

By Mr. CANNON:

H. R. 12858. A bill making appropriations for civil functions administered by the Department of the Army, certain agencies of the Department of the Interior, and the Tennessee Valley Authority, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes.

By Mr. FRIEDEL:

H. R. 12859. A bill to amend section 5 of the act of July 16, 1914, relating to penalties for the use of Government-owned vehicles for other than official purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. COOLEY:

H. R. 12860. A bill to extend and amend the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954; to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 and the Agricultural Act of 1949 with respect to acreage allotment and price support programs for rice, cotton, wool, wheat, milk, and feed grains; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. FOGARTY:

H. J. Res. 624. Joint resolution making additional supplemental appropriations for the Department of Labor for carrying into effect the provisions of the Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act of 1958, and for other purposes.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BURNS of Hawaii:

H. R. 12861. A bill for the relief of Eishin Tamanaha; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 12862. A bill for the relief of the estate of Sutematsu Kida and estate of Kiichi Kida; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CHAMBERLAIN:

H. R. 12863. A bill for the relief of Mario and Rita Baldino and their children, Filomena, Luigi, Silvana, and Marianna; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 12864. A bill for the relief of Androula N. Stephanon; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania:

H. R. 12865. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Hannah Mae Powell; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOLT (by request):

H. R. 12866. A bill for the relief of the dependents of Irving Stern; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NICHOLSON:

H. R. 12867. A bill for the relief of Clayton T. Wells; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WIDNALL:

H. R. 12868. A bill for the relief of Alice Guy Blache; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

665. By Mr. SADLAK: Memorial of the priests, delegates, and guests of the New England district of the Knights of Lithuania resolving that the United States Government use every means within its power to bring about the cessation of the inhuman treatment of the Lithuanian people and to restore the independence of the Lithuanian nation de facto as well as de jure; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

666. By the SPEAKER: Petition of John S. Gleason, Jr., national commander, the American Legion, Washington, D. C., relative to

endorsing the President's plan for reorganization of the Defense Department, and requesting that it be enacted into law and urging that support be given to the amendments to H. R. 12541; to the Committee on Armed Services.

667. Also, petition of G. T. Woods, and 108 others, Austin Typographical Union No. 138, Austin, Tex., requesting that Congress take action to protect the 106-year-old International Typographical Union from destruction at the hands of the National Labor Relations Board and its General Counsel; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

668. Also, petition of Herbert C. Holdridge, Washington, D. C., relative to requesting protection for the Hopi Indians; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

669. Also, petition of Joseph D. Calhoun, secretary, American Bar Association, Chicago, Ill., transmitting a certified copy of 10 resolutions adopted by the board of governors of the American Bar Association, at its meeting held in Washington, D. C., May 19 and 20, upon recommendation of the association's standing committee on jurisprudence and law reform; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

670. Also, petition of Rev. Walter P. Booth, Ogdensburg, N. Y., relative to a redress of grievance pertaining to an estate, and requesting that action be taken to correct the situation (similar to petition No. 606, dated May 5, 1958); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

671. Also, petition of the chief clerk of the city council, Philadelphia, Pa., requesting enactment of the bill H. R. 12591, which would extend the authority of the President to enter into trade agreements under section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

The Reciprocal Trade Agreements

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. USHER L. BURDICK

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 9, 1958

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. Speaker, since 1951 there have been filed 60 complaints under the escape clause of the existing trade agreement contracts, in which small-business men complained that the taking off of tariffs under authority contained in the Trade Agreement Act had crippled their business by reason of articles produced by cheap labor coming into this country with which the American businessmen could not compete. In 30 of these cases the Tariff Commission found that 27 were entitled to relief. That should have settled the matter, but the President ignored the findings of the commission and gave relief in only 10 cases. Thus it will be seen that under the Trade Agreement Act now on the statute books, the President can and does disregard the findings of a commission that is set up to inquire into such matters and recommend relief. This commission makes exhaustive searches into the contents of the complaints and comes up with findings, re-

gardless of who it is, based on equity and justice.

To give the President power to override findings of this Commission is a dangerous precedent and replaces the responsibility of the Tariff Commission, and allows the President to ignore its whole authority. Carried out to a logical conclusion it means that the Tariff Commission has been stripped of authority and that its responsibility has been taken over by the President.

A 5-year extension of the trade-agreement authority is too long a time to turn this important duty over to the President, while in the meantime businessmen may suffer dire consequences by reason of conferring this power upon the President. I would like to see a further test of this new adventure, and would not want to confer this authority upon the President for any long period of time. Let us find out first if small-business men can procure justice by appealing to the President. If the complaints in the future are not handled any better than they have been in the past the whole Reciprocal Agreement Act should be voted out. There is no justice in sending our own businessmen to the wall just to please some country where wages are 15 cents per day. It may be a good-neighbor policy, but instances of injury to our own businessmen should be more carefully consid-

ered in the future. A 5-year extension may raise havoc with our own business, and I will vote against the extension if it involves too long a period. Reciprocal trade agreements should cover articles which we need and are not producing, and involve exportable surpluses which we have, thus making a market for both countries and not injuring either.

Legislation for the Relief of Our Railroads

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. DeWITT S. HYDE

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 9, 1958

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I cannot urge too strongly upon the leadership of the House and Senate the necessity for prompt and early consideration of pending legislation to relieve our railroads from the many burdens under which they are laboring which have long outlived their usefulness. In particular, I have in mind S. 3778 and H. R. 12488.

The outmoded, old-fashioned legal regulations on our railroads are one of the major causes for the economic difficulties of this great industry and,

hence, one of the great major causes of unemployment among our railroad workers. Here is one piece of legislation which will not cost the taxpayer 1 cent, but which can result in putting thousands of people back to work.

Our railroads are not only important to our economy, but are a vital part of our national defense. In fact, they are so important that if we did not have them we would have to create them. The railroads can stand on their own feet—let us remove the restrictive brickbats that are knocking them off their feet.

Paul Gallaway Armstrong

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROLAND V. LIBONATI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 9, 1958

Mr. LIBONATI. Mr. Speaker, no one can possibly realize the amount of effort and work that Paul Armstrong was called upon to render in his capacity as the Illinois Director of Selective Service since 1940 until his death a few months ago.

His very nature exemplified the characteristics necessary to carry on successfully the tremendous responsibility and patriotic importance of his every act. He was gentle and understanding to a fault. His solid honesty of purpose was a credit to his record. His sensitive and delicate appreciation of the problems of others was conducive to the success of his administration. He was a distinguished orator and a loyal adherent to the principles of Americanism. As commander of the Illinois Department of the American Legion he was a careful and cautious leader, guiding the Legion through mazes of controversial issues that could have resulted in the repudiation of the organization as a civic factor for public good. He served with the 8th United States Regular Infantry in France in World War I, was awarded the Legion of Merit and Medaille de la France Liberte for World War II services.

He withstood the pressures of political domination and had but one goal—to serve his country with honor in time of war and with unswerving trust in time of peace. His whole life was an exemplary one both in personal habits and spiritual acceptance. Paul was happiest when at the department convention each year he presented his Americanism trophy to the post that was selected for its outstanding work in the field of Americanism. He beset them with advice and incentives for the realization of this highly competitive honor. He was truly loved by all. His loss is a void in the service so valued by a grateful Republic.

It is sad to lose this great leader of patriotic endeavors and invaluable services to a solid citizenry. We bow our heads in fond appreciation of this talented man. To his widow Blanche and his children we send the heartfelt con-

dolences of the men who knew him best and admired him for his sincerity and honored service in behalf of his State and Nation.

The Department of Illinois by death resolution honored his career as follows:

IN MEMORIAM—PAUL G. ARMSTRONG

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, the Great Commander of all, to summon to His immortal legions on the 12th day of January 1958, our beloved comrade, Paul G. Armstrong, who served the American Legion as department commander in the year 1935, and whose membership was carried in the Square Post No. 232, Chicago, Ill., to the date of his demise; and

Whereas we humbly bow to the will of divine providence, while ever cherishing in our hearts the memory of his distinguished service to our country and his outstanding service and contributions to the American Legion's comradeship: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the executive committee, Department of Illinois, the American Legion, in regular meeting assembled on this 12th day of April 1958, Does mourn the passing of our distinguished Legionnaire, Paul G. Armstrong, and that we commend to all men his works, and to God his spirit; and be it finally

Resolved, That in token of our common grief, an appropriately inscribed copy of this resolution, as finally adopted by the department convention in Chicago, be presented to his bereaved widow.

National Hot Dog Month

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LESLIE C. ARENDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 9, 1958

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call attention to a remark I was pleased to note that Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson made a few days ago.

The Secretary said that he felt the hot dog was serving as an important international good will ambassador at the Brussels World's Fair. The occasion for his comment was the presentation to him of a golden hot dog desk piece by American meatpackers as a forerunner to the nationwide observance of National Hot Dog Month in July.

Secretary Benson pointed out that hundreds of thousands of hot dogs have been shipped from this country to our pavilion in Brussels to introduce foreign visitors to this unique American delicacy.

I was especially interested in the Secretary's observation because in my district at Danville, Ill., there is a handsome plant which makes the cellulose casings used in making skinless hot dogs. Our taste for hot dogs is so great that this year the per capita consumption in the United States is estimated to be 62, an increase of a dozen per person in just the past 5 years.

In recognition of this wide acceptance, July has been designated as National Hot Dog Month. Actually, the hot dog is a year-round favorite but,

as we all know, it is particularly popular during the picnic season.

Prepared in dozens of different and imaginative ways, they are served at the Nation's finest restaurants as well as providing housewives with a nourishing meal for the members of her family. As versatile as it is, the all-time American treat is most often a hot dog nested in a warm roll with some sort of garnishing.

I share with Secretary Benson the desire to pay tribute to this national favorite and its part in making friends for us abroad. It is, therefore, a pleasure for me to add my feeling of regard for the American hot dog and my hope that it continues to grow in popularity, both at home and abroad, as we observe during July the celebration of National Hot Dog Month.

Reciprocal Trade Agreements

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DANIEL A. REED

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 9, 1958

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend heretofore granted, I am inserting my remarks on the reciprocal trade agreements bill, H. R. 12591.

Mr. Speaker, the bill H. R. 12591 that is before this distinguished body for consideration is a legal shambles that its proponents would have us believe constitutes an ironclad solution to international tensions and the promise of buoyant economic conditions domestically.

The free-trade advocates would have the membership of this body believe that to oppose this legislation or to seek to improve this legislation is a vote for hot war and economic chaos. No contention, no argument in favor of this legislation could be more erroneously engaged in.

It will not be my purpose today to speak at length on this subject but as the debate develops I reserve for myself the right to again take the floor to denounce this illconceived and inadequately considered legislation and to expose the shortcomings and fallacies of the trade agreement program that it would continue. At this time it will be my purpose merely to point out to the membership certain shortcomings of this legislation that have or can properly be termed sinister implications and prospects of dire consequences for the economic well-being of our constituencies. I characterize the consequences of this legislative proposal in these terms not as an alarmist but as one who has endeavored to objectively and realistically examine the bill, H. R. 12591.

In the first place the bill would appear to grant to the Executive a 5-year delegation of authority to enter into trade agreements with authority to make tariff reductions. The fact is that the implications of this legislation go considerably further into the future than 5 years.

If what the proponents tell us about their intentions in regard to the European Common Market is true, it is entirely possible that the 5-year tariff reduction authority may not be entered into until 1960 or 1961, and if the full tariff reducing authority is put into effect at that time, tariff reductions could extend into the late 1960's. It is conceivable that the tariff reducing authority could be proclaimed in the 1960's to take effect in the 1970's or even a subsequent decade, and such a course of action would be within the purview of the statute that we are asked to support with our vote in this year 1958.

Thus, in point of time the Congress will be delegating trade-agreement authority and tariff-reducing authority to an unknown President and will be committing future Congresses to a course of action that is of dubious effectiveness at best to accomplish anything but the abandonment of our domestic markets to foreign imports.

The bill, H. R. 12591, implies virtually unlimited powers for reductions of duty and provides no understandable limits on the use by the Executive of the delegated authority. For example, the United States has a number of specific or ad valorem duties which have been so frequently reduced under the trade-agreements program that they are now within the range of 5 percent ad valorem or less. The bill would permit the President to reduce these duties by 2 percentage points ad valorem. This new authority coupled with the existing authority to round duties could result in reductions equal to 50 percent or more on these items which now have such low duties that there is little protection remaining. How many times in the past has the Congress been assured by the Executive that tariff rate-reduction authority will not be used to the detriment of domestic producers, and how many times in the past have we seen domestic industries not just damaged by tariff concession but literally destroyed by the flood of imports that resulted from these tariff concessions?

The bill would authorize the Executive to make a reduction of duties to a level determined to be the equivalent of 50 percent ad valorem. The bill states that the ad valorem equivalent shall be that which prevailed during a representative period. The bill does not define a representative period but there is nothing in the bill to prevent the State Department, which will undoubtedly make the final determination as to what a representative period is, from electing a year in which a specific or compound duty would represent a relatively high ad valorem equivalent so that the greatest possible reduction in that duty could be made.

Based on past performance in the administration of trade agreement program the Congress can expect if H. R. 12591 becomes law that those duties which have already been reduced to a point that the remaining protection they provide is meaningless will again become the subject for further tariff reductions. With the assurance of a 5-year extension of the trade agreements authority the

State Department and others in the executive branch of the Federal Government will be even less responsive than in the past to the intent of Congress that no American industry shall be injured by tariff-cutting concessions. Congress will in effect be rendering itself ineffectual in dealing with the economic interest and well-being of our American producers. Diplomatic expediences rather than practical economics will govern and control the administration of our Nation's trade policy.

The Congress will undoubtedly be told during debate on this legislation that the escape clause has been strengthened by the establishment of procedures for implementation by the Congress of Tariff Commission recommendations where such recommendations have been rejected by a President. These procedures that the bill purports to establish are meaningless in substance and give to the Congress nothing that the Congress cannot do under existing law. I would point out, however, that these procedures would ostensibly clothe the Congress with an aura of responsibility without giving to the Congress the authority with which to effectively discharge that responsibility. As a consequence, individual Congressmen will be subject to the criticism of their constituents whose jobs and economic opportunity are destroyed by imports, and these procedures will suggest Congressional concurrence in State Department culpability for the destruction of those jobs and economic opportunity.

