

At bottom, this business is an attack on no less a thing than representative government. This is so because Congress is the only part of the Government which is literally and precisely representative in structure and character.

What the screamers, therefore, are really reaching for, whether they know it or not, is a kind of people's republic where public policy would be exclusively in the hands of a President who, though quite democratically and lawfully elected, would thereafter be under no real check at all.

#### NEED FOR EFFECTIVE CIVIL RIGHTS LEGISLATION

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that two recent articles reporting important statements on the need for effective civil rights legislation from outstanding church leaders be printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks. The first of these articles, Mr. President, is taken from the August 31, 1963, issue of the New York Times and reports an action taken by the Methodist Conference on Human Relations at a national meeting of 1,100 delegates representing 10 million Methodists. That statement called for Federal and State laws "that will open all facilities serving the general public to all persons without regard to race." Equally as important it called upon all of the churches within the denomination to make certain that neither their good name nor their funds be used in any way to permit racial discrimination. This is a very far-reaching policy and one that should be both commended and copied by others.

The other article, Mr. President, taken from the July 8, 1963, issue of Christianity and Crisis, is an excellent statement on the importance of congressional action on civil rights. It is typical of the growing sentiment among churchmen of all faiths. This statement is not based upon self-interest. It is not based upon group interest. It is based upon national interest and upon moral grounds. What we do here in the weeks immediately ahead is going to be watched closely by these good people. They have chosen the standard of their measure. It is not put in terms of dollar limits or the number of stores in the chain or the type of public service. It is put in terms of equal treatment of all citizens without regard to race. I hope and pray that we will have the good sense to write a bill that will meet this test.

There being no objection, the articles were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the New York Times, Aug. 31, 1963]  
**METHODISTS BACK CIVIL RIGHTS PLAN—WOULD BAN DISCRIMINATION BY THOSE SERVING PUBLIC**

CHICAGO, August 30.—The Methodist Conference on Human Relations called today for Federal and State laws "that will open all facilities serving the general public to all persons without regard to race."

Support for such a policy, a major issue in pending civil rights legislation in Congress, was contained in a statement approved at a national meeting of 1,100 delegates representing 10 million Methodists.

The statement took the form of a far-ranging message to the denomination's churches that urged church units to employ their economic power to aid integration and advocated that the 135 church-related col-

leges, including many in the South, be opened to all races.

In urging that Methodist schools, colleges, hospitals and other institutions be opened to all races, the document proposed "that the name of the church and funds from its budget shall be withdrawn from any institution pursuing a policy contrary to this recommendation."

The message also stated, "We are proud that Methodist youths have participated in nonviolent demonstrations in behalf of racial justice all over the land."

Spokesmen explained that the suggestions are advisory. They will be submitted on a petition to the Methodist General Conference, the top legislative body of the denomination, which will meet in Pittsburgh next spring.

The message proposed:

That "investment funds, such as those of the board of pensions, be used to help achieve integrated communities."

That church units develop "a program of investment only with companies having non-discriminatory policies" and buy goods and make contracts only with companies that do not discriminate in hiring.

That members "work toward full integration of schools" and assist in voter registration.

That bishops "prepare the grounds" for assigning pastors and district superintendents without regard to race.

That the 1964 general conference of the church take further steps to merge the central jurisdiction, which is virtually all Negro, into the five regional jurisdictions.

"We cannot prevent another person from approaching the altar of God because of his race without being guilty of grievous sin," the message declared.

The message was approved by a show of hands at the closing session of the conference.

[From Christianity and Crisis, July 8, 1963]

#### THE MOUNTING RACIAL CRISIS

The simplest explanation for the increasingly urgent demonstrations of the Negroes against disfranchisement, segregation in school and church, lunch counter and public conveyance, and against every public custom that affronts the dignity of the human being, is that the Negro feels—as we all ought to feel—that a century is a long time to wait for the elimination of the "American dilemma."

