vital weapons we run the risk that in time of emergency we shall not have the ability to use them. We put ourselves in the hands of foreign countries and foreign governments which, friendly as they may be, cannot be guaranteed as to their loyalty or their ability to use those weapons which, eventually, they must look to first of their own needs. This is the philosophy behind the entire concept of having a domestic mobilization base for the production of those weapons which, in time of emergency, may be needed.

The first and fundamental question is why the Army let a situation develop in its own arsenal system and in private industry in which so much material is not produced because we lack the ability to do so. We have already, in the Army's case, identified a gun which the Army states is now urgently needed. Was this need foreseen? Was this need gently needed? Was this need fulfilled? Or could we not have waited several months longer until such rights are purchased so that production in the United States today could be increased? I doubt if any other country purchases weapons of such urgency and importance without some future assurance that in time of emergency they may not be available. We doubt if any other country purchases weapons of such urgency and importance without some future assurance that in time of emergency they may not be available.

Mr. COTTON. Mr. President, a great many people in my own State of New Hampshire have come to realize that the social security program—including its new stepchild, Medicare—is not all that it seems to be and that it is certainly not a panacea. I rather suspect that this same awakening is taking place among thoughtful people throughout the country. In this regard, I desire to bring to the attention of the Senate a short, but pointed editorial observation contained in the Coos County Democrat for February 2, published in Lancaster, N.H., and ask that it be printed at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

IN OUR OPINION

Mr. COTTON. Mr. President, this same editorial column turns to another subject of equal interest to the Senate, that of the proposal for the repeal of excise taxes on automobiles and telephones, and I ask that this, too, be printed in the Record. As the writer points out, automobile and telephone service are necessities and anything but luxuries to a huge segment of our population. It is most certainly concur in the opinion that every effort should be made to find other means of obtaining revenue in lieu of these onerous and unfair taxes.

There being no objection, the remainder of the editorial was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

SOME OF THE excise taxes were imposed during the war because of shortages or to discourage luxury buying. Now the President proposes restoring cut in excise taxes on toll calls and automobiles that became effective just last month.

Cars are getting to be more and more a necessity and there is no shortage of them. Toll phones are not abundance and often a personal necessity. The telephone industry has never been better equipped to handle these.

We believe that these taxes should have been entirely eliminated long ago and that any need for new revenue should be met from some other source.

CAREFUL CANVASS

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, the Washington Post believes that President Johnson's latest appointments "reflect the careful canvass of available candidates and the energetic search for talent that has become standard in the personnel policies of the administration."

The Post editorially commended the appointment of Elmer B. Staats to the Federal Trade Commission as "a man capable of becoming Federal Power Commission Chairman;" Harry C. McPherson as Special Counsel, and Robert H. Fleming and Dixon Donnelly in the field of press relations.

The appointments "seem to indicate a deliberation on the part of this administration, greater than that in recent governments, to seek appointees at higher levels from within the establishment," the Post said.

This is a trend of which we can all be proud, and with the consent of my colleagues I offer the editorial to be made a part of the Record.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

[From the Washington (D.C.) Post, Feb. 13, 1965]

Pressroom Appointments

The Federal appointments announced by President Johnson Friday elevate to new positions several remarkable career public servants who have demonstrated ability in previous posts in this administration. They seem to indicate a disposition on the part of this administration, greater than that in recent governments, to seek appointees at higher levels from within the establishment. Such a policy, long pursued, no doubt would endow the Federal service with a more professional complexion. It would, at the same time, put a premium on the recruitment of the best young men at the opening of their careers. And it ought to be accompanied, at the same time, by recruitment from nongovernmental life on occasion.

The high caliber of the men the President has named commends his choice, these general officers apart. Elmer B. Staats, because of his long and distinguished career in the Federal service, probably knows as much about the whole Federal establishment as any individual in the Federal establishment. Such a policy, long pursued, no doubt would endow the Federal service with a more professional complexion. It would, at the same time, put a premium on the recruitment of the best young men at the opening of their careers. And it ought to be accompanied, at the same time, by recruitment from nongovernmental life on occasion.

The high caliber of the men the President has named commends his choice, these general officers apart. Elmer B. Staats, because of his long and distinguished career in the Federal service, probably knows as much about the whole Federal establishment as any individual in the Federal establishment. Such a policy, long pursued, no doubt would endow the Federal service with a more professional complexion. It would, at the same time, put a premium on the recruitment of the best young men at the opening of their careers. And it ought to be accompanied, at the same time, by recruitment from nongovernmental life on occasion.