By Mr. LANE: Memorial of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, memorializing the Congress of the United States to establish a national cemetery in New England; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Alaska, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States with respect to recruiting its opposition to any further increase in the Federal excise tax on gasoline; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. ADDONIZIO: H.R. 5278. A bill for the relief of Giovanni Preda; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
H.R. 5279. A bill for the relief of Bruno Granelli (also known as Luigi Granelli); to the Committee on the Judiciary.
By Mr. ANFUSO: H.R. 5280. A bill for the relief of Pierino Filosa; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
H.R. 5281. A bill for the relief of Adelina Rosasco; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
H.R. 5282. A bill for the relief of Pon Choy Kim and Tom Dun Wai; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CURTIS of Massachusetts:
H.R. 5283. A bill for the relief of Comdr. Austin S. Kibbee; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CURTIS of Missouri:
H.R. 5284. A bill for the relief of Christine Fahrenheit, a minor; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOLZTAN (by request):
H.R. 5285. A bill for the relief of Aida Rosen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado:
H.R. 5286. A bill for the relief of Victoriano Davia Verastique (Victor Davis); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEITH:
H.R. 5287. A bill for the relief of Edwin L. Lincoln, widow of W. Irving Lincoln; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LANE:
H.R. 5288. A bill for the relief of Branka Mardessich and Sonia Silvani; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
H.R. 5289. A bill providing for the extension of patent No. 119,187; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MONToya:
H.R. 5290. A bill for the naturalization of Leslie L. Nome; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. OLIVER:
H.R. 5291. A bill for the relief of Angelina Rossini Caucel; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. O'Neill:
H.R. 5292. A bill for the relief of Anthony Pliambouris; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. POWELL:
H.R. 5293. A bill for the relief of Clifford S. and Ethelinda Jorsling; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
H.R. 5294. A bill for the relief of Fitzgerald Devous; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. REECE of Tennessee:
H.R. 5295. A bill for the relief of Rahmi Turgul; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. REUSCH:
H.R. 5296. A bill for the relief of Lucille Collins; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RHOADES of Pennsylvania:
H.R. 5297. A bill for the relief of Stylianos (Stellos) Anastas J. Theodosiou; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROGERS of Massachusetts:
H.R. 5298. A bill for the relief of Stavros Orfan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SANTANGELO:
H.R. 5299. A bill for the relief of Maria Rubinstein; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TELLER:
H.R. 5300. A bill for the relief of Ho Yuen Mak, also known as George Mak; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TOLLEFSON:
H.R. 5301. A bill for the relief of Harry E. Nelson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.


eXtenSionS OF REMARKS

Cambodia

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

of Hon. Adam C. Powell
of New York

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 4, 1959

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Speaker, I wish today to salute the March 6 Independence Day of the people of the monarchy of Cambodia, His Majesty Prince Norodom Sihanouk, and His Excellency Nong Kimmy, Ambassador to the United States.

Cambodia is a country of 6 million inhabitants, 400,000 of whom are Vietnamese and 350,000 Chinese. The Cambodian economy is essentially agricultural with rice as a principal crop and source of wealth and rubber a close second. Large-scale industry is virtually nonexistent. Most manufacturing consists of agricultural processing in rubber plants, rice mills, oil mills, with limited industries producing lumber, tile, brick, woven goods, rope, baskets, pottery, jewelry, and skins for local needs. Investigations have not revealed substantial mineral resources, but an adequate geological survey has not yet been made of Cambodia. However, some deposits of iron, copper, manganese, gold, coal, zircons, and phosphates have been revealed.

Private capital investment has been little utilized in Cambodia in its economic development largely for the fact that emphasis is on projects which are of the basic type frequently carried on by governments. But, says the report of the U.S. Department of Commerce, it also derives from obstacles to private capital investment. Among obstacles to private capital investment are lack of managerial, technical, and mechanical skills and relatively limited domestic capital. Private enterprise has been slow to invest in Cambodia in response to a climate of economic nationalism which inclines the Government toward close supervision of private economic activity. Thus the Government requires prior authorization of new investments by the Minister of Finance who together may decide which proposed activities are useful to the economy of Cambodia. Moreover, the law requires some Cambodian capital participation and the employment of Cambodian personnel, but it also adheres to the principle of a just and equitable indemnity in case of nationalization, and offers the possibility of a 10- and 30-year guarantee against the risk of nationalization.

Cambodia achieved real and complete independence from France on November 9, 1953. The freedom to determine her future which she now enjoys is jealously guarded. The Cambodians, so Prince Norodom Sihanouk has written, will be lackeys of no foreign powers and their policy will be suited to their national needs.

In their foreign relations, the Prince explains, they are favoring neutrality, which he asserts, has been imposed on them by necessity—a position which Cambodia by its geographical position, lying as it does between the Western bloc and Eastern bloc countries of North Vietnam and the vast People's Republic of China. What choice have the Cambodians but to try to maintain an equal balance between these blocks?

Morever, the Prince inquires, how could their neutrality be taken seriously if Cambodia maintained diplomatic commercial and other relations exclusively with the Western bloc? Prince Sihanouk reveals that China has given Cambodia $25 million in economic aid, they do not forget that American economic aid, amounting to $40 million for the 1957 and 1959 budget year and that it also was offered unconditionally, as is the aid offered by France, for equipment. But, the Prince explains, he wishes aid would be less rigid, particularly American aid since its purpose is to provide the Cambodians with the framework of a modern state.

Finally, the Prince wishes Americans to clearly understand that they are not Communist inclined nor flirting with the Reds; certainly Americans must know that the first concern of the Communists is to aid the King and the natural elite of any country they succeed in laying hands on.

I would like to close this salute to Cambodia on this 6th day of March 1959, by giving expression in the Congress of the United States to the words of Prince Norodom Sihanouk which appeared in Foreign Affairs, July 1958, for I am convinced the explanation of their policy and the wisdom which undergirds it should be at our fingertips hereafter...
when we discuss our relations with the Afro-Asian bloc countries:

If I have no particular liking for communism, neither have I any cause or means to join it as a crusade, even a mere one, among the nations that have adopted that ideology and which since 1954 have not given my country like mine, geographically situated the nations that have adopted that ideology country sufficient grounds for complaint. It being realistic. By practicing a genuine 

the event of liberation of what little remained of us. undertaking our liberation, or rather the 

ning conductor. 

can be dangerous where there is no 

trality which eliminates any pretext for 

be the first to advocate reconsidering our 

policy and invoking aid from the opponents 

mind of its own, with a program for 

surface with justice and humility toward 

gently to the rising expectation unleased 

all.