Discriminations against a race in the present historical context are as offensive to the conscience of man and as unbearable to the victims of discrimination as slavery was in its day. If we recognize that the present situation is more unbearable to the victims of injustice than it is offensive to the conscience of men, we are confronted by the hardness of the human heart, even among those whose hearts have been softened by human sympathy and the stirrings of conscience. Try as we will we cannot feel the pain of others as vividly as they do.

If we should still find it a mystery that this burst of resentment has come in a period in which the ice of the long winter of injustice is breaking—after the Supreme Court decision on segregated schools has given unmistakable evidence that the law of the Nation is now unequivocally on the side of justice and during an administration that has shown more concern for racial justice than any previous one, despite the Southern base of the regnant party—we have only to consider that social revolt is not, as Marx thought, motivated by pure desperation. It is motivated by both resentments and hopes, particularly by hopes deferred, which "maketh the heart sick."

The Supreme Court had promised integrated schools "with all deliberate speed." Yet a decade has passed without obvious progress. The customs of the Nation, the pride of the dominant race, its fear of com-

petition from a race whose increasing education would refute the dogma of its innate inferiority have inhibited the attainment of justice.

Impatience is due in part to the fact that some Negroes have attained a college education. Thus there is now an articulate core to voice the longings of the voiceless masses. They have performed the same service for their race as the articulate craftsmen performed for the peasants at the birth of democracy in the 17th century. Moreover, they have given evidence, particularly in the realm of sports and the arts, in theater and concert hall, and in the novel that the vicious theory of their innate inferiority is a fraud. Their leaders in these fields have sparked the flame of the present revolt as much as the students did with their original sit-ins at the lunch counters and their freedom rides.

Since the record of the white Protestant Church, except for a few heroic spirits, is shameful, one must record with gratitude that Negro churchmen have been conspicuous among the leaders of the revolt. The Negro church in the person of Dr. Martin Luther King has validated itself in the life of the Negroes and of the Nation.

The impatience of the Negro will not subside until the last vestiges of legal and customary inequality have been removed. Revolutions do not stop half way. The next step has been outlined by the President's new legislative program, which is the natural fruit of the increasing tension of what he has defined as our "moral crises."

The legislative program as proposed seeks to outlaw discrimination in all private commercial ventures on the basis of the 14th amendment and the interstate commerce clause of the Constitution. It will not pass without a great political struggle. If successful it might put the legislative capstone on the emancipation of the race. But the retreating white supremacists are increasingly desperate. Their murders, their police dogs and their terror have contributed as much to the mounting tension as the impatience of the Negroes. We are, in short, confronted with the ultimate, or at least penultimate, chapter in the long history of overcoming the American dilemma.

Of course laws cannot finally change the recalcitrant. Their prejudices dictate customs that are at war with the explicit law of the land and the law that is written into the heart. These prejudices are, in the language of St. Paul, "another law in my members warring against the law of my mind." One can only hope that the church will be more effective in restraining and transmuted these vagrant and recalcitrant passions of man than it has been in the past. The contribution of Roman Catholicism is another story.

We Protestants might begin the new chapter in our national life by contritely confessing that evangelical Christianity has failed to contribute significantly to the solution of the gravest social issue and evil that our Nation has confronted since slavery.

R.N.

#### FEASIBILITY OF ADOPTING THE METRIC SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, on Tuesday, October 8, 1963, the White House released the first report of the Consumer Advisory Council which recommends, with other proposals, that a study be made by an appropriate executive department or agency of the desirability and practicability of conversion—by the United States—to the metric system. I applaud this recommendation of the Council, for it adds substantially to the growing weight of opinion that such a feasibility study be made.



Since I first introduced S. 1278 on April 4, of this year, calling for such a study by the National Bureau of Standards, I have received communications of support from many diverse groups and individuals—professors, professional engineers, persons concerned with international trade, editors of magazines, and others. In addition, the Departments of State, Commerce, and Defense concur that such a study would be very useful.

