blueprints of our future civilization, and as such, airy structures though they are, they really play a bigger part in the progress of man than our more material structures of brick and steel. The habit of building blueprints shows to a degree whether our race is made up of dull-spirited bipeds or whether it is made up of men who want to enjoy the full savories of life. Man comes to realize that they feel themselves working with the forces of nature to remake the world nearer to their heart's desire.

It is worth reflecting upon this comment, for it encompasses Wallace's answer to both those who would say science must be allowed to work its will regardless of the consequences. Wallace knew that the public of science would rather forego knowledge and cope with change. To someone he said this:

"The cause of liberty and the cause of true science must always be one and the same. For science cannot flourish except in an atmosphere of freedom, and freedom cannot survive unless there is an honest facing of facts . . . . Democracy—and that term includes free science—must apply itself to meeting the social ends of science, not only when men need only think for income, for goods, for health, for security, and to meeting their spiritual need for dignity, for knowledge, for self-expression, for adventure and for reverence. And it must succeed."

In other words, the ends of science must always be mankind. Scientists, no less than the rest of us, must every day ask themselves; What is worthwhile? To the anti-scientists, Wallace said this in 1933:

"I have no patience with those who claim that the present surplus of farm products means that we should stop our efforts at improving the efficiency of production. What we need is not less science in farming, but more science in economics . . . . Science has no doubt made the surplus possible, but science is not responsible for our failure to distribute the fruits of labor equitably."

In other words, the answer to society's problems lies not in blocking progress but in guiding it to serve mankind's ends and to everyone he offered this warning: "The attacks upon science stem from many sources. It is necessary for science to defend itself, first, against such attacks, and second, against the consequences of its own successes. What I mean is this: That science is in exactly the opposite direction. The present emphasis, -- that of a science which, the flowers in his room had been sent by President Lyndon Johnson. Wallace, who, had only a fraction of an acre within the city limits of Des Moines on which to work. An inbred corn capable of unusually high yield came out of [the experiment], able to grow 20 feet long, and finally, that George H. Shull, one of the inventors and developers of hybrid corn, used no more than one quarter of an acre each season in conducting his experiments. He depleted that the modern trend in science is in exactly the opposite direction. "The present emphasis," he wrote, "is directed toward doing things in a big way, toward large numbers and multidisciplinary research in many of our institutions, scientific progress seems to be measured in terms of the growth of departments and the number and size of financial grants obtained in the course of work . . . . The great scientific weakness of America today," he said, "is that she tends to emphasize quantity at the expense of quality—statistics instead of genuine insight—immediate utilitarian application instead of genuine thought about fundamentals . . . . True science cannot be evolved by mass-production methods.

At 75 years of age and in outwardly remarkable physical condition, Wallace became afflicted with Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis, or Lou Gehrig's disease. This disease affects the nervous system and causes muscular atrophy. There is no cure. An experimenter to the end, he kept a careful record of his symptoms and reactions in a memo entitled, "Reflections of an ALSer." In the final weeks of his illness, in September 1965, Wallace was visited by a friend, a New York Post reporter. Noting that he had only one good hand, the reporter wrote on a notepad, "I hope they think about decentralization as the hope of the future. Big cities will become countryside.

Wallace always rose very early on his Farvue farm and, as long as his failing health permitted, continued to type his own correspondence with geneticists, plant breeders and others around the world before going out to the field in a mechanized wheelchair to work with his research plots. His last letter was to a long-time friend and corn breeder:

"Your 3306 [a hybrid seed corn] code has me all excited. So glad you have 2,000 acres of it... was feeling rather blue when I got up this morning, thinking the end of the road was not far off. But when I got to thinking about 3306, I felt I just had to live to see how you would adapt it to the test, at the Educational Farms program, the Argentine program, and the South Georgia program. Yes, this is the most exciting letter I have ever received from you... was his message. "I have only a plant small, work hard, seek the truth, glorify God, and have sympathy for the plant."

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. INHOFE addressed the Chair.
American servicemen and nationals, Federal criminal law by permitting will help to close a major gap in our that tonight. This has been cleared by ago, but was not. So we will correct that terrorist acts recently, this could war criminals for any crimes against American servicemen and nations. Currently, if the United States were to find a war criminal within our borders—for example, one who had murdered an American POW—the only options would be to deport or extradite the criminal or to try him or her before an international war crimes tribunal or military commission. Alone, these options are not enough to insure that justice is done.

While the Geneva Convention of 1949 grants the U.S. authority to criminally prosecute these acts, the Congress has never enacted implementing legislation. The War Crimes Act of 1996 corrects this oversight by giving Federal district courts jurisdiction to try individuals charged with committing a grave breach of the Geneva Conventions, whenever the victim or perpetrator is a U.S. citizen or national. The bill would also allow an American, who is charged with a war crime, to be tried in an American court and to receive all of the procedural protections afforded by our American justice system.

Mr. President, at a time when American servicemen and women serve our Nation in conflicts around the world, it is important that we give them every protection possible. I urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan bill and reaffirm our commitment to our country's servicemembers.

I ask unanimous consent that an article from the New York Times be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the New York Times, June 25, 1996]

Ms. Maloney and Mr. Waldheim

(By A.M. Rosenthal)

For a full article, with determination and skill, and with the help of the law, U.S. intelligence agencies have kept secret the record of how they used Nazis for so many years after World War II, what the agencies got from these services, and what they gave as payback.

Despite the secrecy blockade, we do know how one cooperative former Wehrmacht officer and war crimes suspect was treated. We know the U.S. got him the Secretary General of the U.N. as a reward and base.

For more than two years, Congress has had legislation before it to allow the public access to information about U.S.-Nazi intelligence relations—a bill introduced by Rep. Stephen S. Solarz, a Democratic leader, and Count Kurt Waldheim is the most interesting example—the most interesting we know of at the moment.

Did the U.S. know when it backed him for Secretary General that he had been put on the A list of war-crime suspects, adopted in London in 1946, for his work as a Wehrmacht intelligence officer? I don’t believe so. When tens of thousands of Yugoslavs, Greeks, Italians, Jews and non-Jews, were being deported, could it not have been that real strange, since the U.S. representative on the War Crimes Commission voted to list him? A report was sent to the State Department. Didn’t State give the C.I.A. a copy—a peek?

And when he was running for Secretary General why did State Department officials not get the information he put in his autobiographies?

If all that information was lost by teams of stupid clerks, once the Waldheim name came up for the job why did not the U.S. do the obvious thing—check with Nazi and war-crime records in London and Berlin to see if his name by any chance was among those dearly wanted?

 Didn’t the British know? They voted for him too. And Yugoslavia moved to list him when it was a Soviet satellite. Belgrade never told Moscow?

How did Mr. Waldheim repay the U.S. for its enduring fondness to him? Twice it pushed him successfully for the job. The third time it was among few countries that backed him again but lost. Nobody can say that real strange, since the U.S. is the only one.

Did he also serve the Russians and British?

One at a time? Or was he a big-power groupie, serving all?

One thing is not secret any longer, thanks to Prof. Robert Herzstein of the University of South Carolina history department. He has managed through years of perseverance to pry some information loose. He found that while Mr. Waldheim worked for the Austrian bureaucracy, the U.S. Embassy in Vienna sent in 1994 a request that it was a So- viet satellite. Belgrade never told Moscow?

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