



*Youth Wants
to Know*

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Youth Wants to Know Presents

*THE HONORABLE
EVERETT McKINLEY DIRKSEN*

Republican of Illinois

and

DR. J. WALLACE JOYCE

*Head of the National Science Foundation's Office for the
International Geophysical Year*

STEPHEN McCORMICK

Moderator

The Announcer: YOUTH WANTS TO KNOW, the Peabody Award-winning program founded and produced by Theodore Granik. And here is your moderator, Steve McCormick.

Mr. McCormick: The launching of the Army's Jupiter C with America's first satellite this week greatly increased the prestige of the United States throughout the free world. Television, radio, newspaper headlines acclaimed this great scientific accomplishment across the Nation.

President Eisenhower in announcing this historic event had this to say: "Dr. J. Wallace Joyce, head of the International Geophysical Year office of the National Science Foundation, has just informed me that the United States has successfully placed a scientific earth satellite in orbit around the earth."

Today our guest on YOUTH WANTS TO KNOW is Senator Everett McKinley Dirksen and his guest, Dr. J. Wallace Joyce.

Welcome to YOUTH WANTS TO KNOW, gentlemen.

SENATOR DIRKSEN: Thank you. It is good to see you all again and certainly a delight to be on this stimulating program.

Mr. McCormick: Well, gentlemen, the youngsters here under the auspices of the National Education Association have many questions for you.

QUESTION: Senator Dirksen, has the launching of the American earth satellite regained the prestige lost by the launching of Sputnik?

SENATOR DIRKSEN: I would think just a casual reading of the headlines in the newspapers and the dispatches from European countries and the congratulations would almost answer that question that it did redress the psychological imbalance, as they call it, from which we were allegedly suffering when the Soviets put up Sputnik I and II, so it has been corrected in my judgment, and in fact, exceeded.

QUESTION: Dr. Joyce, the President announced that all information received from our satellite would be made open to the nations of the world. Do you believe that is a wise decision in the light of the fact that the Russians did not do the same with their satellite?

DR. JOYCE: I think it is a very wise decision. We have agreed long ago that this would be the case. The Russians have not sent us information yet, but they must be given time to reduce the telemetering data which they have gotten from their satellite, so I think it is a little early at this stage to accuse them of not sharing the data. I am sure that they will come through with something.

QUESTION: Dr. Joyce, why is it that the United States satellite does not orbit over the Soviet Union?

DR. JOYCE: That is partly due to the location from which it was launched. It was sent up from Cape Canaveral as you know. In order to go across certain islands for observation as it took off and to avoid certain areas in case of difficulties, it had to be directed in a certain way and this resulted in an orbit which is less extensive than the Soviet.

QUESTION: Dr. Joyce, since the Jupiter C put up the satellite, does this mean it has the power of an intercontinental ballistic missile?

DR. JOYCE: I believe the military has answered that question and I would prefer to let them deal with it.

QUESTION: Now that the satellite has been launched by an Army Jupiter missile what will become of the Vanguard project?

DR. JOYCE: The Vanguard project will go on just as planned. If you will recall when this first announcement was made that the Jupiter C would be put into the program it was made very clear it did not affect the Vanguard operation.

QUESTION: I see, but isn't that a rather expensive duplication?

DR. JOYCE: No, because the amount of material that can be put in any one of these very small objects is very much limited. We have many experiments that we would like to carry on beyond the earth's atmosphere and I can assure you if we put up a dozen we would not duplicate experiments.

QUESTION: Sir, do you think the launching of the satellite will strengthen the Republican chances in the political campaign this year?

SENATOR DIRKSEN: I would rather think so if we have to think of a satellite in terms of having some political identity.

But I have never evaluated it politically. I think of it only in terms of the interests of the country, and before we get away from it, this will be a good chance for me to give Dr. Joyce a plug. First I am glad he is here. Secondly, I think I should make manifest to those who see this program that he comes as a representative of the National Science Foundation, which is not a private foundation but a governmental foundation. It is a government agency and goes forward on funds that are appropriated by Congress.

Dr. Joyce, I think I should say that to reorient anybody who has an idea that the National Science Foundation is private in character.

QUESTION: I would like to ask Dr. Joyce, the Russians have put up two satellites, are we also going to launch two satellites and when will the next one be launched?

DR. JOYCE: We hope to have more than this one certainly. I can't give you a definite date for the launching of the next one.

QUESTION: Will it be soon?

DR. JOYCE: But it will certainly be within the next few months.

