNOTES WORLD FREEDOM

The coming Shevchenko statue will in every respect be a statue symbolizing world freedom. This is the most important aspect of the Shevchenko project. Shevchenko keynotes world freedom, especially for the captive nations in the U.S.S.R. itself. Here are only a few of the countless excerpts from the poetry of Taras Shevchenko, stressing freedom and liberty. I submit these excerpts from translations made by a Canadian Shevchenko scholar and an American writer:

[Excerpts from the poetry of Taras Shevchenko]

From "The Neophytes" (1857):

"Ye sons of night,
Insensate dogs, deprived in truth of sight,
You cannot see at all. Flat on the ground
Your greasy, praying carcasses are found;
Behind a cross from devils you would hide,
And then beneath your breath a prayer of pride

Asks God to send the worst adversity
And every kind of plague in high degree
Upon your fellow-Christians, doomed your foes—

May God appoint your condign overthrows,
All ye new pharaohs with your hearts of clay,
Rapacious Caesars of this later day."

(Translated by Watson Kirkconnell.)

CIX—1495

From "God's Fool" (1858):

"You were not fit,
Clad in laced liveries, toads, Pharisees,
You were not fit to raise in the defense
Of justice and our sacred liberty!
You have been taught to torture your own
brothers,
And not to love them! Ah, you miserable
And cursed crew, when will you breathe
your last?"

When shall we get ourselves a Washington
To promulgate his new and righteous law?
But some day we shall surely find the man!"

(Translated by Watson Kirkconnell.)

From "O My Thoughts, My Heartfelt
Thoughts" (1839):

"There is Ukraina;
From end to end, there, it is broad
And joyful like freedom
Which has long since passed away;
Broad as a sea, the Dniπρο,
Steppe and steppe, the rapids roar,
And gravemounds high as mountains.
There was born the Kozak freedom,
There she galloped round,
With Tartars and with Polish lords
She strewed the plain about
Till it could take no more; with corpses
All the plain she strewed.
Freedom lay down to take her rest;
Meanwhile the gravemound grew,
And high above it, as a warder,
Hovers the Black Eagle,
And Minstrels come and sign about
The gravemound to the people."

(Translated by Vera Rich.)

From "The Dream" (1844):

"The desert wilderness has stirred
As from a coffin's narrow girth
For the Last Judgment day of doom,
The dead are rising for the truth.
These are not the dead, the slain,
They come not seeking Judgment day;
No! They are people, living people,
Put in irons, they draw
Gold up out of holes, to pour it
Down the Glutton's maw,
Among them, the old lags, in chains
Is the King of freedom,
The King of all the world, the King
Wearing a brand for crown.
In torment, in hard labor, he
Pleads not, nor weeps, nor groans.
Once the heart is warmed by goodness,
Cold it will never grow.
Where, then, are your thoughts, your rosy-
pink flowers?
Well-cared-for and brave, these dear chil-
dren of yours?
To whom, then, to whom, my friend, did
you give them?
Or perhaps in your heart for all ages you
hid them?
Do not hide them, my brother! But scatter
them far!
They will germinate, grow—and go into
the world."

(Translated by Vera Rich.)

From "The Caucasus" (1845):

"Mountains beyond mountains, crags in
stormclouds cloaked,
Wild heights sown with sorrow, soil that
blood has soaked.
From the dawn of time, Prometheus
Hangs, the eagle's victim;
All God's days, it pecks his ribs,
Tears the heart within him.
Tears, but cannot drink away
The blood that throbs with life,
Still it lives and lives again
And still once more he smiles.
For our soul shall never perish,
Freedom knows no dying,
And the Glutton cannot harvest
Fields where seas are lying;

Cannot bind the living spirit;
Nor the living word,
Cannot smirch the sacred glory
Of Almighty God."

(Translated by Vera Rich.)

From "Days Are Passing, Nights Are Pass-
ing" (1845):

"Terrible to fall into chains,
Dies in captivity,
But worse, far worse, to sleep, to sleep,
To sleep in liberty,
Fall asleep for evermore,
So that the remains
Not a trace: He lived or perished?
It is all the same. . .
Where are you, my fortune, where?
There is none, is none!
Lord, if good fate Thou would'st grudge me,
Grant an evil one."

(Translated by Vera Rich.)

