

# Appendix

## Senator Robert C. Byrd Brings Inspiring Message to Delegates at Opening Ceremonies of West Virginia's National Youth Science Camp—50 States Represented

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

### HON. JENNINGS RANDOLPH

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, June 29, 1965

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, the National Youth Science Camp was instituted as a part of the State of West Virginia's centennial 1963 celebration, and has been so well received that it continues as an annual event. Again in 1965 the Mountain State, in cooperation with West Virginia University, is sponsoring this worthwhile endeavor.

The National Youth Science Camp is attended by two young men from each State selected for their qualities of leadership and citizenship and their excellence in areas of scientific study. For 3 weeks, June 27 through July 17, they participate in a unique recreational and academic experience in the heart of our Monongahela National Forest, at Camp Pocahontas. They will be informed by lectures, engage in field trips, and discuss with noted figures in various disciplines of scientific inquiry.

Governmental and private agencies have cooperated in making the camp more meaningful. The boys will be privileged to visit the National Radio Astronomy Observatory, at Green Bank; they will be using an IBM electronic digital computer during the camp; Col. Chuck Yeager, the West Virginian who was the first man to fly faster than sound, will be a visitor. Colonel Yeager now heads the U.S. Aerospace Research Pilot School at Edwards Air Force Base, Calif.

On July 7 and 8 the delegates will travel to Washington, D.C. In the Nation's Capital they will tour the White House, visit the House and Senate Chambers, receive a briefing at the Goddard Space Flight Center, and enjoy the historic and cultural attractions of Washington, D.C.

On Thursday, July 8, it will be my privilege to host a luncheon honoring the delegates to the National Youth Science Camp, in room 1202 of the New Senate Office Building. It is my hope that every Member of the Senate will attend. Principal speaker will be Gen. Bernard A. Schriever, chief of the Air Force Systems Command, and respected members of our national scientific community are invited guests.

Mr. President, my esteemed and able West Virginia colleague, Senator ROBERT

C. BYRD, gave the address at the opening ceremonies of the National Youth Science Camp, Sunday, June 27, 1965, at Camp Pocahontas. It was a stimulating speech.

Representatives HARLEY O. STAGGERS and KEN HECHLER—both Democrats of West Virginia; Charles N. Cochran, camp director and a professor of mathematics at West Virginia University; Dr. Roman Verhaalen, of the WVU School of Appalachian Studies; Joseph M. Hutchison, Jr., and R. D. Slonneger, assistant directors of the camp, were also heard.

A striking part of the program was the unfurling of the flags of the 50 States by the young delegates.

In welcoming the 100 campers and more than 350 guests, Senator BYRD emphasized the vital role of scientific research in achieving a more prosperous and productive life for all Americans.

He said that:

I am confident that if you are diligent and alert, you young students will emerge as leaders in your scientific fields and will have myriad opportunities to answer fully and constructively the challenges which our American society will pose to our scientific community.

Mr. President, I request unanimous consent that the text of Senator BYRD's address at the opening ceremonies of the 1965 National Youth Science Camp be printed in the Appendix.

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

#### THE CHALLENGE OF SCIENCE

(Address by Senator BYRD of West Virginia)

I am very happy to be here today to welcome you to West Virginia and to congratulate each of you on being selected to attend the National Youth Science Camp as a representative of your State. This is a significant recognition of our Nation's emerging science talent, and we, in West Virginia, are proud to be the sponsors of this annual project and to serve as your hosts and interim mentors.

In my position as a U.S. Senator my observations increasingly convince me that the challenges of careers in research and development are so varied and important that you are to be greatly envied as you prepare yourselves for this work.

Evidence of our present era makes it quite clear that science has fully come of age and has taken its place as a body of knowledge, a determining force, and a community of scholars in affecting much of our national policy. As a member of the Senate Appropriations Committee, I see in much detail a Federal research and development budget aggregating approximately \$16.5 billion per year, and I consider it as striking evidence of the penetration of science and engineering into all parts of our lives. In our complex world, the skilled mind is playing a role more vital than ever before. And the world of tomorrow—the immediate tomorrow—will be one of great, astounding, and rapid change, which is certain to render this world—our world of today—prosaic by comparison.

Gen. David Sarnoff, chairman of the board for the Radio Corp. of America, recently observed that "there is no element of material progress we know today—in the biological and chemical fields, in atomic and electronics, in engineering and physics—that will not seem, from the vantage point of 1960, a fumbling prelude."