In effect H. R. 12591 makes a broad and sweeping delegation of authority to the Executive in period of time and in terms of tariff reducing authority while at the same time timidly and inadequately dealing with the strengthening of safeguards for our domestic producers. This bill constitutes a total capitulation to the free-trade phalanx that has ruled our Nation's tariff policy for the past 25 years.

There will be offered to the membership of the House opportunity to bring to a halt the giveaway of our American markets, the exportation of our job opportunities, and the abandonment of our national economic vitality. This opportunity to bring these trends to a halt will come with the offering of an amendment in the nature of a substitute by my close friend and distinguished committee colleague, the Honorable RICHARD M. SIMPSON. I urge my colleagues in the House to reject the legislation, H. R. 12591, that is before us at this time.

Anniversary of Soviet Invasion of Baltic States

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. VICTOR L. ANFUSO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 9, 1958

Mr. ANFUSO. Mr. Speaker, this month marks the anniversary of a tragic

event for the people of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia, sometimes referred to as the three Baltic States, whose independence had been revived shortly after World War I only to be destroyed again by the Soviet Union. On June 15, 1940, the Soviet Union invaded these three small but peaceful countries, suppressed their freedom, liquidated their national independence, deported many of their nationals to slave-labor camps, and incorporated their territories within the Soviet Union.

On the occasion of this sad anniversary, many people of Baltic ancestry now living in the United States and in other parts of the Free World will solemnly gather to commemorate this brutal seizure of their former homelands, the ruthless suppression of political and human rights, and the genocidal policies practiced against the people of these three small nations.

During all these 18 years under Communist domination the people of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia continued to resist communism and to struggle for the liberation of their people and their lands from the oppressors in the Kremlin. This resistance will never be eradicated until the goal of freedom is achieved. Some day the struggle of the Baltic peoples in their homelands and their kinsmen in the Free World will be crowned with success.

Freedom-loving people everywhere condemn such illegal and inhuman deeds. The American people have always declared their friendship and solidarity with the downtrodden and the oppressed. America will always support the aims and desires of the Baltic nations for early liberation of their tormented people and ravaged countries.

On this sad occasion, I send my heartfelt greetings and sincerest wishes for the early realization of your cherished goals.

Address by Senator Strom Thurmond, of South Carolina, at Ground-Breaking Ceremonies for New Steam Generating Plant of Carolina Power & Light Co. at Hartsville, S. C., May 30, 1958

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT W. HEMPHILL

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 9, 1958

Mr. HEMPHILL. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I attach a speech made by Senator STROM THURMOND, of South Carolina, on the occasion of the ground-breaking ceremonies for the new steam generating plant of Carolina Power & Light Co. at Hartsville, S. C., May 30, 1958. Along with the distinguished junior Senator from my State, and others gathered there, I join in saluting this new industrial development and welcome it to South Carolina. A brilliant and timely address was made by Senator THURMOND, the main speaker, and I think it will be

of value to all who would read it and I herewith enclose it to be printed in the RECORD:

Mr. Chairman, Mr. Sutton, Mr. Robinson, Congressman McMillan, Congressman Hemphill, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Hunnicutt, distinguished guests, and ladies and gentlemen of the great Pee Dee area, it is a great pleasure to be invited to speak on this auspicious occasion. I feel honored to be introduced by one of the most distinguished citizens of our State and Nation, Lee Wiggins.

It is always a pleasure to come and visit in the great Pee Dee area. The people here have a deep sense of pride in their section, and they all feel a close kinship as residents of this fine area. This sense of pride and kinship, together with abounding initiative and ingenuity, have made it possible for the people here to boast of some of the best farmers and farmlands in the world. In fact, some of the most important discoveries and accomplishments in agricultural research have been made right here in this area by the Coker family and other outstanding farmers. I am of the opinion that if we could get the Agriculture Department transferred from Washington to South Carolina we could cut out the red tape, make progress toward ending the agricultural cost-price squeeze, and show the bureaucrats how to keep in step with true agricultural progress. Since such a move is probably out of the question, at least South Carolina and other southern farming areas should be given more representation in the hierarchy of the Agricultural Department.

During the past decade, the people of this area have put forward a major effort to balance their agricultural economy with industry. When the people of South Carolina elected me Governor in 1946, I determined that I would make this one of the primary goals of my administration. At the conclusion of my service, more than \$1 billion had been expended or announced for investment in new industries and expansions. This created 60,000 new jobs, with new annual payrolls of approximately \$125 million.

The ground-breaking ceremonies for the erection of this large steam generating plant point up the fact that South Carolina continues to inspire the confidence of the business world and to forge forward industrially. Private enterprise has the initiative, the desire, and the willingness to expand and develop where the atmosphere of State and local government is favorable and where the attitude of the people is conducive and cooperative. These conditions—and more—exist in South Carolina, and I hope it will not be long before we have at least one industry in every community. As a result of the setback which agriculture has suffered in recent years, it is more urgent than ever that we locate more industries in our farming areas.

These ceremonies signify here today the progress—past, present, and future—of the people of the Pee Dee area. Because you have raised your standard of living and have attracted more industries to this area, the demand for domestic and industrial consumption of electric power has increased to such an extent that the Carolina Power & Light Co. has decided to erect on this site, this plant which will house the largest single generating unit of its entire system. This demonstrates the progress of the past and present. The company's confidence in this area gives ample evidence of the bright future which lies ahead.

This was brought to my attention when I asked why a steam generating plant would require a large cooling lake covering 2,550 acres. This is larger than some hydro-electric power lakes. It was explained to me that Carolina Power & Light expects great things from this area—so great, in fact, that in its planning it has provided for eventual

expansion of this plant from 250,000 to 1,350,000 horsepower. This is a compliment to the people of this area, and it is also a compliment to the good judgment and wisdom of the leadership of the Carolina Power & Light Co.

This, however, is typical of the type foresight and vision which the company's able president, Louis Sutton, has always displayed in guiding the fortunes of Carolina Power & Light. In directing the activities of the company, as well as the planning of this plant, Mr. Sutton has been ably assisted by a South Carolinian, Mr. H. Burton Robinson, of Columbia, who is vice president and general manager of the company.

Mr. Robinson bears one of the State's most prominent family names. And, the fact that every one of his 5 brothers and sisters has a professional degree—3 of them being lawyers, 1 a medical doctor, and another having a doctorate of theology—attests to the high caliber, ability, and accomplishments of the Robinson family.

I am also proud that we have two other distinguished South Carolinians who are playing an important role with Carolina Power & Light Co. They are Mr. Fulton Creech, of Sumter, and Mr. J. L. Coker, of Hartsville. Their outstanding character and ability contribute greatly to the board of directors.

We appreciate the valuable contributions which Mr. Sutton, these South Carolinians, and the other officials and employees of Carolina Power & Light have rendered to the Carolinas through the years. We are highly pleased that they have made the decision to build this huge plant and lake, which will create 350 construction jobs until the completion date in 1960. After that date, the plant will require 50 employees on a permanent basis. In addition to providing power for numerous new industries which will be attracted here, this fine steam plant itself, will be a great stimulus to the economy of this section of our State.

This plant will be the product of our vast free enterprise system which has made the United States the greatest country in the world. It is a refreshing thing for me to be here on the spot, and to get a glimpse of the free enterprise system in action. This is one of the things that make Hartsville today a more refreshing place than Washington.

The atmosphere in the Nation's Capital is one that reflects an alarming disregard for the virtues of the free-enterprise system. Hardly a day goes by in Congress without some new scheme being proposed to put the Federal Government further into business and deeper into debt. Action of this nature is not new. In this year of general business recession, however, it has been greatly intensified—so much so that we will wind up with a deficit of approximately \$9 billion this year and some new socialistic programs that strike at the very foundations of our free-enterprise system and of our Constitution.

These proponents of Government in business have used the recession as an excuse to win approval in the Senate of some wild-eyed programs that would not even be considered by the Congress under normal circumstances.

Even during a slight recession, they bring great pressure on the Government to "do something," and the "something" very often turns out to be a scheme to interject more Government regulation into private business.

In the name of doing something for the American economy, the Senate recently passed one of the most dangerously socialistic bills to come to the floor in a long time. This legislation, known as the area-redevelopment bill, would set up Federal loan and grant funds to be used to aid communities in areas of chronic depression to secure new industry. Essentially, it provides a Federal subsidy to bring industry into areas where,

at the present time, industry does not want to go.

I do not believe that the Federal Government should be a party to any such scheme.

In a more indirect way, the Federal Government is already involved in a plan to encourage industrial plants to remain in areas where they cannot compete with other plants in the same industry. The procurement procedure now being followed in the Department of Defense provides for special consideration to plants in areas where labor is surplus. This policy places a premium on inefficiency, and in the long run weakens the economy. I have introduced legislation to prohibit this discriminatory procurement policy, and the bill, S. 5, is now pending on the Senate Calendar.

Recently, the Senate passed another measure, the community facilities bill, authorizing a billion-dollar program of loan assistance to local governments for public works construction.

The bill has a number of flaws. I will mention a few of them to indicate the extent to which the Federal Government is getting into matters which should be left to the free-enterprise system.

The community facilities bill sets forth the terms under which communities may obtain loans from the Federal Government. It also makes it a matter of Federal policy that all communities shall be eligible for these loans if they cannot obtain loans on terms equally as good in the open market. It does not matter whether the terms available on the open market are reasonable terms—they must be equally as good—and the terms in the bill are most liberal. There are three reasons why I classify this as bad legislation: It encourages local communities to go into debt over their heads; it discourages private investors from making loans to local governments; and it puts the Federal Government further into the lending business.

Both the area redevelopment bill and the community facilities bill include the Davis-Bacon wage-fixing procedure, by which the Secretary of Labor, in Washington, sets the wage scales for construction projects undertaken with the Federal loans. This is merely more Federal dictation from Washington. This kind of control and interference in the public works projects of our local communities is completely unwarranted and is contrary to every tradition and concept of the responsibilities of local governments for carrying on local affairs.

I could go on telling you about other instances in which the Federal Government has extended its long arm into the workings of our free economy, with bad effects. The legislation I mentioned was approved by the Senate in recent weeks.

I do not like to be critical without making some affirmative suggestions. I would like to take a few minutes to mention some of the ways that the Government can and should give aid to the economy.

I do not believe that Government should be in business unless two conditions are fully met. First, the project must be something that is vitally needed. Second, it must be something that private enterprise is not willing to do.

If Congress would apply this simple test to every piece of legislation calling for the Federal Government to go into business, we would have much less Government in business, lower taxes, an improved economy, and less chance of turning our Government into a socialistic welfare state.

It is important for us to bear in mind the simple economic fact that the Government does not have any money to spend except the money it takes from the taxpayers. This is a very basic thing. Surely a 10-year-old child can understand it. Nevertheless, it is not understood as well as it should be; otherwise we would not have so many mature and presumably well-informed people

continually asking Congress to appropriate more money for every conceivable project under the sun.

Perhaps they feel like the young housewife who asked her husband for money every day at the breakfast table. Finally, the husband got tired of it. "Money, money," he complained. "Every day you ask for money. You don't need money as much as you need some brains."

"I know," she replied, sweetly, "but you don't have any brains to spare."

It occurs to me that people may think the same of the Federal Government.

Seriously, however, one of the best ways that the Government can aid business is by practicing strict economy in its own affairs. Our public debt has gone from \$17 billion to \$280 billion in less than 25 years, despite the fact that the Federal Government now takes nearly 70 percent of our tax dollar, leaving only 30 percent for all State and local governments combined. Economy at the Federal level is necessary, in order to leave enough tax sources free to support State and local governments, and to reduce the heavy load of taxation, which is a major item of expense to every individual and business enterprise in the United States. I am proud that my CONGRESSIONAL RECORD showed that I ranked among the top in voting for economy in key Senate votes last year. I believe the people expect their representatives to handle the public's money as wisely as they handle their own.

Business also needs relief from the ever-increasing burden of expense, which accompanies the filling out of the endless series of complex reports required by a multitude of Federal agencies.

Certainly it behooves the Federal Government to encourage the development of new markets for American products, both at home, through research looking toward the development of improved products and broadened markets, and abroad, through the regulation of foreign trade.

The expansion of markets, it seems to me, is one of the most desirable goals we can have in mind in formulating a realistic foreign trade policy. Since the formation of the American Government, the tariff has been used for a variety of purposes. Originally, the tariff was conceived as a means of producing revenue for the Government, and no attempt was made to regulate the flow of imports. Later, as manufacturing developed in this country, it was thought desirable to use the tariff as a barrier to protect domestic industry. Since World War II, we have made the tragic mistake of using foreign trade primarily as an instrument of foreign policy, without sufficient regard to the well-being of the trade itself.

We have subsidized the establishment of textile mills in foreign countries to compete with our own textile industry, and, by lowering tariff barriers, have encouraged these foreign textile interests to compete with our domestic mills on unfair terms. I believe in world trade, and I am convinced that our Government should encourage the expansion of foreign trade to provide new markets for our domestic industry. However, we should not make the grave mistake of sacrificing our domestic industry on the pretense of foreign policy.

Because I believe in the free-enterprise system, and want it to continue, I am a sponsor of legislation to remove tax inequities which put a special burden on the small-business man. Almost every business begins as a small one. Some survive; some fall by the wayside. The path of the small-business man has many pitfalls. I do not believe that the Federal Government can remove those pitfalls, but I am firmly of the opinion that it can restrain itself from adding new ones. It is important to our free-enterprise system that we retain, in our country, the right for a man to go into busi-

ness for himself and take a chance, with the exception that, through the application of good sense, hard work, and a little bit of luck, he will be able to make a success of his enterprise.