Are we selfish or wrong-minded in thinking as we do? I maintain that we are merely 

them. (I am not afraid of internal sub­ 

shortage. 

a 

health program cannot be provided satis­ 

other way; the Federal 

Our older citi­ 

ers and others covered by the bill are in 

dire need of the assistance provided. It 

is unconscionable that their hardships 

continue.

It is the duty of Congress to take favor­ 

able action on legislation providing for 

an adequate health program for our aged 

without further delay; our older people 

rely upon us to give them the assistance 

and relief now denied them.

Foreign Aid Results

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF HON. THOMAS M. PELLY OF WASHINGTON IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, March 4, 1959

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, I was 

pleased to read about a foreign-aid pro­ 

gram of which I thoroughly approved. Our U.S. consular representatives in 

Brazzaville, Congo Republic, have intro­ 

duced the first baseball there and since 

January, when we opened our consulate, a league of six teams have been 

organized.

Apparently, the Americans give their 

time, but the program costs nothing—the 

players have no shoes, no gloves or any 

lency equipment. Notwithstanding this, 

these fewest youngsters and the citi­ 

zens of this young Republic are develop­ 

ing a tie of friendship with the United 

States and more power to them.

Compare this with the attitude of Bolivians where our $129 million in aid, 

more per capita than to any other for­ 

eign people during a 6-year period, has 

resulted in our Embassy and the U.S. 

Information Service being attacked by 

mobs and our flag being burned.

An alleged remark of an American of­ 

icial as reported by Time magazine was 

taken by Bolivia as an insult to the 

dignity of a friendly nation.

Once under private ownership the tin 

mines of Bolivia made a profit and paid 

taxes. However, since these mines were 

nationalized they lose money and pay no 
taxes; but our financial assistance to the 
tune of about $25 million has contributed 

more than Bolivian income taxpayers to 

our burden.

In the interest of restoring good will, 

perhaps we should cut off sending dollars
and also eliminate other sources of Bolivia's indignity. Instead, we could send some consular representatives, who could organize a baseball league. I would suggest Jackie Robinson, Mickey Mantle, Joe DiMaggio, or any one of a dozen others, as foreign service diplomats. They would make friends with the people of other lands. I doubt if the good will sought by our mutual security program reaches much below the high official level of foreign governments.

Mr. Speaker, I am glad to join with Members on both sides of the aisle in both Houses of Congress who have introduced similar bills which would protect the State and municipal health authorities' right to control the quality of milk shipped within their State, but which would at the same time go a long way toward eliminating the use of sanitation regulations as trade barriers against good, clean milk from other States.

Civil War Centennial Award

Mr. HOLT, Mr. Speaker, with the presentation by Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, III, of certified reproductions of the film John Wayne and William Holden and motion picture director John Ford for their efforts in producing the new motion picture historical picture. "The Horse Soldiers," another step was marked today in the Civil War Centennial Commission's official 6-year nationwide program to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the epochal conflict.

The presentation ceremony took place at the Washington headquarters of the Civil War Centennial Commission, of which General Grant is Chairman. It was followed by a reception in honor of Messrs. Wayne, Holden, and Ford, held at the exclusive Army and Navy Club, and attended by members of the Commission, including high-ranking military, naval, and Government officials, and other distinguished guests.

In presenting the commendations, prepared in the form of scrolls, General Grant welcomed the United Artists film as one of the first contributions to the Commission program, "the avowed aims of which are to pay tribute to the memories of our forefathers who took part in the bitter conflict and to provide Americans with a new understanding of the way in which we built from sacrifice and suffering an enduring Nation and a lasting peace."

"The Horse Soldiers," which cost $55 million to produce and was filmed on location in Louisiana, Mississippi, and in Hollywood, is a recreation of the famous Grant maneuver to take Vicksburg, a commando-type operation in which several hundred Union cavalry invaded and rode across the State of Mississippi in order to cut the railroad lines of supply and distract the army's attention from General Grant's maneuver to take Vicksburg. It was characterized by General Sherman as "the most brilliant expedition of the war," and General Grant acclaimed it as "one of the most brilliant cavalry exploits of the war."

Today his grandson, the present general, described this horse soldiers' raid as "one of the most strategically important, colorful, and fascinating stories to come out of the Civil War." Of the film he said, speaking for the Commission, "We expect it will prove of great interest and significance to all Americans."

After accepting the commendations for themselves and Mr. Ford, Wayne, and Holden and in turn presented to General Grant and the Commission's executive director, Karl S. Betts, for a special showing of "The Horse Soldiers" to the Commission Council as soon as the first technicolor print has been processed. The picture is scheduled for public viewing in motion theaters across the country, beginning on July 4 of this year.

Mr. Kearns' Trip to Far East

Mr. DORN of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, Assistant Secretary of Commerce Henry Kearns has just returned from a significant trip to the Far East. While in Japan and Hong Kong some of Mr. Kearns' statements were taken out of context which, of course, alarmed and shocked our textile employers and employees who are struggling to break even in this great essential industry.

I had a very pleasant and constructive conference with Mr. Kearns on Monday concerning this Far Eastern trip. I am happy to report to the House that at no time did Mr. Kearns advocate more Japanese textile imports. He pointed out that demands would rise in Congress for a lower quota and higher tariffs.

Mr. Kearns was not empowered to negotiate trade agreements but was on a fact-finding trip to study the situation in the Far East and inform our friends of the difficult predicament of the American industry. After studying the facts, Mr. Speaker, I must say that Mr. Kearns did a fine job and very ably represented American business interests.

I do believe that in the coming negotiations for a voluntary Japanese quota America will be ably represented by our distinguished Acting Secretary Mr.
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Strauss, Mr. Kearns, and other dedicated men in the executive branch of our Government.

I hope and trust that during these negotiations the Japanese quota will not be increased. I sincerely believe satisfactory negotiations will be held with our Japanese allies and another voluntary agreement worked out substantially along the lines of the present one. I am sure our Japanese friends are beginning to realize that the present voluntary quota is working to their advantage with the resulting threat of textiles flooding the world markets from Red China.

Sudan

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF HON. ADAM C. POWELL
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, March 4, 1959

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Speaker, today I wish to express the Republic of the Sudan as it moves into its third year of independence.

After 56 years under the flag of Codermini of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan this state became the sixth sovereign independent state of Africa. On January 1, 1956 the green, yellow, and blue flag of the Republic of the Sudan was flown for the first time.