This, I believe, is an excellent prediction. Ironically, however, in the year 1844, the U.S. Commissioner of Patents reported to Congress that so much already had been invented that the day surely was dawning "when further improvements must end." The Members of Congress have good reasons to know that the 1844 prediction failed of accuracy, for the business of the Congress itself has an increasing technical content. Many of our public policy issues hinge on the technical capability to accomplish a particular project. With increasing frequency, our laws have to be changed and new legislation passed, because of advancements of science and engineering. More Senators and Congressmen with background training and experience in technical fields are being elected. To give us better access to scientific advice, we recently added a Science Policy Research Division in the Library of Congress. Our Federal involvement in education, particularly in institutions of higher learning, is closely associated with the importance of science to our national goals. Some years ago, Alfred North Whitehead said, "In the conditions of modern life the rule is absolute: The race which does not value trained intelligence is doomed." Education, science, and government are cooperating in meeting this challenge today in a combined effort of which we may all be proud.

Many of the tools with which the Federal Government serves the people are technical in nature. We are well aware of the role of science in warfare, atomic energy, and public health. The relatively new arena for the struggle for international power and prestige is the exploration of space, an effort which in the United States calls on all of our technical skills. Besides these Federal programs, satisfaction of other public interests and needs will require the products of basic research (and its application by technology) to serve in transportation, pollution abatement, desalination, and environmental management.

Thus, science and engineering will continue to shape the world in which you are beginning your college careers. And when you have completed your training, if you follow your present scientific interest, you will participate as vital contributors to new advances, for the challenge of science is increasing rather than reaching a plateau. There are many important discoveries to be made. For example, a breakthrough in the control of nuclear fusion could bring the cost of electric power down to little more than the expense of transmission. Oceanography may open the way to new food supplies and lift the threat of near starvation from countries which are struggling to take their place in a technological society of nations. Our space program could lead to major changes in transportation, communications, weather modification, and forecasting. The conquest of heart disease and cancer could increase that part of our population which is over 65 years of age and thus lead to a whole new concept of adult life.

The challenges of science in the future will be to find ways to apply the enormous reservoir of technical facts to the solution of the new problems of society, brought about by urbanization, automation, and population growth. We have seen science contribute to our industrialization to raise our standard of living; but there have also been undesirable consequences such as pollution. Science must now accept responsibility for these problems and come up with solutions which are economically attractive and which can be implemented in a practical and timely manner. Research and development must be channeled into socially constructive courses. The amelioration of the problems of society, such as pollution abatement, fresh water from the sea, ecological management, transportation, and improved housing, can only be expected through massive research efforts.

As the President's Science Advisory Committee has said:

"What this country spends on excellence in the sciences is not money gone with the wind. It is money that brings us handsome returns, and of many kinds.

"But we should not emphasize only the material returns of scientific investment. Science yields a return also in the quality and humanity of our civilization. Science is not merely an inducement to progress; it is an affirmation of man's respect for nature and a way to the fulfillment of some of his highest capacities."

You, as budding scientists, must take special care that your education is well rounded, so that you will understand the relationship of your special field to the whole progress of society. The problems of the future will be complicated indeed, and the challenge to science in the 1970's, the 1980's, and the 1990's—into the next century—will be how best to serve society.

I am confident that, if you are diligent and alert, you young students will emerge as leaders in your scientific fields and will have myriad opportunities to answer fully, and constructively, the challenges which our American society will pose to our scientific community.

### South Korean Reconstruction

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. LUCIEN N. NEDZI**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 28, 1965

Mr. NEDZI. Mr. Speaker, South Korea has quietly been making progress in healing its wounds, reconstructing its cities, and developing its potential as a nation. Few people in modern history have labored under the triple handicaps faced by South Korea: First, the long, hard Japanese occupation; second, the unnatural division of its people and resources; and third, the bitter war which seasawed across its soil and all but destroyed its national infrastructure.

I am pleased to call to the attention of my colleagues the following article by Columnist Bob Considine on Korean reconstruction and the achievements of the American-Korean Foundation. Under leave to extend my remarks, the article follows:

NO "YANK GO HOME" SIGNS IN SOUTH KOREA  
(By Bob Considine)

New York, June 22.—There are so many discouraging examples of ingratitude in our relations with the world that it's a pleasure

to sit down with a man who can swear, on firsthand evidence, that U.S. foreign aid, *par se*, is not all in vain.

The man is Dr. Howard A. Rusk, who, in addition to all his other contributions to mankind, is Chairman of the American-Korean Foundation, Inc. He has just returned from Seoul.

"South Korea is about the only country in the world today where you'll never see a 'Go Home Yankee' sign," Dr. Rusk told us the other day at the great New York University-Bellvue Rehabilitation Center which is his masterpiece.

