

caust. Such statements have recently been uttered by the President, the Secretary of State, and our chief policy planner, Dr. Walt Rostow. This is merely a play on fear and does not reflect a valid assessment of Khrushchev's victory strategy. In public statements and by deeds he has ruled out nuclear war to attain his goal of world domination. He has no desire to rule a world filled with nuclear ashes, and he's not about to be provoked into such a war for another reason: he knows which side has the edge in destructive power.

The cold war can be won without a nuclear holocaust by forcing the Communists to change their goals rather than merely reacting to their victory tactics and hoping some day they will change. Here are 12 policies which, if followed, could put us on the road toward eventual victory in the cold war:

1. Recognize that we are in a war—a total war—with the forces of international communism and state as a policy that it is our intention to win this conflict pressed on us.

2. Act decisively to call Communist bluff and aggressive tactics before they reach uncontrollable proportions, and determine to fight, if necessary, to insure vital points and interests.

3. Maintain a military establishment which will insure not merely an adequacy but a supremacy of military power.

4. Blockade Cuba from Communist arms shipments and determine to undo Castro rather than hope he will undo himself.

5. Quit trading with Communist nations; quit sending them aid.

6. Negotiate, if we must negotiate with the Communists, on our terms and about things we don't like—not just their dislikes.

7. Take the offensive to sell our political and economic systems to the world.

8. Promote a sound domestic economy by putting first things first and eliminating the nonessentials and giving more attention to our declining gold reserves. We can lose the cold war through economic bankruptcy more easily than we can by overt Communist aggression.

9. Guard against being lulled into a deep Socialist sleep at home with handouts by advocates of an all-powerful central government. Tyranny by a homegrown dictatorship can be just as ruthless and suppressive of liberty as any outside force.

10. Institute programs to promote patriotism and to inform individual citizens as to the true and total nature of the Communist threat. Individuals must be alert to Communist propaganda, infiltration, subversion, and other insidious methods of Communist operations.

11. Rededicate ourselves, individually and as a nation, to a moral and spiritual regeneration in the fight against materialistic and atheistic communism. Spiritual and moral power can give us courage, strength, wisdom, and faith and also save us from softness and decay—physically, mentally, and morally.

12. Most importantly—reappraise our cold war policies and our estimates of the enemy. We must eliminate unrealistic policies which have been responsible for our cold war losses. These policies have been based on false conceptions—on ideas that we can trust the Communists, that they will change their goals on their own volition, that world popularity is more important than respect, that ideological differences are unimportant, that we can negotiate or buy our way out of the cold war, and that communism is a nationalistic rather than internationalist disease.

The American people want a win policy in the cold war because we are a winning people and also because of the realization that there will be no second prize in a world dominated by communism.

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, in closing my remarks here today I must

point out to the Senate that this distinguished poet has very eloquently "spilled the beans" on our no-win foreign policy and the direction in which our domestic policies are carrying us as a nation. His candor alone is worth some type literary prize. I only wish our leaders would be as frank with the American people as Mr. Frost has been in this news conference.

#### AUTHORIZATION FOR COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES TO FILE BILLS AND REPORTS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate Armed Services Committee be granted permission to file bills and reports up until 12 o'clock tonight.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

#### EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. SPARKMAN, from the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Tom Killefer, of Virginia, to be Executive Director of the Inter-American Development Bank.

By Mr. ROBERTSON, from the Committee on Banking and Currency:

Walter C. Sauer, of the District of Columbia, to be First Vice President of the Export-Import Bank of Washington.

By Mr. JOHNSTON, from the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service:

One hundred and fourteen postmaster nominations.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further reports of committees, the nominations on the Executive Calendar will be stated.

#### DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the nominations on the Executive Calendar be stated beginning with the diplomatic and foreign service.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Francis H. Russell to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Tunisia.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

#### U.S. ADVISORY COMMISSION ON INFORMATION

The legislative clerk read the nomination of John L. Seigenthaler to be a member of the U.S. Advisory Commission on Information for the remainder

of the term expiring January 27, 1964, and until his successor has been appointed and qualified.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

#### UNITED NATIONS

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the United Nations.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the nominations be considered en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations are considered and confirmed en bloc.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the nomination for U.S. circuit court judge go over, and that the nominations at the bottom of page 2 of the Executive Calendar be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### NOMINATIONS PLACED IN THE SECRETARY'S DESK—DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations placed on the Secretary's desk in the diplomatic and Foreign Service.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I ask unanimous consent that the nominations be considered and agreed to en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations are considered and agreed to en bloc.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the President be immediately notified of the nominations confirmed today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate resume the consideration of legislative business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate resumed the consideration of legislative business.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### ENROLLED BILL PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on today, September 10, 1962, he presented to the President of the United States the enrolled bill (S. 167) to authorize the Attorney General to compel the production of documentary evidence required in civil investigations for the enforcement of the antitrust laws, and for other purposes.