His Excellency, Sayed Abdulla Bey Khalil, the former Premier, stated on its second anniversary, "When we celebrate Independence Day, we honor the struggle of the present generation of Sudanese who have by their sincerity, patriotism, and patience cast out colonialism from our country. Thus we close that chapter in our history when our country was dominated and oppressed, and we opened a new era of freedom and progress."

Sudan, a country situated on an immense plateau of 975,500 square miles in the northeast corner of the African Continent, the Middle Nile Valley and the Nile River. Its 12 million population reflects culturally and racially an admixture hardly duplicated in any other African country. While its citizens of the north may be primarily conditioned by Moslem culture, those of the South are essentially pagan and Christian; though there are on their color chart some who are Caucasian in skin texture and phonetic features, the vast majority are brown to black. Though the anxieties which beset the Arab world have their political tremors in the Sudan, that state has absorbed and shows grave concern for the independence and welfare of dependent African territories to the south of her.

The Sudan is in the main, a corporate part of the Arab world which accounts for the fact that they hasten to join the Arab League.

The outstanding characteristics of the newly independent Government of the Sudan is its intense desire to remain independent of the influence of other nations. Although they have been eager to attract foreign capital and particularly American industries and are undertaking measures to make such investments appealing, they exercise greater caution in laying down a foundation of a sound government which they believe they are fully taken over into the government of the Khalil government has been successfully taken over into the government of General Ibrahim Abhoud. In spite of numerous accusations attributed to the contrary, the enlightened administration of the previous regime and more precisely its relations to the West remains today constructive.

The Sudan is a country with a bright economic future and their leaders are determined to ensure that its people are contented and in time overcome ignorance, poverty, and disease.

Cotton production is the basis of their economy and that one crop brings in nearly half the country's annual revenue—the backbone of which production, and thus mainly of the nation's financial future, is the British-initiated Gezira Scheme which is the largest agricultural scheme under one management in the world. The scheme's uniqueness is derived not only from its economic significance but for its social impact upon every aspect of citizen life. This Western inspired economic and social experiment is a major factor in developing cooperation and solutions to the disasters of the feudal system, yet it has maintained individual liberty while achieving a unique combination of collective work. Of this scheme Dr. Mo- tunde, Director of Research, Arabian Research, Pakistan Central Committee, noted it as "one of those outstanding experiments in socio-economic problems of the current century." The scheme is today the property of the people of the Sudan and is a source of annual income, not to capitalism or feudal lords, but to the 25,000 tenants who work on it, and in an indirect way it belongs to all the people of the Sudan.

In the economic sphere they have issued their own currency and are able to conclude satisfactory agreements with the former Republic of Egypt now a part of the United Arab Republic and the United Kingdom in this respect.

The Sudan is the world's principal exporter of gum arabic accounting for 80 to 90 percent of the total supply. The United States is the second largest importer of gum arabic, a product used for making sweets and as an adhesive for stamps and envelopes.

The Sudanese people remember affectionately the World for its impact on its educational system and its agricultural development plan—the Gezira canalization scheme and we of the West are indebted to the Sudan for their all-out support when we were fighting their former ally, Mussolini, against the Italian invasion of World War II. For the Sudanese volunteers responded from all parts of the country for military duty assisting to their utmost in our war effort. Their industry, though limited, produced an amazing variety of war materials. The leaders of that noble country are to be commended for the nation's movement from virtual British control to complete independence with such marked and exceptional foresight, patience, and peaceful negotiation. We today rejoice at the progress in weeding together which is consistently being made in Moslem-Christian relations and the good which it is exhibiting toward all the people of the world with equal determination that the rule of law shall prevail in its provinces and in international relations.

This third anniversary in the words of our Department of State, "We applaud the tenacious desire of the Sudanese people to guarantee their national sovereignty against usurpation from any quarter."

Tomorrow's Scientists

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF HON. STEVEN B. DEROUNIAN
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, March 4, 1959

Mr. DEROUNIAN. Mr. Speaker, the 18th annual science talent search for the Westinghouse science scholarships and awards has ended and I am very proud to say that five young men from the Second Congressional District of New York, representing the five schools in the honors group. Of these, Jeffrey Alan Greenhouse, 16, of 158 Emery Street, Hempstead, was 1 of 40 chosen as winners of the Washington trip. The other boys from my congressional district in the honors group are: Glenn Own Myers, Jr., 16, of 2017 Dutch Broadway, Elmont; Virgil Dixon Bogert, 17, of 62 Brixton Road, Garden City; Jeremiah Morris, 17, of 5 Grace Court, North, Great Neck; and Michael Adamowicz, 17, of 90 Urban Avenue, Westbury.

These boys were chosen from more than 20,000 candidates on the basis of science potential as determined by their original science project, and by their all-around record.

A dinner with Jeff Greenhouse, Monday evening. He's a fine youngster—top student in Uniondale High's graduating class of 325, captain of the math team, editor of the yearbook, and an aspiring chemist. He told me his interest in science is due to the fact that he was taught science from the first grade of school.

For his science search project, Jeff presented and analyzed extracts from 52 flowers to determine if the flowers contained acid base indicators. He found
that all of them contained a substance that can be used to show the acidity of solutions.

Last summer, Jeff was 1 of 12 high-school seniors in New York State chosen to attend the 2-week summer science institute at the New Paltz State Teachers College. His plans to study chemistry at Syracuse University. His proud parents are Mr. and Mrs. Bernard D. Greenhouse. Jeff and all the boys and girls who participated in the science talent search will determine the future progress of our country and its position in the world tomorrow. The science talent search banquet, held when all of the participants were the guests of honor, was a memorable occasion for me.

Civil Rights

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF HON. ISIDORE DOLLINGER
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, March 4, 1959

Mr. DOLLINGER. Mr. Speaker, the vitally important subject of civil rights is now under consideration by the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives; hearings were begun today.

I am including in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD my statement to the committee, in which I urged that a strong, effective civil rights legislation be enacted.

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee on the Judiciary, the need for stronger, effective civil rights legislation is more apparent than ever. Since your committee last considered civil rights legislation, denials of such rights because of race, color, religion, and national origin, have been rampant. The time for moderation and compromise is past; we must end the unconscionable, harshest form of discrimination, and other human indigences which are being inflicted upon a vast segment of our population.

Civil rights, the denial of such rights, continue to be of great concern to me. I have again reintroduced my many bills dealing with this subject and will not take the time to enumerate them, as my committee is fully cognizant of my efforts through the years. I do repeat, however, that we cannot claim to have true democracy in our country, equality of man, equal opportunity, freedom as guaranteed by our Constitution, until every vestige of discrimination of race, color, or religion, is abolished.

