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## Arts Trade Association Dinner: Speech Research (1963-1967): Report 08

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He pointed out at that time, as he has on several other occasions since, our great national need for more social science research, more insights and knowledge about our society. Our hearings have updated and confirmed this need, identified by him.

The bill which I introduce today would provide an extra source of funding for social science, research and would give recognition to our continuing and growing need for knowledge and ideas, not only about our own society, but of others as well.

The bill would create a National Foundation for the Social Sciences, similar to the National Science Foundation, to encourage and support research in the social and behavioral sciences. The proposed Foundation would be separate from the operating agencies and departments of the Federal Government which now support policy studies relevant to their missions.

The Foundations would do no in-house research but would, in keeping with the precedent set by the National Science Foundation and the National Foundation for the Arts and Humanities, underwrite, fund and support academic research in the fields of political science, economics, psychology, sociology, anthropology, history, law, social statistics, demography, geography, linguistics, international relations, and other social sciences.

The Foundation would be comprised of a Board of Trustees consisting of 25 prominent citizens from the social science community, both academic and practicing. There would, as well, be a Director and a Deputy Director, appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, in addition to such staff as the Foundation needs to administer such funds as may be appropriated for these purposes.

The Foundation would: develop a national policy for research and scholarship in the social sciences; support research and programs to strengthen research in the social sciences in the United States, as well as in foreign countries; appropriately assist social scientists where such assistance would lead to strengthening colleges, universities, non-profit research organizations, and foundations; encourage development of social science capabilities and manpower in all parts of the country.

Further, an important aspect of the proposed Foundation would be its availability as a contracting agency for the operating departments of the Federal Government to use to secure unclassified scholarly research in the social and behavioral science fields, here and in foreign countries.

The bill carries an authorization of \$20 million, an arbitrary figure, chosen as a figure to be discussed in hearings, which are planned for next year.

In his speech September 29, 1966, on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Brookings Institution, speaking of the ideas fostered by the academic and research community in this country, President Johnson stated:

Without the tide of new proposals that periodically sweeps into this city, the climate of our government would be arid, indeed.

I agree.

Therefore, Mr. President, so that we may increase our understanding of man, his behavior, his institutions, and his relationships with other men, I introduce this bill to establish a National Foundation for the Social Sciences which will provide funds for study and research in the social and behavioral sciences, both here and abroad, on its own authority and as a civilian subcontractor for mission-oriented U.S. agencies.

Mr. BAYH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HARRIS. I am glad to yield to the Senator from Indiana.

Mr. BAYH. Mr. President, I compliment the Senator from Oklahoma on the initiative which he has exhibited in this field; and I am happy to have the opportunity to join him in this venture, to establish this study in the area of the social sciences.

I was fortunate enough to have the opportunity to accompany the distinguished Senator from Oklahoma on the visit to the four Latin American countries which he mentioned, and wish to attest to the validity of the judgment and the analysis which he has made of the impact of some of the unfortunate practices which have heretofore been a part of our policy in those countries. I share his concern to see that we do not repeat such mistakes.

With the emphasis we have placed on science, and through the efforts of the various technical schools, we have made vast progress in the areas of the physical and natural sciences. We have, indeed, reached the place where we can foretell the landing of a man on the moon and predict the ultimate conquest of outer space. From a mechanical standpoint, we have made great progress in our ability to look into the depths of a man's heart, even to the point where I suppose it is no longer ridiculous to look forward to the time when the automation of the heart will greatly lengthen the span of human life. The area in which we have not made the type of progress we must make is into a man's mind, to determine what makes him do some of the things he does and why we cannot live together on this earth in more harmony than we have in the past.

I think that the bill that the Senator from Oklahoma is introducing will make a great contribution to the governmental process in our country when it is finally enacted into law.

I commend him for the effort he is making in this area.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, I am grateful to the distinguished Senator from Indiana for his cosponsorship of this bill, for his remarks today, and for his judgment.

I was very proud to accompany him on a tour last year to Latin America.

The Senator from Indiana projects an excellent image of this country wherever he goes. His judgment will be very valuable as we consider the bill next year in committee.

Mr. President, I yield to the distinguished Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. RIBICOFF. Mr. President, I commend the distinguished Senator from Oklahoma for introducing the bill.

I know of the hard work, the great patience, and leadership shown by the distinguished Senator in the hearings held to appraise the need for this proposal for our country.

I am very proud to join him as a cosponsor.

Because of his leadership, future generations will be indebted to the Senator from Oklahoma for what he has done today.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, I am greatly honored by the cosponsorship of the distinguished Senator from Connecticut, and for his very generous statement made on the floor today.

Nobody understands the needs in the social science field of this country better than does the Senator from Connecticut, who served as a great member of the Cabinet, as Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

I appreciate what the Senator has had to say and for his support of the bill.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and referred, as requested earlier by the Senator from Oklahoma.

The bill (S. 3896) to provide for the establishment of the National Foundation for the Social Sciences in order to promote research and scholarship in such sciences, introduced by Mr. HARRIS (for himself and other Senators), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Government Operations.

Mr. SMATHERS. 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. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Young of Ohio in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### AMENDMENT OF THE TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES

The Senate resumed consideration of the bill (H.R. 8436) to amend the tariff schedules of the United States with respect to the dutiable status of watches, clocks, and timing apparatus from insular possessions of the United States, which had been reported from the Committee on Finance, with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That (a) paragraph (a) of general headnote 3 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. § 1202) is amended—

(1) by striking out "Articles" in subparagraph (1) and inserting in lieu thereof "Except as provided in headnote 6 of schedule 7, part 2, subpart E, articles"; and

(2) by striking out "except that all articles" in subparagraph (1) and inserting in lieu thereof "except that all such articles".

