

UNITED STATES



OF AMERICA

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 90th CONGRESS
FIRST SESSION

VOLUME 113—PART 19

SEPTEMBER 11, 1967, TO SEPTEMBER 20, 1967

(PAGES 24929 TO 26292)

matter is at least as important as Vietnam, and if we can spend \$25 billion a year there we can find \$4 billion for a light Nike-X defense that could be beefed up later on as necessary.

Such a defense would serve several purposes which I hope you will remember and consider.

It will redress the strategic balance.

It will point out to the Soviets that we are not totally committed to offensive strategy.

It will counter the Red Chinese threat.

It will counter the threat of accidental missile launchings.

It will firm up our friends around the world.

It could provide a defense for NATO that would revitalize that vital Atlantic alliance.

And, most important, it would put the Soviets on notice that the U.S. has not after all *misunderstood* the dynamic force of continuing technology. The world will be on notice that our *will to lead* the technological race remains vibrant and that we intend to remain strong and to use our strength for world *peace and stability*.

"Speak softly and carry a big stick" is still good advice in the face of potential attackers. I am *not* interested in seeing the U.S. and the Soviets armed with *equal-sized sticks and only the Reds* carrying a shield. If there is no U.S. big stick, then we will *only* be able to say and do *what the Communists* want us to.

I suggest that your generation of Americans hang onto *strategic superiority* and remain *masters of your own destiny*.

SENATOR PROXMIRE AND THE HUMAN RIGHTS CONVENTIONS

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, for over 6 months my respected colleague, the senior Senator from Wisconsin, WILLIAM PROXMIRE, has spoken daily before the Senate to ask for action which would ratify the Human Rights Conventions.

I have read many of his speeches in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. They now number considerably more than 100. I admire his great tenacity and, I, too, ask why the Senate has not acted on the Human Rights Conventions on Forced Labor, Genocide, Political Rights of Women, and Slavery?

After World War II, our Nation undertook the leadership in establishing the principles embodied in these conventions. It seems to me that the U.S. Senate should debate these issues so that all opinions can be expressed—either for or against the conventions.

I have just received a letter calling attention to the fact that 1968 is the International Year for Human Rights.

I ask unanimous consent that the statement by the International Union of Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers be inserted in the RECORD at this point.

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

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ELECTRICAL, RADIO, AND MACHINE WORKERS,
Washington, D.C., September 1, 1967.

Senator GAYLORD NELSON,
U.S. Senate,
Old Senate Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: As you know, the United Nations has designated 1968 as the International Year for Human Rights.

This provides the nations of the world who subscribe to democracy and human rights as their cardinal principles to stand

sharply in contrast to those countries where these rights have been abolished or have never had an opportunity to grow.

Certainly, the United States, as one of the oldest democracies of the world and a nation which is the world leader in its espousal of human rights, should be the prime example to the world.

However, unfortunately, our standing before the world in this matter is clouded by the fact that we have failed to ratify United Nations Conventions on human rights, some of them having been before the Senate for nearly ten years.

This includes:

1. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide.
2. Convention concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize.
3. Supplementary Convention of the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery.
4. Convention on the Political Rights of Women.
5. Convention concerning the Abolition of Forced Labor.
6. Convention concerning Discrimination in respect of Employment and Occupation.
7. Convention concerning Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value.
8. Convention against Discrimination in Education.
9. International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

In contrast to our record of having ratified none of them, the following nations have ratified at least seven of the nine.

Argentina	Norway
China	Pakistan
Costa Rica	Philippines
Denmark	Sweden
Ecuador	Tunisia
Ghana	United Arab Rep.
Israel	Yugoslavia
Niger	

Even some of the countries in the Communist bloc have endorsed a number of them.

As the representatives of 350,000 workers in the Electrical, Radio, and Machine Industry, who are proud of our nation and its record, we respectfully request that the ratification of these Conventions be an immediate item of business before the Senate. We hope that we can enter 1968 having demonstrated to the world that we have subscribed to all of these measures that are so vital to the preservation of human rights.

Sincerely yours,

PAUL JENNINGS,
President.

SHARING THE BURDEN IN VIETNAM

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, I am extremely disappointed by yesterday's television statements of the new South Vietnamese president about the conduct of the war in Vietnam. I do not believe he understands the concern many of us have about the new government and the war effort in that country.

General Thieu said yesterday that he thought a proper division of the missions of the effort in Vietnam would be for the United States to bear the brunt of the heavy fighting and for the South Vietnamese to carry on the pacification effort.

My own view is that it should be the other way around—and the sooner the better. It is time for the South Vietnamese to begin showing us that they are interested in becoming an independent

nation. Unless they will fight hard, there is little we can do to help the new government to develop.

The fact is that the United States is now fighting most of the war in Vietnam. American troops bear the brunt of the fighting and the casualties, as the weekly listings show so graphically. American planes carry the entire load of attack on supply routes and industrial centers in North Vietnam.

Many Americans have severe doubts about our involvement in Vietnam. Many of the doubts have stemmed in part, I believe, from the minor role of South Vietnamese forces in this major military effort. Many of the questions that have been raised focus on a single concern. How can a South Vietnamese Government mean anything if the South Vietnamese cannot be persuaded to carry on the aggressive military action which their preservation requires?

Mr. President, South Vietnam has just had elections, and more are scheduled. I have looked forward to these elections and the development of a workable South Vietnamese Government.

I believe it is time now to test whether the South Vietnamese commitment is as sincere as the American commitment, which speaks for itself in the dedication of lives, material, and money.

The best interests of both nations require that the South Vietnamese take over more of the military and political initiative of the war. General Thieu should be as much interested in this as any of us.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, if there is no further morning business, I ask that morning business be closed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further morning business? If not, morning business is concluded.

ELECTION REFORM ACT OF 1967

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 500, S. 1880. I do this so that it will become the pending business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 1880) to revise the Federal election laws, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Rules and Administration, with amendments, on page 2, line 24, after the word "organization" to strike out "which supports a candidate and"; on page 4, line 17, after the word "party" to strike out "in any election" and insert "in connection with any general or special election to any political office, or in connection with any primary election or political convention or caucus held to select candidates for any political