

tist, Karl Jansky, in 1932, progress in the field had lagged in the United States through lack of instrumentation and organization. At the request of a group of astronomers, speaking through the National Science Foundation, AUI undertook an intensive study of what would be needed to put radio astronomy on a firm footing in the United States. The work of AUI was reviewed for the Foundation by a special panel on radio astronomy. AUI recommended and the National Science Foundation approved and supported the construction and operation of the first National Radio Astronomy Observatory, located at Green Bank, West Virginia.

Another significant project of AUI was an exhaustive study of the whole problem of civil defense undertaken at the request of the Department of the Army and the Federal Civil Defense Administration. This was known as Project East River and was headed by Major General Otto L. Nelson (Ret.). The study, which resulted in a multivolume report, was conducted by panels of experts and constituted an exhaustive review of every phase of civil defense—military and civilian. In addition to having responsibility for the general management of the project, Berkner also participated actively in the studies and in the preparation of the final report.

One of Berkner's outstanding achievements is unquestionably his relationship to the International Geophysical Year, the largest cooperative international scientific activity ever undertaken. Berkner is generally credited with having conceived the idea of the IGY. He first put forth the idea at an informal gathering of scientists who met on April 5, 1950 in the home of James Van Allen to greet the distinguished British geophysicist, Sidney Chapman. Two earlier attempts had been made at worldwide synoptic observations of geophysical data—the First Polar Year in 1882, and, 50 years later the Second Polar Year in 1932. Berkner proposed that the rapid advance of modern technology, the availability of new instrumentation, and the need for new and more comprehensive data made the time right for a new Polar Year. The proposal was eagerly taken up by geophysicists and the project became known as the International Geophysical Year. It was scheduled for an 18-month period in 1957-58, which would coincide with the period of maximum sunspot activity.

Not only did Berkner propose the IGY but he worked tirelessly for its realization. He was made Vice Chairman of the Special Committee on the International Geophysical Year appointed by the International Council of Scientific Unions. Later, as President of ICSU Berkner pressed for continued international cooperation in science in the newly developing field of space, in oceanography, and in Antarctic research.

As Chairman of the Space Science Board of the National Academy of Sciences, he has played an active role in the formulation of the United States space program.

A keen observer of the political and military scene as well as scientific affairs, Dr. Berkner has frequently given expression to his views in national periodicals. In his column of January 2, 1958, Walter Lippmann commented:

"The true nature of the challenge has been defined with brilliant insight in an article in the current 'Foreign Affairs,' written by Lloyd V. Berkner of the President's Scientific Advisory Committee. I hope I am not distorting Mr. Berkner's article in the following summary of his central thesis."

In 1960 Dr. Berkner turned his talents in a new direction. Responding to the concern of a group of Southwestern businessmen over the lack of graduate research facilities in the Southwestern United States, he accepted their invitation to organize the Graduate Research Center of the Southwest. With headquarters and facilities in Texas, the Center is designed as a cooperative effort involving

the major universities in the states comprising the Southwest.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, an editorial in this morning's Washington Post very properly evaluates Dr. Lloyd V. Berkner's contribution in the scientific world. I ask unanimous consent that this editorial be inserted at this point in the RECORD.

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

LLOYD VIEL BERKNER

In every generation there are a few men whose personal careers reflect with precision the great changes that have come over the country in their lifetime. Lloyd Viel Berkner built his first radio transmitter as a schoolboy in Sleepy Eye, Minnesota, and in 1928 he joined an expedition to the South Pole. Three decades later he emerged as one of the most effective advocates of American exploration in space.

In those years American science had become a vast interwoven fabric of academic and Federal laboratories, foundations and private corporations, civilian operations and military operations. Mr. Berkner moved in this world, which he had signally helped to create, not only as a scientist of distinction but as an organizer and manager of extraordinary force and capacity.

Mr. Berkner was also a notable educator; his pupils were congressional committees and public opinion, and he labored ardently to explain to them the nature of scientific research and its requirements. During the 1950's the Government attempted, for a time, to protect its scientific advantages by a blind and excessive application of traditional military secrecy. Mr. Berkner was among the most influential of the scientists who, eloquently and at length successfully, persuaded the Nation that, in the field of science, secrecy did not mean security. Beyond clear and narrow limits, he repeatedly warned, secrecy would only damage American scientific advancement. To give further substance to this belief, he pushed the International Geophysical Year to a brilliant conclusion despite an otherwise bleak atmosphere in world politics.