The Committee for the Study of the Metric System of the American Geophysical Union has done notable work in this field. The committee has polled a number of professions with regard to adopting the metric system, and has turned up some rather startling figures. The average of some 19 different groups contacted, who consider such a change advantageous to them, was a very high 94 percent. Those who felt our export trade was suffering because we have not adopted the metric system, was 69 percent; and those who felt such a change-over is inevitable, 70 percent. At this point Mr. President, I should like to have reprinted in the RECORD two documents; one the progress report of the committee and the second, an address by the committee's chairman, Mr. Floyd W. Hough entitled "Why Adopt the Metric System."

There being no objection, the progress report and address were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PROGRESS REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE FOR THE STUDY OF THE METRIC SYSTEM IN THE UNITED STATES

Floyd W. Hough, Chairman; Carl I. Aslakson, Finn E. Bronner, John G. Ferris, Helmut E. Landsberg, G. Medina, John A. O'Keefe, Milton O. Schmidt, Lansing G. Simmons, George D. Whitmore, Julius C. Speert and Thomas Dando as alternates; and L. V. Judson, consultant.

At the May 7, 1958, business session of the

American Geophysical Union the Bronner resolution was passed unanimously requesting President Ewing to appoint a special committee of the AGU for the study of the metric system in the United States. The resolution, printed in the Transactions of June 1958 (p. 558), directed the committee to report at the May 1959 meeting. Accordingly, the President appointed the special committee noted above.

The committee held its first meeting on October 29, 1958, and has held four subsequent plenary sessions interspersed with a number of partial meetings of working groups. Correspondence was opened with A. H. Hughes of London, deputy chairman of the metric committee of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. The British committee has parallel instructions to those of our committee with the added feature of considering the conversion of their present monetary system to a decimal system. Our committee entertained Hughes at a luncheon during his visit here on December 28. This was followed by an interesting session at which the similar problems of the two countries were discussed. Several members of the committee attended the metric system discussion at the December meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

The various members of the committee have made independent studies on the adoption of the metric system in the United States and submitted reports on such phases as: the effect on industry, the effect on foreign trade, the effect on Government (including State and municipal), the advantages and disadvantages of the metric system, the history of the metric system in the United States and its use in foreign countries, the introduction of the metric system into the schools, publicity programs, best means of making the transition, and proper approach to Congress.

It was early recognized by the committee that an initial poll must be taken to ascertain the feeling of the scientific field on the question of a change to the metric system. Accordingly, a subcommittee was appointed to draw up a suitable questionnaire and a

letter to the editor of Transactions (see Trans., pp. 38-39, Mar. 1959); this plan was later extended to include the editors of a number of scientific and engineering journals. An excellent response was made to the committee's request for printing the letter and questionnaire with the result that they have been carried already in the official publications of the following organizations: American Society of Civil Engineers, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Institute of Radio Engineers, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Society of American Military Engineers, American Geophysical Union, and American Society of Photogrammetry.

Two in addition to the above will carry the letter and questionnaire in their next issues. It is felt that these organizations with perhaps 175,000 readers, excluding overlapping membership, should furnish an adequate coverage of the scientific and engineering fields. The replies to these questionnaires are coming in daily and will no doubt continue for some time owing to the recency of some of the publication issues. To date, we have had about 700 returned. While this number is a small percentage of the readers of the above publications, it should be noted that in all cases the questionnaire was printed in such a manner that it was necessary to cut it out of the magazine, often destroying text material on the opposite side of the sheet. Add to this the necessity to address and stamp an envelope, and we must conclude that the 700 represent only the most enthusiastic of those concerned with the subject. A considerable number of one- and two-page letters have been received with excellent suggestions and encouragement. Furthermore, of the 700 questionnaires received, about 14 percent have indicated willingness to aid financially.

The tabular analysis of the first 577 questionnaires returned, for the computation of which the committee is indebted to personnel of the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, is shown in table 1. The tabular analysis is self-explanatory, the nine questions being shown by number at the heads of the columns and the various professions by number at the left.

