cause. 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 Khru­
chchev's victory strategy. In public state­
ments 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 react­
ing to their victory tactics and hoping some
day to change us. There 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
time 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 aggression before they reach con­
trollable 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. Block 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. Put the thrust of our foreign policy
behind the recovery of 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 gov­
ernment. Tyranny by a homegrown dicta­torship can be just as ruthless and suppres­sive of liberty as any outside force.
10. Institute programs to promote patriot­
isms and to inform individual citizens as to the meaning of the Communist threat. Individuals must be alert to Com­munist propaganda, infiltration, subversion, and other insidious methods of Communist ops­erations.
11. Rededicate ourselves, individually and
as a nation, to a moral and spiritual regen­
eration 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. There have been many losses which 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
nationalist rather than internationalist disease.
The American people want a win policy in
the cold war; there are a war-minded 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 point
out to the Senate that this distin­
guished policy 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
literary prize. I only wish with 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
till 12 o'clock tonight.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. With­
out objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I
move that the Senate proceed to the con­
sideration 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:
Walther G. 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
nominees.

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 for­
ergien business.

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 placed on the Secre­tary's desk in the diplomatic and For­

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without
objection, the nominations are con­
sidered 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—DIPLOMA­
TIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

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

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without
objection, the nominations are con­
sidered 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 con­
sideration 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 Tuesday, September 10, 1962, he
presented to the President of the United
States the enrolled bill (S. 197) 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.