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Mr. President, when we consider the multibillion-dollar foreign aid program in which this country is engaged, and when we realize the close relationship between international educational exchange and our national interests, as seen in bills such as the International Education Act, it is highly appropriate that we give due credit to this voluntary organization of students. On a self-raised budget of about \$40,000 per year, Aiesec-United States is demonstrating that the initiative and dedication of its student members, working with the support of private enterprise, can make a tremendous impact on international understanding, education, and cooperation. Aiesec has indeed become an important instrument in the world's pursuit of peace. Its potential is great, its future offers hope.

It would be most desirable and in fact highly recommended that additional economics and business students in more and more colleges and universities join in this movement and that an increasing number of American business enterprises offer their cooperation in this mutually rewarding exercise in good citizenship and good will. Those who are responsive to our appeal will be able to receive full details on how to become affiliated with Aiesec by addressing a letter to the organization's president, Herbert A. Behrstock, Aiesec-United States, 51 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

THE 21ST SESSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD as a part of my remarks a perceptive statement written by Clayton Fritchey, dated September 23, 1966.

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

STATE OF AFFAIRS (By Clayton Fritchey)

UNITED NATIONS.—As the 21st session of the United Nations General Assembly opened in New York this week, the U.S. was trying to convince the world and U Thant, the Secretary-General, that he is the true object of our affections. But nobody, including U Thant, really believed it.

Arthur Goldberg, the U.S. Ambassador to the U.N., has been saying publicly and privately that U Thant was not only indispensable, but practically irreplaceable, and that the U.N. must persuade him to reconsider his resignation.

No one doubts that the U.S. campaign to induce U Thant to accept another term is genuine, but that does not mean the Johnson Administration subscribes to the Secretary-General's world outlook, or his views about the U.N. or Vietnam, or Chinese representation, or a number of other things. Quite the contrary.

Washington is eager for U Thant to stay on for the simple basic reason that it fears it might have to settle for a less sympathetic and less impartial successor if the Secretary-General insists on leaving.

The White House and State Department have always operated at arms length with U Thant. Relations, while generally polite, have been remote, with restrained suspicion on both sides.

This is not true of Ambassador Goldberg, who sincerely likes and admires the distin-

guished Burmese, and who, if the truth were known, probably shares U Thant's passion for peace more than he does the hard line of some of his State Department colleagues.

Goldberg finds himself in much the same situation that frustrated and exasperated Adlai Stevenson. The U.S. Ambassador to the U.N. can recommend, he can argue and fight for his views privately, but it's Washington that calls the turn, after which the Ambassador must be a good soldier and carry out the policy whether he likes it or not. That is, unless he wants to resign.

U Thant, whose five-year term expires Nov. 3, has agreed not to quit in the middle of the new General Assembly, but since this session is expected to end around the middle of December, the Secretary-General has committed himself to remain only a few weeks beyond the formal expiration date.

What then? A wide-open election fight would doubtless precipitate the kind of crisis that temporarily paralyzed the U.N. after the sudden death of Dag Hammarskjöld in 1961. Hence the almost universal desire to avoid a repetition of this situation.

As the delegates gather in the corridors here to compare notes and sound each other out, the belief is growing that U Thant means business, and that he cannot be dissuaded by mere draft talk and empty flattery.

Most of the delegates, however, think U Thant might change his mind if the great powers (principally the U.S. and Russia) were prepared to make firm assurances of greater support for and greater use of the U.N.

On the part of Russia, this means more generous financial support (the U.N. is still in the red) and greater acceptance of a meaningful role for the office of the Secretary-General.

On the part of the U.S., it is our drive for a military solution of Vietnam, and our diplomatic isolation of Communist China, that seem to disturb U Thant most. Like many delegates here, he thinks it would be better if China were an in-law rather than outlaw.

He does not see how he or the UN can be very useful in the Asian conflict as long as most of the nations involved are excluded from the UN and its peacekeeping authority. Hence he now specifically proposes that "observer status" be given to all governments unrepresented, which would include, for instance, Red China, North Vietnam, North Korea, and East Germany. In short, he wants to stop talking about "universality," and make it a fact, as do most other nations.

As of now, there is no sign that Washington is prepared to accommodate U Thant in any way on his views regarding Vietnam or China, and so the delegates are naturally skeptical over the attention that the U.S. is presently lavishing on the Secretary-General.

It is no secret here that Washington appeared to be on the verge of accepting a "two-China" membership solution a week or so ago. When Secretary Rusk abruptly slammed the door on this compromise, many think he also slammed the door in U Thant's face.

FOOD FOR PEACE

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, the September edition of the newspaper Jewish Veteran contains a fine article on the new food-for-peace legislation approved by the Senate 4 weeks ago. The article was written by Felix M. Putterman, national legislative director of the Jewish War Veterans of the United States.

Because of the light which the article sheds on the urgent nature of the growing world food crisis, I ask unanimous

consent that it be printed at this point in the RECORD.