One of my bills which you scheduled for hearing is H.R. 799, to provide further means of ensuring and protecting the right of persons within the jurisdiction of the several States to the equal protection of the laws and other civil rights guaranteed by the Constitution or laws of the United States. It enjoins the powers and influence of the Attorney General in a determined attack upon denials of civil rights. It perfects the procedure by which civil rights may be vindicated. My bill provides a workable solution to many serious problems. The Federal Government is now required to assure persons who are discriminated against or denied their constitutional rights, the assistance and protection to which they are entitled.

You also scheduled for hearing, my bill H.R. 1902, for the better assurance of the protection of citizens of the United States and other persons within the several States from mob violence and lynching, and for other purposes. We need only recall the recent book incidents, the bombings of places of worship, the terrible threats against innocent persons and groups of persons, to recognize the necessity and gravity of my bill. If innocent persons are to be saved from mob hysteria and unfounded hatred which have at their roots the evils of discrimination.

Your committee has before it many bills on civil rights. I am pleased, Mr. Chairman, that you scheduled hearings early in this session of Congress, and I hope your prompt action prefaces passage of a strong civil rights bill. I wish to take this opportunity to state that I also favor your bill, Mr. Chairman, which would give Federal technical and financial help to communities that want to integrate their schools.

You have a grave responsibility and a great decision to make to the American public and to the country. Every right-thinking American looks to you to discharge that responsibility fairly and effectively. I ask you to consider carefully and effectively your bill to integrate our schools.

Maritime Unions Seek Destruction of Our Merchant Marine Fleet

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF HON. JOHN TABER
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, March 4, 1959

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, the National Maritime Union, headed by Joseph Curran, and the International Seafarers Union, headed by Paul Hall, are waging a propaganda campaign designed to destroy any and all portion of our merchant marine fleet.

Our citizens now have approximately 1,500 oil tankers, ore carriers, and tramp steamers flying the flags of Panama, Liberia, and Honduras. These and other American-owned ships and they receive no subsidy from the United States Government. These ships are called flags of necessity ships; that is, it is necessary to fly under these flags if they are to survive. They simply could not fly under the American flag where seamen would be organized and receive wages three or even four times higher than wages paid to seamen flying under the flags of Western European maritime countries.

The Federal Government already is spending $150 million in annual subsidies to seamen who sail under the American flag. American ship owners do not get a dime out of this. I certainly have no quarrel with this expenditure, but my concern is that it is unnecessary if we want any kind of a healthy and strong merchant marine.

Mossers. Curran and Hall want the flags of necessity ships returned to the American flag. They have a selfish motive in pressing for this radical change in our merchant marine policy. They want more dues-paying members in their unions.

Flags of necessity ships have received the enthusiastic endorsement of the Congress through passage of the Shipping Act of 1916, the Defense Department, and Federal Maritime Administrator Clarence G. Morse. The Congress gave Mr. Morse the authority to transfer these ships to the flags of Panama, Honduras, and Liberia, and only the Congress can take away that authority.

If, perchance, we changed our merchant marine policy and returned these flags of necessity ships to the United States flag, the Federal Government would be saddled with an additional four or five hundred million dollars in annual subsidies to these seamen, because, as I said, these ships cannot possibly compete with low-paid Western European seamen without the subsidy.

We have effective control over these flags of necessity ships. They are doing a great job and they are not asking a penny from the Government. They came to our rescue during the Korean conflict, and they will be available to our Government tomorrow if an emergency should arise.

Of course, Mr. Curran and Mr. Hall persist in their violent and unfounded attacks on the flags of necessity shipowners, the owners will sell these ships to Great Britain, Norway, or the Dutch. That would be tantamount to a sale to our national security. I am not concerned one bit about the profits or losses of these ships, but I am concerned about our national defense and the added burden to the taxpayer if these ships ever should be returned to the American flag.

If flags of necessity ships were sold abroad I do not see how Mr. Curran or Mr. Hall would gain anything. I strongly doubt that these men are thinking in terms of the consequences of their propaganda campaign. They would gain nothing and the United States would lose a lot along with that of our national security and economy front.

The Fleming Formula

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF HON. LEE METCALF
OF MONTANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, March 4, 1959

Mr. METCALF. Mr. Speaker, Dr. Fleming, former president of Ohio Wesleyan University, and now Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, has a novel way of teaching the classroom shortage which is dependent upon constitutional amendments and repeal of debt limits in most States and fundamental changes in the internal tax structure of many of the States. But the Fleming formula says cooperation of the States, he can do the job.

In another Cabinet office, Secretary Benson has some problems. One of them is storage of surplus eggs. If eggs were square they would store much more compactly and there would be less
breakage, and conserve space in the refrigerator, too. At this Easter season, a square egg would be especially utilitarian and would not roll off the table while the children were coloring it and it would stay where you hid it for the Easter egg hunt. One application of Dr. Fleming's formula would take care of this problem. Of French loaves would mean some fundamental changes in the internal structure of the hen and depend on her cooperation but under the Fleming formula, those are minor obstacles.

Mr. Speaker, all of us in America will recall, I am sure, the valiant fight not too many months ago of the Hungarian people in the streets of Budapest against the onslaught of Soviet tanks and troops.

Mr. Speaker, on March 15, 1959, the Hungarian-American community of South Bend, Ind., in the district I have the honor to represent, will celebrate Hungarian Independence Day in the William Penn Fraternal Association Hall. The meeting, which will be attended by a predicted 1,500 persons, is being held under the sponsorship of the Hungarian Veterans Club of which Mr. Joseph Farkas is president. The Honorable Edward F. Voorde, mayor of South Bend, will be master of ceremonies.

Albert Tellson, an American of Hungarian extraction, and a councilman at large of the city of South Bend and himself a fine example of the splendid c-A service to the character and conduct of Hungarians in my district, will also take part in the ceremonies.

I join with these fine Americans in observation of Hungarian Independence Day by offering my resolution in honor of Colonel Michael de Kowats together with the hope that some day the people of Hungary will again be free.

The text of the resolution follows:

**JOINT RESOLUTION IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

Joint resolution providing for the issuance of a special postage stamp in honor of Col. Michael de Kowats.

