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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

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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 proposal would separate the operating agencies and departments of the Federal Government which now support policy studies relevant to their missions. The bill 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, foster 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 sciences, and would be underwritten, funded and support agencies which 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 operation of the type 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, spokesmen of the ideas fostered by the academic and research community in this country, President Johnson stated:

Without the title 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 member of the President's Director 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.

It was fortunate enough to have the opportunity to discuss with 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 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 for the ultimate conquest of the human heart. The area in which we have not made the type of progress we must make if we are 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 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 picture of what he sees. He has. 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. Kennedy. 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 co-sponsor.

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 co-sponsorship of the distinguished Senator from Connecticut, and for his very generous statement made in the floor.

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 referred and referred, as requested earlier by the Senator from Oklahoma.

The bill (S. 3868): 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 be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Mr. President, the request is 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 insignificant 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:

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

(1) striking out "articles" in sub-paragraph (i) and inserting in lieu thereof "Except as provided in headnote 6 of schedule 7, part 3, subpart E, articles", and

(2) by striking out "except that all articles" in sub-paragraph (i) and inserting in lieu thereof "except that all such articles", and

(b) In the last sentence of the sub-part E of the Tariff Schedules of the United States are amended by adding at the end of the subsection new letter "E", "6. Products of Insular Possessions —a (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
The PRESIDENT. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report. (For conference reports see House proceedings of October 5, 1966, p. 23984, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

The PRESIDENT 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 PRESIDENT 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 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 1956 to 1965.

I ask unanimous consent to proceed further.

The PRESIDENT 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 title of the (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 1965.""

The PRESIDENT OFFICER. Is there objection to the present 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 Bayh, Brewster, Clark, Cronyn, Dirksen, Kennedy of New York, Kennedy of Massachusetts, Kuchel, Mansfield, McCarthy, McClellan, McGovern, McGillivray, Mononghey, Mossman, Newlands, Pastore, Robertson, Tydings and York, 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 PRESIDENT OFFICER (Mr. Burke in the chair). Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Oklahoma? The Chair hears none, and it is ordered

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, last year, accompanied by the distinguished Senator from Indiana (Mr. Bayh), 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 if we consider other things, there is a great need to "civilize" 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 development. This project is, I believe, now well known. 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 insti-
tuted procedures to assure that any such research project would not be carried forward except with the knowledge and consent of our own countries and those of the host country.

These procedures had been followed in Project Simpatico. But the resulting publicity in Colombia and Latin America from Project Simpatico again emphasized the need to civilize 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, of which I am the 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 education in the social and behavioral sciences, generally. The bill I introduce is a result of 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 late in the behavioral sciences, but our understanding of man, himself, has not increased proportionately.

Man can accomplish so many things these days—not excluding world-deva-

stating power from the State. But 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 Humphrey, and 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 "Magnate Carta for the social sciences."