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

CAPITOL CORRIDORS

(By Felix Putterman, national legislative director)

In the six thousand year tradition of "Tzedakah", the 71st national convention of the JYW endorsed a resolution in support of the Food For Peace program. Too often we in urban America tend to neglect that rich and fruitful side of our existence, U.S. food production. In the existing world crisis of human hunger American agriculture has a heavy responsibility.

After years of Herculean efforts to cut down to manageable proportions enormous grain surpluses, we have reached the point where the problem has turned completely around. With half empty American grain storehouses, the question is posed as to whether we can produce enough to meet world needs.

Until now the United States has been feeding one of every 20 people in the poorer countries.

With a shrinking American supply, the rest of the world must face up to the unhappy consequences of food shortages.

Underlying these sorry consequences are three stark elements.

At the present rate of growth, the world population will double thirty five years from today.

With a daily addition of 160,000 new mouths to feed, more than half the world is already suffering from, at best, malnutrition and hunger.

Food supplies which must be tripled by the year 2000 must be increased fully a third by 1975 just to maintain the present inadequate level of feeding. This in spite of the fact that world food production has hardly increased since the beginning of the sixties.

After years of groaning under heavy surplus payments caused by jam packed grain stores, our larder is now half empty. Farmers are now being urged to increase wheat acreage while our representatives abroad are warning food short countries that our grain exports are declining. Moreover where former sales were negotiated for foreign currency, Uncle Sam is now requesting dollar payments.

The latter demand for dollars will cut two ways. Requests for U.S. food will be cut and former customer countries will be encouraged to make greater efforts in their own agriculture to feed themselves.

A prime example is India. Unquestionably massive U.S. shipments averted disastrous famine this year. In not so subtle a manner, as a result of short supply, we are now insisting that our aid must be geared to prevent serious food shortages. Self help rather than emergency help is being stressed in urging more Indian attention to agricultural development.

Apparently the availability over the years of huge American surpluses has conditioned poor countries, eager to advance on a more sophisticated level, to regard the U.S. as a permanent source of food. In their efforts to leap frog into the middle of the twentieth century, these nations have, in many instances, indulged in such industrial development programs as building steel mills and pharmaceutical plants to the sad neglect of the most basic human requirement—food. They are now being asked to recognize the real facts of short food supplies elsewhere.

There are too many blatant examples, the United Arab Republic, for instance, of feeding hungry people where their governments are using most of the national substance for equipping military machines bent on aggression, in most instances directly in conflict

with the national interest of the prime feeder—Uncle Sam.

The new Food For Peace program will more than ever be an integral arm of American foreign policy. Farm acreage will be increased so that our agricultural largesse will be harnessed more closely to world food needs—and the cause of peace.

It will be used as a persuader as well as a showcase. In the long run it will take the heat out of hostility while providing a vivid demonstration of the fruits of freedom.

It is not inconceivable that the food short Chinese may be brought into a genuine worldwide effort to achieve peace by the imaginative yet disciplined use by our government of our enormous food producing capacity.

The Food For Peace program can be exactly what it explicitly means. By feeding the hungry, by the judicious use of the American farmer as an element in a positive foreign policy, by persuading the new poor countries that they must produce food, the United States can help make a reality of man's dream—a world of peace and plenty.

SPACE STUDY OF EARTH RESOURCES

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, all Members of the Senate are increasingly aware of the urgent need for much more complete information concerning the natural resources of the earth—those of the land, water, and air. Knowledge is an essential basis for intelligent and effective planning for the conservation and wise use of these resources, and for a better understanding of man's relationship to his environment.

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs is the unit of the Senate that perhaps has, in the words of the Legislative Reorganization Act, the "predominant" interest in natural resource development, particularly with respect to water supplies, minerals, and land uses.

Therefore, the committee notes with great interest the program recently announced by the Secretary of the Interior to use earth-orbiting satellites for gathering facts about the natural resources of the earth.

The committee also notes with satisfaction that this earth satellite program will cost substantially less than more conventional means of obtaining the same information less efficiently.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Secretary of the Interior's announcement of this program be printed at this point in the RECORD, together with a list of some of the problems to be attacked.

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

EARTH'S RESOURCES TO BE STUDIED FROM SPACE

Project EROS was announced today by Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall. EROS (Earth Resources Observation Satellites) is a program aimed at gathering facts about the natural resources of the earth from earth-orbiting satellites carrying sophisticated remote sensing observation instruments.

"Project EROS," said Udall, "is based upon a series of feasibility experiments carried out by the U.S. Geological Survey with NASA, universities, and other institutions over the past two years. It is because of the vision and support of NASA that we are able to plan project EROS."

Udall said that "this project will provide data useful to civilian agencies of the Government such as the Department of Agriculture who are concerned with many facets of our natural resources. The support of these agencies is vital to the success of the program."

The Interior Secretary said that "the time is now right and urgent to apply space technology towards the solution of many pressing natural resources problems being compounded by population and industrial growth."

Udall said that "the Interior Department program will provide us with an opportunity to collect valuable resource data and use it to improve the quality of our environment."

