

Chairman MORGAN. Mr. Fulton.

Mr. FULTON. I am glad to have you here.

I am one of the supporters of the resolution, so I do believe that with Congressman Mailliard and other of us Republicans supporting the resolution that makes the policy proposed still bipartisan.

My concern is that the proposed policy requires both Democrats and Republicans to be bipartisan. I am a little doubtful about some Democrats, I might add. Rather than have criticism about some Republican members going off the deep end, it should be pointed out that in the other body of the U.S. Congress there are some very VIP Democrats who are already off the deep end and refusing to enter this resolution or support it. If it is bipartisan in the other body, it is bipartisan with some other President than President Johnson.

Mr. GALLAGHER. That is your definition of VIP Senators, I take it.

Mr. FULTON. Well, it is very difficult for us to find which Democratic Party we are dealing with at times either in the other body or this House.

Mr. GALLAGHER. The Democratic Party of responsibility.

Mr. FULTON. But one can't tell which branch it is that is the responsible party sometimes: that is the point.

The question has arisen here on the word "commitment." Actually this is a resolution, to me, that is a sense of Congress resolution rather than a recommendation. It should be put in that context. So I believe we should have some words about the sense of Congress, that it is our judgment that the proposed policy is a proper course.

The question is whether this type of approach with Congress has been used before. It should be recalled that the same type of long-term proposal was made by the President on the Marshall plan. Those of us on the Foreign Affairs Committee at that time had the problem of how could we in one Congress of 2-year duration, make a commitment for 4 years for the Marshall plan for rebuilding Europe. Unless there had been some definite evidence of an agreement by Congress that the policy was necessary we couldn't have had cooperation on a bipartisan basis in this country nor could we have had collective action with the European nations, so that advance commitment is a requirement.

Another point where we in Congress have agreed to a long-term commitment was when every one of us then in the House in 1961 voted favorably after President Kennedy, in May of 1961, made the proposal that the United States should have a program for a manned landing on the moon within this decade. Every one of us then in Congress voted on the record for that commitment, which I remember particularly as I called the rollcall, and the vote was unanimous. Both Republicans and Democrats in the House have voted for that space long-term commitment.

In our U.S. system where we have action by the three independent branches of the Government, the question is which branch shall move first. We should be in the position where it is concomitant action so that we in Congress are proceeding together with, rather than at the instance of the President. I put the resolution in that frame of reference—that this is the Congress proceeding independently with the President. This resolution shows the evidence that Congress in a sense—