SHEVCHENKO AGAIN

Mr. Speaker, the various editorials of the Washington Post on this subject appeared in the November 14 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, along with apt replies, some of which were not published by the paper. As an ardent believer in open and responsible discussion, I should like to add to that list another editorial in the November 12 issue of the Washington Post, titled "Shevchenko Again," along with a reply to that editorial written by Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, of Georgetown University:

SHEVCHENKO AGAIN

Walter C. Louchheim, Jr., has very rightly asked his colleagues on the National Capital Planning Commission to review that body's approval of a site for the Shevchenko memorial. The Commission clearly was not well informed about the memorial and it ought to reexamine its decision.

Congress, the Planning Commission, and the Interior Department have been misled by one of the most artful and arrogant lobbies ever operated by a minority group. This lobby has maneuvered the Government into the ridiculous position of approving a memorial to a 19th-century Ukrainian poet, known to few Americans, one who has little or no connection with this country's past, with a reputation for intense Ukrainian nationalism curiously mixed with various other ethnic passions. The real irony of the matter, of course, is that Shevchenko is a hero in the Soviet Union where his name is memorialized in literally hundreds of place names. His monuments there are annually the object of Communist adulation. The advocates of an American memorial to him labor under the strange notion that by putting up a statue to him in Washington they will somehow kidnap a Communist hero and make him into their own hero.

This dispute over the soul of a Ukrainian poet is a quarrel within the ranks of Ukrainian nationalists in which Americans in general and Washingtonians in particular have no proper interest. Even Americans of Ukrainian descent do not share universally in the enthusiasms of the clique which has agitated for the Shevchenko memorial.

All the public agencies that had anything to do with this proposal ought to reexamine their decisions. The Ukrainian group that has raised money for the memorial might more appropriately honor some Ukrainian-American whose genius reflects the success of their countrymen in embracing the cause of this country and in leaving the quarrels of their ancestral homeland where they originated.

NOVEMBER 16, 1963.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR OF THE WASHINGTON POST.

Your November 12 editorial on "Shevchenko Again" reads like a neurotic summary of your three previous editorials. It appears that you have exhausted your supply of fantastic opinions, though your motivation of ignorant intolerance still runs high.

Mr. Louchheim expressed his fantastic opinions long before you did. A year ago he exceeded the technical jurisdiction of the National Capital Planning Commission to register his unfounded notions about Shevchenko. He, too, labored under the illusion that Moscow would relish a Shevchenko statue here, but, like you, he was way out of his depth in the face of concrete evidence and fact. I strongly advise you to read a piece of honest journalism, Robert J. Lewis' November 10 article on "The Status of a Statue" in the Sunday Star, in which he rightly states that "Washington would be graced by a memorial to a significant figure in the continuing battle for liberty."

Again, it's a pity that your 6-week expertness on this vital subject hasn't even begun to scratch the surface of available facts. Mr. Wiggins, truly one shudders to think of the assumed factual bases of your other editorials that are supposed to guide your readers on a variety of important issues. I assure you that responsible officials in all three of the mentioned governmental bodies were properly informed about Shevchenko and have a far greater understanding of this project than you can hardly acquire in another 6 weeks. They at least bothered to read House Document No. 445. Really, for a man who by his own admission "never read a line of Mr. Shevchenko's verse" (September 23 editorial "Poetic Injustice") you're alone at the summit of editorial irresponsibility in accusing our legislators of being "gullible" and others of "being misled."

Again, it is also a pity that in the darkness of both your arrogant ignorance and intolerance you cannot possibly see eye-to-eye with our President on the universal significance of this poet and courageous freedom fighter. It is pitiful, too, that your abusive anti-Semitic charges—much like those fabricated in Moscow—have blinded you to the fact that Albert Einstein, one among the many other outstanding Jewish scholars, was a member to the day of his death in the Shevchenko Scientific Society which perpetuates both the name and works of the universal poet. Indeed, the brazenness of your charges is an affront to all intelligent Jews, both here and abroad.

Again, you're in the realm of self-satisfying fantasy when you write about some "lobby," "a minority group," Shevchenko as "a Communist hero," some "quarrel within the ranks of Ukrainian nationalists," and some "Ukrainian group" raising the money for the memorial. It is both interesting and amusing to witness the lengths you have gone to in your groping for argumentative points to justify your basic intolerant motivations. Strangely enough, some of these imagined points have been used consistently by Moscow and its puppets in their opposition to the statue here. Have you been reading the right sources? Again, where have you been these past 3 years when all of this was openly discussed?