- Whereas the love of freedom and a hatred of tyranny has characterized the Hungarian peoples in their centuries-old fight against oppression and dictatorship; and
- Whereas this spirit is exemplified in the conduct and service of Col. Michael de Kowats, who volunteered his services to General Washington's Continental Army and helped organize the cavalry of that Army into an effective fighting force and later died on the battlefield at Charleston; and
- Whereas Colonel Kowats' love of liberty was also present in the hearts of his countrymen who maintained the forces of oppression in Hungary in 1956; and
- Whereas Hungarians the world over celebrate March 15, Hungarian Independence Day from Hapsburg rule in 1848, as Hungarian Freedom Day, dedicated to the restoration of freedom in that land: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster General is authorized and directed to design and issue a special commemorative postage stamp in honor of Col. Michael de Kowats. Such stamp shall be of such denomination and shall be issued in such quantity and for such period, beginning March 15, 1959, as the Postmaster General shall determine.

**Congressman Dollinger's Annual Report**

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF HON. ISIDORE DOLLINGER**

**IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

**Wednesday, March 4, 1959**

Mr. DOLLINGER. Mr. Speaker, at the close of the 1st session of the 86th Congress, I shall prepare and include in the Congressional Record my annual report to my constituents. The report covers legislative work done by the Congress and my efforts in behalf of the people I represent.

**Burma**

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF HON. ADAM C. POWELL**

**OF NEW YORK**

**IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

**Wednesday, March 4, 1959**

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Speaker, on January 4, 1959, Burma celebrated her 11th year of independence. Today I wish to congratulate its leaders, Prime Minister General Ne Win, and His Excellency U Win, Ambassador of Burma, for their leadership and for the good will which exists between the United States and their country.

Although Burma, as an independent country, is only 11 years old the country has made great strides forward in developing its own Government and advancing democratic administration. In that short period of time the Burmese people have moved far ahead economically as well as in external relations.

While eager to share in the greater material well-being which modern technology affords, the Burmese hasten to explain they will not go overboard for industrialisation. Moreover, they have announced their determination to resist the building of uneconomic industrial facilities which would have to be protected by high import duties because they believe in a liberal foreign-trade policy. In fact, they explain they intend to actively explore ways of stabilising markets and expanding trade with all countries. In all, the Burmese have manifested a desire to maintain a balanced economic and social development, while carrying on an extensive program in the training of professional people, technicians, and administrators, including civil service.

The Burmese are a thrifty people who all countries. In all, the Burmese have moved far ahead economically as well as in external relations.

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social, and economic and the people of Burma are convinced that the safety and survival of free political institutions depend upon resolving these tensions in favor of the former. Through Burma herself subscribes to democratic principles and supports democratic institutions, she declines to pass judgment on the international affairs of other countries subscribing instead to policies based on peaceful coexistence.

Mr. Thant's contribution to American thinking is of greatest significance to our present purpose what with his emphasis on the common denominator that is the peoples of the Afro-Asian bloc countries follows in the quote taken from an article which appeared last July in the Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science:

"Victory will come to the side which understands and takes into account the most important phenomenon of the 20th century—nationalism. The problem, is, in essence, the problem of equality of opportunity. Let me touch briefly on this.

There are millions of people in the world who feel it an injustice to be either to eat and enough to cover themselves with, and whose children cannot go even to the primary schools. It is to talk to them about the virtues of democratic ideals and the dignity of man. During the last war there was a great deal of talk of the imperative need for democracy to triumph over fascism. Mr. Churchill had then invited the Burmese people to take part in that war for democracy. You will remember that the Burmese believed that Burma would not fight for democracy when she herself was enchained in slavery. And for that answer democracy did not have a number of young Burmese leaders in prison.

Is the situation different today? Take Africa for instance. Over a hundred million people are being ruled today by the free nations of the world. What does the fight against totalitarianism mean to these millions of people? When France, for instance, is faced with the same problem and her soldiers are killing 4,000 Algerians every month, is the cause of the democracies enhanced? The white settlers of South Africa, who treat the colored people as worse than lepers, proudly proclaims to the world that her government stands and takes into account the most important phenomenon of the 20th century: the subhuman.

In the words of Judge Gallagher in all of this, "Our most potent weapon is friendship."
Persons, who is here today as the personal representative of the President. General Eisenhower, It is now my privilege to present the

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... to talk to President Eisenhower in the White House.

... laboratory here in Washington will be used.

... eagerly await a word from you.

... motion the... mechanized Washington, and to now press the button which sets into operation but with the application of the machinery in this first modern post office system, the Immigration Service, etc.

... to imports from foreign countries coming into Puerto Rico. The expenses of the... office in the same way as in the United States. (See sec. 7, Organic Act of 1900.)

... the Constitution of the United States concerning the uniformity in tax laws do not apply in Puerto Rico as they have always applied to incorporated territories such as the present Territory of Hawaii.

... the Supreme Court in the well-known insular cases, de Lima v. Bidwell, 182 U.S. 1 (1901); Jones v. Bidwell, 182 U.S. 244 (1901); Dooley v. U.S., 182 U.S. 151 (1901); and later confirmed in Balzac v. People of Puerto Rico, 206 U.S. 256 (1902).

... All these congressional and judicial decisions took place long before the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico was organized. The Commonwealth, in fact, first established by the Supreme Court Act (sec. 4, Public Law 600, 61st Cong., which enabled the people of Puerto Rico to vote on whether to accept the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, therefore, now has the same fiscal situation and economic status as that of Hawaii had before it became a Commonwealth.
in Puerto Rico, it should be noted that the U.S. Constitution applies to Puerto Rico. This includes Federal salaries for new industries that may wish to establish themselves in Puerto Rico. This program was implemented in view of the enormous unemployment problem in Puerto Rico and in view of the very limited natural resources. Without this temporary dispensation to new industries, they would have no reason to come to Puerto Rico, and the leaders of both taxing authorities on existing industries nor be able to create new opportunities for the average citizen; they do not elect the Resident Commissioner, who may participate in the election of the President, or the Vice President; they do not elect a proportionate number of voting Members of the House. The people of Puerto Rico, fully participating in the election of their Commonwealth officials, do not participate in Federal election or legislation, except that they have a spokesman in the Resident Commissioner, who may present the views of the people of Puerto Rico before Congress as well as before the executive departments in matters as affected Puerto Rico and are within the province of the Federal Government. The people of Puerto Rico do not participate in the election of the President, or the Vice President; they do not elect a proportionate number of voting Members of the House. The people of Puerto Rico are entitled to no less than five House Members. Nevertheless, Federal laws apply in Puerto Rico of the United States, except tax laws, but including, of course, selective service.

Dr. Flemming's Formula

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF HON. LEE METCALF OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 4, 1959

Mr. METCALF. Mr. Speaker, Dr. Flemming, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, has come up with a proposal which he says would solve the relative value scales down through a straight flush, four of a kind, a full house, a flush, a straight, three of a kind, two pairs, one pair, to high card.

