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The report shows that the construction of Flaming Gorge Dam, in Utah, is behind schedule, but that work on Navajo Dam, in New Mexico, is slightly ahead of schedule.

Preliminary construction started on the Paonia participating project in Colorado, and a contract for the construction of Stankar Dam, Vernal Unit, Utah, was awarded. Definite plan reports were completed on Seedskaadee (Wyo.), and South Fork (Colo.) participating units. The report avoids any mention of the Hammond project, New Mexico, for which initial construction funds were appropriated for fiscal year 1960. The 1961 budget provides \$1,360,000 for the Hammond project.

BUDGET PROGRAM FOR FISCAL YEAR 1961

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, the President's budget for fiscal year 1961 provides a total of \$89,600,000—including an unobligated balance of \$18 million—for the Colorado River storage project in fiscal year 1961, including two new starts—Curecanti, Colo., storage unit and Florida participating project. If approved by the Congress, this amount will bring the total appropriations for the project to \$189,821,000, or about 25 percent of the authorized appropriations for construction of \$760 million.

The new construction funds in the fiscal year 1961 budget, in addition to \$1,230,000 for the Hammond project in New Mexico, included: \$12 million for the Navajo Dam unit; \$62,690,000 for Glen Canyon; \$18,411,673 for Flaming Gorge; \$536,287 for transmission line studies; \$970,098 for advance planning of participating units; \$2,267,000 for the Vernal unit, Utah; \$1,017,966 for the Florida project, Colorado; \$1,040,636 for the Paonia project, Colorado; \$3,975,956 for Seedskaadee, Wyo.; \$1,444,000 for Smith Fork project, Colorado; and \$1,863,620 for Curecanti Dam, Colo., a new start.

Included in the allocation to Glen Canyon construction is \$3,500,000 for work to protect Rainbow Bridge National Monument.

Those of us in the Senate who have supported the Colorado River storage project trust the Secretary of the Interior and the Bureau of Reclamation will present justifications to the Appropriations Committees which will support the budget recommendations.

REPORT OF COMPTROLLER GENERAL

I also asked unanimous consent that as an appendix to the third annual report of the Secretary of the Interior, there be printed a report to the Congress by the Comptroller General of his audit of the Upper Colorado River Basin water resources development program, Bureau of Reclamation, Department of the Interior, fiscal years 1957-60. The Comptroller General's report presents many valuable observations and comments on the Upper Colorado River development and attendant problems that speak for themselves. The comments of the Federal Power Commission included in the Comptroller General's report are especially pertinent in the light of the river operations and related power phases of the Upper Colorado River development and its relation to the Lower Colorado River operations.

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. WILLEY:
Address delivered by Allen W. Dulles, Director of Central Intelligence, at the honors night dinner of the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences in New York City, which will appear hereafter in the Appendix.

By Mr. LONG of Hawaii:
Address delivered by Prof. Murray Turnbull, interim director, international center, University of Hawaii, before the Wahaiwa Rotary Club, Wahaiwa, Hawaii, on January 21, 1960.

By Mr. HUMPHREY:
Statement prepared by him relating to the Geneva test ban negotiations.

Article entitled "Today's Education Needs," written by James B. Carey, president, International Union of Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers, AFL-CIO, and published in the IU Digest of last spring.

Article entitled "The Connally Amendment—Why We Should Repeal It," published in the Tampa (Fla.) Tribune of January 10, 1960.

By Mr. MUNDY:
Editorial entitled "Roosevelt Recognizes the Realities," published in the Sioux Falls (S. Dak.) Argus-Leader of recent date.

Article entitled "Immortality," by Dr. Werner von Brauns.

By Mr. BEALL:
Editorial entitled "Patuxent River Park," from the Baltimore Sun of January 26, 1960.

By Mr. BRIDGES:
Article entitled "End of U.S. Subsidy to Castro Warranted by Events in Cuba," written by former Senator Knowland and published in the Oakland (Calif.) Tribune of January 23, 1960.

By Mr. CASE of South Dakota:
Letter dated January 19, 1960, addressed to him by Richard E. Waltner, Freeman, S. Dak., relative to increased taxes for defense.

By Mr. MURRAY:
Bulletin entitled "Toxic Pesticides Scientifically Tested," from the Sierra Club Bulletin of December 1959.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S PROPOSAL TO USE "REFEREES" IN SO-CALLED CIVIL RIGHTS VOTING CASES

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, the proposal of the Attorney General to authorize use of "referees" in so-called civil rights voting cases requires careful study and attention.

In his accompanying statement, the Attorney General says his plan will avoid many of the serious and practical problems connected with Federal registrars.

The Federal registrar proposal will be a transparent attempt by the Civil Rights Commission to perpetuate itself and to change the nature of its work from that of an advisory group to an investigative and enforcement unit. It ought to supplant the FBI in civil rights cases, and remove voting cases from the courts, and vest judicial power in reluctant postmasters or other Federal officials not prepared either by training or conviction to assume new, judicial duties. There was no provision for judicial review.

The President expressed doubt of the constitutionality of this proposal, and

the Attorney General refers to the "extended and severe legal challenge" such a law would encounter.

Although the Attorney General's proposal adheres to the formal requirements of judicial proceedings, I believe any legislation on this subject is unwise, unnecessary and probably unconstitutional.

Americans everywhere should be alerted to the danger of this ruse to establish a Federal beachhead in every State and local election under the guise of a so-called "civil rights" bill. When State and local governments, organized political party organizations are shoved aside by Federal force, military, executive, or judicial, the people lose all chance of real control of their government. The corruption and anarchy of the Reconstruction era should serve as grim reminders of the effect of this Federal control. I do not think that Congress would willingly be a party to such a scheme.

THE MISUSE OF INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may speak for 5 minutes in addition to the time permitted by the usual order.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Missouri? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, the American people are being enticed down the trail of insecurity by the issuance of misinformation about our deterrent power; and specifically about the missile gap.

The intelligence books have been juggled so the budget books may be balanced.

This is a serious accusation, which I make with all gravity.

I realize fully that my statements on this vital matter may be labeled as politically motivated by those who prefer to conceal the facts; and by others who do not know the facts.

I choose to face that risk. It is an insignificant risk indeed compared with the unwarranted risk which this policy of misinformation has brought down upon our country.

It is well known that this has been a matter of great concern to me for years, and that I have made every effort to get the facts and to analyze them objectively.

Occasionally, after the administration's inaccuracies have been clearly and publicly labeled as such, top officials have modified their previous statements, such as occurred in the case of Secretary McElroy's admission last year about the 9-to-1 missile gap.

Mostly, however, the administration has served up reassurances and complacency; and most recently, when the existence of a serious missile gap was being generally accepted, the administration proceeded to change the ground rules for evaluating the facts.

A few events over the past 18 months are pertinent.

In late July 1958, the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency briefed me on the intelligence community's esti-