TABLE 1.—Analysis of questionnaire

Profession 1	Number answering	Present usage (question 2)				Change advantageous (question 3)			Period for change (question 4)		Use centigrade temperature (question 5)			Export trade now suffering (question 6)			Metric system adaptation inevitable (question 7)			Cost of gradual change prohibitive (question 8)			Sponsorship (question 9)				
		Metric	British	Other	Answering	Yes	No	Answering	Average	Answering	Yes	No	Answering	Yes	No	Answering	Yes	No	Answering	Yes	No	Answering	Professional society	Industry	Education	Government	Answering
0	79	Pd.	Pd.	Pd.	Pd.	Pct.	Pct.	Pd.	Years	Pd.	Pd.	Pd.	Pd.	Pd.	Pd.	Pd.	Pd.	Pd.	Pd.	Pd.	Pd.	Pd.	Pd.	Pd.	Pd.	Pd.	Pd.
1	50	46	52	2	97	91	9	99	22	97	89	11	100	70	30	59	63	37	99	13	87	96	30	19	16	35	97
2	123	60	39	1	98	94	6	98	21	100	92	8	100	63	32	44	53	37	92	9	91	90	48	18	08	25	92
3	3	74	24	2	99	96	4	99	21	96	98	2	98	56	44	39	71	29	97	3	97	97	39	08	09	43	98
4	101	22	76	15	100	67	33	100	20	100	100	0	100	50	50	67	33	67	100	0	100	100	44	44	11	00	100
5	50	37	62	1	98	96	4	100	25	98	98	2	100	78	22	36	65	15	61	6	94	63	37	15	14	34	99
6	35	12	85	3	100	80	20	100	26	100	83	17	100	62	38	66	62	38	94	2	92	96	42	13	08	37	100
7	25	39	61	0	92	92	8	100	15	96	88	12	100	46	54	52	64	36	100	4	96	96	41	15	03	41	100
8	2	35	60	5	100	100	0	100	20	100	100	0	100	100	0	50	100	0	100	0	100	100	17	00	17	67	100
9	14	69	31	0	100	100	0	100	18	93	100	0	100	100	0	50	93	7	100	0	100	93	59	05	16	20	100
10	9	75	23	3	100	100	0	100	20	100	100	0	100	100	0	22	88	13	89	0	100	100	50	11	17	22	100
11	13	48	41	11	100	100	0	100	23	100	100	0	100	100	0	31	73	27	85	0	100	69	40	10	17	33	100
12	2	13	87	0	100	100	0	100	15	100	100	0	100	100	0	50	100	0	100	0	100	100	67	17	00	17	100
13	10	75	25	0	100	100	0	100	26	90	100	0	100	75	25	40	75	25	80	0	100	100	28	03	18	53	100
14	26	37	55	8	100	100	0	100	19	100	100	0	100	63	38	62	67	33	92	4	96	96	32	24	16	28	96
15	3	25	73	2	100	100	0	100	28	100	100	0	100	50	50	67	33	67	100	0	100	100	11	44	11	33	100
16	13	58	42	0	92	92	8	100	16	92	100	0	92	75	25	31	77	23	100	0	100	100	58	16	06	20	100
17	11	39	60	1	100	100	0	100	22	100	100	0	100	100	0	45	60	40	91	20	80	91	46	06	16	33	91
18	8	66	34	0	100	100	0	100	21	100	100	0	100	100	0	50	63	38	100	0	100	100	39	09	14	39	100
	577	47	51	2	98	94	6	99	22	97	95	5	99	69	31	46	70	30	90	6	94	90	39	14	12	35	98

1 Key to professions:

- 0 Others (including not identified)
- 1 Physics
- 2 Chemistry
- 3 Mathematics
- 4 Civil engineering
- 5 Electrical engineering

- 6 Mechanical engineering
- 7 Geology
- 8 Aerodynamics
- 9 Medical
- 10 Pharmacology
- 11 Research scientist
- 12 Metallurgy

- 13 Biology
- 14 Photogrammetry
- 15 Geography
- 16 Meteorology
- 17 Teaching
- 18 Oceanography