With individual application of the Flemming formula, a pair of deuces could take the pot over a royal flush. Now there would be a change in the rules—a revision of Hoyle's book—and there undoubtedly would be some constitutional, perhaps even internal, alterations of the players in the resulting disputes. But these would be a minor obstacle to Dr. Flemming.

Of course, it is difficult to see any possible benefit resulting from application of the Flemming formula. It is just as difficult to see any possible benefit resulting from its application to the classroom shortage.

Ghana

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF HON. ADAM C. POWELL OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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Mr. POWELL. Mr. Speaker, I wish to salute on the second anniversary of the independence of Ghana, March 6, the President of Ghana, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, and the country's Ambassador to the United States, His Excellency Daniel Chapman. There is added pride for us in the United States of America in the 2-year accomplishments of Ghana in the offshore areas, namely, Alaska and Hawaii, i.e., in vessels registered in the United States. Although there may be individual application of the Flemming formula, a pair of deuces could take the pot over a royal flush. Now there would be a change in the rules—a revision of Hoyle's book—and there undoubtedly would be some constitutional, perhaps even internal, alterations of the players in the resulting disputes. But these would be a minor obstacle to Dr. Flemming.

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chancellor of Delhi University, when presenting the scroll of the university said:

I wish to assure you that you have our full support and our best wishes to build up a new United States of Africa.

To which Dr. Nkrumah responded:

Since Ghana became independent we have grown increasingly conscious that the responsibility for determining our own evolution and destiny rests fully on our own shoulders. We are particularly aware of the need to develop our physical, intellectual, and spiritual resources in such a way that the contribution made by our generation and by our country is for the general progress of mankind.

We believe this contribution must be not only distinctly African in character but also international in its approach.

In an address to the Indian Council of World Affairs, Dr. Nkrumah said he had doubt that Africa would involve forms of government different from the traditional western pattern but no less democratic in their protection of the individual and his inalienable right.

To the criticism that Ghana has no parliament in sympathy with the same way as old Western democracies, the Prime Minister informed the Indians that: "First, Ghana society is by its own form and tradition fundamentally democratic in character." And, he explained, that in time their present form of parliament is likely to be replaced by a system of government by a section of the western press for so-called undemocratic methods Nkrumah retorted:

It would have been more helpful in creating better understanding if these criticisms had first carefully considered the reality of the situation. As a new and young Government, our first responsibility has been to preserve independence and the security of our state.

Commenting on the African liberalism movement and Ghana's role in it, Nkrumah explained that never before had so many African leaders from all parts of the continent come together to find a solution for their common problems as assembled in Accra when political and trade union leaders met there recently. And, he added, that the process for the total liberation of Africa has begun; the union of Ghana and Guinea, representing the first step along the momentous road toward African union. In this regard, the Prime Minister concluded:

We realize that our union may involve many difficult issues but the basic and decisive factor is that we are determined in spirit and endeavor to unite in order to form the nucleus for a union of African states or republics.

The recent meeting of Nkrumah with Indian leaders has added significance for it symbolizes the realization of Asian and African struggle for a common cause. It denotes a breaking through of African nationalism and a seeking of unity and solidarity with other peoples in the free world. Why not good will. For, as the Prime Minister stated, Ghana shares India's own ideals and aspirations and looks forward to working on solutions for their basic problems.

This is continuation of the true meaning of the spirit born in Bandung at the Afro-Asian conference in 1955.

As the whole world today on the brink of disaster, it is well that the big powers lend a greater ear to the misgivings of the little powers. Maybe there can be found in some cases where we have common problems. As for Americans, Dr. William Appleman Williams in his new book, "The Tragedy of American Diplomacy," contends that "the idea that other people ought to copy America seemed to fill the popular mind and American urge to help them and the idea that they have the right to make such key decisions for themselves - * - in some cases the and uninvolved hands does not work for other people." Bearing in mind Dr. Williams' conclusion that other societies come to feel that American policy causes them to lose their economic as well as their political right of self-determination, we must periodically take time to understand the motivations and aspirations of others especially the members of the popularly known Asian-African bloc. And time is highly in need of thinking in terms of good will and human survival. We must listen and hear with sympathy what the smaller countries are trying to tell us for they wish like us to be spared an atomic holocaust.

In conclusion, a message from the African tradition, a proverb, which Prime Minister Nkrumah included in his foreword to Barbara Ward's new book, "Five Ideas That Change the World," is appropriate:

When the bull elephants fight, the grass is trampled down and pleaded with the small heathen, "Come, let me browse among the grass."

ACHIEVEMENT IN GHANA SINCE THE CELEBRATION OF FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE, 1958

POLITICAL
1. Opening of new diplomatic missions abroad and in Ghana by other countries.
3. Visits by Prime Minister to: (a) Independent African States. (b) Canada and the United States. (c) India. (d) Nigeria.
5. Establishment of: (a) Regional assemblies. (b) Houses of chiefs primarily concerned with questions of customary law.
7. Union with Guinea to form basis of Union of West African States.
8. Contribution of $8,000 to the programs of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.
9. Presentation of a Speaker's chair to the National Assembly by the British House of Commons.

ECONOMIC
2. Trade and goodwill missions to Britain and Western Europe.
3. Delegation from: (a) The Netherlands. (b) Czechoslovakia. (c) Italy. (d) West and East Germany. (e) Poland.
4. Establishment of state lotteries.
5. Issue of own college to replace former West African currency.
6. Article of agreement signed with International Finance Corporation.
7. Establishment of: (a) Tourist bureau. (b) Committees on Aid to Ghanaian Business.
8. Insecticide factory.
10. National college for training of ships' officers and ratings; Ghanaians also being trained as seamen.
11. Investment promotion board.
13. ICA operation mission.
14. Investment of Ghanaians in Albertville Steel Co. to help obtain investment funds and financial assistance for economic development.
15. Bankers' clearinghouse.
16. Plan to develop Accra Airport to international standards.
17. Formation of iron and steel mill.
18. Modernization of fishing industry.
19. Formal inauguration of Ghana airways, and plans for creation of completely jet-equipped airforce.
20. Training of Ghanaians to become air hostesses.
21. Visit by team of experts from Henry J. Kaiser Co. to make survey and bring up-to-date engineering report on Volta River project.
22. Main factors of scheme: Dam the Volta, produce 800,000 kilowatts capacity and smelt 210,000 tons of aluminum yearly from Ghana bauxite.
23. Expansion of company law for speedy development.
24. Signing of insurance guarantee agreement to attract private American capital to Ghana.
25. Scheme for establishment of oil mill factory.
27. Formation of Ghana National Construction Co. for building factories, carrying out construction works, and training of Ghanaians.
28. Study progress of Tema Harbor, one of the major harbors of Africa.
29. New trade union structure to (a) help develop the country, (b) train the workers to contribute to this development.
30. Preparation of a second development plan which will mark an important step forward in the further development and consolidation of the independence of the country.