QUESTION: Dr. Joyce, when do you think we will be able to launch a satellite the size of the second Sputnik?

DR. JOYCE: I have not really given much thought to that. We had so many problems in getting the present series up. I think you'd better address that question to one of the experts in the missile department.

QUESTION: Dr. Joyce, isn't it true that there is a great deal of difference in the signal coming from the Russian satellite and the United States satellite?

DR. JOYCE: There is a difference in the way they appear to the person tuning them in.

Mr. McCormick: A difference in the sound?

DR. JOYCE: Yes.

Mr. McCormick: I understand the Russian signal sounds like this. (Signal)

Mr. McCormick: Is that right, Dr. Joyce?

DR. JOYCE: That is right.

Mr. McCormick: And now the American satellite now orbiting the earth sounds like this.

(Signal)

DR. JOYCE: That is right, you are correct.

QUESTION: Dr. Joyce, what information have we actually received to date from the signals of the United States' satellite?

DR. JOYCE: We have been receiving the sound that you just heard. The interpretation of that sound, that is the reduction, will take some time, so to my knowledge at least we have not gotten reduced data as yet from our satellite.

QUESTION: Dr. Joyce, I would like to know if the Navy should again fail in its launching of the Vanguard, do you think we would lose the prestige which we have recently gained?

DR. JOYCE: I think anyone who is familiar with the difficulties of launching large rockets would excuse the kinds of things that have happened in the past.

I am not going to try to predict what will happen in the next one, but I think the Navy will come through pretty well.

QUESTION: Senator Dirksen, how do you think the fact that the Army got up this Explorer will affect our inter-service rivalry?

SENATOR DIRKSEN: I think inter-service rivalry is healthy so long as they pool their information and don't withhold it one from another. I think that competitive spirit can be good, if it is not carried beyond a given point. So in that respect I think it will be helpful.

QUESTION: Senator Dirksen, the Army said they could have launched a satellite in October or November, 1956. Why were they prevented from doing this?

SENATOR DIRKSEN: There might be a number of reasons. Frankly I don't know what reasons they assign if any, but the usual reason is, of course, that they lacked the funds with which to do it. Now that, of course, would involve a rather broad-gauged discussion of whether Congress was niggardly with them or whether it was generous enough to make the funds available, but they might have been expended for another purpose. However, I don't want to go on record with that answer because it might do the Army an injustice in so doing.

QUESTION: Senator Dirksen, do you think ex-Secretary Wilson's lack of basic research has hurt the Army, where we haven't put up a satellite soon enough and will hurt it in the future?

SENATOR DIRKSEN: I would hesitate to make a confession of that kind because I always thought we were rather generous with our money in Congress in providing for necessary research.

QUESTION: Dr. Joyce, I would like to ask you, they said the last time this satellite was launched, it was launched without any water around it. That is a dry launching. Why did you do this instead of having a wet launching as the other have been?

DR. JOYCE: I don't quite understand.

QUESTION: They said there was water there so if it exploded it wouldn't catch fire and this time there wasn't.

DR. JOYCE: I was not aware of these differences, but I assume

there were probably precautions taken by moving personnel away from the immediate area in case the thing did explode. If there is a misfire of this sort there is very little that can be done in the way of putting out the fire. You can simply keep your people away from the danger areas.

QUESTION: What is the physical condition at the present time of the satellite? Are pieces all in order?

DR. JOYCE: Yes, it is broadcasting, as you heard. It is out in space. We are not sure whether it is tumbling or spinning still, but it is certainly in its orbit and we expect it to be there for quite some time.

QUESTION: How is it supposed to be spinning, like a bullet?

DR. JOYCE: This is difficult to say. It could be tumbling, it could be spinning, it could be a combination of both. It is too small to see, of course, with optical means and the radio signal would not indicate just how it was passing through space.

QUESTION: Dr. Joyce, do you know when a satellite will be launched with animal life?

DR. JOYCE: No, I don't.

QUESTION: Have we made any efforts or any studies as yet?

DR. JOYCE: Not to my knowledge.

QUESTION: They say some of the antenna from the satellite have been broken off. Is this true?

DR. JOYCE: I was not aware that it was, but there are several on it so the only thing this would do would be to slightly alter the directionality of the pattern.

Mr. McCormick: Dr. Joyce, I know you are a very busy man and you have been very kind to come over with us. I know you have added duties that you must get back to.

Thank you very much.

SENATOR DIRKSEN: I am delighted to be fortified with Dr. Joyce today, and his scientific background, on a matter that is engrossing public attention all over the world.