His last great undertaking was the establishment of the Graduate Research Center of the Southwest in Dallas: he intended it to offset the migration of the Nation's scientific talent to the East and West Coasts. Although he had had the warning of an earlier heart attack, he deliberately chose not to abandon his strenuous preoccupations. He died yesterday, in the midst of this immensely promising new enterprise.

REPORT BY SENATOR CASE ON HIS
FACTFINDING MISSION TO
SOUTHEAST ASIA

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a statement by the senior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. CASE], reporting on his study mission to Vietnam and Southeast Asia. The statement is concise and expresses the good judgment that we always expect and receive from the Senator. I know that it will be of value and interest to the Senate and to all others who read it.

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

STATEMENT BY SENATOR CLIFFORD P. CASE ON
HIS RETURN FROM A 3-WEEK STUDY MISSION
TO SOUTHEAST ASIA AS A MEMBER OF SENATE
APPROPRIATIONS AND FOREIGN RELATIONS
COMMITTEES

I went to Viet Nam, not to probe the rights or wrongs of how we got where we are, but

to try to assess for myself the situation as it now is and the alternatives that may be open to us.

I return with a view of the war that, I regret to say, can only be described as somber.

The scope and intensity of the conflict in South Viet Nam show no sign of diminishing. On the contrary, the most realistic assessment of the current military situation appears to be that allied forces—American, South Vietnamese, South Korean and others—are not losing the war but also are not winning it, at least as yet.

I regret to report that I saw and heard nothing to indicate any possibility of a negotiated peace in the foreseeable future, short of a willingness on our part to abandon our objectives.

Those objectives are limited: to help prevent the forcible takeover of South Viet Nam by Communist forces waging a "war of national liberation," and to assist the people of South Viet Nam to establish an independent and viable nation.

Whether or not we should have interceded as we have in order to attain these objectives is not the question. We did intercede, and in consequence our choices are now limited and, as our former Ambassador to Japan has put it, "all are unsatisfactory."

Ambassador Reischauer's analysis of our predicament was, in fact, substantiated by my talks with leaders and experienced newsmen in Japan, Taiwan, the Philippines, Indonesia and Thailand, as well as South Viet Nam, and therefore bears quoting:

"If we escalate the fighting, we run the risk of paying a much higher price, with little increased prospect that this will end the original guerrilla war in South Viet Nam.

"If we withdraw to cut our immediate costs, we are likely to have to pay a much greater price in the long run, since this could encourage more guerrilla 'wars of national liberation' and discourage those who would withstand them.

"The least unsatisfactory course would seem to be our present one of limited warfare to pacify South Viet Nam, and economic and political development to build up a government and a society more resistant to internal subversion. But this will be at best a long, slow and painful process."

The risks of escalation are increasingly apparent, and it would be wise at this time, I believe, to confine the bombing of targets in North Viet Nam to those having a direct bearing on the infiltration of men and supplies into South Viet Nam. In this connection, I was glad to learn on my return of the proposal of Senator John Sherman Cooper along these lines.

If, as I believe, neither escalation nor withdrawal makes sense, we are left with that "long, slow and painful process" of helping the Government of South Viet Nam to bring security and stability to the countryside and to win the confidence and support of its people.

Estimates by knowledgeable persons of the time and resources that will be required to achieve these goals vary widely. In the light of past experience, however, I am persuaded that we are in for a long pull—measured in years—if we are to see the job through.

Over-optimism and misleadingly cheerful reports of progress, of which we have had an over-abundance, serve not only to deceive the American people but to deepen the cynicism of the war-weary people of South Viet Nam and to hamper the development of a viable political system there.

From both military and political points of view, the essential—and still missing—ingredient of success is security for the villages and hamlets in which most of the people live. The security that is lacking is no less psychological than physical in kind; to provide security is, therefore, no less a political than a military challenge. The current Revolutionary Development program has been tailored to meet this dual task,

and it has been given high priority by the United States and Vietnamese Governments.