For the public record, prove that this lobby exists. Are you suggesting that citizens have no right to exercise their power of ideas because some intolerant and unknowledgeable editor might not find these ideas in accord with his burning bias? As to "a minority group," in the name of simple logic, pray, do tell us what private American organization is a majority group? The editor of the Washington Post, perhaps? Where basic and tolerant American ideas are expressed, their exponents are of the majority. Simply in point of readable fact, the substance of your

editorial fiction have found ready expression in the Soviet Union these past 3 years.

Once again, the patent nonsense of Shevchenko being "a Communist hero" can be easily dispensed with. Aside from the published distortions of Shevchenko by Moscow and its puppets, you might advance your cold war education by beginning to ponder over the many good things the Soviet Russian totalitarians have abused and exploited to further their own ends; such as democratic forms, past treaties, the U.N., etc. Or haven't you heard about political Russian cunning and treachery? How nonsensical this characterization is, one needn't go beyond your own editorials. This one contradicts your first two and is even contradictory in itself. In the same paragraph Shevchenko is painted as "a Communist hero" and one "with a reputation for intense Ukrainian nationalism." And so a circle is squared. Haven't you heard about the crime of bourgeois nationalism in the U.S.S.R.? Again, your intellectual gap will take some time to overcome, not just 6 weeks.

Your comments about some quarrel among Ukrainian nationalists and some money-raising Ukrainian group are really reflective of self-inflicted hallucinations. We Americans, who for your information were also born here, would appreciate knowing about this alleged quarrel and the specific identity of these "nationalists." Again, you've fabricated your statements, support them with concrete fact. The people supporting this statue in the cause of our own national interests are as American—if not more so, judging by your intolerant and mendacious editorials—as you are. This smear technique is a Russian specialty, not American; and you can't get away with it.

As to what we should do with our money, your advice is scarcely needed; nor do we heed the insularities of a few "Americans of Ukrainian descent." Many objectives of educational and scholarly import will be served by our accumulating funds—in itself a solid measure of the generally enthusiastic response to the statue project. The statue will, of course, be your monument of sorely needed enlightenment. In the meantime, as a self-acclaimed American, have you the integrity of substantiating factually the opinions expressed in your contradictory editorials and the honesty of revealing publicly the names of the "scholars" who regard Shevchenko as "a minor poet" and "the local planning officials" who are grumbling about the statue? My sense of fairness and justice compels me to underscore again the request made in my previous letters, along with the challenge of permitting an American Shevchenko scholar to write an article in your paper and also your publishing the scores of letters I am informed you have been receiving in protest to your editorials. Or, again, is your protracted silence in these respects "American?"

LEV E. DOBRIANSKY.

STATEMENT OF HOUSE REPUBLICAN POLICY COMMITTEE

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. BOW. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. Laird].

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Speaker, the House Republican policy committee today approved the following statement of policy. The statement was prepared by a three-member special subcommittee, appointed at the committee's regular meeting on Tuesday, December 3, consisting of Representative KATHERINE ST. GEORGE,

Republican of New York, Representative JOHN J. RHODES, Republican of Arizona, and myself serving as chairman.

The text of the statement reads as follows:

There is a proper time, even during national mourning, to assure that suspicion, distrust, and unwarranted accusations do not divide and confuse our people.

We issue this statement now in sincere belief that this is such a time and calls for such an action. We must not lose sight of why we are mourning. But neither should we permit the tragic event and the mourning period it signaled to be used as a device to cloud the future of honest debate and dissent.

"Our American unity does not depend on unanimity." In these words, our new President, Lyndon Baines Johnson, placed in focus a cardinal principle that has and must continue to guide our people.

We are united in our grief at the tragic assassination of our 35th President. This unity of grief, however, is not—nor should it be—the seedbed of a unanimity on all of the legislative proposals put forward by our late President.

Dissent and debate are the touchstones of the American experience. We are not unanimous in our philosophy of government. We never have been; nor will we be so long as we are a free nation governed by the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. For this we thank God.

We are told that hate was the assassin that struck down our President. If it was hatred that moved the assassin, that hatred was bred by the teachings of communism. All the evidence so far presented affirms this.

Efforts to make Americans generally feel guilty of the crime now are obscuring the nature of the crime. Rather than setting American against American, as easily could happen if guilt is misplaced and doubt becomes a device of political debate, the tragic event should serve to set the face and heart of all Americans firmly against the warped and alien doctrine which, alone in the world today, preaches destruction of societies and freedoms, employs murder as a tool, and threatens violence around the globe from a base of major national power. That doctrine is the doctrine of communism.