It is good to see you, Dr. Joyce.

DR. JOYCE: It has been a pleasure to be here.

QUESTION: Senator Dirksen, now that we have successfully launched the satellite, will federal aid to education still be necessary for scholarships?

SENATOR DIRKSEN: Yes, I am quite sure the scientific program will go forward. Now if you are making a distinction between the proposals we had last year and the year before, and the new proposals, then the answer will be a little different. Whether or not there will be a Federal Aid to Education bill for classroom construction at the elementary level remains to be seen. You run into a good deal of difficulty. But I think there will be no problem of getting a science education program launched.

QUESTION: Senator, do you personally have any plans for a science education program?

SENATOR DIRKSEN: No, the Administration has a program. Still another program was introduced just this last week calling for infinitely more money, so I think around the nucleus of those two pro-

posals we can develop something that will be practical and go as far as we should.

QUESTION: Senator Dirksen, Congress is inviting military experts to testify before Congress and to speak their minds, so to speak. Yet when Colonel Nickerson spoke his mind last year he got sent to the Canal Zone for his troubles.

Mr. McCormick: What is your question?

QUESTION: What is the Army going to do to justify the wrong to Colonel Nickerson?

SENATOR DIRKSEN: Whether a wrong was done I am not sure. That was a highly controversial matter as you know and it involves the question of whether some secrets and other things were unnecessarily leaked. He was charged, as you remember, he retained counsel, and finally the matter was amicably settled, so it is a controversial question and whether or not some restoration or restitution must be made to the Colonel I am not prepared to say.

QUESTION: Senator, back to the subject of education, do you think that were an educational bill introduced, some sort of rider forbidding the use of this money for segregated schools would be introduced, thus killing the bill?

SENATOR DIRKSEN: It is entirely possible. You see we were confronted with that threat before and whether a similar amendment will be introduced in connection with the science program remains to be seen. Quite frankly, I wouldn't be a bit surprised.

QUESTION: How successful can a scholarship program or other aid to education be without money to build schools?

SENATOR DIRKSEN: Well, you are at the secondary level, of course, and provisions will have to be made for teachers and for necessary facilities.

I doubt very much whether colleges and universities could carry on, unless facilities and an augmented teaching staff is made available.

QUESTION: When is this sort of program going into effect?

SENATOR DIRKSEN: The bills have been introduced, they will go to the committees for hearings. I think there will be extended hearings because there is a very considerable difference of opinion as to how far we should go and precisely what should be done. And so everybody must be heard so that we will develop what we hope will be the very best program.

QUESTION: Do you feel that this Congress will achieve that program?

SENATOR DIRKSEN: I am confident that it will, and we will well before the time that it adjourns. Sometime late in the summer or in the fall.

QUESTION: Well, Senator, now that the Satellite is up, don't you think we ought to expand our scholarships to other fields?

SENATOR DIRKSEN: Well, it could very well be, but after all there is a limit, you know, on what the federal government can do. Unless you want to put our budget in such a woeful deficit position that everybody who is interested in the solvency of the country will have some misgivings about it. And besides, I think there is a certain

amount that the country can digest at a given time, and so we must take this by easy stages.

QUESTION: But we are going to have to have good political leaders in the coming years and you are not going to get political leaders from the science and mathematical fields.

Mr. McCormick: What is your question?

QUESTION: Getting back to my first question, I think we should have our scholarships in other fields besides science and math because we do need the political leaders in the coming years.

SENATOR DIRKSEN: Of course, there has been no affirmative showing that there has been a shortage of politicians and political leaders in the country.

Mr. McCormick: Well done, Senator.

QUESTION: Senator Dirksen, who do you feel will profit most from the cultural and commercial exchanges, the United States or the USSR?

SENATOR DIRKSEN: I think both of them would profit immensely thereby. There are so many things we can learn and there are so many things that they can learn.

If we want to look at that from the broad premise that in so many fields they are well behind us, one could conclude that they will gain in this exchange, but I think it would be profitable to us just as well.

QUESTION: Senator Dirksen, if there is a summit talk late this summer, what, if anything, do you believe will be accomplished?

SENATOR DIRKSEN: Well, it depends on the amount of background that is developed and how much preparation is made before the summit conference ever takes place.

QUESTION: Well, what are we doing in preparing for these talks?

SENATOR DIRKSEN: My dear, you put your finger on what in my judgment is a very sensitive matter. You may recall that when James Byrnes was the Secretary of State long ago and went to Yalta and I think Moscow, he wrote a book called "Speaking Frankly" in which he said there was so little preparation made before they got there.