"They actually like us. They're so grateful for what we've done for them, but not in any obsequious way. They work so hard to warrant our faith in them, and so uncomplainingly.

"I've never heard a South Korean ask for anything that was unrelated to his yearning to do something for his country, his people, his wish to remain a free man. I never heard a child cry, never heard a sick man groan in pain.

"They maintain the world's fifth biggest army and it's a first-class armed force, a bulwark against communism. Its infantrymen are paid 50 cents a month. We can keep four ROK divisions for a year for the same money it costs to keep one U.S. division for 6 months.

"A lot of our military people out there ask for extended service when their tour is up, just to continue their association with the Korean military and the Korean people.

"The Koreans lost a million people during the war. That's more than our dead in World Wars I and II and the Korean war. It came 5 years after they had been liberated from nearly half a century of Japanese rule that that was so repressive the Koreans were not even permitted to speak their own language. When the Korean war ended, the place was a wasteland, particularly around the 38th parallel.

"It was as if you were confronted with an American city of 25,000, one-third of whose houses were knocked down, one-third more unroofed, with polluted water in the taps, fuel enough for only one hot meal a day, tuberculosis and pneumonia rates 10 times higher than normal, and but 1 doctor for the 25,000 people, and half a nurse."

Dr. Rusk and some other good people, including Mrs. Bernard Gimbel, want to work on those calamitous imponderables in 1953, before the war ended. He headed up a committee, at the request of Dr. Milton Eisenhower, which was the brain child of John Foster Dulles.

The Secretary of State had decided that South Korea would soon need, or already needed, a people-to-people aid program as much as it needed a government-to-government plan.

They found a desperate land, that winter of factfinding: Frozen dead in the streets of Pusan, mothers holding children all through the bleak nights awaiting the opening the next day of the Maryknoll Sisters mission, "and the first outpatient cases of tuberculosis and meningitis I'd ever see," as Dr. Rusk puts it.

Provisionally, President Eisenhower was holding a White House conference of railroad presidents the day Dr. Rusk was scheduled to present his report. He asked Ike to give him 5 minutes with the railroad men. When the request was granted he appealed to them for a train, a train that could be sent across America to beg some of the things South Korea needed.

He got five trains, stuffed. The livestock he collected was the first step in the growth of what has become the world's second largest 4-H club.

Korea is coming alive with American know-how. The Korean doctors trained in this country by the foundation, a kind of private peace corps that needs your help,

have revolutionized the medicine of that land, where a million persons still have tuberculosis and there are 100,000 lepers.

The American-Korean Foundation can build a house for a homeless Korean family for \$149.95, a house occupied by good hard-working people who think more of us than we often think of ourselves.

### Accomplishments of the Alliance for Progress

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF HON. RALPH YARBOROUGH

OF TEXAS

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, June 29, 1965

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, shortly less than 4 years ago, representatives of 20 independent republics of this hemisphere met in Punta del Este, to fashion the Alliance for Progress.

Since that time, the Alliance for Progress has been extremely successful in improving the welfare of many countries and in furthering the democratic development of this hemisphere. This has been accomplished through the cooperative efforts of all the peoples of the Americas; and the Alliance for Progress has played an important part in that success.

At the 15th annual convention of the Chamber of Commerce of the Americas, held last June 16 in Miami, Fla., the efficient and effective director of the partners of the Alliance programs, James H. Boren, ably outlined the program. I ask unanimous consent that his speech be printed in the Appendix of today's RECORD.

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

REMARKS OF JAMES H. BOREN, DIRECTOR OF THE PARTNERS OF THE ALLIANCE PROGRAMS AT THE 15TH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE AMERICAS, DUPONT PLAZA HOTEL, MIAMI, FLA., JUNE 16, 1965

I appreciate the opportunity to participate in the program of your annual convention, and I am honored by the privilege of appearing on a program with the distinguished Secretary General of LAFTA, Dr. Alberto Sola. I regret that I have not been able to attend your earlier sessions, but I was not able to do so because of the duties imposed on me by the conclusion Friday of the first Inter-American Conference of the Partners of the Alliance.

It is the Partners of the Alliance which I wish to speak to you today.

The Partners of the Alliance is a private sector program which is an infant in terms of age but which is already beginning to show promise of being an active and contributing member of the family of groups and institutions seeking to implement the spirit of the charter of Punta del Este.

The partners' activity seeks initially to establish long-range working relationships between community and private sector groups in areas of Latin America and areas of the United States. At the present time there are partnerships established involving the private sector in 12 Latin American republics and 26 States of the United States.

The specific partnerships are developed in response to interest as evidenced by groups