SOCIAL
1. Represented at: (a) Commonwealth games in Montreal, (b) Conference of Afro-
Asian writers in Tashkent in Soviet Union, (c) World Assembly of Youth in New Delhi. 2. Debut of (a) Ghana Times (daily newspaper), (b) the Ghanaian (monthly magazine). 3. Increased operations of Ghana News Agency which receives and distributes domestic and overseas news to various news organizations in Ghana. 4. Opening of (a) police college for advanced training for police officers, (b) law school, (c) journalism. 5. Admission to (a) full membership of UNESCO, (b) membership of International Criminal Police Organization, (c) membership of International Community of Youth Organizations. 6. Arts and crafts exhibitions to develop distinct ethnic Ghanaian culture. 7. Agricultural shows to increase number and variety of crops and the flourish of livestock industry. 8. Training of Ghanaians to become officers in Ghana's Army. 9. Plans (a) to enable Radio-Ghana to cover the whole of Africa, (b) for establishment of medical school, (c) for inauguration of television service, (d) to establish an art council. 10. More towns connected by new VHF radio telephone link. 11. Visits by Ghanaians to the United States under various forms of grants. 12. Ghanaian Finance Minister added to others in Madame Tussaud's exhibition in London. 13. Installation of new automatic street lights. 14. Represented at: (a) World Health Assembly in Minneapolis, (b) Sixth International Congress on Tropi- cal Medicine and Malaria in Lisbon. 15. National Conference on Organization of Peaceful Development in Tripoli. 16. Sixth Meeting of International Scientific Committee for Trypanosomiasis Research in Brussels. 17. Fifth International Students' Conference in Peru. 18. Ghana Film Unit Productions shown at Film Festival in Russia. 19. Issue of special stamps commemorating 150th birthday anniversary of Abraham Lincoln. 20. Assistance by WHO and UNICEF in battle against diseases. 21. Opening of new blind vocational training center. 22. Extension to supplies of water, electricity, railways, telephone, medical supplies, and other services to many parts of the country. 23. Construction of bridges, trunk and feeder roads. 24. Venue of International Rally of Girl Scouts. 25. New policy to enable more people to own houses. 26. Provision of primary schooling for all who wanted. 27. Expansion of middle (similar to junior high) school system. 28. Increase in enrollments in secondary schools. 29. Improvement in existing teacher training college. 30. New buildings at university college and extension in Botany. 31. Award of local and overseas scholarships. 32. Receipt of several offers of scholarships from other countries to commemorate attainment of independence. 33. Recognition of Ghana Red Cross Society by International Committee of Red Cross. 34. Furthering of new and better ways of rural life in raising of living standards through community development.
education, supervised credit, and cost-sharing by the Federal Government in improving land, timber, and water resources. Farm and home improvements are a major part of the program.

For those who wish to supplement or replace limited farm incomes with greater income from nonfarm sources, the program helps to establish vocational training in trades and skills. It helps set up additional industries in farming areas where more employment and higher incomes are needed. Under this program, farm families are informed of job opportunities in other segments of the economy.

Yet, even to this day the rural development program has not received the support in expression of interest and appropriations from the majority party in the Congress that the program so richly deserves. This is the fundamental reason why the rural development program is now going forward in only about 100 counties out of approximately 3,000 counties in the entire country. If the desire of the majority party is really to improve the lot of small family farmers, why is there not greater support of the rural development program?

And why is there such a lack of opposition to needed changes in the old, outdated, costly, unfair, and harmful farm programs?

In his agricultural message of January 16, 1958, President Eisenhower pressed these issues again:

There are millions of rural people—\[he said—\]who, for reasons of small farms, poor soils, limited resources, go to the ends of the credit, lack of education, poor health, or insufficient managerial ability, have been unable to make the adjustments called for by modern technology.

Few of the dollars spent on agricultural programs have been of appreciable help to this group.

Price supports have meant meaning to a farmer with little to sell.

Reduction in amounts to no support higher prices are contrary to the needs of a farmer whose production is already too small to give him a proper livelihood.

The President has responded by passing a bill to freeze agriculture in the mold of the old discriminatory programs.

The President vetoed this freeze bill—this bananza to the few at the expense of the many.

And now, this year, on January 29, he pointed out the discriminatory nature of the old programs more clearly than ever before.

The crops are produced, in the United States, some 250 farm commodities. The law requires that prices of 12 of these be supported. Three of the 12—wheat, corn, and cotton—account for 85 percent of the Government inventory of price-support commodities, but they produce only 20 percent of the total cash farm income.

Is such a program fair to producers of other commodities? Obviously it is not.

But this is only part of the discrimination. Nearly a million and a half farms produce wheat. Ninety percent of the dollars spent for price support on wheat go to two-fifths of these farms—the largest ones. Actually 140,000 wheat producers account for more of the price-support cost than all the other 1¼ million combined.

Nearly a million farms produce cotton. Seventy-five percent of the dollars spent for cotton price support go to about one-fourth of the growers.

For rice producers it is the same story—one-fourth of the growers have three-fourths of the allotment.

For corn—75 percent of the growers have 65 percent of the allotment.

About 900,000 producers of wheat, corn, cotton, and rice—out of 4½ million farmers—account for most of the price support expenditures.

For wheat producers who have allotments of 100 acres or more, the net budgetary expenditures for price support this fiscal year average about $7,000 per farm.

For cotton producers who have allotments of 100 acres or more, expenditures average $10,000 per farm.

For rice producers who have allotments of 100 acres or more, expenditures also average $10,000 per farm.

Where is the principle of fairness in such a program? How does this help the small producer—the man and his family who are really in need?

We are spending in price support programs of various kinds over $5 billion this fiscal year—to subsidize production by comparatively few farm operators—the owners of the larger farms, the more productive farms, the more prosperous farms.

Relatively small numbers of farmers—usually those with the highest income—account for the greatest proportion of these Government price support outlays.

In his message of January 29, 1959, President Eisenhower recommended changes in the price support programs—changes that would raise the level of supports more realistic—changes that would recognize the existence of the technological revolution—changes that would serve the interests of agriculture and the whole Nation.

He urged that price supports no longer be related to a standard 25 years old, but to a percentage of the average market price during the previous 3 years.