Now I think the success of a summit conference will depend upon the preparation that is made and what kind of affirmative, precise and constructive proposals we will be able to advance when that time comes, and our ability to advance them.

QUESTION: Senator, President Eisenhower has suggested for the next election that they use the subject "Five Years of Prosperity" for a platform.

Now unemployment is at an all-time high. Would you call this prosperity?

SENATOR DIRKSEN: Well, I have seen the state of our country when it was referred to as prosperous when it wasn't in nearly the good condition that it is at the present time. And I say that fully mindful of the fact that I know there are weak spots in our economy, there is unemployment, but when you measure the unemployment in the number of jobs over the last few years, we are still in pretty good shape and I think the aggregate of disposable income for 1957 and later is still at a rather high level.

QUESTION: Senator, I know you are very interested in the Presidential Disability bills. How do you think about the proposal that has three vice-presidents, one for domestic duties, one for foreign duties and one for ceremonial duties?

SENATOR DIRKSEN: I first encountered that bill years ago introduced by a Pennsylvania Congressman. I lost sight of it from then on. But we have a lot of bills now before the Judiciary Committee, of which I happen to be a member, and we had the first hearings on the disability bill early last week. I think now we shall be able to go through and develop a bill that is at once practical and will meet any emergency that may arise.

QUESTION: Senator Dirksen, do you think that the recent combining of Syria and Egypt is a victory for the Russians in the Middle East?

SENATOR DIRKSEN: I doubt it very much. I saw in all that the desire to develop some kind of pan-Arab federation. And I remember in any discussions in the Middle East that have been many years ago, with leaders in Egypt, in Syria, in Lebanon, in Iran and elsewhere, that this thing was then formative and they were working in that direction. I think, of course, they have never lost sight of the fact that they wanted to develop a federation that was Arabic in character and so they have moved at least that far along the road.

I would say it is a victory for themselves rather than for or against any other influential group.

QUESTION: Don't you think the Russians will more or less control them?

SENATOR DIRKSEN: I doubt it very much.

QUESTION: What do you think will happen to Israel down there being surrounded by a union of Arab nations?

SENATOR DIRKSEN: I think Israel is an accomplished fact and that nothing will happen. They will take good account of themselves and besides, Israel, as you know, has membership in the United Nations and so all the countries have a responsibility in that respect.

QUESTION: I know that they say the population is increasing more than labor resources are. I just wondered on the question of Reuther if you think that is why he is moving in more on management?

SENATOR DIRKSEN: Well, I doubt it very much. I detect, of course, in his testimony only this last week that he was moving so far as to indicate perhaps they wanted to perform some management function. I don't know how far they want to go in that field. It is dictated in part, of course, by his concern and solicitude for the working conditions of the people who belong to the United Auto Workers.

QUESTION: Senator, still on this subject of Mr. Reuther, do you believe that his proposals for cutting back the prices of new cars and for profit sharing would tend to stop inflation? The inflationary trend?

SENATOR DIRKSEN: That is a big question for the limited time that we have. I doubt very much whether the \$100 proposal enters into it. The so-called profit sharing proposal, of course, is going to be a supplemental request that will be pitched on the bargaining table.

I am afraid having sat through the hearings, that it might be deemed a little inappropriate or improper on my part to express an affirmative viewpoint for fear that I will be charged with prejudice and bias in that matter.

QUESTION: Senator, do you think right-to-work laws might have any effect on remedying what has been termed the monopoly of labor unions?

SENATOR DIRKSEN: It might and it might not, but while you raise the question I just want to give you an amplified answer. There are 18 or 19 states that have right-to-work laws now and there is a provision in the Taft-Hartley Act which preserves for the states the right to legislate in that field.

If they want to do so, I haven't the slightest objection.

QUESTION: Do you think there is any chance of the federal government passing any this year, in this current legislation?

SENATOR DIRKSEN: I would have to speculate entirely because I have grave doubts that such law would be passed at the federal level certainly in the present session.

QUESTION: Is there any possibility with regard to the development of missiles that the Eisenhower Administration might be over-emphasizing missile development in regard to our military?

SENATOR DIRKSEN: Do you mean whether it is receiving over-emphasis at the present time?

QUESTION: Yes, sir.

SENATOR DIRKSEN: I doubt it very much. It is a part of this accelerated and advanced weapons program and we have to make ourselves ready for whatever a potential enemy may show. So I doubt very much whether we are over-emphasizing or over-accenting the missile program.