Let me quote a few sentences from a brief talk which a distinguished statesman made last fall:

"If you take a worm's-eye view of the ills of American life and our foreign relations, you may worry that we are entering the decline and fall of the greatest nation in history.

"If you take a bird's-eye view, you will see the increasing skills, growing productivity, and the expansion of education and understanding, with improving health and growing strength of our Nation.

"And from whence comes this strength? It lies in freedom of men's initiative and the rewards of their efforts. It comes from our devotion to liberty and religious faith. We will have no decline and fall of this Nation, provided we stand guard against the evils which weaken these forces."

"Freedom of men's initiative."

Freedom of initiative is not listed in the Bill of Rights, but perhaps it should be. It is there in spirit, if not in letter. The American Revolution was not aimed at setting up a regulatory government. Quite the contrary, it was aimed at establishing a form of government which would keep regulation to a minimum.

It was, in short, a government admirably designed for the development of individualism, and the freedom of men's initiative.

The foundation principle of individualism is that one reaps what and where he sows, and finds happiness according to his competence in the pursuit of happiness. There is a dignity in self-reliance that is sharply in contrast with the degradation of the individual, which is part and parcel of Russian communism.

I am proud to be a citizen of a State that is known for its individualism. South Carolinians have cherished the priceless heritage of individual freedom, through lean times and good. I hope that we will continue in this high tradition in the years that lie ahead.

The State that stands for freedom of initiative is a State that will prosper richly in years to come. It is also the State which will lead in human happiness through its recognition of the dignity of the individual.

Only through protecting freedom of initiative can we, in the words of the Constitution, "secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity."

Value of Meat in the Human Diet

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. A. L. MILLER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 9, 1958

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, 12 years ago I addressed the 57th annual convention of the Nebraska Stock Growers' Association. At the time I spoke on the value of meat in the human diet. I made rather an exhaustive survey at the Library of Congress, the Meat Institute, and other sources to get accurate information.

I have in the past 12 years made further study on the question of meat in the human diet, and have tried to bring the report up to date. A number of universities and research institutes have

been working on the chemical components of meat and its place in the human diet. It is interesting to note that of the 22 amino acids in food, 12 of them are found in meat.

Meat is important in the diet because the proteins are essential. Amino acids make up a part of every cell, tissue, and organ of the body. It is needed to make blood, supply glands, repair tissue, and produce energy for work.

Nature has endowed no other food with such essential vitamins and minerals as it has meat. Meat is a masterpiece of Nature's laboratories. The muscles, glands, and corpuscles of our bodies are constantly in need of meat, amino acids, and various proteins. Proteins in meat provide the necessary repair work which must be carried on constantly to keep this complex human machine of ours working satisfactorily.

The several cattlemen's associations in the United States have been actively engaged in the last dozen years in promoting meat in the human diet. It has had a good effect. Meat is no longer a luxury. Meat is an essential but there are many people who still feel that a steak is something for a special occasion. It should be recalled that the new methods of cooking meat can make the most humble part of the animal tender and good to eat. The parts near the tail and neck contain the same iron and minerals and amino acids as choice tender cuts.

The earnings of the laboring people in the last 10 years have increased about 46 percent. Beef prices during this time have increased about 14 percent. Actually, the laboring man is getting more today for his meat dollar than he did a dozen years ago.

It is a well-known fact that the people of India eat no meat or animal products. With the population of nearly 500 people per square mile, they have 250 million head of cattle in India yet they eat no meat. The Indian is not a strong physical individual.

In my years of practicing medicine, I had the opportunity of comparing some of the strong, healthy boys and girls from this country where they have plenty of meat available to the children of India, China, the Philippines, and similar countries. Before I came to Congress, I had the privilege of visiting in many of these countries. You need only to look at the children in a dozen ports where meat is not a part of the diet to find spindle-legged, pot-bellied, emaciated children. In Nebraska, the children are rosy-cheeked, well-muscled, and growing.

In Nebraska, we have some 26 million acres of grassland producing cattle in the fall that are often butcher-block fat. As a physician, I know that every cell, every muscle, and every organ of our body needs these proteins and amino acids. They need them to repair tissues. They mean new growth to the child.

I know that meat really plays an important part in keeping not only individuals but the Nation strong and energetic. We need to push hard an education program pointing out the scientific problems and the value of meat in the

human diet. This should be done with the minimum of Government interference. The cattlemen of the country will continue to furnish this good meat to a growing, expanding population.

Mr. Speaker, there is a bill before Congress that provides for a check-off system on meat. A few cents on each head of cattle, hogs or sheep will go into a program of research. It seems to me this is a good approach. I believe in advertising. I know that the people in the cattle industry have been working together in harmony. They are doing a good job of selling their product. The country needs to be educated on the value of good meat in the human diet.

Phil Collins

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROLAND V. LIBONATI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 9, 1958

Mr. LIBONATI. Mr. Speaker, Memorial Day brings back sad and fond memories to the serviceman. The veterans of World War I are becoming a marching host to the ghost brigade. The toll of life is fast moving to the other shore—taps are in the air—and maybe it's best so, because really their immediate families and their comrades are the ones that really care.

The Republic in some sparing measure has from long time to a longer time, at great delaying intervals, given them a supporting limp hand and bent wrist—mostly applause on marching days.

A few politicians and certain publications bray and bleat about the demands of a special class of citizens—sure, everyone did their duty—only some kicked a pedal with a toe and collected plenty with overtime thrown in—all for the war effort; for Mr. Soldier the war was over. When he returned—it was his only depression—the 1929's were just a continuation of the struggle for life for some to the present day. A pension, yes; a handout, the same that a reliefer gets. Brave men, good soldiers. Fought for his country. Was taken from civilian life around the 39th year. Hard for most of them to catch up on a good job. Even lost his mate or girl to the other fellow who stayed around. Our Government has been sparingly fair to the serviceman in a legislative sense, inadequately for the disabled, widows, orphans, and aged.

These are the men that Phil Collins spent his life in serving. He was the leveling influence that advocated the support of political parties by the servicemen and not form a political group to take over the political destiny of our Government.

But God is good. He alone names the day of the heavy mist that blurs the eyes and numbs the brain. And so it was with Phil Collins—his work was done. His soul no longer seeks its earthly goal.

He died a man revered by all who knew that in his passing no one would forget.

His early life—the youthful years prepared him for his great work to guide him through the experiences that he must meet. He evaluated each fellow man as a counterpart of himself. He developed a sense of sagacity in veteran affairs that called him to its leadership. His strength of purpose knew no other rule but toward its accomplishment. The American Legion followed that leadership and grew in popular strength and civic acceptance. His true aim was realized when its influence in governmental affairs and policies of peacetime preparedness was written in the record of Congressional enactment. He supported mandates for the advancement of the veteran's cause which were transcribed into law. The names of men high in the working ranks of the Legion sanctioned and extolled his superb leadership. He fostered the careers and advancement of worthy Legionnaires in the official family of this powerful organization; each one made enviable records of accomplishment. There were those who awaited their turn to serve, and his experienced judgment never denied them advancement—long. He numbered many friends both in the State and national organizations—but it was the proud legionnaires of Illinois that sustained him in his glorious career; to name a few, the fiery leader, Gov. John Stelle; the sagacious national leader, Jim Ringley; the financial genius, Bumps Cross; the sage, Perce Brautigan; the popular business executive, Al Starshak; the insurance tycoon, Stanley Van Dyk; Judges Burke, Sbarbaro, Dougherty, and Hartigan; the active organizer, Bill Cummins; the late popular leaders, Art Canty, Mancel Talcott, Paul Armstrong, Gov. Dwight Green, Judge William Waugh, and Americanism himself, the late Eliodor Libonati; the fighter of subversive activities, Ed Clammage; the popular Russel Root, Larry Fenlon, Gov. Bill Stratton; the Forty and Eight leader, Bill Schlupp; the old standard bearer, Harry Rice; and the blessed Father Lonergan, and many others.

The citizens of our country do not realize the great importance and power that the veteran organizations could generate as a potential force among the populace in a political campaign. And because this power to gain control in politics is kept dormant and unassertive, they cannot realize the degree of political upheaval that would result if such a program were initiated by veteran leaders. It could change the very life of the country both in its kind of government and its ideology.

Phil Collins was a real American, and did not hesitate to assert his fundamental belief that every citizen, regardless of his military duties performed, had only the same rights as any other citizen—that the constitutional document was written for all and not to be interpreted by a few to their preferment. Thus the people of the Nation learned that the veteran would take his place among the ranks of the citizenry and serve his community in

time of peace as he did in time of war. Veteran leadership did not strike out to organize veterans to take over political control.

We have but to study the history of other nations to see the havoc resulting from the usurpation of political power, by men who, unprepared for the political science of government; these ambitious men being vaulted into office through popular approval of acts of heroism under arms—later did by violent action enslave populations in thought and action—destroying the very government and countless of its citizens that formerly each had fought to save.

Thus, Phil Collins, as the most powerful leader of the American Legion in his day called the king maker kept the millions of Legionnaires on the true course—love of God, love of country and respect for its institutions.

Yes, a great man died the other day—and men throughout the Nation mourned his passing—for he was truly a great American.

As the taps sounded—we heard a distant echo as though the notes were turned back upon themselves in their own resonance—he lives again in the glory of God, among his war fallen and deceased comrades. The living remembered, and the department of Illinois passed the following resolution in his memory:

IN MEMORIAM—PHILLIP W. COLLINS

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, the Great Commander of all, to summon to His immortal legions on the 13th day of February 1958, our beloved Comrade Phillip W. Collins, a member of Naval Post 372, Chicago, Ill., to the date of his demise; and

Whereas we humbly bow to the will of divine providence, while ever cherishing in our hearts the memory of his distinguished service to our country and his outstanding service and contributions to the American Legion's comradeship: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the executive committee, Department of Illinois, the American Legion, in regular meeting assembled on this 12th day of April 1958, commend to all men his works, and to God, his spirit; and be it finally

Resolved, That in token of our common grief, an appropriately inscribed copy of this resolution, as finally adopted by the department convention in Chicago, be presented to his bereaved widow.

Commencement Address by Hon. John Sherman Cooper, of Kentucky, at Howard University

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLIFFORD P. CASE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, June 9, 1958

Mr. CASE of New Jersey. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the remarks of Senator JOHN SHERMAN COOPER at the commencement exercises at Howard University on June 6, 1958.

In this address the Senator from Kentucky points out parallels between the international issues of colonialism and racism and that of discrimination in the United States. His message to the Howard University graduates merits thoughtful consideration by us all.

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

REMARKS OF SENATOR JOHN SHERMAN COOPER AT THE COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES OF HOWARD UNIVERSITY, WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 6, 1958

In thinking about what might be appropriate for this occasion, I find my guide in the feeling that lies, I am sure, in your hearts. It is, I know, a feeling of pride in the various achievements—by students, parents, and teachers alike—which receive their recognition in this graduation ceremony. It is a feeling of hope for the future—of looking forward to the part each of you may play in events to come. It is also a feeling of sadness that a stage of life has passed, that farewells must be made to familiar things, and that the ground must now be cleared for new adventures whose outlines are not yet clear.

I am sure that what I shall say today has been said many times. But I place my reliance on one thing. It is the hope that the poignancy of the hour itself may give new meaning to old themes and values of which I shall speak.

Young women and young men have always stood where you stand today. The transition from the role of student to that of full participation in life has been, in all times, difficult. And certainly, the time and circumstances of our day do not make it easier for you.

For ours is a day of both external and internal danger—dangers which at times will cause doubts and questionings about the validity of your education, and the basis of life itself. It may seem at times that forces beyond your control shape your lives—threats of war, the pace of scientific development, and the failure of our Nation to match the pace of science with full social justice for all its people.

These forces may intrude on your plans for a career, and for the enlargement of life itself. Worse, they could induce a will to live from day to day, without purpose, since the future seems uncertain.

I do not believe this graduating class will succumb to any defeatist attitude. I would have it remember that the greatest badge of courage goes to those who are aware of danger, but who nevertheless affirm the continuity of life and experience in the midst of danger.

The common lot of the human race to which you must bring your education, your culture and character, your enthusiasm, has the form of a paradox.

On the one side a radical new technology and scientific advancement is on the march everywhere, with the promise of lifting from mankind the oppressive weight of poverty and disease. On the other side, that same technology has created weapons of violence with no apparent limit to their range of destructiveness.

We know that, for all practical purposes, the United States and the Soviet Union possess the means to destroy each other. This condition of nuclear danger and deterrence has become a central fact with which we must live.

The continuing peril of war stands in opposition to what we, as Americans, had hoped would come into being after every war. The deep longing of our people is for peace and freedom. We have believed that the conduct of nations must be based upon recog-

nized world standards, derived from ethical principles, if there is to be peace and justice for the peoples of the world.

What we believe many millions of men and women in the world also believe. Yet the external difficulty of our time is that the world standards we affirm, the leaders of the world under Communist control reject. The world impasse arises from a difference in ethical values, and in the choice of standards, and so the danger that confronts us on the international scene will likely continue to confront us for many years.

As long as this danger continues, and as the character of war becomes more destructive and horrendous, the responsibility of the United States for finding means of keeping the peace—with justice—and of advancing the cause of freedom, becomes more compelling.

These tasks are not the tasks of our Government alone; they are your tasks—my tasks—a constant challenge to the responsibility of the American people.

Our first duty is to maintain military strength essential to protect our Nation and to prevent aggression. I have no doubt that we will meet this responsibility.

But even when we have done this, our basic disagreements with the Soviet Union—which are disagreements about the nature of freedom—will remain unsolved. Our purposes are a just solution of these differences—true disarmament and a world of sovereign and free nations—dominated neither by the Soviet Union, the United States, nor any other nation.

Standing alone, we have little capacity to affect the beliefs or the action of the Soviet leaders. Therefore it seems to me that in the long run the task of the United States is to do its full part, to hold free and democratic countries together. And certainly a part of this task is to assist the developing and free countries of the world—in Asia, Africa, the Middle East, and, yes, Latin America, who comprise one-third of the population of the world.