"Facts on the distribution of needed minerals, our water supplies and the extent of water pollution, agricultural crops and forests, and human habitations, can be obtained on a global basis, and used for regional and continental long-range planning," he said.

Secretary Udall named Dr. William T. Pecora, Director of the U.S. Geological Survey, to head the program.

"A team of knowledgeable scientists and resource data users will guide government and private agencies in making their data needs known, and to help plan a major effort in the exploration of the earth for human benefit," Udall said.

Pecora and his earth science colleagues described space-sensing of the earth as "the ability to 'see' more easily beneath the water and forest or soil cover, and the ability to view areas of the earth repetitively at various times and seasons. Another basic advantage is the fact that comparable observations can be made all over the earth."

"Although we are now gaining valuable information from existing satellites," Pecora said, "none are capable of providing global coverage of the type required for successful resource application."

"We visualize EROS as an evolutionary program," said Pecora, "beginning with television cameras flown in an orbit that will cover the entire surface of the earth repeatedly, under nearly-identical conditions of illumination."

Pecora said that "we plan to fly the first satellite in 1969," and that "the cost of launching the first EROS vehicles is not expected to exceed \$20 million—far less than the cost of photographing the earth by conventional aerial means."

"What we have learned from photographs taken recently from orbiting spacecraft," the Survey Director said, "indicates that the lands can be examined, evaluated, and mapped, and the type and vigor of plants can be determined. In addition to the cameras that will provide the photographic record, the first vehicle will also have a small telecommunications unit so that we may relay data to and from ground stations that will aid in interpreting the television images. These relayed ground data will include seismic and other information that, hopefully, will enable us to predict some natural disasters."

Pecora explained that "future sensing systems will employ heat-measuring devices to monitor the earth's volcanoes and search for sources of geothermal power, radar that will 'see' beneath the clouds, and eventually cameras with sufficient resolving power to permit timely up-dating of our national topographic map series."

"In addition to savings in the cost of updating these maps," said Pecora, "the availability of updated maps will result in a savings of over \$100 million annually to the American public. Applied on a global basis, the savings would exceed a billion dollars a year."

The earth scientist emphasized the importance of feasibility experiments that have been carried out by his agency with NASA and other research and technical agencies.

"These experiments enable us to start the EROS program with confidence in its useful application for the benefit of man," he said.

In announcing the EROS program, Secretary Udall pointed to the huge national requirements for natural resources needed to feed our technologic society as well as the need to conserve the Nation's lands. "We must insure that we use our resources wisely," he cautioned, adding that "the information gained from EROS vehicles will be synthesized and made generally available; it will help us achieve maximum use of our resources with minimum waste."

"We firmly believe," said the Interior Secretary "that the use of the Earth Resources Observation Satellite will provide technological support for the continuation of our society of 'plenty' for generations to come. EROS will be just the beginning of a great decade in land and resource analysis for a burgeoning population."

LIST OF EARTH SCIENCE PROBLEMS TO BE ATTACKED BY ORBITAL REMOTE-SENSOR MEASUREMENTS

Cartography: Topographic mapping, thematic or topical mapping.

Environmental geology and mineral resources: Geologic mapping, radiant temperature maps of the earth's surface, magnetic maps of the world, gravity-gradient map of the world, prediction of volcanic eruptions, detection of differential crustal movement, locations of sources of geothermal energy, tectonic analysis of earthquake-volcano belts, tectonic features of island arcs, classification and genesis of coral reefs, rate of growth of large coastal deltas, thermal anomalies as aids in prospecting for mineral deposits, alteration halos as prospecting aids, structural and physiographic features as prospecting aids, atmospheric anomalies of mercury, iodine, and sulphur dioxide as prospecting aids.

Problems in engineering geology: Engineering geology of remote areas, distinguishing forms of ice, water resources, desert construction problems, shallow water table as a construction problem.

Hydrology: Measurements of evapotranspiration, measurement of water surface roughness, rainfall infiltration patterns, ground-water discharge, identification of subaqueous features of large lakes and reservoirs, salt content of water and light absorption, water pollution, reservoir sedimentation, effluents of major rivers, runoff and water retention characteristics of drainage basins, water regimen of valley glaciers, monitoring lake and reservoir levels, snow surveying, accelerated erosion and sedimentation.

A MAN NAMED JOHN

Mr. TALMADGE. Mr. President, there has come to my attention a copy of a memorial address entitled, "A Man Named John," which eloquently eulogizes our late President John F. Kennedy.

The address was written by a former Air Force chaplain, Maj. Loren W. Burch, who is now a professor in Piedmont College at Demorest, Ga. This is indeed a splendid and touching tribute to our martyred President, and I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD.

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

A MAN NAMED JOHN

(Memorial address by Loren W. Burch)

"There was a man sent from God, whose name was John . . . he was not the light, but came to bear witness to the light." John 1:6, 8.

John Fitzgerald Kennedy was a man sent from God. No man could have done the