QUESTION: Then, Senator, what is going to be the role of the Strategic Air Command now?

SENATOR DIRKSEN: It will still be there. I think it still has a very important function to perform, and I haven't lost my faith or confidence in the effectiveness of the Strategic Air Command. I still think it is a great striking weapon.

QUESTION: Back to the education program, is there anything being done in Congress now to encourage teachers in teaching these courses in schools?

SENATOR DIRKSEN: Well, Dr. Joyce was here from the National Science Foundation. I think as an instrumentality of government, it has been trying to energize that program and it does make contact with schools. At the moment I can't say how far they have gone, but certainly what has happened now will give impetus to the work of the National Science Foundation. I believe there will be closer cooperation between its activities and the secondary schools of the country and we will see a lot of fruitful things come out of it.

QUESTION: What do you propose to get more math teachers and more science teachers?

SENATOR DIRKSEN: There will have to be a proposal hooked on, of course, to anything we do in the science education field to make sure that the money and the facilities are available to provide neces-

sary teachers. For the very elemental reason that you couldn't have a science program unless you had competent teachers to teach such programs.

QUESTION: Senator Dirksen, I want to know what you think about being honored by having your name in Al Capp's cartoon, *Little Abner*?

SENATOR DIRKSEN: I didn't know anything about it, but I know that if my grandson down in Tennessee, who reads the funnies, will see it, he will think I am really great punkins, that I made Al Capp's paper.

QUESTION: Senator Dirksen, do you think the German nation is against our stationing of allied troops there since they won't vote for aid to them?

SENATOR DIRKSEN: I didn't quite get that impression from the latest news on the wire. They did have some objection to making funds available, but that is quite another thing, I think they put it on the basis that they had their own defense program to take care of and they felt that what spare money they had for that purpose should be devoted to it rather than picking up the tab for other troops that might be quartered over there, or as a part of the UN establishment.

QUESTION: Do you think this could lead to another crisis?

SENATOR DIRKSEN: I doubt it very much. I know there are a lot of people like Henri Spaak who would be very unhappy about it, but I can see nothing like a crisis in it.

QUESTION: Who do you think will succeed, Senator Knowland as Majority Leader or Minority Leader, whichever the case might be?

SENATOR DIRKSEN: I haven't the slightest idea because if it is the majority, the members of the Senate on the majority side will pick; if it is the minority, the minority members will pick.

QUESTION: Do you think you might be chosen to succeed him?

SENATOR DIRKSEN: I think it would be show of crass immodesty on my part if I even speculate on that subject.

QUESTION: Senator Dirksen, will you be a candidate for the Presidency in 1960?

SENATOR DIRKSEN: I have the gravest doubts about it.

QUESTION: Senator Dirksen, why is it that every time someone disagrees with Mr. Dulles in the Cabinet, such as Mr. Stassen at the moment, he is automatically dropped from the Cabinet?

SENATOR DIRKSEN: I don't believe as a generalization that would quite stand. Mr. Stassen had a particular function in the field of disarmament. I would be rather inclined to the belief that that function in an active stage has for the moment at least come to an end or can be handled by the State Department proper. And so I never interpret it as hostility that brought about the alleged demise of Mr. Stassen in the sub-Cabinet.

QUESTION: Senator, the President proposed that the debt limit be increased. Do you think that is advisable?

SENATOR DIRKSEN: It involves a very simple question. If you run out of cash in the Treasury and your expenditures go on, there are only two things you can do: Either repudiate your obligations

which would be a terrible thing for any country, and particularly the United States, or raise your debt limit until such time as the largest share of your taxes come in and that will be along about the beginning of the second quarter of this year.

QUESTION: Then I take it you will support it in the Senate?

SENATOR DIRKSEN: Very definitely.

Mr. McCormick: *I am sorry I must interrupt because I find our time is up.*

SENATOR DIRKSEN: Oh, Steve, I am so sorry. There is still so much ground to cover.

Mr. McCormick: *There certainly is.*

But thank you very much, Senator Everett McKinley Dirksen, for being our guest today on YOUTH WANTS TO KNOW.

SENATOR DIRKSEN: It is a delight to be back and I thank you all and I am delighted to see you all. I hope Ted Granik and Julian will invite me back often.

Mr. McCormick: *And now this is Steve McCormick speaking for Theodore Granik and bidding you good bye.*

The Announcer: Join us again next week at this time when YOUTH WANTS TO KNOW will present as its guest Senator Allen Ellender, Democrat of Louisiana.

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Ray Quinn speaking.

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