We must be aware of the fact that both the United States and the Soviet Union are attempting to alter the balance of world power, and certainly it is the intention of the United States, without resort to force. The ability of the majority of the world's people to remain free and independent, and to be able to exert their influence for disarmament, for a just solution of the world's problems, and for democratic values, will affect our own security for years, and the fate of freedom in the world.

We have been obsessed at times since World War II with the counterdrive of communism, which has been relentless against individual freedom and subversive of the sovereignty of independent nations. There have been times, in fact, when we have seemed to fear that this countermovement might destroy the very spirit, the freedom-loving instinct of man. Yet we have seen in Poland, Hungary, and other dominated countries, a people willing to challenge cruelty and coercion, and the denial of thought and expression. And one of the most significant movements of all history has been the powerful drive for independence which has swept across Asia, Africa, and the Middle East since World War II.

We cannot assume, however, that this trend will continue, or that all of these countries will maintain their independence. Unfortunately, freedom is not inevitable, or its spirit uniformly irresistible. President Eisenhower, in a recent address, recalled the wise observation of Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes. "The irresistible," he said, "comes to pass through effort."

I would like to address myself for a few moments to a problem involving our relations, and our ability to influence demo-

cratically the newly independent and developing countries of the world. It is a problem inextricably bound with the issue of freedom in the United States.

It is a happy fact that the great number of the countries which have broken the ties of colonialism or tyranny, have chosen the institutions of Western democracy. Yet, the primary fact of political life in these countries is the compulsion for economic advancement and equality in the world. Man does not live by bread alone we say. We believe deeply and rightly that freedom is primary, but for the impoverished people of the world there must be bread with freedom, if freedom is to last or have real meaning. And the great danger to democracy is, that if the democratic governments of the underdeveloped world fail to secure the economic advancement of their people, they will lose their support.

It is necessary that the United States, the richest and most industrialized country in the world, give its aid, whether by loan or grants or trade, to reduce the unbalance of opportunity and living standards in the world. And our sense of humanity and justice dictate our responsibility as a favored nation to do this. And from the standpoint of our own self-interest, if we withdraw from economic competition with Russia, we will find ourselves isolated at last from a majority of the world's people.

It is an indisputable fact that the United States has given its support to nations seeking independence. It is a fact, that more than any other nation in the world, we have given of our means to help other countries and their peoples.

The deep longing of the people of our country is for peace and freedom. In the past decade of crises we believe that we have given again and again to the world concrete proof of the sincerity of our purposes. Yet it is one of the ironies of this decade that every effort we have made brings with it a host of new difficulties and misunderstandings. It is true that money, aid, and even trade will not buy friends. The recent outburst of anti-Americanism in South America and the Middle East and even in Europe give new proof of this fact that we have known.

There are many reasons which might be accurately ascribed as reasons for the misunderstandings or the dislike of our policies in other countries. Trade restrictions, a debtor-creditor status, the transfer of the resentments of peoples against their own leaders to our rich country may be cited. But today I will speak of a fact which I think is more fundamental, and which will cause our country lasting trouble until it is corrected.

There are two basic points which bear critically upon our association and influence with these countries. They are the issues of colonialism and racial discrimination. For their elimination is a major policy objective in every country in Asia, in Africa, and Latin America.

Gandhi said: "There is no such thing as slow freedom. Freedom is like a birth. Until we are free we are slaves. All birth takes place in a moment."

There is, as I know you will see, a parallel between the international issues of colonialism and racism, and the issue of discrimination in our own country. We must practice freedom at home, if we are to have influence in its growth in other countries.

The United States has given the promise of freedom and equality to every one of its people. We must keep the promise of freedom at home, if we are to influence its growth in other countries.

Today, the face which we turn to the world is blemished by denials of full freedom, because of color and religious belief.

And as we look honestly at ourselves, we are humbled by our failures to make this truly a land of the free for all our people. Not only our standing before the other nations, but our internal strength and unity, the justice of our institutions, and the integrity of our religious faith depend upon how we deal with these human questions here at home in the years ahead.

For students graduating into the fullness of civic responsibility, for public officials with the duty to uphold our laws and promote the best in American life, and for every citizen, this is one of the most important parts of our society's unfinished business.

I take confidence—as I hope you do too—that our country is moving, however slowly, in the right direction on the question of civil rights.

Historic court decisions have ruled that segregation in public schools, in public transportation and in public recreation facilities deny the constitutional guaranty of equal protection of the laws and is illegal.

Many States, cities, and peoples are moving to end racial and religious discrimination in various phases of community life.

And we in Congress are gratified that after long years of effort, in 1957 we finally passed a civil rights measure which, though inadequate, did establish a Commission for basic studies and recommendations, did give new stature to the civil rights work in the Department of Justice, and—most important—helps protect the right to vote.

We recount these gains, however, not to foster complacency, but to renew our faith and confidence that we can move ahead.

There is yet defiance and resistance to the orders of the highest Court in the land. This dilemma demands of us all sober reflection and resolute action. The crisis is first of all a constitutional one: shall the principles of equal justice set forth in our Constitution, as interpreted by the courts, be adhered to even when they fly in the face of long-hallowed, but discriminatory, customs and practices?

To this question there can be only one answer, if we are to maintain the structure of law and order upon which our society is based. Unless and until the Constitution is altered by the procedures within the Constitution itself, it is the duty of all to adhere to it, to honor it, and to defend it. And this is a duty which every citizen, including every public official, must recognize, support, and enforce.

Our crisis, in the second place is one of ethics. At the root of our religious beliefs, is the principle of the dignity and worth of every individual human being. And from this faith and our reliance upon a supreme power we derive our concepts of justice, brotherhood and mercy. Can we in good conscience permit our practices to continue when in so many cases they deny our religious principles? Again, the answer is clear. Our faith without works, to quote the ancient writings, is dead. We must live our beliefs, or see the fundamental moral basis of our life eroded by the failure of our practices.

If the world is looking to us as the prime example of freedom, then let us give it an example that is worthy of that ideal. We should do this not alone because we know that if we fail, the tyranny to which peoples may turn will destroy all that we hold dear. We do this chiefly because we know in our hearts it is right, and that justice, as well as peace in the world, will be advanced if America truly lives up to its promise of freedom, and equality of opportunity.

But finally I have hope. For I do not believe that America, standing at the summit of world power, will lose the faith it had when it was once only a handful of people, dwelling in a wilderness, yet daring to think and act in such great terms, that it gave a

new turn to the whole of human history. Our job once again, as George Washington put it, is to raise a standard to which the good and the wise can repair.

It is the duty of the members of this class to seek for themselves and their families in work and education, and play, the best and happiest of life.

But I do remind you there are other satisfying and necessary standards to raise. You can make your sacrifices for peace and freedom. You can put your best thoughts to work in enlarging not only the quantity of the educational resources available in this country, but their quality as well. You can put your best thoughts to work in removing the last vestiges of inequality in this country that are manmade.

In striking out on its own, this graduating class might bear in mind that a famous teacher once said that culture is cultivated in solitude, while character is formed in the struggle of life. It may be argued that the history of mankind bears him out. For our science, our art, our literature, our music, and philosophy—all that enriches our civilization—have required at times the work of lonely people, people who have withdrawn for a while from the crowd, to impress their thoughts on the formless things that later became the truths of the world.

But, while culture may be enriched in solitude, the character of the human person is most fully formed by contact, and sometimes in direct conflict, with the forces that make a community. For one cannot speak in moral terms of a person as being good when he has never known temptation and mastered it. One cannot speak of a person as being just, who has never been asked to disentangle the mixed way in which good and evil often appear, and to judge fairly between them. One cannot speak of a person as being heroic who has never been asked to sacrifice something of his own for his neighbor. The things by which your character will be tested, formed, and judged can only be known when you have lived to the fullest in the community of men and women.

Yet culture and character do not belong to different worlds, or have different purposes, though they are formed in different ways. They belong to the same world where they are joined by a bridge. It is a bridge of enthusiasm—not the enthusiasm which flares for a new fad and then ebbs. It is an enthusiasm for wanting to grow, to learn, to work, to bestow upon others, upon mankind, the highest gifts of which you are capable.

Do not stand back from life but enter it fully and bravely, giving to the hope of better things, your constant growth and deepest faith.

For the fight for peace, for justice, for good, is an eternal one. It has its setbacks, much like the waves that shatter themselves and then recoil from their contest with a rocky shore. But it has also a tidal flow which quietly lifts the water level above the rocks. Do not doubt that this tidal flow of hope for better things is still with you.

This graduating class, like those who have come before it, has been taught at this university true values. It has been taught to respect all that is best in scholarship, in character and religion. It has been taught that from the spirit and from your deepest convictions that you draw faith for life. It will be further strengthened and strengthened again as you return to its source.

"Not by might, nor by power, but by my spirit, saith the Lord of hosts."

All this has been the object of your education. Be faithful to it in the years that lie ahead. And you will be the agents of the good fortune that all of us here—your parents, your teachers, and your guests—wish you with all our hearts.

Remarks of Senator Charles E. Potter, of Michigan, on the Occasion of Rumanian Independence Day

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ALVIN M. BENTLEY

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 9, 1958

Mr. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, I wish to include the remarks of Senator CHARLES E. POTTER, of Michigan, on the occasion of Rumanian Independence Day, Saturday evening, May 24, 1958, at the International Institute in Detroit, Mich.:

REMARKS OF SENATOR CHARLES E. POTTER, REPUBLICAN, OF MICHIGAN, ON THE OCCASION OF RUMANIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY, SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 24, 1958, INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE, DETROIT, MICH.

The history of the world contains many moments of which we are not proud.

Man's inhumanity to man is painful to remember and we tend to want to move these unfortunate chapters into the background.

But when episodes shocking to man's reason, intelligence, and better instincts continue to happen, we must cry out against them. We must do so for the sake of those men and women who suffer and for the sake of the entire Free World.

Rumania continues under the heel of the Soviet dictatorship.

I take the occasion of this May 24 of 1958, on which we observe the independence day of a great nation, to note another unsupportable act by the Soviet against the Rumanian people.

This year, Russia with utter callousness and disregard for the feelings of the Rumanians, forced them to observe—not May 10, which they had chosen, but May 9, which was officially called the day of Russia's final victory over Germany.

This is right down the line with the whole policy of the Soviet—to yank out from the body politic of a country all the things which make the life of the people richer, deeper, more rewarding. This artificial changing of a national holiday and the imposition of one of Russia's choosing may seem a small thing in the long history of the human race, but it is not.

It is symbolic of a system of government which believes that man can live by bread alone, and unfortunately for the Rumanians and other captive nations of central Europe, not too much of that.

Of course, the Rumanian people celebrate in their hearts the day which they themselves have chosen. They reflected on May 10 of 1866 when the principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia were united to form the principality of Rumania. They thought of the May 10, 10 years later when the principality of Rumania proclaimed its independence of Turkish rule, and the May 10 of 1881, when the country was proclaimed a kingdom and Prince Charles I King of Rumania.

Now, in the year 1958, the Soviet has taken upon itself to alter a great chapter of history by changing the date. Certainly this does not go unnoticed by the Free World.

I therefore take this occasion to add a personal protest to this treatment of captive peoples. I know I am joined not only by the Members of this body, but by Americans of Rumanian descent, and all Americans who love the tradition of freedom.

Trade Agreement Extension**EXTENSION OF REMARKS**

OF

HON. DANIEL A. REED

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 9, 1958

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, the House of Representatives is presently engaged in

consideration of important legislation affecting the tariff and trade policy of our Nation. The debate is essentially concerned with two legislative proposals, viz, H. R. 12591 and H. R. 12676. The latter bill was introduced by my distinguished colleague and close friend, the Honorable RICHARD M. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. It will be that bill in substance which will constitute the motion that will be made to substitute an

amendment to the bill as reported by the Committee on Ways and Means. Several other distinguished Members of the House have joined as cosponsors of this legislation. So that the membership of the House may have the benefit of a comparative analysis of the two legislative proposals that are pending, I will include as a part of my remarks at this point a comparison of H. R. 12591 and H. R. 12676:

COMPARISON OF H. R. 12591 AND H. R. 12676

H. R. 12591

H. R. 12676

EXTENSION OF THE PRESIDENT'S AUTHORITY

The President's authority to reduce tariffs by entering into trade agreements is extended for 5 years, that is, from June 30, 1958, to June 30, 1963. Previous extensions have never exceeded 3 years. Any agreement concluded before June 30, 1963, can be made effective at any time after that date. Thus the tariff-reducing effectiveness of the bill is unlimited in time.

The President's authority to reduce tariffs by entering into trade agreements is extended for 2 years, that is, from June 30, 1958, to June 30, 1960. Concessions negotiated under this extension must be made initially effective during this period. The effect is to continue the provisions of the Extension Act of 1955 for an additional 2 years.

CHANGES IN THE PRESIDENT'S AUTHORITY TO DECREASE RATES OF DUTY

The President is authorized to decrease rates of duty in effect July 1, 1958, in whichever of three ways that permits the greatest reduction in duty:

1. By not more than 25 percent. The reduction in any 12-month period is limited to 10 percent of base rate. This feature was in the 1955 extension, but the permissible limit of total reduction was 15 percent, and the annual reduction limit was 5 percent.

2. By not more than 2 percentage points. The reduction in any 12-month period is limited to one percentage point ad valorem. For present rates of less than 8 percent ad valorem, the effect of this alternative is to permit duty reductions greater than 25 percent. This feature has not been in previous extensions.

3. In the case of existing rates which are higher than 50 percent ad valorem, to not less than 50 percent ad valorem or its equivalent. The reduction in any 12-month period is limited to one-third of the total permissible reduction. This feature was in the 1955 extension.

The effect of the bill would be to open all present rates to reduction, whether or not they had been reduced many times before.

The bill does not change the President's 1955 act authority to decrease rates of duty, which is twofold:

1. By 15 percent below the rate existing on January 1, 1955, in annual cuts of no more than 5 percent.

2. Down to 50 percent ad valorem for any rate higher than that during a period determined by the President to be representative. Only one-third of any such reduction can be made initially effective, and a year must elapse between such thirds.