(b) The headnotes of schedule 7, part 2, subpart E of the Tariff Schedules of the United States are amended by adding at the end thereof the following new headnote:

"6. Products of Insular Possessions.—(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this headnote, any article provided for in this subpart which is the product of an insular possession of the United States outside the

(g) shall apply to appropriations of the Council: *And provided further*, That the Council shall not be required to prescribe such regulations.

(b) The Council shall have power to appoint and fix the compensation of such additional personnel as may be necessary to carry out its duties, without regard to the provisions of the civil service laws and the Classification Act of 1949.

(c) The Council may also procure, without regard to the civil service laws and the Classification Act of 1949, temporary and intermittent services to the same extent as is authorized for the executive departments by section 15 of the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), but at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals.

(d) The members of the Council specified in paragraphs (1) through (6) of section 201(a) shall provide the Council, on a reimbursable basis, with such facilities and services under their jurisdiction and control as may be needed by the Council to carry out its duties, to the extent that such facilities and services are requested by the Council and are otherwise available for that purpose. To the extent of available appropriations, the Council may obtain, by purchase, rental, donation, or otherwise, such additional property, facilities, and services as may be needed to carry out its duties.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the House amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Nevada.

The motion was agreed to.

#### AMENDMENT OF THE TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES RELATING TO WATCHES AND CLOCKS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate turn to the consideration of Calendar No. 1647, H.R. 8436.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H.R. 8436) to amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States with respect to the dutiable status of watches, clocks, and timing apparatus from insular possessions of the United States.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Montana?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Finance with an amendment.

#### ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the rule of germaneness be waived for the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PELL], and the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. HARRIS].

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

#### NATIONAL MUSEUM OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the

bill (S. 1310) relating to the National Museum of the Smithsonian Institution. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report. (For conference report see House proceedings of October 4, 1966, p. 23994, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, I move the adoption of the conference report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

#### CORRECTION IN ENROLLMENT OF SENATE BILL 1310

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, in connection with S. 1310, I should like to submit a concurrent resolution which would merely authorize the Secretary of the Senate to make a pro forma correction in the text. It would simply change the date of the act from 1965 to 1966.

I ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The concurrent resolution will be stated by the clerk.

The legislative clerk read the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 112), as follows:

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring)*, That in the enrollment of the bill (S. 1310) relating to the National Museum of the Smithsonian Institution, the Secretary of the Senate is authorized and directed to make section 1 read: "That this Act may be cited as the 'National Museum Act of 1966'."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the consideration of the concurrent resolution?

There being no objection, the concurrent resolution was considered and agreed to.

#### NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, for myself and Senators BAYE, BREWSTER, CLARK, GRUENING, INOUE, KENNEDY of New York, KENNEDY of Massachusetts, KUCHEL, MANSFIELD, MCCARTHY, MCGEE, MCGOVERN, MONDALE, MONRONEY, MUSKIE, NELSON, PASTORE, RIBICOFF, TYDINGS, and YARBOROUGH, I send to the desk a bill to provide for the establishment of a National Foundation for the Social Sciences.

I ask unanimous consent that the bill first be referred to the Senate Committee on Government Operations and then to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BURDICK in the chair). Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Oklahoma? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, last

year, accompanied by the distinguished Senator from Indiana [Mr. BAYE], I made an extensive trip to four Latin American countries—Chile, Peru, Argentina, and Brazil. As a result of that trip, I became convinced that, among other things, there is a great need to "civilianize" the image of the United States in Latin America.

My trip to Latin America was in the wake of the so-called Camelot project, under which the U.S. Army financed a comprehensive study of Chilean social and socioeconomic factors of change and revolution in that country. As is well known now, Camelot was planned without the knowledge or approval of our U.S. Ambassador in Chile or the host country. It caused considerable bad publicity for the United States and was damaging to our image throughout Latin America.

Last February, speaking on the floor of the Senate, I called attention to a similar project, also financed by the U.S. Army, Project Simpatico in Colombia. As I pointed out then, after Camelot the President of the United States had instituted procedures in the State Department to assure that any such research project would not be carried forward except with the knowledge and consent of our country team and the local officials in the host country. These procedures had been followed in Project Simpatico. But, the resulting publicity in Colombia and Latin America from Project Simpatico once again emphasized the need to civilianize such social and behavioral science research in foreign countries.

In that speech on the floor of the Senate last February, I, therefore, stated:

I feel there is no reason why the bulk of such expenditures should be from the Department of Defense budget. Such foreign research expenditures—by direct appropriation or by transfer of funds—must be placed under institutionalized civilian control.

Since the time of that speech the Subcommittee on Government Research, which I chair, has held extensive hearings on the subject of U.S.-financed social and behavioral science research in foreign countries and on the broader subject of present and needed Federal support of research and scholarship in the social and behavioral sciences, generally. The bill I introduce is a result of the findings in those hearings.

We need an additional civilian agency for Federal support of research in the social and behavioral sciences, both here and abroad.

We have made great breakthroughs of knowledge in the natural sciences, but our understanding of man, himself, has not increased proportionately.

Man can accomplish so many things these days—not excluding world devastation—by merely pushing a button; we understand the button and the machine very well, but we are woefully weak in the understanding of the button pusher.

As a Member of the Senate, Vice President HUBERT HUMPHREY, then the senior Senator from Minnesota, in a speech on the floor of the Senate on February 19, 1962, called for greater support for social science research and what he called a Magna Carta for the social sciences.