

to the bone, in fact, some think into the bone to the point where troops are not getting what they need fast enough in Vietnam.

There seems to be no chance of substantial savings in this area, mainly because there is little chance for an end of hostilities before late in the year, at the very earliest.

Another unsettling factor in our national economy this year will be wages and labor. The Administration, junking its own wage-price guidelines, has all but issued an open invitation for a round of wage increases which business is going to have a difficult time meeting.

There are contracts in basic industries involving more than three million workers up for negotiation this year, and we will be lucky if a number of them don't end up in major strikes.

The Joint Economic Committee has foreseen this probable collision between industry and labor, and has recommended that the President be given sweeping powers to protect the public interest in such disputes.

But it is doubtful that Congress will be able to act in time, before the damage is done. And it is even more doubtful that the President would take action against labor on the eve of a general election, even if he had the powers.

This past year has been a rough one for some of the basic industries. For reasons known only to itself, the Johnson Administration used the machine and cutting tool industries and the home builders as brake shoes to slow down an inflation which threatened to reach runaway proportions.

Like the driver who misjudges a hill, the

brakes were put on too late to do much good. The brake shoes have undergone a great deal of wear and tear in a short period of time, but there is still a great deal of danger but the car can be controlled.

There is still time to get back on the road to prosperity, and to do it safely and sanely.

But it will call for actions by government based upon what is rather than on what seems to be.

Politics and economics should and must go hand-in-hand in the future, because both can have great influence on each other.

In my opinion there is no room for political expediency where economic policy is involved.

In conclusion I want to thank all of you again for this invitation to be with you.

## SENATE

THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1967

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, and was called to order by the President pro tempore.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D.D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou God of our salvation, to Thee we lift our hearts in prayer, bringing nothing but our need and the adoration of our contrite spirits. From Thy hands we have received the gift of life, the blessings of home and of friendship, and the sacrament of beauty. In the fullness of Thy mercy Thou hast given us work to do and the strength wherewith to do it.

In the vast difficulties confronting the makers of peace in these days so full of tension, restore and strengthen and sustain our souls and lead us in the paths of righteousness: for Thy name's sake.

Search us, O God, and know our hearts; try us, and know our thoughts, and see if there be any wicked or perverse way in us; for we would come to this high and holy hill with pure hearts and clean hands.

May we follow the gleam of the highest and best we know, as it leads o'er moor and fen and crag and torrent till the evening comes and the fever of life is over, and our work is done.

We ask it in the dear Redeemer's name. Amen.

### THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. MANSFIELD, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Wednesday, April 26, 1967, was dispensed with.

### MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT— APPROVAL OF BILL

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Jones, one of his secretaries, and he announced that on April 22, 1967, the President had approved and signed the act (S. 1177) to provide for the disposition of a judgment against the United States recovered by the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of Indians of the Flathead Reservation in Montana.

### LIMITATION ON STATEMENTS DURING TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE MORNING BUSINESS

On request of Mr. MANSFIELD, and by unanimous consent, statements during the morning were ordered limited to 3 minutes.

### COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING SENATE SESSION

On request of Mr. MANSFIELD, and by unanimous consent, all committees were authorized to meet during the session of the Senate today.

### RECOGNITION OF SENATOR FONG AND SENATOR JAVITS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that during the morning hour the distinguished Senator from Hawaii [Mr. Fong] may be recognized for 15 minutes, and the distinguished Senator from New York [Mr. JAVITS] may be recognized for 15 minutes following Senator Fong.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

### RECESS OF SENATE TOMORROW TO HEAR GENERAL WESTMORELAND IN JOINT MEETING

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, for the information of the Senate, I wish to announce that immediately upon the reading of the Journal tomorrow, there will be a quorum call; and I ask unanimous consent that beginning at 12:10 p.m. tomorrow, the Senate stand in recess subject to the call of the Chair, so that the Senate, in a body, may proceed to the Hall of the House of Representatives to participate in the joint meeting which will be addressed by Gen. William C. Westmoreland.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BYRD of West Virginia in the chair). Is there objection?

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

Mr. MANSFIELD. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. Would the Senator's intention be to return here for whatever business there may be?

Mr. MANSFIELD. Yes. A morning hour will follow our return.

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

### ORDER OF BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BARTLETT in the chair). The Senator from Mississippi is recognized.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the distinguished Senator from Mississippi may have as much time as he may desire.

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

### REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE ON STANDARDS AND CONDUCT— CENSURE OF SENATOR THOMAS J. DODD—(S. REPT. NO. 193)

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, on behalf of the Select Committee on Standards and Conduct, I send to the desk a report of the committee on the investigation of the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. Dodd], to accompany Senate Resolution 112.

As directed by the committee, I am also reporting an original resolution of censure of Senator Dodd, which I now also send to the desk.

This report and the resolution are by unanimous action of the committee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be received, and the resolution will be placed on the calendar.

The resolution (S. Res. 112) is as follows:

*Resolved*, That it is the judgment of the Senate that the Senator from Connecticut, Thomas J. Dodd, for having engaged in a course of conduct over a period of five years from 1961 to 1965 of exercising the influence and power of his office as a United States Senator, as shown by the conclusions in the investigations by the Select Committee on Standards and Conduct,

(a) to obtain, and use for his personal benefit, funds from the public through political testimonials and a political campaign, and

(b) to request and accept reimbursements for expenses from both the Senate and private organizations for the same travel, deserves the censure of the Senate; and he is so censured for his conduct, which is contrary to accepted morals, derogates from the public trust expected of a Senator, and tends to bring the Senate into dishonor and disrepute.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, this report contains findings of fact, conclusions, and recommendations, including the recommendation that I mentioned for the adoption by the Senate of a reso-