He recognized that the Congress might still prefer to relate price supports to parity standards. If so, he urged that discretion be provided for establishing the level of support in accordance with guidelines fixed by law. This is what is now done for all commodities except the few for which supports are mandatory.

The recommended program would give growers some incentive to produce and compete for markets.

It would eliminate some of the unfairness of the present programs.

Let us remember that the majority of farm families have little or no benefit from these programs. Most of agriculture is operated without price supports. There are no supports on cattle, hogs, poultry, eggs, fruits, and vegetables. Producers want no supports on these products.

We need more freedom in agriculture. The commercial farmers of the United States will do a better job of shifting production in answer to economic conditions than the Government can do for them under rigid formulas.

Our problems are difficult, but they are not impossible to solve.

Adoption of the President’s recommendations will result in sounder price and acreage programs.

Expansion of the rural development program will help low-income producers make the adjustments necessary to sound permanent progress.

The interest of this administration in the family farmer and our efforts to improve opportunities for a higher standard of living on the small farms of the Nation is indicated by many other actions.

Loan programs have been substantially improved and expanded. This has enabled many more farmers to acquire family sized farms and to make needed improvements in their farms and their homes. Family type farms received loans totaling $170 million in fiscal 1958, compared to $130 million in fiscal 1953. Farm mortgage loans totaled more than $50 million in fiscal 1958, compared to less than $30 million in fiscal 1953.

After being out in the cold 19 years, farm families and farm workers were made eligible for the benefits of social-security protection.

More loans for the expansion and improvement of rural electrification and telephone service and of the whole Nation.

These actions indicate who has the interest of the family farmers at heart—and which party is actually the party of the big farm, the corporate farm, the factory farm.

Let us pin the tail where it belongs.

Dr. Flemming’s Formula

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. LEE METCALF

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 4, 1959

Mr. METCALF. Mr. Speaker, Secretary Flemming, of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, has brought to Congress a new proposal which he says will help meet the shortage of more than 140,000 classrooms. However, it is not to build the 75,000 classrooms Dr. Flemming says will be built under his formula for Federal aid, State constitutional and statutory debt limits will have to be revised and basic tax Farm ownership restrictions of many States will have to be changed.

Dr. Flemming should devote his considerable talents to other national programs which are in trouble. The United
States lags behind the Soviet Union in ability to put heavy loads of instruments into space. He could offer a wealth of ideas to solve this problem. He could announce a new ratio of translation between Soviet kilogram and American pounds, which by a simple shift of two decimal points could make the United States payloads heavier than the Soviet performance. Better yet would be to abolish the law of gravity by Executive order, applicable only within the confines of U.S. launching areas. Then we could send our battleships on good will cruises to the moon.

Either of these proposals should be major problems in the hands of the executive branch who cannot see the difficulties in other jurisdictions. A simple edit should suffice, and if the Russians do not see things his way, that is only what should be expected of backward people.

Maryland Voluntary Weather Observers Praised

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF HON. JOHN R. FOLEY OF MARYLAND IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 4, 1959

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, the Weather Bureau of the Department of Commerce recently issued a special edition of the Weather Bureau’s daily weather map in honor of 21 veterans of World War II who take and record weather observations, to answer numerous questions from citizens in all parts of the country and to disseminate weather forecasts.

Among the 21 veteran volunteers—those who have taken weather observations daily for more than 50 years—Maryland is the only State in the Union that can claim two of these distinguished citizens as her sons. And, it happens that the Sixth Congressional District of Maryland is the only congressional district in the country where all the community volunteers reside. I refer to Mr. D. Paul Oswald, of Hagerstown, Md., who has been a weather observer for 57 years, and Mr. Ralph E. Weber, of Oakland, Md., who has been one for 57 years.

Dr. F. W. Reichelderfer, Chief of the Weather Bureau, in praising the work of these remarkable senior citizens said that without the daily records of these cooperative volunteers the knowledge of the climate of the United States would be meager. He added that this weather work is an outstanding example of people serving their country without reward, and he thought their daily but unceasing efforts merited the applause of their fellow citizens.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to include in my comments at this point a brief background statement on both Maryland veteran volunteer weather observers which was included in the Weather Bureau citation:

D. Paul Oswald was born March 18, 1886, on the family farm in Chewsville, Md. In May of 1908 his father consented to the establishment of a weather station at his home as a hobby and education for his sons. D. Paul Oswald began sending in weather observations in February 1902. In January 1948 he moved to a new residence, where he now makes his daily observations at the weather station called Chewsville-Bridgeport, a combined name of the two stations he has operated during a period of 46 years. He has operated the Bridgeport station as a hobby and education for his sons. D. Paul Oswald began sending in weather observations in February 1902. In January 1948 he moved to a new residence, where he now makes his daily observations at the weather station called Chewsville-Bridgeport, a combined name of the two stations he has operated during a period of 46 years. He has operated the Bridgeport station as a hobby and education for his sons.

Ralph E. Weber, cooperative observer at Oakland, Md., since September 1903, has the second longest period of service of any present Maryland observer. He was born in March 1897 in Oakland, and has lived all his life on his family farm. Here he makes his daily weather observations, and here he reads the lowest surface temperature ever recorded south of the Mason-Dixon line, 40 degrees below zero, on January 13, 1912.

And I want to add my own sincere congratulations and best wishes to these two distinguished gentlemen, on behalf of myself and the entire Nation. Their devotion to duty to the Weather Bureau is a great tribute to their dedicated and unselfish public service. They perform an invaluable and indispensable service to industry, commerce, agriculture, and the general public, and their contributions to our knowledge of the weather are immeasurable.

In addition to the basic job of weather reporting, cooperative observers are occasionally invited to perform a wide variety of other tasks. Some of these jobs in recent years include (a) reporting dates of the stages of development of various plants to assist in special agricultural studies, (b) reporting dates of the stages of development of various plants to assist in special agricultural studies, and (c) supplying the record forms on which the observations are logged at least once daily. Observers are drawn from all ranks of life, and by their constant and faithful service have made available to all users an invaluable storehouse of weather data.

Each observer gives an average of about 15 minutes a day to take and record the observations, to answer numerous questions from citizens in all parts of the country and to disseminate weather forecasts. The daily services of the thousands of voluntary observers would add up to about 80,000 full 8-hour days of work each year provided our citizens without cost.

I think we can take renewed inspiration from the high-minded and public-spirited contribution to the Nation that is being made every day by Mr. Oswald and Mr. Weber, and by 7,000 other Americans who make this important contribution to our knowledge of the weather.