Beyond this, we can draw some encouragement from the movement toward constitutional government that is now underway. The election of the Constituent Assembly last fall, the drafting of a constitution now completed, and the Presidential and legislative elections to be held this fall can mark the beginnings of political reform and rejuvenation in a society that has never known social justice.

At the same time, we cannot and must not ignore the extent to which corruption permeates public and private life in South Viet Nam and threatens to nullify all other efforts to mobilize popular support for the Government and for the war effort. Indeed, we should be prepared to make clear to the country's present leaders that a determined and effective attack on corruption is an essential precondition to our continued support, as indeed it is to the attainment of our mutual objectives.

We must, at the same time, remain alert to the dangers of pressing too far, too fast for quick results that may be more apparent than real. We are in for a long, slow and painful involvement in Viet Nam, and any effort to mislead the American people on this score can only have disastrous consequences.

In the longer run, of course, the independent nations of Asia must provide for their own collective security. While the emergence of any regional grouping that would constitute an Asian counterweight to China remains well over the horizon, there is substantial evidence that China's neighbors have taken heart from our commitment to help preserve the independence of South Viet Nam.

FORDHAM PROJECT TO COMBAT ANTI-SEMITISM

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, the March 1967 issue of Fordham, the magazine of Fordham University, a great institution of learning in New York City, contains an article entitled, "Judaism and Justice," which describes a most significant project of the university's John XXIII Center, undertaken in cooperation with the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith. The aim of the project is to implement and foster within the Catholic community at the grassroots level the spirit of the Vatican II decree on Catholic-Jewish relations.

In the brief period since their first appearance, the booklets described in the article, published and distributed under the center's auspices, have been enthusiastically received by people of all faiths. I believe that the work of the John XXIII Center is a most constructive endeavor which merits the attention of all Americans. It is because I want to share this article with Senators that I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD.

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

JUDAISM AND JUSTICE

Six small, brightly colored pamphlets entitled "Our Spiritual Heritage, The Outline of Truth, The Anguish of A People, The Face of Sin, To Talk Together and The Declaration on Non-Christian Religions" constitute the external evidence of one of the more important projects ever launched by any Catholic body in the United States. They are a series produced by the John XXIII Center at Fordham University and have as their purpose the instruction of Catholics everywhere

in the United States, at the grass roots level, about the Vatican's attitude towards anti-Semitism. Their purpose further is to destroy this great bias. The pamphlets beautifully illustrated cost only a matter of 25¢ a set (bulk price), yet they contain enough material to foster the spirit of Vatican II with relation to the harmony that should exist between Catholics and Jews.

Each pamphlet has a specific purpose. "Our Spiritual Heritage" shows that the heritage of Christianity did not suddenly appear or explode on earth but rather that it came to us from the people of Israel. It proves that Christianity does not depend on temples, buildings, outer organizations; that it is a personal response of a people in whom God acts whenever they gather together in His name. This is a heritage of the Synagogue.

The booklet entitled "The Declaration on Non-Christian Religions" contains a number of quotes from Vatican II. It says for example "Here the church recognized the unreasoning, inflammatory poison of the mind and spirit which is anti-Semitism, a poison which can turn differences into dislikes, misunderstanding into mistreatment. The church attacks the evil of anti-Semitism as a thought as well as an act."

"The Outline of Truth" describes what the church feels about the death of Christ and the charge of deicide which for nearly 2,000 years has been a source of so much hate, bloodshed and violence directed against the Jewish people. This pamphlet further makes clear what we all should know: that love, mercy and forgiveness constitute Christ's outline for our lives and for the world.

Much is heard these days of "Dialogue." That is to talk together in openness and respect and friendship, and in the pamphlet "To Talk Together" it is made clear that the church urges and offers dialogue to the world. Vatican Council II was itself a form of the church's dialogue with the world and now the church is in dialogue with other churches and with non-Christian religions.

"The Face of Sin" asks the readers to listen to the church as a "Mother and Teacher." These words were used in the John XXIII encyclical. The pamphlet further makes it absolutely clear that anti-Semitism must be considered a grave sin, a matter for confession.