In effect, the bill would permit reductions during the 2-year life of the extension on any item not reduced to the full extent permitted in the 1955-58 period. It is estimated that nearly 80 percent of United States dutiable items went untouched by agreements negotiated during that period.

EXTENT OF THE PRESIDENT'S AUTHORITY TO INCREASE RATES OF DUTY

The base date for the President's authority to increase, up to 50 percent, individual rates of duty through trade agreements is shifted from January 1, 1945, to July 1, 1934. The effect is to permit increases, up to 50 percent, in the actual ad valorem, specific, and compound rates in existence on July 1, 1934.

The President is also authorized, in escape-clause cases, to impose duties up to 50 percent on imports currently free of duty. This is a departure from present legislative prohibition of executive transfer of items between the free and dutiable schedules. The purpose of these provisions, according to the committee report, is "to permit domestic industries sustaining serious injury from import competition to be protected by means of increased duties rather than by the imposition of import quotas. * * *

The base date for the President's authority to increase, up to 50 percent, individual rates of duty through trade agreements is shifted from January 1, 1945, to July 1, 1934. For ad valorem duties, this means applying the increase to the rate existing on the latter date. For specific duties (and the specific portion of compound duties), a special provision is included. Instead of using the rate actually existing on that date, the ad valorem equivalent on that date is used as the base for the increase. The purpose is to permit the increases in specific duties to match the inflated prices of imports. Ad valorem duties, being linked to value, automatically keep step with inflated prices.

THE NEGOTIATING PROCEDURES

The bill declares it "to be the sense of the Congress" that the President, during preliminaries to trade-agreement negotiations, "should seek information and advice with respect to such agreement from representatives of industry, agriculture, and labor." According to the committee report, this

The bill spells out peril-point procedures, replacing the general directive now in the law. Its effect is to change the current practice by transferring the preliminary functions from the interdepartmental committee under the direction of the State Department to the Tariff Commission.

H. R. 12591

H. R. 12676

provision merely records the view of Congress that a present practice "be continued and appropriately broadened."

The President, before starting negotiations, must notify the Commission that he has found as a fact that existing United States or foreign duties or other import restrictions "are unduly burdening or restricting the foreign trade of the United States" and that he intends to negotiate a trade agreement.

The Commission thereupon prepares and publishes a preliminary list of imported articles which the President may consider as subjects of possible concessions. This list must include all articles on which the Commission considers that existing duties or import restrictions are inadequate to prevent injury to American industry. The Commission will then investigate each article on the list to determine peril points, both as to modifications in rates or quotas that can safely be made, and whether increases in duties or additional restrictions are necessary. The Commission may add or delete articles.

During the investigations the Commission must hold public hearings, on 60 days' notice. The Commission must request from the foreign country which is the principal supplier of each listed article "information concerning estimated or approximate cost of production, prices, and other relevant economic data pertaining to competition of imports of such article in the domestic market." If the foreign country does not respond, the Commission must omit the pertinent article from the final list. The final list must be published. The peril-point finding must be sent to the President within a year from the publication of the preliminary list. The President is then free to negotiate concessions on any item on the list. However, if such a concession fails to comply with the peril points set by the Commission it cannot become effective unless Congress enacts approval.

THE PERIL POINT PROVISIONS

The provisions of existing law are amended by extending from 120 days to 6 months the period which the Tariff Commission has to complete its peril-point reports on items being considered for trade agreement negotiations. The bill also requires the Commission automatically to institute an escape clause investigation whenever, in a peril-point investigation, it finds that an increase in duty or additional import restriction is required to avoid serious injury to the domestic industry.

The bill introduces into the law specific peril-point criteria, which the Commission must consider, as follows:

"(1) The estimated or approximate cost of producing such article in the foreign country which is the principal supplier (in imports into the United States) of such article, as compared with the estimated or approximate cost of producing like or directly competitive articles in the United States.

"(2) The estimated or approximate average price, converted into currency of the United States, at which the foreign article is sold at wholesale in the principal supplying country as compared with the estimated or approximate average price of like or directly competitive domestic articles when sold at wholesale in the markets of the United States, during the last calendar year preceding such investigation. In the event that the Commission finds it impracticable to determine such estimated or approximate average foreign price the Commission shall consider the average invoice price of imports of such article during the last calendar year preceding such investigation as the average foreign price for comparison with the domestic price.

"(3) Other economic data which the Commission considers relevant to the relative competitive status of the imported article with the like or directly competitive domestic article in the domestic market, and the effect of such competitive status on the likelihood of serious injury, or threat thereof, to the domestic industry producing like or directly competitive articles."

THE ESCAPE CLAUSE PROVISION

Language is added to the escape-clause provision of existing law making it clear that organizations or groups of employees can file an escape clause application. Another provision clothes the Tariff Commission with power to subpoena persons and records in connection with escape-clause applications. The period in which the Commission must investigate and report on escape-clause applications is reduced from 9 to 6 months.

The period in which the Tariff Commission must investigate and report on escape-clause applications is reduced from 9 to 6 months.

The bill specifically directs the Commission to recommend quotas as a means of escape-clause relief whenever a maximum permissible increase in duty will not remedy the injury situation. The Commission may choose among "tariff quotas or absolute quotas, including seasonal quotas of either kind, such quotas to be subject to such allocation among countries of origin as the Commission may direct."

H. R. 12591

H. R. 12676

CONGRESSIONAL ACTION IN ESCAPE CLAUSE CASES

The bill continues the present authority of the President to proclaim or reject escape clause recommendations made by the Tariff Commission. It adds an elaborate method whereby Congress can make effective the Commission's recommendations despite the President's disapproval. The House and Senate, within 60 days, must pass "by the yeas and nays by a two-thirds vote of each House * * * a concurrent resolution stating in effect that the Senate and House of Representatives approve the action so found and reported by the Commission to be necessary." The rules of the Senate and House are amended, but "with full recognition of the constitutional right of either House to change such rules," so as to permit consideration of the resolution. "Resolution" is defined to mean a concurrent resolution in the exact language spelled out in the bill. Provision is made for such a resolution to be referred to the Committee on Finance of the Senate and the Committee on Ways and Means of the House. If a committee fails to report a resolution in 10 days, it is "in order to move either to discharge the committee from further consideration of such resolution, or to discharge the committee from further consideration of any other resolution with respect to such investigation which has been referred to the committee." Such a motion may be made only by a person favoring the resolution and "shall be highly privileged." Debate on the motion is limited to 1 hour, equally divided between proponents and opponents of the resolution. No amendment is in order, nor any move to reconsider the vote on the motion. The motion, once voted on, cannot be renewed, nor another motion made on the same resolution.

When a committee has reported a resolution, a motion to proceed to its consideration is in order. It is to be "highly privileged" and not debatable. No amendment is in order, nor any motion to reconsider a vote thereon.

Debate on the resolution is limited to 10 hours, equally divided between proponents and opponents. A motion to further limit debate is not debatable. No amendment, or motion to recommit, or motion to reconsider a vote on the resolution is in order.

Motions to postpone the discharge from committee, or consideration of a resolution, and all motions to proceed to the consideration of other business shall be decided without debate. All appeals from decisions of the Chair on application of these rules shall be decided without debate.

If one House passes a resolution before the other House has referred a similar resolution to its committee, "no other resolution with respect to the same investigation may be reported or * * * be made the subject of a motion to discharge."

If one House passes a resolution while the other House is considering a similar resolution in committee, the procedure shall be the same as if no resolution had been passed, but in any final vote of the second House the passed resolution shall be substituted.

THE NATIONAL SECURITY AMENDMENT

The bill changes provisions of present law whereby the Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization and the President share in determining the effects and proposing possible relief in cases where imports may be adversely affecting the national security of the United States. The present objective, to avoid a threat to "domestic production needed for projected national defense requirements," is replaced by an objective to avoid a threat to "impair the national security."

The bill introduces investigatory procedures into the law by requiring that an immediate investigation be made by the Director of ODM on his own motion or on the request of the head of any department or agency or on application of an interested party.

The bill eliminates the double investigation by ODM and the President under present law, and requires only the ODM investigation, with consultation with appropriate departments and agencies. The Director's report is to go promptly to the President, who, if he agrees, shall act "for such time,

The bill changes the authority under which the President, in his own discretion alone, may proclaim or reject the Tariff Commission's escape-clause recommendations for relief. The Commission report goes to the Congress and to the President. The President can proclaim the recommended relief. If he wishes to do otherwise, then, within 30 days, he advises Congress of his wishes. Congress, within 60 days, may enact a law approving the President's request. If not, at the end of that period, the President must proclaim the recommended relief.

If Congress is not in session for a full 60 days after receiving the President's report, the Commission's recommendations are provisionally proclaimed until Congress has a 60-day period in which to consider the President's request.

The bill changes provisions of present law whereby the Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization and the President share in determining the effects and proposing possible relief in cases where imports may be adversely affecting the national security of the United States. The present objective to avoid a threat to "domestic production needed for projected national defense requirements" remains unchanged.

The bill introduces investigatory procedures into the law by requiring that the Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization shall promptly make an investigation, upon the request of the President, upon resolution of either House of Congress, or either the Senate Finance or the House Ways and Means Committee, upon application of an interested party, or on his own motion.

The bill eliminates the double investigation by ODM and the President under present law, and requires only the ODM investigation, in the course of which he shall hold public hearings. The Director's report is to go to the President, within 3 months. If the President agrees

H. R. 12591

H. R. 12676

as he deems necessary" to adjust the imports of the offending article so that the national security will not be impaired.

The bill adds criteria for the Director's and the President's determinations. It provides that they "shall, in the light of the requirements of national security and without excluding other relevant factors, give consideration to domestic production needed for projected national-defense requirements, existing and anticipated availabilities of the human resources, products, raw materials, and other supplies and services essential to the national defense, the requirements of growth of such industries and such supplies and services, and the importation of goods in terms of their quantities, availabilities, character, and use as those affect such industries and the capacity of the United States to meet national security requirements."

The bill requires a published report on the disposition of each case. The Director is to publish procedural regulations implementing the bill's investigatory directives. He also, "with the advice and consultation of other appropriate departments and agencies" and with the President's approval, shall by February 1, 1959, report to Congress on the administration of these provisions. The report is to include an analysis of "the nature of projected national-defense requirements, the character of emergencies that may give rise to such requirements, the manner in which the capacity of the economy to satisfy such requirements can be judged, the alternative means of assuring such capacity, and related matters."

that imports of an article are threatening the national security, he shall, within 30 days of the ODM report, do either or both of the following:

A. Increase the duty by 50 percent of the rate (or, in the case of a specific duty, of the ad valorem equivalent of the rate) in effect on July 1, 1934. Such an increase may be reduced for any countries of origin "in order to take into account the availability of imports of the article in a national emergency from the country or countries of origin from which the product may be transported to the United States with relative safety."

B. Impose a quota reducing imports of the offending article to 25 percent or more below the average level of the most recent 3-year period before the quota attaches. The President may allocate such quota among countries of origin to effect the purposes quoted in the previous paragraph A.

The President may proclaim a lesser rate of duty or a larger quota than the above if "he finds and so certifies to Congress" that the requirements of A or B "would impair the availability of materials determined to be essential to the defense of the United States."

The bill adds criteria for the Director's and the President's determinations. It provides that they "shall, in the light of the requirements of national security and without excluding other relevant factors, give consideration to domestic production needed for projected national defense requirements, the capacity of domestic industries to meet such requirements, existing and anticipated availabilities of the human resources, products, raw materials, and other supplies and services essential to the national defense, the requirements of growth of such industries and such supplies and services, and the importation of goods in terms of their quantities, availabilities, character, and use as those affect such industries and the capacity of the United States to meet national-security requirements."

SECTION 22 OF THE AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT

The bill provides for more direct and faster relief procedures under section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act than are provided under present law. Instead of having to obtain preliminary Presidential intercedence, as at present, the bill permits the Secretary of Agriculture, the Senate Finance Committee or the House Ways and Means Committee, or any interested party to initiate a Tariff Commission investigation as to whether "any article or articles are being or are practically certain to be imported" so as to "render ineffective, or materially interfere with or to materially increase the cost of" any Government agricultural program. The Commission is to report in 6 months. If it reports such interference, then the President must impose such fees, up to 50 percent ad valorem, or such quotas as to remedy the condition.

Such a quota cannot limit imports of the article to less than 50 percent of imports of it during a representative period, as determined by the Commission, except that "whenever a condition exists requiring special treatment" the President, on recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture, may impose such further limitations as he deems necessary. The Commission or the President may describe the imported articles by physical qualities, value or use or other basis, in designations broad enough to prevent evasion.

If the Secretary reports a condition "requiring emergency treatment" the President must act without a Tariff Commission report. The President may suspend, terminate, or modify any proclamation if the Commission so recommends.

In the case of perishable commodities, the bill sharpens procedures by requiring that, when an interested party applies for emergency treatment, and the Secretary of Agriculture fails, within 15 days, to certify to the Commission that the commodity is not perishable, the Commission will make an immediate investigation and a report to the President. The President then must act no later than 60 days following the application.

GATT CAVEAT

The customary statement is included that enactment of the bill is not to be construed as Congressional approval or disapproval of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

The customary statement is included that enactment of the bill is not to be construed as Congressional approval or disapproval of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Washington Report

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BRUCE ALGER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 9, 1958

Mr. ALGER. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following newsletter of June 7, 1958:

WASHINGTON REPORT BY CONGRESSMAN BRUCE ALGER, FIFTH DISTRICT OF TEXAS

The peaceful exploration of outer space was the subject of a concurrent resolution of the House and Senate. Though in the nature of wishful thinking and contradictory to military preparations, this resolution expressed our Nation's intention not to lose sight of our eternal goal of peace. Following this resolution was the National Aeronautics and Outer Space Act of 1958 creating a civilian agency to provide research into problems of flight within and outside the earth's atmosphere. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration will be headed by a civilian administrator aided by a 17-member advisory committee for the study of astronautics, space travel outside the earth's atmosphere. There was no opposition to this act implementing the President's April message to Congress.

