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Mrs. MARGARET C. SMITH  
May 1  
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struck down by the Supreme Court, and which has caused the whole structure of policy negating the idea that that represents the American way, which it definitely does not.

These articles show how urgently legislative attention is required. I would say that one of the greatest challenges faced by the Congress is whether it can exorcise this completely obsolescent and very damaging and harmful provision of law, or whether it must sit with its hands folded and allow a provision of law with which such a great majority of the country disagrees, and which the U.S. Supreme Court struck down as being contrary to our beliefs. The question is whether that provision must remain imbedded in the law because we do not have the necessary procedures or a way of manifesting our will to change it. I shall do everything I can to bring about such change. It is a real challenge to the Congress, and one of those challenges which will determine how the Congress stands in the eyes of the country. If we cannot cope with anything as elementary as that problem, it seems to me the country must take a very dim view of our capacity for running the country's business.

SIXTH ANNUAL OBSERVANCE OF LAW DAY, USA

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, today, May 1, marks the 6th annual observance of Law Day, USA. Observance of this day, inaugurated by the American Bar Association in 1958, and now designated by Presidential proclamation, gives us Americans an excellent opportunity to reaffirm our devotion to and respect for the great heritage of American law.

Embodied in our Constitution we find the basic tenet that we are a government of laws and not of men. Article V of the Bill of Rights assures each person that the Federal Government shall not deprive him of life, liberty or property without due process of law. The 14th amendment provides that the State government shall respect this same rule. Through the consistent and continuous application of this principle we assure the freedom and equality of every individual.

Due process of law is maintained and protected through our courts. These bodies interpret our legal ideals and maintain our traditional concepts of justice through the impartial application of these principles. While our rules of law and means for enforcing them are not perfect, they allow more personal freedom than any other system known to man.

Many people have been attracted to the shores of this Nation, knowing that in America they need not fear discrimination and tyranny. These immigrants have recognized and appreciated the climate of freedom and security which the Anglo-American tradition of law has been able to offer.

The occasion that we Americans are commemorating today is in sharp contrast to the observances presently going on in Communist nations. We reserve

this day as a reminder of the many freedoms we enjoy as Americans, freedoms which are constantly protected by our body of laws. The Communists use this day for a raw display of power which serves to intimidate their people and to make them aware that the only rules guiding their government are rules of physical power, administered by men outside of a framework of law. There is no room in such a system for individual freedom and expression.

We must remind ourselves and the rest of the world that the strength of our system is based on far more than overt displays of physical force. It is our belief in the protection of human rights, rights which the Communists refuse to recognize, which can best express the idea that we seek to make peace and prosperity, with freedom, a living reality throughout the world.

To survive and to fulfill its purpose, our code of law and the Nation which it sustains need the support and dedication of the people whom they serve. Law Day provides us with an appropriate opportunity to reflect on the importance of law in the American way of life.

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. Mr. President, today, as on every May 1st since 1958, the Nation is celebrating Law Day. It is altogether fitting that we should pause for a moment in this age of rockets and missiles, to give recognition to our system of law which is so basic to peace and order in our own society as well as in the world at large.

The purpose of Law Day is to help us to become more aware of the significance of the rule of law in the preservation of freedom and the maintenance of peace. Bar associations, civic groups, and private and public organizations across the length and breadth of the Nation will hold ceremonies today directed at fostering an abiding respect for law and providing an occasion for the American people to rededicate themselves to freedom.

Our observance will serve to focus attention on the rule of law where the rights of people are governed by established rules, where the essential interests of individuals are guaranteed through limitations on the authority of the state, and where disputes are decided by impartial courts. It will help to demonstrate to the world the meaning of reliance on the rule of law.

In his proclamation of January 28, requesting our people to observe today as Law Day and to participate in ceremonies suitably signaling its significance, President Kennedy stated:

In a time when all men are properly concerned lest nations, forgetting law, reason, and moral existence, turn to mutual destruction, we have all the more need to work for a day when law may govern nations as it does men within nations; when systemized reason may bring us a confident future; when moral development of the human race may assure us a peaceful and law-abiding world.

It is in this spirit and with this hope that we celebrate Law Day today, knowing how essential law has been to the preservation of our own freedom and believing that the greatest promise for

the consummation of our expectations of peace and tranquility for the future lies in the development of a system of law among nations.

"ANATOMY OF DECISION"—FICTIONIZED STUDY OF EXECUTIVE DECISION PROCESS IN AN INTERNATIONAL SECURITY CRISIS

Mrs. SMITH. Mr. President, 3 months ago on February 1, 1963, a written study was filed at the Air University at Maxwell Air Force Base, Ala., that is of specific interest with relation to the international Haitian-Dominican crisis of the past few days.

It was a fictionized study of the executive decision process in an international security crisis entitled "Anatomy of Decision." I think it is interesting reading on the interplay between the White House, the Department of State, and the Department of Defense on the making of vital decisions in time of crisis.

It is a unique piece of writing, for while it is fiction, it is documented fiction with some 225 citations from some 121 publications. Yet I think its achievement of sustained interest gives it the potentiality of an excellent 3-act play.

Because of the interest that I feel that Members of this body would have in reading it and because of the potential interest that students of government and international and military affairs might have in it, I ask unanimous consent that it be placed in the body of the RECORD at this point.

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

ANATOMY OF DECISION—A FICTIONIZED STUDY OF THE EXECUTIVE DECISION PROCESS IN AN INTERNATIONAL SECURITY CRISIS

(Prepared by William C. Lewis, Jr., brigadier general, U.S. Air Force Reserve, for completion of vol. II of course 4, War College Extension Course, Air University, February 1, 1963)

PART 1. DETECTION  
Chapter I. Discovery

It had been a raw, bone-chilling day so typical of Washington in mid-March. The days were getting longer but that was not much consolation from the mixed weather pattern of snow, sleet, and rain—and those reckless impatient drivers, who literally panicked at the drop of the first snowflake—making the drive home even to nearby Georgetown a nightmare.

Scott Davidson sat by the warming fireside leisurely enjoying his nightly predinner martini with his attractive wife Martha, who had a knack for relaxing him with intelligent conversation about matters other than intelligence—Central Intelligence (14:57), that is. As his right hand stroked the soft hair of the head and back of "Cappy," the English setter, sitting by his chair, he gave a gentle sigh of relief with this fleeting peace of mind.

Central Intelligence Agency

For nearly 3 years things had not been going well for the CIA (91:31). Hindsight on the Quahog Bay invasion failure had cast such a shadow on the Agency for a year that his predecessor as Director had resigned in bitterness (5:7). Faulty intelligence had been a major defeat in the Abuc misadventure (94:68). Scott himself had been one of the critics pushing for the resignation—and when it came the President in a "put up