And in the last of the six pamphlets "The Anguish of A People" the pamphlet tells of the depth and extent of persecution suffered by the Jewish people down through the ages. It is a page that should be imprinted upon the hearts of every Christian. It is interesting to note that for the first time ever in a council document the term "Anti-Semitism" was used and it was used because the church recognizes that if the teachings were used to quote hate instead of love, pain instead of joy, then she must speak to tell all men everywhere that she stands in love, mercy and justice.

Fortunately, Christianity has recognized the grievous injustice of the painful and shameful things we have done against our Jewish neighbors, and in order to give official sanctions both to the wrongs and to the need for redress, Vatican Council II made its clear and unequivocal statement on the Jews. It said: "In our time when day by day mankind is being drawn closer together . . . the Church examines more carefully her relationship to non-Christian religions. In her task of promoting unity and love among men . . . she considers above all . . . what men have in common, and what draws them to fellowship." And further on, Vatican II goes on to say: "What happened in his Passion cannot be charged against all the Jews, without distinction, then alive, nor against the Jews of today. Although the Church is the new people of God, as if this followed from the Holy Scriptures."

History has shown us that many years can elapse before doctrine enunciated by

the Vatican is fully implemented. The pronouncements of the Council of Trent present a good example. This has been due to difficulties of interpretation rather than implementation. On the question of the Pontiff's and Vatican II's intent towards the Jews there is no room for mis-interpretation; it is already clear. Consequently, there is no excuse for delay in implementation.

Spurred by this conviction, the John XXIII Center at Fordham University enlisted the aid and advice of Dr. Joseph Lichten, Director of Intercultural Affairs of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, the American Bishops Committee for Ecumenism and Inter-Religious Affairs and the Secretariat for Catholic-Jewish Relations, launched a project aimed at the immediate implementation of the Vatican II decree on Jewish-Catholic relations in the spirit of interreligious harmony.

Dr. Lichten is the initiator and pioneer of the Christian-Jewish Dialogue in the United States. The first Institute on the Person and the Common Good at Assumption College in Worcester, Massachusetts was established in close cooperation with Bishop John J. Wright, then Bishop at Worcester. Since that time, Dr. Lichten has organized more than 60 Christian-Jewish conferences with a special accent on Catholic-Jewish cooperation. He has an extensive knowledge of Catholic thought and activities all over the world. Throughout his life he has not only studied the Catholic world, but has established a close friendship with a great number of church leaders. His personal and professional contacts in connection with all the segments of the Catholic community are exceptionally warm and close.

The Fordham project is one of the more fascinating plans made in the United States today for the purpose of bringing the decisions of the rarefied atmosphere of St. Peter's to the ordinary parishioner making his spiritual way to salvation far from the madding crowd of neo-intellectualism.

When it was decided to publish a series of pamphlets to be distributed throughout the country, Fr. Edward H. Flannery, formerly an editor of a Catholic paper in Rhode Island, the *Providence Visitor*, was selected as editor. His book, *The Anguish of the Jews*, is already recognized as a valuable source of information on the subject. The need to prepare the material for consumption at the grass roots level was a special problem, since the real need was to make a serious effort to destroy anti-Semitism among the less informed. Unhappily, as any historian knows, the three great biases in the world, the bias against colored people, the bias against Catholicism, and the bias against Jews, are sustained and nurtured on lack of knowledge.

In their study of the ways and means to really reach the man-in-the-parish, the committees sought the aid of John Messmann, who is the Episcopalian president of an organization known as Eric Jon Associates. This group has been very successful in the past as specialists in taking complex subjects and making them palatable for the average man. Their specialized experience included the promulgation of material on vocations, the liturgy, and various other religious projects. In fact, the pamphlet idea originated in a discussion in Father Flannery's office in Rhode Island.

The John XXIII organization at Fordham is well fitted to sponsor the whole project. For some time, it has been working on the reconciliation of the Eastern and Western Catholic Churches. It fully understands the problems of eradicating age-old bias and realizes only too well the need for further harmony and understanding among Christians of all denominations and Jews.

The fact that Fordham University is situated in New York is another important element in the John XXIII project. As Father