The Defense appropriation bill for fiscal 1959 bridged the gap between the idealism of the concurrent space resolution for peaceful use of space and the stark realities of necessary military preparedness in being. The military expenditures are embodied in 7 volumes and 5,200 pages of printed hearings, a 45-page bill, and an 81-page report (almost impossible to summarize this briefly). The \$38,409 million, over half the Government's total spending, is approximately \$3,910 million more than last year's expenditures. The year's total expenditures will be about \$40,500 million, while total availability for expenditures will be about \$73,000 million (considering carryover money from earlier appropriations). Actual spending, allowing for increased pay and inflation (estimated at approximately 3 percent) will be about the same as last year. The shift of emphasis continues to rocketry and advanced weapons. Ballistic missiles, anti-missile missiles, atomic weapons (ground-to-air, air-to-air, air-to-ground) are replacing more conventional weapons. Jet engines, supersonic, nuclear, replace their earlier and outdated counterparts.

A thumbnail sketch of the bill would be: A bill to provide for numerically smaller but more powerful and better equipped military forces, with particular emphasis on the development and production of ballistic missiles, ballistic missile submarines, ballistic missile detection and defense, the further dispersal of the retaliatory forces and the improvement of their alert status, modernization of the early warning system, outer space projects and basic research. As Secretary McElroy said, "We are moving rapidly into a period of increasing danger . . . the inevitable consequence of the explosive progress in science and technology which is making available a succession of weapons of ever-increasing destructiveness and speed of delivery." Since we concede the opponent the privilege of striking the first blow, can our counteroffensive crush the enemy? Yes; we can retaliate devastatingly. But, recognizing the total destructiveness of a nuclear attack, have we reached a point where we can concede the first blow to the enemy and meaningfully win a counterattack? Would our country be totally destroyed by such an

initial nuclear attack, even if our counter-attack succeeded—like two boxers connecting simultaneously? Obviously, our warning systems must give us advance warning—and our research programs must be ahead of the enemy's. On the selection of the right weapons, replacing the outdated, rests our security. Quality, not quantity, is foremost. God grant that our determination and judgment will result in outdistancing the enemy. War even now with weapons on hand could virtually destroy life on this planet. And the weapon development technology is accelerating (with counter-measures a step behind) as we stand on the verge of space travel. It's enough to shake human comprehension. We'd better not forget our prayers just now. We'd better remember, too, that a strong economy is the basis for a strong defense in a free nation.

The Tax Rate Extension Act of 1958 was a bittersweet legislative potion. This act extends the Korean-imposed taxes (corporate 47 to 52 percent—and certain excise taxes) for another year. The absolute need of assuring Government income in the face of a 1958 deficit of \$3 billion and 1959 deficit of \$11 billion won out over the desire to cut taxes, dear to the hearts of most Members. The determination to maintain a sound currency, through prevention of inflation, caused many fiscally responsible Members to vote for the extension of these taxes. Some Members still demagog, which is defined here as being for all appropriations and against every tax. We realize again that the way to a tax cut is through first reducing Government spending. It's time the public looked at Congressional voting records to see which Congressmen are running up the taxpayers' bills.

President Eisenhower looks better than ever, which I observed during a lengthy breakfast at the White House. He recognizes the just concern of some of us in granting a 5-year extension of reciprocal trade without more effective escape-clause protection of industry injured by foreign competition.

Congressman Joe L. Evins and Gov. Frank G. Clement of Tennessee Receive Honors

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROSS BASS

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 9, 1958

Mr. BASS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, this past Saturday, June 7, one of the South's great educational institutions, Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tenn., bestowed the degree of doctor of laws on one of our esteemed colleagues and friends, the Honorable JOE L. EVINS. The university also thus honored the distinguished Governor of the State of Tennessee, the Honorable Frank G. Clement. On that same occasion our distinguished colleague, JOE EVINS, delivered the commencement address. Under leave granted, I include the text of the address and the citations of the Honorable JOE L. EVINS, and Gov. Frank G. Clement in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

CITATION: JOE L. EVINS

JOE L. EVINS, Cumberland University recognizes the following facts:

That you were born in De Kalb County, Tenn., and received your education in the

public schools of De Kalb County, Tenn., and at Vanderbilt University; and that you were graduated from the School of Law of Cumberland University in 1934, receiving the bachelor of laws degree. That you were admitted to the Tennessee bar in 1934 and engaged in the general practice of law in Smithville, Tenn. That you obtained further postgraduate education at George Washington University. That you were attorney and secretary to the Federal Trade Commission. That you served in the Army for 4 years during World War II, 2 years being overseas duty in England, France, and Germany, and that you were discharged from the Army with the rank of major. That after the war you began your distinguished political career as chairman of the De Kalb County Democratic Executive Committee. That in 1946 you were elected to the 80th Congress as a Representative of the Fourth Congressional District of Tennessee, and that you were reelected to serve your District in the 81st, 82d, 83d, and the 84th Congresses. That you are continuing to serve your constituency in that capacity, and that you are now a member of the important Committee on Appropriations. That your record of membership and service in numerous professional, civic, social, fraternal, and religious organizations is impressive.

Your alma mater, with solemn pride, has taken notice of these many accomplishments in your Christian life, of your integrity, of your character, and of the signal service that you have rendered to your fellow man and to the Nation. Now, therefore, in recognition of these distinguished services and by the authority invested in me by the State of Tennessee and the board of trustees of Cumberland University, I confer upon you the degree of doctor of laws, with all the rights and privileges appertaining thereto.

CHARLES B. HAVENS,
President.

CITATION: FRANK G. CLEMENT

Frank G. Clement, Cumberland University recognizes the following facts:

That you were born in Dickson, Tenn., and attended the public schools of Dickson and were graduated with honors from the Dickson City High School at the age of 16. That you spent 2 years in the College of Arts and Science at Cumberland University and transferred to Vanderbilt University School of Law where you were graduated with the bachelor of laws degree in 1942. That you were admitted to the Tennessee bar in 1941, and following graduation from law school you served as a special agent with the Federal Bureau of Investigation until you entered military service in 1943. That during your Army career you rose to the rank of first lieutenant as the youngest company commander in your brigade. That upon being discharged from the Army in 1946 you returned to Dickson to enter the private practice of law. That during the same year you were named general counsel for the Tennessee Railroad and Public Utilities Commission, the youngest man in the history of that office. That, having served with this commission 4 years, you resigned to reenter the private practice of law with your father, and that, until you took office as Governor you maintained joint offices with your father in Dickson and in Nashville. That in 1953 you were elected to the office of Governor of the State of Tennessee, and that you have had a strong voice in the shaping of the legislation of the State since that time. That in addition to your distinguished career as Governor you have received recognition in many areas of civic, social, and religious service such as being named the Outstanding Young Man in Tennessee in 1948 by the junior chamber of commerce and the subsequent honor of

being named one of the Nation's 10 outstanding young men by the United States Chamber of Commerce in 1953.

Your alma mater, with solemn pride, has taken notice of these and the numerous other accomplishments of your exemplary life, and of your remarkable fidelity to this institution and of your willingness to serve and to befriend it, as well as you have served the people of your State and Nation. Now, therefore, in recognition of these distinguished services and by the authority invested in me by the State of Tennessee and the board of trustees of Cumberland University I confer upon you the degree of doctor of laws with all the rights and privileges appertaining thereto.

CHARLES B. HAVENS,
President.

REMARKS AT GRADUATING EXERCISES OF CUMBERLAND UNIVERSITY, BY JOE L. EVINS, MEMBER OF CONGRESS, JUNE 7, 1958

President Havens, President-elect Stockton, Governor Clement, other distinguished guests, members of the faculty, graduating class of 1958, ladies, gentlemen, and friends, certainly I am pleased and delighted to be present on this very significant occasion.

I am greatly honored by the invitation to speak to the members of the graduating class of Cumberland University and to participate in your graduating exercises.

To be invited to deliver the commencement address at one's own alma mater is one of the highest compliments that one can receive.

This year I recognize that it was just 24 years ago that I sat where you are today—as a hopeful graduate of Cumberland Law School. I had no idea that a couple of score years later I would have the privilege of speaking to the graduating class of Cumberland—my own school. So I deem it a special pleasure to come back to Cumberland and to have the privilege of speaking to you today.

This is an especially happy occasion for the 34 graduates—21, I believe, of the law school and 13 academic graduates—those of you who wear the cap and gown this morning—the class of 1958.

Life offers many varieties of happiness and I am sure that you of the graduating class are enjoying one of the most satisfying and enriching of life's experiences—the sense of achievement which comes from knowing that, through years of work and effort, you have arrived at a long-sought goal and realized a noble ambition. Yours is an achievement which sets you apart as outstanding among our citizens.

To each of you I offer my most sincere and hearty congratulations. I salute you. I know that I bespeak the thought, the sentiments, and expressions of everyone present—your parents, the faculty, and friends, and all who share a pride in your success and achievements.

Indeed, I should add the congratulations of all the citizens of our beloved State—the State of Tennessee—who annually take great pride in the educational advancement of her citizens.

Cumberland University today reaches another milestone in its glorious history, now in its second century of service to our State and Nation.

Since its founding 146 years ago, no institution of learning in the South has affected and influenced the history of our region and the Nation more—and the lives of our citizens more—than has Cumberland University. No university has contributed more to preserving the principles of the law upon which our democracy is founded than Cumberland. Few colleges have contributed more distinguished sons to the service of the 48 States than has our alma mater. Among her distinguished alumni have been 2 Jus-

tices of the Supreme Court, 16 United States Senators, and more than 100 Members of the House of Representatives. There have been scores of Governors, and Judges of State and Federal courts, presidents of colleges, thousands of successful businessmen. As Secretary of State, Judge Cordell Hull served our Nation longer in this top executive post of world influence than any other man in our history. This distinguished alumnus won for our Nation an unprecedented good will and understanding. His influence on the course of history is unmatched.

Every year about this time we have a reunion of alumni of Cumberland University on Capitol Hill in Washington. When we meet this year the group will include 9 men from 6 States serving in both Houses of the Congress.

As graduates of Cumberland you will likewise share a pride in the distinction of being a Cumberland alumnus. You will go into the world with the highest recommendation, because for more than a hundred years the sons of Cumberland have held high the torch of liberty. They have always sought to serve the law and the ends of true justice.

I am sure that the friends of Cumberland are especially pleased that the university is today once more graduating young men and women in the liberal arts college. This junior college class marks the first stage in the reestablishment of the university's position in the field of general education.

Our teachers in all fields always make sacrifices and their rewards are certainly not in money. We owe them something more—our special thanks for their devotion and dedication—to the high ideals of education.

I am sure that all the friends of Cumberland appreciate especially the splendid contributions of Dr. Havens who has been instrumental in reestablishing the academic department—during his services at the university.

Cumberland certainly wishes Dr. Havens well in his new endeavors and undertakings.

To Col. Ernest Stockton, Jr., your fine, young, able and distinguished new president, I am sure we all owe a special expression of appreciation for his willingness to assume the duties as president and to carry on the traditions of Cumberland.

Colonel Stockton's father, the late Dr. Ernest Stockton, was a friend of mine for many years. He was a great educator—a loyal Cumberland man and he gave of himself freely and generously to Cumberland University. He led this university for many years and I know his noble son, following in the traditions of his father, will carry on splendidly the high ideals and purposes of this beloved institution. At Castle Heights Military Academy, Colonel Stockton rendered a real service. As president of Cumberland he will render an even broader and greater service. I am sure that under his direction and leadership Cumberland University can and will move forward with continued progress.

As citizens we are all concerned with the effectiveness of our total educational system. As our civilization grows more and more complex we will need more and more knowledge—in all fields. Our Nation will need more skills to deal effectively with the many problems we have to solve—to make the world a better place in which to live. A sound education is more necessary today than ever before, not only to improve the opportunities of our citizens but also to insure the well-being and security of our Nation.

Today, greater emphasis is being placed upon education at all levels than ever before.

The National Government, our States and counties are emphasizing and stressing the needs and importance of education to a

greater degree than perhaps at any time in our Nation's history.

Vast sums of money are being appropriated for advancement of all phases of education.

The need for a speedup in science is particularly acute. Our awareness of the importance of science has never been greater.

This is true because of the age in which we live, the age into which you are graduating.

The age of science—and scientific competition, the rocket and missile age of outer space.

Never before has a graduating class entered upon a new day confronted with more opportunities, challenges, and adventures than will be yours tomorrow.

We are all aware, too keenly aware, of the things that have happened about us in the past 6 months.

We, as a Nation, have suffered some humiliating shocks. The sputniks that have been placed into orbit in outer space have caused America to do some sober thinking.

These small objects that are circling the earth's space are too small to cast an actual shadow on the earth, but they have been big enough to throw a very big and dark shadow on our minds.

Since these events we have been reevaluating our methods. This self-examination has been directed largely at our educational system.

This self-analysis and criticism have been wholesome, for we, as a Nation, are beginning to realize that although we have the finest and best educational system in the world, undoubtedly there are many imperfections in our techniques and methods. The quality of our education certainly can be improved.

Improving our educational methods is important because we are witnessing the opening of a whole galaxy of new frontiers, the frontiers of interplanetary space. As a Nation, we are attempting to build to this end, to meet the challenge of a new era and the new age.

Yes, our State and Nation are placing great emphasis on education today because through education our leaders of tomorrow are produced, the lawyers, the judges, the educators, and others who will see to it that the principles and ideals of our country, our liberties and our freedoms, will be preserved and perpetuated.

Tennessee has made great progress in education in the past 25 years. Greater, I am proud to say, than that of any of our neighboring States. A few years ago only 10 percent of our high-school graduates went on to college, as you have done. Today, that percentage has risen to 20½ percent. The States of North Carolina and South Carolina have only 17 percent of their high-school graduates in college; Arkansas, Kentucky, and Georgia, 18 percent; Alabama, 19 percent; and Mississippi, 16½ percent.