Critics, well meaning and otherwise, have chosen to take this time to revile the Republic and to decry its weaknesses. Let Americans take this time to recognize the strength of institutions which permit us to proceed beyond tragedy. It is this strength which is our living memorial to all those who, in high places or humble, give their lives in the cause of freedom.

Now there is the present and the future to face. We have our Nation's business to do and we have our Nation's proved and constitutional ways to do it. It is from debated dissent that we develop consensus. There must be no inhibition of that dissent or quieting of the debate through fear of seeming to disregard the memory of the late President. The denial of discussion would do the greatest disservice to his memory, and to the living Nation. National unity must not mean national conformity and no sense of sorrow should distort the good sense of this Nation to make it mean that.

There is guilt. But it is not American guilt. It is the guilt of the murderer. There is hatred, fanaticism, and bigotry in the world but America is not its source or loyal Americans its practitioners. America, instead, has worked hard against these forces and continues to do so. It can be proud of its progress and prouder yet of its promises of still more progress. No nation has given more to mankind. No nation has asked less. We do not say this in pride or arrogance. We say it because our Nation's self-respect demands it.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. HARVEY of Michigan (at the request of Mr. ARENDS), for today and tomorrow, on account of illness.

Mr. VINSON, for 10 days, on account of official business.

Mr. FOUNTAIN (at the request of Mr. BONNER), for today, on account of official business.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

Mr. WHITENER (at the request of Mr. BOGGS), for 60 minutes, on December 7.

Mr. REUSS (at the request of Mr. BOGGS), for 60 minutes, on December 10.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks, was granted to:

Mr. JOHNSON of Wisconsin.

SENATE BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS REFERRED

A bill and joint resolutions of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 927. An act to amend title 12 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, in order to remove certain limitations with respect to war risk insurance issued under the provisions of such title; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

S.J. Res. 113. Joint resolution to authorize the President to issue annually a proclamation designating the first week in March of each year as "Save Your Vision Week"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S.J. Res. 128. Joint resolution providing for the establishment of an annual National Farmers Week; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 59 minutes p.m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Saturday, December 7, 1963, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1415. A letter from the Director, Bureau of the Budget, Executive Office of the President, relative to stating that the appropriation for the Department of the Interior for "Management of lands and resources," for fiscal year 1964 had been apportioned on a basis indicating a need for a supplemental estimate of appropriation, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665); to the Committee on Appropriations.

1416. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting the 65th quarterly report on export control covering the third quarter 1963, pursuant to the Export Control Act of 1949; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

1417. A letter from the Administrator, Federal Aviation Agency, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled "A bill for the relief of Clarence L. Aiu and others"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1418. A letter from the national adjutant paymaster, Marine Corps League, transmitting copies of reports of the national officers and committee chairman which were presented to the delegates at our 40th annual convention held in Cleveland, Ohio, August 21-25, 1963; also financial report; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. McMILLAN: Committee on the District of Columbia. H.R. 8929. A bill to authorize the prosecution of a transit development program for the National Capital region; with amendment (Rept. No. 1005). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. MORGAN: Committee of conference. H.R. 7885. A bill to amend further the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 1006). Ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BARRY:

H.R. 9374. A bill to provide for the greater protection of the President and the Vice President of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CHENOWETH:

H.R. 9375. A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to impose additional duties on cattle, beef, and veal imported each year in excess of annual quotas; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DENT:

H.R. 9376. A bill to extend for 2 additional years the temporary provisions of Public Laws 815 and 874, 81st Congress, relating to the construction and maintenance and operation of public schools in federally impacted areas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 9377. A bill to establish a system of student loans to assist students to attend trade schools; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. GARY:

H.R. 9378. A bill to amend title 39 of the United States Code to provide that certain tax information statements be defined as third-class mail; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. HEALEY:

H.R. 9379. A bill to incorporate the Jewish War Veterans of the United States of America; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HÉBERT:

H.R. 9380. A bill to provide that National Guard officers, appointed, designated, or detailed as U.S. property and fiscal officers shall not be counted against the authorized active duty strength of the Army or Air Force; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 9381. A bill to provide for leave of absence for members of the National Guard

who are officers or employees of the United States when called or ordered to Federal or State military service in aid of civil authority; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 9382. A bill to provide for the extension of certain rights and protections contained in the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. McMILLAN:

H.R. 9383. A bill relating to sick leave benefits for officers and members of the Metropolitan Police force of the District of Columbia, the Fire Department of the District of Columbia, the U.S. Park Police force, and the White House Police force; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. MAILLIARD:

H.R. 9384. A bill to provide that the Commission on the Disposition of Alcatraz Island shall have 6 months after its formation in which to make its report to Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HEALEY:

H.J. Res. 847. Joint resolution to provide for renaming the National Cultural Center as the John Fitzgerald Kennedy Memorial Center, and authorizing an appropriation therefor; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. ST. ONGE:

H.J. Res. 848. Joint resolution to provide for the designation of the month of February in each year as "American Heart Month"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SHIPLEY:

H.J. Res. 849. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WATSON:

H.J. Res. 850. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WIDNALL:

H.J. Res. 851. Joint resolution to provide for renaming the National Cultural Center as the John Fitzgerald Kennedy Memorial Center, to authorize an appropriation therefor, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. FINNEGAN:

H.R. 9385. A bill for the relief of Marija Matijevic; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MACGREGOR:

H.R. 9386. A bill for the relief of Elmer O. Erickson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROGERS of Florida:

H.R. 9387. A bill for the relief of Ernesto J. Sacerlo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

488. By the SPEAKER: Petition of George R. Rodericks, secretary, National Association of State Civil Defense Directors (Director, Office of Civil Defense, Government of the District of Columbia) relative to commending the House of Representatives for its action in the approval of H.R. 8200; to the Committee on Armed Services.

489. Also, petition of John Myles Kennedy, care of American Express, Cadiz, Spain, relative to a redress of grievance relating to demanding social security payments; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

490. Also, petition of Henry Stoner, Avon Park, Fla., urging a Joint Kennedy Committee on Automation and Jobs; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

491. Also, petition of Henry Stoner, Avon Park, Fla., to appropriate \$10 million for the President Kennedy Peace Temple; to the Committee on House Administration.

492. Also, petition of Henry Stoner, Avon Park, Fla., to remember the Alamo by legislation calling for forming the the Alamo National Historic Site, in San Antonio, Tex.; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

493. Also, petition of Henry Stoner, Avon Park, Fla., to legislate to form the Joint Ken-

neddy Committee on Automation; to the Committee on Rules.

494. Also, petition of Henry Stoner, Avon Park, Fla., to pass a resolution congratulating President Johnson for changing the name of Cape Canaveral to Cape Kennedy, Fla.; to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Decreasing Tariff on Foreign Dairy Products Would Further Complicate Domestic Dairy Problem

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. LESTER R. JOHNSON

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, December 6, 1963

Mr. JOHNSON of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, the U.S. Tariff Commission opened public hearings this week in preparation for the sixth round of tariff negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade—GATT—scheduled to begin in Geneva next May. Under the basic negotiating authority contained in the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, the President is permitted to lower duties on imports by as much as 50 percent of the July 1962 rate.

However, in keeping with our democratic traditions, the Tariff Commission hearings are being held in order to give interested parties an opportunity to testify about the economic effects of possible tariff reductions on American industry. Final decision as to the articles on which the United States will negotiate will not be completed until the testimony presented at the hearings has been thoroughly reviewed and analyzed, and the President has received the views of the special representative for trade negotiations, the Tariff Commission, and other Government agencies.

Because of my longtime interest in and work with the problems and programs affecting dairy farmers, I submitted a statement to the Commission on the adverse effect which lower import duties on foreign dairy products would have on domestic production. Under leave to extend my remarks, I would like to include that statement in the RECORD:

STATEMENT OF CONGRESSMAN LESTER JOHNSON, OF WISCONSIN, AT U.S. TARIFF COMMISSION HEARINGS

The dairy problem has been with us for a long time. It can be summarized as a situation in which the amount of milk produced exceeds the amount of milk which can be sold on the commercial market at prices that result in an adequate return to dairy farmers for their labor and investment. In 1961, net income for seven groups of commercial dairy farms in different parts of the country averaged nearly \$2,500 less than the average annual wages of \$4,802 for factory workers.

While the number of milk cows has declined more than 2 percent annually during the past decade, this decrease in milk cow numbers has been more than offset by the increase in milk production per cow. Milk output has increased at an annual rate of

about 200 pounds per cow during the past 10 years.

The current national production level of 7,370 pounds per cow is well below the inherent potential of cows to produce. Therefore, there is no reason to believe that the present annual increase in milk production per cow will do anything but continue. Matter of fact, with dairy income in such a depressed state, increasing numbers of farmers are likely to exploit the potential of their dairy herd in order to improve incomes.

