

Yet, with this fact staring us in the face, we continue to fool ourselves with a civil defense program that is not only inadequate in its concept of defense in a nuclear age, but wasteful and extravagant in its implementation.

More important, the civil defense program in its present form may even jeopardize American lives. Furthermore, it would possibly hamper our military effort in the event of war. A more realistic approach to this problem would be the complete integration of our civil and military defense programs.

The only potential enemy this Nation has reason to fear is the Soviet Union. Regardless of the talk of atomic attack and massive retaliation, the facts are, according to most recent information, that in the Soviet Union during recent years there has not been even one air-raid drill. As far as American observers know, there is not an air-raid shelter in the Soviet Union, other than shelters left over from the World War II period. Nor are there any slogans or signs where to run in event of attack.

Let us face the facts. Except for possibly a national plan at the top, civil defense, as presently conducted, is largely a myth.

The public is indifferent, as it should be in view of the evident ineptness of paid civil defense officials.

Volunteer workers, who have very patriotically offered their services without any expectation whatever of salaries and without receiving any compensation, have worked hard and in many instances have made tremendous sacrifices. I pay tribute to these worthy men and women.

If civil defense functions are taken over by the Armed Forces, as has been the situation in most, if not all, of our allied nations, then these good people will, no doubt in many instances, continue to serve their communities as auxiliary aides to law enforcement officials.

Citizens have been utterly confused by conflicting evacuation plans which should never have been promulgated in the first instance.

When one observes traffic jams in rush hours, it does not take much intelligence to visualize what would happen in event of an attack of atomic bombs and missiles.

The Committee on Government Operations of the House of Representatives has reported that civil defense plans for evacuation of cities, if there is enough warning, simply will not work. This committee has reported that shelters to be effective against radioactive fallout, would cost from \$12 billion to \$20 billion.

Frankly, in the event of a sudden attack and the resultant catastrophe within 20 or 30 minutes of the time missiles were fired from the Soviet Union, or within 10 or 15 minutes of the time missiles with atomic warheads were fired from submarines off our coasts, of what good would massive and expensive civil defense shelters be except for the comparatively few able to get to them in a matter of minutes?

Also, 3 years would be required, even if there were adequate appropriations, to complete the job of building such atomic shelters.

In Canada the civil defense program, at first similar to ours, has been altogether abandoned. The national guard of Canada is now responsible for defense in that Nation. In England and other countries the home guard, or similar organizations, have taken over functions of civil defense.

The taxpayers of the United States have borne the cost of more than a quarter of a billion copies of civil defense publications. Most of the money spent on civil defense has been utterly wasted.

Citizens generally are confused by the lack of planning. Even the good, patriotic volunteer workers have, in many instances, met with frustrations and disappointments because of the ineptness of paid bureaucrats in the Federal civil defense and various State and city defense setups.

I question the value of the tremendous outlay of the taxpayers' money for civil defense in terms of what it has done and what it will do for the defense of the Nation.

Mr. President, the entire civil defense program on which vast sums of money have been expended could well stand thorough investigation.

#### INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL RESEARCH YEAR—ADDITIONAL COSPONSOR OF RESOLUTION

Mr. CASE of New Jersey. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that my name be added as a cosponsor of the resolution (S. Res. 129) favoring continued efforts by all nations to strengthen cooperation in health and research activities, submitted by the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY] on June 5, 1959.

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

#### PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE IN CERTAIN CASES—PRINTING OF MINORITY VIEWS AS PART 2 OF SENATE REPORT NO. 451

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, on July 2, I asked unanimous consent that the individual views of the junior Senator from Illinois on S. 716, a bill 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, be filed and printed as part 2 of Senate Report No. 451. That unanimous-consent request was granted by the Senate.

The senior Senator from North Carolina [Mr. ERVIN] has joined with me in these minority views, and I now ask unanimous consent to file these minority views on behalf of the senior Senator from North Carolina and myself.

I ask unanimous consent that these minority views be printed as part 2 of Senate Report No. 451.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the minority views will be printed, as requested by the Senator from Illinois.

#### ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mr. DODD:  
Address delivered by Senator Scott at commencement day exercises of Suffolk University, Boston, Mass., on June 21, 1959.

By Mr. NEUBERGER:  
Excerpts from an address delivered by Mr. George M. Henderson, of Portland, Oreg., at Reed College, on June 19, 1959.

By Mr. PROXMIRE:  
Editorial entitled "Stalling on a Civil Rights Bill," published in the Milwaukee (Wis.) Journal.

Editorial entitled "A One-Man Team When Necessary," published in the Greater Oregon, of Albany, Oreg., on June 5, 1959, dealing with the character and record of Senator MORSE.

By Mr. MUNDT:  
Editorial entitled "One Back Door Locked," published in the Pittsburgh Press on July 6, 1959.

By Mr. THURMOND:  
Editorial entitled "Congress Has Duty To Curb Courts," published in the Greenville (S.C.) News on July 1, 1959.

By Mr. SALTONSTALL:  
Editorial entitled "Fourth of July," published in the Boston (Mass.) Hellenic Chronicle, of July 2, 1959.

By Mr. WILEY:  
Editorial entitled "Air Force Missions of Mercy," published in the Milwaukee (Wis.) Journal.

By Mr. BARTLETT:  
Editorial from the Journal of Commerce for July 2, 1959 relating to Alaska rate regulation.

Article in the New York Times, with correspondence, relating to certain policies of Arab states with reference to persons of Jewish faith.

By Mr. RUSSELL:  
Article entitled "This Day, a Day of Choice," written by George Todt and published in the North Hollywood (Calif.) Valley Times of July 4, 1959, dealing with material and social progress in the United States.

By Mr. HUMPHREY:  
Article written by Carroll Kilpatrick entitled "Khrushchev's Economic Offensive," published in the 1959 summer issue of the Virginia Quarterly Review.

By Mr. SCOTT:  
Article written by William S. White entitled "Vice President Nixon: Fair View of a Complex Man," published in the New York Herald Tribune of June 28, 1959.

Article written by Max Freedman entitled "A New Study of Mr. Nixon," published in the Manchester Guardian Weekly, of Great Britain, on June 25, 1959.

By Mr. MORSE:  
Article entitled "Administered Cost of Money: High Interest Is Cause of Inflation," published in the newspaper Oregon Farmer-Union of June 1959.

#### NOTICE OF HEARINGS BY SUBCOMMITTEE ON JUVENILE DELINQUENCY OF SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senator from Missouri [Mr. HENNING], I wish to announce to the Senate plans for the Subcommittee on Juvenile Delinquency of the Senate Judiciary Committee to hold hearings in Philadelphia on July 16 and 17, 1959.