This is a record of progress of which we in Tennessee can be proud.

These figures indicate a determination and a desire of our citizens for an ever-increasing advancement in education.

Although we have gone far, the events of recent months clearly indicate that our survival as a free nation is directly dependent on our ability to produce the brains and knowledge needed to put America ahead and keep it ahead. It is obviously folly to spend thirty or forty billion dollars on our Armed Forces and for producing weapons for defense if we do not produce the brains and skill needed to keep those weapons superior to the weapons of those opposed to our freedom and liberty and cherished American way of life. Today's weapons, rockets, missiles, and aircraft that travel at supersonic speeds are dependent upon science; and science, in turn, is dependent upon education. There is, thus, a clear and

distinct connection between the effectiveness of our educational system and our national security and military posture.

Our educational system like our military posture must not be second best but the best in the world.

Although America today is stressing the needs for education in science, it is imperative that all our citizens—whatever their specialty or profession may be—should have a broad general education. Without a thorough background of our history, of the principles of our Government, of our traditions and ideals, the specialist may not be able to make intelligently the decisions which a more and more complex society demands of its citizens.

We in America believe in giving the widest possible education to all our people. We believe also that every citizen should have a broad educational background in addition to professional and technical skills needed to serve our society, our citizens and our country.

We believe in all our citizens participating in Government and our democratic way of life. Here every citizen plays a part in making the decisions that guide our Nation.

We also believe that every boy and girl and each individual should have the opportunity to realize his own special gifts and to make his own special and unique contribution to the welfare of humanity.

We must continue to improve the quality of our education for all. But we must make sure that we produce well-rounded citizens, capable of preserving democracy, and not just trained cogs in a machine. America will continue to need not only well-trained minds but citizens possessed of strong moral fiber and the moral qualities that have sustained our country and made America great.

This is the field in which Cumberland has made a great and significant contribution in its first 100 years.

It is good to know that in its second century Cumberland will continue to provide a general education as well as the professional training of its word-renowned law school.

Some of you who graduate today in the liberal arts, will I am sure, continue your education at other institutions. I certainly want to encourage you to do so if at all possible.

Most of you when you leave this beautiful campus will be entering upon your life's work, as lawyers, and advocates of justice.

You will all be moving from the mock court into the active practice of law, and the real courts.

Much more will be expected of you in the future than in the past.

As lawyers, others will look to you naturally as leaders. Your communities will want each of you to begin sharing in the responsibilities of citizenship.

You will begin more and more to participate in life and less and less merely to observe it.

In short, you are graduating into a world of action, a world of decision and a world of responsibility.

I am sure that you will look back with fond memories of friends and many pleasant associations during your college years here together, but—I am confident that you also look forward with eager anticipation to the challenges and opportunities that tomorrow's world of action will bring.

I have every confidence, too, that you will bring to this new age and to society the boldness, the enterprise, the courage, and the idealism that is so characteristic of youth.

These are the qualities that tomorrow will need. Boldness, courage, enterprise, and idealism.

These qualities will be needed tomorrow for today we are talking of trips to the moon and the frontiers of interplanetary

space. These frontiers will not be conquered by the timid and indecisive. They will be conquered by those with ideas and enterprise.

I know that it has been fashionable to talk, in some circles, of limited opportunities in America, to say that there are no new frontiers remaining. There has been a tendency even to say that we will just have to settle down to merely becoming a cog in a complex machine. I decry such a philosophy of pessimism.

It is well to remind ourselves that there have always been pessimists and there have always been those who have said that the country was going to the dogs. But, my friends, if human history has proven anything, it has proven that every generation is offered new opportunities and new challenges.

What is needed is the vision to see these opportunities, the desire to conquer them, and the courage and energy to stick to the job until it is done, whatever the task or challenge may be.

In this connection, I am reminded of what a great Tennessean has recorded in his memoirs. Judge Cordell Hull, probably the most famous alumnus of Cumberland, has left us a message of faith and optimism:

"Our destiny as a nation is still before us, not behind us. We have reached maturity, (yes) but at the same time we are a youthful nation in vigor and resources. The skill, the energy, the strength of purpose, and the natural wealth that made the United States great are still with us, augmented and heightened. If we are willing from time to time to stop and appreciate our past, appraise our present and prepare for our future, I am convinced that the horizons of achievement still stretch before us like the unending plains."

What a message of faith and optimism. Yes, the future holds many opportunities. Opportunities in outer space, opportunities on this planet, and, yes, many challenges right here at home. The lawyer-attorneys will share these opportunities with the engineers, scientists, and others. The members of the legal profession will have the greatest responsibility of all.

From the founding of the first community on these shores, lawyers have always played a leading and significant part in the history of our country. Much of what is most admirable about our political institutions has been the work of lawyers. And much of the credit for the fact that our political institutions and our rights and privileges as citizens of this great Nation have been preserved over the years—is due to members of the legal profession.

The lawyers of America have made great contributions, they have made freedom a living thing for all our citizens. They have served as guardians of our liberties. If we are to preserve our freedoms for future generations, you as lawyers must continue to provide leadership in guarding and protecting these rights.

In the fast moving age in which we live—and into which you are graduating—the challenge to the lawyers of tomorrow is particularly acute.

Just this year we have swiftly passed from the atomic age into the space age. Such rapid changes require constant readjustments in our society.

Our laws must keep step with these changes. But it is all too easy in making these adjustments to overlook the effects on our traditional liberties, freedoms, and rights. It is the lawyer's job to see to it that the changes that are made do not erode away or destroy these rights, liberties, and freedoms.

This is not only important for us here in this—our own beloved country—it is important for all humanity.

At a time when freedom and democracy are engaged in a cold war—in a life and

death struggle with the forces of godless communism—the principles of law and order—of Anglo-Saxon justice, must prevail. One of the basic issues of that struggle is the system of law and justice that will prevail throughout the world. In fact, the differences between our system of law and justice and the Russian system epitomizes the entire struggle between our forces of liberty and justice and the Soviet forces of tyranny and oppression.

The people of the freedom-loving world are looking to America for leadership in this conflict of ideologies and way of life. They look to us to point the way to extend our great American ideals and traditions of justice under law to freedom-loving people throughout the world.

As lawyers, I am sure you will contribute greatly to preserving our own freedoms and to perpetuating democracy and our concepts of liberty and justice.

To the law graduates, I should like to suggest a bit of advice as you go forth to meet these challenges. First of all, do not assume that your education is complete.

I know that Cumberland has done a good job in educating you and in exciting your interest in education, but, as lawyers, I know that you have seen only the top of knowledge.

Life is a continuing process of learning. Welcome that learning. Seek it eagerly. As lawyers you will especially find that you will have to be learning law all your lives. The real depth of the law will come to you with experience.

Another attribute essential for your success as a lawyer is the development of character and integrity. It is the thing which makes others trust you. And without it you will fail as a lawyer no matter how much law you know or how brilliant you may be in analyzing and mobilizing the law. What the lawyer does as an attorney may be a life and death matter for the client—as he acts and speaks for him. Obviously no intelligent man or woman will give such power and influence over his future to a man whom he does not trust. Therefore, you must demonstrate integrity and character if you want to succeed—you must win the trust and confidence of your community and those you wish to serve.

It goes without saying that these same attributes should be cultivated by every man and woman.

Indeed, I would go one step further and say that character and integrity are attributes that every nation should cultivate. No nation has any more integrity or character than its citizens. By cultivating these qualities you will, therefore, not only serve your own best interests and success—you will also serve best the interests of our Nation. These, my friends are the trademarks of honorable and successful lawyers. They are the identifying qualities of graduates of Cumberland.

In conclusion, I should like to repeat the eloquent words written some years ago by one who knows and who appreciates the true worth of our alma mater.

"The real gift of the Cumberland University School of Law," he says, "looking back over the century, is not its graduates who have won fame and renown, but rather the spirit of faith in the lasting tenets of democracy, passed on, like an unflinching torch, to five generations of young men and women."

The world has greater need of faith in democracy today than ever before. May you carry on that faith so that, five generations hence and more, those who follow you may still be able to enjoy the blessings of democracy, undiluted and undiminished.

I have every confidence that you will make your vast contributions to preserving and perpetuating democracy and our cherished American freedoms.

Excise Taxes on Transportation of Persons and Property Should Be Repealed

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES E. VAN ZANDT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 9, 1958

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Speaker, there is increasing evidence of the need for complete repeal of the excise taxes on transportation. In the testimony of numerous witnesses before Congressional committees the complete repeal of this wartime transportation tax will be a great lift to the transportation industry in a period of distress—a real saving to users of for-hire transportation, a most useful factor in reducing the cost of living, and a stimulant to employment in the transportation industry.

In urging the complete repeal of excise taxes on transportation, it is interesting to note the following officials of all forms of transportation are in support of the appeal together with the scores of other organizations listed below:

ORGANIZATIONS SUPPORTING REPEAL OF TAXES ON TRANSPORTATION

Air Transport Association of America, Stuart G. Tipton, president.

American Trucking Associations, Inc., John V. Lawrence, managing director.

The American Waterways Operators, Inc., Braxton B. Carr, president.

Association of American Railroads, Daniel P. Loomis, president.

Committee for Oil Pipe Lines, Gordon C. Locke, general counsel.

National Industrial Traffic League, Lester J. Dorr, executive secretary.

Transportation Association of America, Harold F. Hammond, executive vice president.

Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute.

Air Transport Association of America.

Aluminum Wares Association.

American Association of Nurserymen, Inc.

American Farm Bureau Federation.

American Hotel Association.

American Merchant Marine Institute.

American Mining Congress.

American National Cattlemen's Association.

American Retail Coal Association.

American Short Line Railroad Association.

American Society of Travel Agents.

American Transit Association.

American Trucking Associations, Inc.

American Veneer Package Association, Inc.

American Waterways Operators, Inc.

Associated Cooperage Industries of America, Inc.

Associated Equipment Distributors.

Associated Traffic Clubs of America.

Association of American Railroads.

Association of American Ship Owners.

Athletic Goods Manufacturers Association.

Atlanta Freight Bureau.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees.

Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America.

Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

California Manufacturers Association.

California State Chamber of Commerce.

Casket Manufacturers Association of America.

Chamber of Commerce of Kankakee, Ill.

Chamber of Commerce of Kansas City.

Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

The Cleveland Chamber of Commerce.

Committee of American Steamship Lines.

Committee for Oil Pipe Lines.

Compressed Gas Association, Inc.

Copper and Brass Research Association.

Corn Industries Research Foundation.

Delta Nu Alpha, Tri Cities chapter.

The Dude Ranchers' Association.

Eastern Industrial Traffic League, Inc.

Florida Boatsmen Association.

Foundry Equipment Manufacturers Association, Inc.

Freight Forwarders Institute.

Greater Detroit Board of Commerce.

Institute of Scrap Iron and Steel, Inc.

International Apple Association, Inc.

Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce.

Michigan Industrial Traffic League.

Millers' National Federation.

Mississippi Valley Association.

Monument Builders of America, Inc.

National Agricultural Limestone Association, Inc.

National American Wholesale Lumber Association, Inc.

National Association of Frozen Food Packers.

National Association of Motor Bus Operators.

National Association of Railroad and Utilities Commission.

National Association of Refrigerated Warehouses.

National Association of Travel Organizations.

National Association of Shippers' Advisory Boards.

National Bus Traffic Association, Inc.

National Coal Association.

National Concrete Masonry Association.

National Cotton Compress & Cotton Warehouse Association.

National Fisheries Institute, Inc.

The National Grange.

National Industrial Traffic League.

National Institutional Wholesale Grocers.

National Live Stock Producers' Association.

National Metal Awning Association.

National Plant Food Institute.

National Retail Furniture Association.

National Sand & Gravel Association, Inc.

National Stationery & Office Equipment Association.

National Tank Truck Carriers, Inc.

National Wholesale Druggists' Association.

New Orleans Traffic and Transportation Bureau.

Ohio State Industrial Traffic League.

Order of Railway Conductors and Brakemen.

Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

Pacific American Steamship Association.

Portland Freight Traffic Association.

Railway Progress Institute.

Savannah Chamber of Commerce.

Seattle Chamber of Commerce.

Sheet Metal Workers International Association.

Society of American Florists.

Steel Kitchen Cabinet Manufacturers' Association.

Stockton Chamber of Commerce.

Switchmen's Union of North America.

Traffic Bureau of Sioux Falls.

Transcontinental Passenger Association.

Transportation Association of America.

West Coast Lumbermen's Association.

The Youth Camp Recreation Act of 1958

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROLAND V. LIBONATI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 9, 1958

Mr. LIBONATI. Mr. Speaker, after an extended period of experience in the youth-camp program, I learned that the greatest influence for good was the placement of children in summer camps for at least a 2-week period.

One does not realize how much can be done in the way of morale and spiritual building of a child's life and character by concentrating on a well balanced 2-week program of recreational and instructional activity.

Poor children are ever anxious and ready to participate in any program that will give them a symbol. Crippled, blind, and physically handicapped children are most appreciative for any interest shown in them. It does not cost much money or effort to make a child happy. Youngsters are happiest when they feel that some adult or adult group is interested in them. And, of course, each youngster wants to belong to someone or some movement or club.

To build up a healthy program that will influence this type of activity, I introduced H. R. 12778 which establishes and initiates a program for the subsidizing of youth camp recreation programs and assists those organizations that have for their purpose the providing of healthful outdoor and camp training for indigent children.

The bill sets up a Youth Camp Recreation Commission composed of nine members—a representative from the Department of Health, as Chairman, Navy, Army, Air Force, National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and Soil Conservation Service. The member acts in a liaison capacity between the Commission and the agency he represents—working out agreements for the utilization of the resources, property and services under the jurisdiction

of said agency which would be useful in the operation of camping programs under the act.

The Commission sets the standards to qualify for participation, including the camp facilities and eligibility of the group or organization sponsoring the program; i. e., an organization approved by the Secretary of the Treasury under section 501 (c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, which is exempt from taxation.