The rise in milk production and the subsequent increase in our supply of dairy products has been going on at an irregular pace for the past four decades. Since 1924, this increase has averaged around a billion pounds per year, or about 1 percent. Milk production rose dramatically from 1960 to 1962 following a period of decline. The increase totaled about 1 billion pounds in 1960 and nearly 2.5 billion pounds in 1961.

To further complicate an already complicated situation, the per capita consumption of dairy products has been on the decline since the 1930's, with the exception of the wartime period in the early 1940's. In 1962, consumption of dairy products per person was only 76 percent of the peak in 1931 and 86 percent of the 1957 level. This downward trend in per capita consumption is expected to continue, thus eliminating the possibility that our growing population will take care of the dairy surplus and the dairy problem.

Various Federal programs designed to improve the dairy situation have been in effect since the early 1930's. Following the passage of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, the Commodity Credit Corporation was set up to carry out the Government price-support purchase and loan operations. This was the first major effort to improve milk prices through Government purchases of surplus dairy products.

The Agricultural Act of 1949 made support prices for milk and butterfat mandatory at levels between 75 percent and 90 percent of parity. The Secretary of Agriculture was given discretion to establish the parity price level within that range for each marketing year. The Government buys surplus butter, American cheese, and nonfat dry milk to maintain the established parity prices for manufacturing milk and butterfat.

Prior to 1949, Government purchase of dairy products under the price support programs were relatively small. In fact, they amounted to the equivalent of a billion pounds of milk in only 1 year during this period.

However, since 1949, the picture has changed drastically for the worse. Purchases have exceeded the equivalent of a billion pounds of milk in 13 of the past 14 years. In the 1953-54 marketing year—and again in 1961-62 and 1962-63—these dairy price-support purchases were equivalent to more than 10 billion pounds of milk. The sudden upturn in purchases in the 1961-62 marketing year reflected both the increase in milk production and the decrease in milk consumption.

During the 1962 fiscal year, the Commodity Credit Corporation spent a record \$602.9 million on dairy price support programs. This

figure does not include the \$89.2 million spent that year for the special school milk program. Preliminary figures for the 1963 fiscal year indicate a \$471.6 million expenditure for dairy support activities, plus the \$93.9 million which were spent for the special school milk program.

At the U.S. Department of Agriculture's 41st Annual Agricultural Outlook Conference, held last month here in Washington, D.C., the economists painted an equally unpromising picture for the dairy industry for the coming year. According to the report titled "Outlook for Dairy Products in 1964 and Beyond," dairy production will equal 1963 levels, commercial demand will increase less than the population, and excess dairy products will continue to move to the Commodity Credit Corporation.

In other words, the dairy problem will still be with us in 1964 and beyond. Frankly, I cannot see any sense in compounding that already complex problem by lowering the import duty on cheese and other dairy products, thus opening the door to a flood of dairy imports.

The heart of the problem is summed up neatly by Truman Graf of the University of Wisconsin, Glynn McBride of Michigan State College, and Robert Story of Cornell University, in their excellent publication, "An Investigation of the Dairy Problem and Analysis of Selected Program Alternatives."

They point out: "Since the demand for milk and dairy products is relatively inelastic, increases in aggregate supply would cause sharp reductions in farm prices in the absence of Government supports. For example, an increase in supply of 1 percent would be expected to reduce the farm price of milk by 3 or 4 percent in clearing markets."

If a housewife who is shopping for a pound of cheese picks an imported cheese, she is not going to buy a second pound of domestic cheese. The domestic cheese which has been displaced by its imported counterpart must find a home somewhere.

Under the provisions of our dairy price support program, that home will likely be a Government warehouse. There the displaced domestic cheese, which has been purchased by the Commodity Credit Corporation with Federal funds, will be housed at the taxpayers' expense. I see no reason why our tax dollars should be spent to subsidize foreign dairy production.

As chairman of the House Dairy Subcommittee, I have held extensive hearings this year on various proposals aimed at raising the income of our dairy farmers, reducing our dairy surpluses and cutting the cost to taxpayers of the purchase and storage of surplus dairy products. If you have ever milked a cow, you know that the left hand has to work with the right hand in order to get the desired results. Lowering the tariff on dairy products would be a perfect example of the left hand working against the right hand.

In June of 1961, my colleague in the House, Congressman JOHN DENT of Pennsylvania, brought his Subcommittee on the Impact of Imports and Exports on American Employment to Wisconsin for emergency field hearings on a proposal then before the U.S. Tariff Commission to increase the import