The United States Government would give to sponsored camps 50 cents per day per camper and limited to 28 days, and not in excess of \$50 per 2-week period in camps maintained and sponsored by the Government, in areas where charitable organizations are not existent or active in this work.

The average level cost of a camper is \$2 per day throughout the country. So that in sponsored camps the Government, by its 50-cent contribution, equals a 25-percent subsidy.

The laudable purpose of this act is that it will provide the opportunity for healthful training and recreational advantages for indigent children through programs of spiritual, patriotic, physical, and educational development, planned by the Director of the Youth Camp Recreation Commission with the assistance of the Commission; and second, to provide immediate camping opportunities for indigent children in areas which are congested and in which subnormal housing conditions contribute to the delinquency of the underprivileged.

(b) As a further purpose, this act is intended to stimulate and promote the public interest in establishing camps first for recreational, moral, patriotic, and educational purposes, second, for the training of indigent children, thus creating and activating human factors for the prevention of juvenile delinquency, and third, to create in youth a patriotic sense of devotion to this great Republic by teaching the citizens of tomorrow the true Americanism encompassed by the patriotic principles of freedom, justice, democracy, and love of God.

I realize that some doubters and ultraconservative individuals will question the expenditure of public moneys for these purposes. But the act is very restrictive and absolute in its control of any practices by dubious setups to divert these moneys to their dishonest gain.

All of us, I am certain, realize the terrific need of measures to correct and prevent the growing delinquency of the youth of America. I am sure that a program of this type will reward the citizens tenfold in curbing the present tendency of a boy to join in sinister activities of child gangs.

There are several of these types of camps in operation in the several States. One in Illinois, sponsored by the past commanders of the American Legion of that department, hosts 1,000 poor children—boys and girls in 5 separate periods—each summer.

This program also receives financial support from the State of Illinois, the Chicago American, a popular publication that has always promoted children's programs for the indigent, the Marine Corps League, Cook County Council of

the American Legion and its auxiliary, and the Women's Auxiliary of the Department of Illinois, and the Past Presidents Club.

The appropriation of \$750,000 as in this bill, will provide—at the average 2-week period—to charity-sponsored organizations, a sum of 50 cents per day per camper for approximately 100,000 children.

It may take time to impress the Congress to favor this type of legislation, but it is the excellent way of combating delinquency.

It costs far more to maintain our delinquents in homes and institutions. A small pittance could at least realine the predelinquent who wants someone to be interested in him, especially the paternalistic interest of an adult. Keeping him happy in a camp results in a cleaner reaction toward life, and a taste of real kindness that he will never forget. Yes, now he believes there is a God and that he was not abandoned. Let us take care of those whom nobody wants, those at the bottom of life's cycle. It will pay real dividends in the end. It is the new generation that must be jealously preserved to insure the future strength of the manpower of the Republic.

It affords the underprivileged and needy children of our Nation, many from teeming tenement and slum districts in metropolitan areas, the opportunity for a training which will instill a sense of devotion and duty toward God and our great Nation.

I feel that a program which appeals to the basic, and often times neglected, emotional desire for recognition of the indigent children, will be a major contributing factor toward the prevention of juvenile delinquency.

It is my sincere belief that the Youth Camp Recreation Act of 1958, through its program of spiritual, moral, patriotic, physical, and educational development, will help bring about responsible and patriotic citizens for the future.

The youth camp project is to be under the jurisdiction of a Commission, composed of nine members, established within the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, from which Department, that member will sit as chairman. The remaining eight members are to be representatives from the various departments of Government, as listed in the bill; the purpose being to utilize facilities and services of the respective departments for the camp program.

The Commission is to be adviser to the Director, who is appointed by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, and who shall administer the program and receive therefor compensation in the amount of \$18,000 per annum.

It is the duty of the Director to determine the need and sites of camps, select camp operators, determine eligible children, appoint necessary personnel, enter into agreements necessary for operation of the program, and otherwise prescribe rules and regulations consistent with and promoting the purposes of the program.

Eligible children are to be in the 7 to 16 age group, except for those with talents deemed useful to the camps, who may be over 16 years of age. Attend-

ance during any one year is not to exceed 28 days.

The camp operators, whose eligibility is determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, are to receive in addition to other assistance, 50 cents per day for each camper in attendance. Camp operators may be State or local government, or any eligible organization. The camp operators are directly responsible and accountable to the Director.

The Federal Government is to appropriate \$750,000 for the first and succeeding 2 fiscal years commencing July 1, 1959, and such amount as Congress deems necessary for each fiscal year thereafter.

Partners in the Western Hemisphere

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. A. FERNÓS-ISERN

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER FROM PUERTO RICO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 9, 1958

Mr. FERNÓS-ISERN. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, May 23, 1958, I inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an article by Constantine Brown from the Saturday, May 17, issue of the Washington, D. C., Evening Star, entitled "Puerto Rico Does Itself Proud—People of Self-Improved Nation Gave Nixon Sincere Welcome."

Mr. Constantine Brown's article dealt with the Vice President's visit to South American countries and described the enthusiastic welcome which the party received in Puerto Rico on their way back to the United States.

At the time of inserting the article, I indicated my personal feeling that perhaps the same type of sympathetic understanding and treatment of the problems of the Latin American countries that has been given to Puerto Rico might serve to create a warm and effective partnership among the nations which occupy the Western Hemisphere. I have given this topic considerable thought and as a result I have developed an article crystallizing these views, which I should like to offer as a possible contribution toward the solution of the problem which evidently faces us. The article follows:

PARTNERS IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

The United States, with 175 million people and its natural wealth and industrial development can maintain its position in the world by its decisive qualitative superiority. Then we have our allies. But the Free World's reservoirs of strength have not yet been fully called upon. These are not to be neglected, the more so as China's growing strength, added to that of the Soviet world, begins to become a consideration to be reckoned with in the eventual world equilibrium. Where are the untapped reservoirs of the Free World?

The great demographic, economic, and political reserve of the Free World, as yet only scantily developed, is I believe, Latin America. Its potential is enormous. This reserve must be developed in time.

Latin America has about the same population as the United States: roughly 180 million people. By 1990, it will increase to 500 million. Clearly, here will be an enormous

increment of numerical strength, a wealth potential to help offset in an economic struggle the significance of the population masses and resources of Russia and China.

The vast South American continent is well suited economically to complement the United States. Geographically, economically, and politically, it is a natural partner of the United States. The great question is: How valuable will this partner be? Will it be a partner of 500 million prosperous, productive, vigorous citizens representing democratically organized countries, unshakable in its solidarity with the United States in a great Commonwealth of American Nations? Or will it be one of 500 million hopeless, impoverished, impotent souls? The answer may well determine the ultimate decision in the great struggle; whether freedom will survive or be drowned in the torrent of communistic totalitarianism.

Today Latin America could greatly complement the United States, both as a tremendous market and as a source of supplies to the United States. Skills, industrial strength, and productive vigor in Latin America are still in the developing stage. But the great potential there far exceeds present fact. Its political support is already valuable to the Western nations in world councils. But the voice of Latin America would be much stronger were it backed by developed economic and industrial strength which weigh so importantly in the affairs of men and nations, and of which it is evidently capable. Men of vision are aware that this development can be brought about in a relatively short time.

Not many years ago Puerto Rico was called the stricken island. It was generally considered an economic and a political burden on the United States. Its people were impoverished, many illiterate, and existed on meager incomes. As a market, as a ready source of skills, productivity, and manpower, it certainly was insignificant. The situation changed rapidly. Today Puerto Rico is an asset to the United States on all counts. Before World War II, Puerto Rico annually bought slightly more than \$100 million in goods from the United States; today it takes over \$600 million. Its hundreds of modern, humming factories make it one of the busiest workshops in the Western Hemisphere, with workers of rapidly-developing skills, producing at a high rate of efficiency. Life expectancy has leaped from 46 years in 1940 to 68 years today, a phenomenal and revealing index of improved health. Per capita income has gained from around \$100 a year to nearly \$500. Literacy has risen from 68 to 83 percent in the same period. Any recent visitor to Puerto Rico can describe the awareness of energy and purpose in the air, of a people confident in newly found abilities and proud of contributions to the United States and the Free World.

Some Members are intimately familiar with Puerto Rico's contributions to the international scene. In the last 7 years, over 5,000 officials, technicians, and students from 107 different countries have come to Puerto Rico to study various phases of its Operation Bootstrap, and to apply the new learnings to problems in their home countries. The former "poorhouse" has become a schoolhouse for underdeveloped countries all over the world. Puerto Rico is aptly termed a "showcase of democracy" and a "laboratory of free enterprise."

Recently the National Planning Association released the results of an important study, undertaken at the request of the International Cooperation Administration, which asserted that most of Puerto Rico's remarkable economic development could be duplicated in other developing areas. These experiences could be applied to Latin America to a much greater degree and at a much

more accelerated pace than currently is being attempted. What is the formula? It is a recipe of free, stable, political institutions; the benefits of an economic union with United States and the general cooperation of the United States in joint programs for the development of facilities and resources, both human and material.

I venture to say that in the accomplishments of and in Puerto Rico we may find an objective lesson with regard to Latin America, given the common origin of Puerto Rico and those countries.

What is our starting position in South America? What are the facts today? They are best revealed by the statistics: While 175 million people in the United States live on \$400 billion a year, the 180 million people of Latin America live on \$50 billion—one-eighth as much. Many Latin American countries have a per capita income of less than \$200 a year, and some less than \$100 a year. This is translated in terms of poverty, illiteracy, low health standards, low productivity, low purchasing power, inability for many to focus their vision beyond 1 day's essential needs. However, the Latin Americans have an illustrious cultural heritage and have given the world great thinkers, writers, and statesmen.

We should not think alone in terms of keeping Latin America safe from communism. This would merely be a negative goal. We can realistically think in terms of helping these countries lift themselves, with our help, by their own bootstraps, so that a great new area of economic and political strength may be created, and a formidable bulwark of the Free World added to our defenses in this struggle.

Again I draw a parallel with Puerto Rico. The great ferment and upsurge in Puerto Rico was not apparent during the long, sleepy centuries when the island was a part of the Spanish monarchy, subject to the mercantilistic system. It was not much in evidence, either, while Puerto Rico was governed as a possession. A dormant seed was ready to burst into flower, but the rich soil and cultivation which it needed has been democratic self-government, republican in form which Puerto Rico found in the Commonwealth status. This has made us capable and ready and much more willing and enthusiastic to face our own destiny. Under free, stable, political institutions, the people of Puerto Rico have acquired the great urge to go forward, to take advantage of their economic and political union with the United States, and to add economic and social freedom to the political freedom which they had achieved.

I recall the amazement of a recent visitor to Puerto Rico, who expected to find a pleasantly lazy country in the siesta tradition, when he discovered that many government offices are open by 8 a. m. and go full tilt until late afternoon with only an hour break for lunch.

What this reveals is clear. In the same way that crossing two biological breeds can create a new strain with greatly increased vigor, a synthesis of Latin and North American ways of life and concepts of life can produce a remarkable hybrid of energy and productivity, given the necessary economic and political conditions. The only fairly mature example we have of this is in Puerto Rico, a microcosm of 2,250,000 people. But I am convinced that the principle is equally applicable to the rest of Latin America's 180 million. Given comparable circumstances, albeit in no way identical, both political and economic, Latin America will burst with productive energy inside 10 years. Much of the impulse is purely technological and economic, but partly it is psychological as well.

Here one cannot stress too strongly the importance of technical assistance. Every

technician, who is able to show and teach in Latin-America—experts in agriculture, engineering, public health, and economics—will contribute importantly. I know of no effort which, for a relatively small investment, can yield such vast returns to both the direct recipient and to the United States. I am proud that Puerto Rico is making important contributions to the United States technical assistance program in Latin America, as well as in many other areas. Hundreds of Latin Americans are among those who come to Puerto Rico each year to study roadbuilding, hydroelectric development, industrial development, sanitary engineering, and dozens of other subjects. The Puerto Rican Government contributes modest sums from its own treasury for this, adding to the funds from the International Cooperation Administration.

But the scale is not great enough, in my opinion, and the pace is too slow. A massive infusion of technical assistance in Latin America could stimulate results in a geometrical progression. Here is the ferment, the seed which brought a harvest so rapidly and dramatically in Puerto Rico, and which can do the same in the rest of Latin America. Scientific, agricultural, and technological attachés, not to forget the cultural attachés, in our embassies in Latin America are far more important today than military attachés. When the seed has been well planted, nothing can stop Latin America from reaching its potential except, perhaps, lack of capital.

Again, when the purpose and energy are present, private capital usually follows quickly. Such has been the case in Puerto Rico. United States investors sensed that the Puerto Ricans intended to succeed, and they found them promising to participate in the ground swell of productivity which followed. They have not been disappointed. The same would doubtless be true in Latin America. Private capital could and would do much of the job.

However, an important area would be needed for government capital, in such fields as agriculture, roads, schools, hospitals, hydroelectric power development, etc., where private capital is loath to venture. Here enlightened self-interest on our part should lead the way for tending essential cooperation. The resulting development would nevertheless be truly indigenous, not an artificial phenomenon to collapse when its outside stimulus was withdrawn, if it found an ample ambient of hemispheric solidarity in trade and commerce, unhampered by outmoded obstacles, limitations and barriers and geared to practical imaginative considerations.

Puerto Rico's 2,250,000 people buy over \$600 million in United States products per year, as mentioned above, and will probably be purchasing around 1 billion per year by 1965. This buying power is possible because Puerto Rico now sells \$400 million in goods and receives large incomes for services and also because of joint Commonwealth-Federal programs. If this market can be translated in terms of Latin America as a whole, an equally developed Latin America could be a \$100 billion market for United States goods in 10 to 20 years. The strength of such a partner in a Hemispheric American Commonwealth of Free Nations would be incalculably valuable.

The consumption of United States goods would be only an index of economic, social and political health. For the important thing is to develop—and develop rapidly—this great Latin American reserve of the Free World. Here is the potential reservoir of strength and productivity which for our children may one day provide insurance against the threat of communism in the years ahead and win for the West the protracted cold war which engages us today.