

employers would need to pay interest. A good guess would place this sum at \$25 to \$30 billion for the Forand bill, \$15 to \$20 billion for the King-Anderson bill, and around \$30 billion for the McNamara bill. This would be only a start. The admitted political technique is a fragmentary approach.

In this steady procession of developments, the principle of social adequacy—the idea of basic protection against want and destitution—is lost, with no replacing anchor of control to restrain expansion of so-called social insurance.

Our social security system can be preserved only if we keep benefits within the limits of carefully defined social objectives. Abraham Epstein, a pioneer in the development of old age income programs, is reported to have said the social insurance is like a drug: A limited quantity can serve a vital need; an excessive quantity can be fatal.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY

Mr. GRUENING. Mr. President, in accordance with the previous order, I now move that the Senate stand in adjournment until Monday next at noon.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock and 11 minutes p.m.), the Sen-

ate adjourned, under previous order, until Monday, July 17, 1961, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate July 14, 1961:

U.S. TARIFF COMMISSION

Ben David Dorfman, of the District of Columbia, to be a member of the U.S. Tariff Commission for the term expiring June 16, 1967, vice James Weldon Jones, term expired.

TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

William M. Fay, of Pennsylvania, for appointment as judge of the Tax Court of the United States for the unexpired term of 12 years from June 2, 1956, vice J. Edgar Murdock, retiring.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate July 14, 1961:

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

AMBASSADORS

Edward T. Walle, of the District of Columbia, a Foreign Service officer of the class of

career minister, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

William P. Snow, of Maine, a Foreign Service officer of the class of career minister, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Paraguay.

deLesseps S. Morrison, of Louisiana, to be the representative of the United States of America on the Council of the Organization of American States, with the rank of Ambassador.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Robert F. Woodward, of Minnesota, a Foreign Service officer of the class of career minister, to be an Assistant Secretary of State.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Seymour J. Rubin, of the District of Columbia, to be General Counsel of the International Cooperation Administration, in the Department of State.

FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW

Edward Steidle, of Pennsylvania, to be a member of the Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review for the term expiring July 15, 1964.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

B'nai B'rith Americanism Citation to Frank P. Fogarty

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROMAN L. HRUSKA

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, July 14, 1961

Mr. HRUSKA. Mr. President, Omaha's broadcasting executive Frank P. Fogarty was the 61st recipient of the B'nai B'rith citation presented by the Henry Monsky Lodge No. 354.

Mr. Fogarty is a man of many civic achievements and honors. He has also gained wide recognition in his own field of radio and television communications.

Mr. Fogarty has a keen sense of ethics and fair dealing and the important part they must play in our business community. He is opposed to the type of expedience which is sometimes thought to be necessary in order for business to thrive and prosper.

Mr. Fogarty accepted the award on June 6 of this year. At that time he read and endorsed a creed for American business. I ask unanimous consent that there be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the text of that "Creed for American Business," together with my telegram of congratulations.

There being no objection, the telegram and creed were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

JUNE 6, 1961.

Mr. RUBEN LIPPETT,
Henry Monsky Lodge,
Omaha, Nebr.:

In presenting to Frank P. Fogarty the B'nai B'rith's Americanism citation your good Henry Monsky Lodge is maintaining the high standards and excellence of its tradition of awards programs. All Omahans and Nebraskans take pride in Frank Fogarty's

splendid record as a civic leader as well as businessman. He has been a part of the growth of a wholesome and sound city and State for a quarter century in a very meaningful way. We congratulate and salute Mr. FOGARTY. We commend your lodge for extending this richly deserved, well-earned recognition.

ROMAN L. HRUSKA,
U.S. Senator, Nebraska.

A CREED FOR AMERICAN BUSINESS
(By Frank P. Fogarty, Executive Vice President of the Meredith Broadcasting Company, and Vice President and General Manager of WOW-AM-TV-FM, in a speech on acceptance of the Americanism Citation Award presented by the Henry Monsky Lodge of the B'nai B'rith, Omaha, June 6, 1961)

We believe that business should earn a profit, and that it should wear its profits proudly. Too long have we permitted shortsighted critics to point the finger of shame at profits, as something to be schemed, bargained and taxed out of existence.

We believe that business should be more eloquent and evangelistic in explaining and defending the profit system, otherwise known as free enterprise. We have failed to convince the people that out of profits must come the money to make jobs, to promote philanthropy, to support the Government, and to finance the growth of the country. We have erected what we fondly hope are adequate defenses for the physical targets of the Communists, but we have failed to provide for the defense of their ultimate targets, our profit system, our democracy and our faith in God.

We believe that a business should be deeply integrated into the community it serves, so that it will know the needs, desires and problems of that community.

We believe that a business should accept its full share of responsibility for the things that make a community a better place in which to work and live. Concretely, this means that a business should interest itself in schools, churches, hospitals, parks, museums, settlement houses, health and welfare organizations, old people's homes, and nurseries, among other institutions.

We believe that a business should be a good citizen in the formal or political sense of the world. It should of course pay its just share of taxes fully and promptly. Over and above that, it should take an interest in government and encourage its employees, customers and associates to do so. Business should support city planning and foster soundly conceived public works, looking upon them, not as a burden, but as an investment.

We believe that business should sweep broad horizons in its thinking, that business should be accurately informed about and emotionally involved in the problems that confront the United States, both in so-called normal times, such as you and I have seldom experienced in our lives, and also in these days of cold war and hot peace. We believe business should contribute to the Nation its full share of thinking and leadership. We think business should speak out more frequently, more clearly, more bravely.

We believe that a business should contribute to the economic health of its community. It should work vigorously for a political climate in which business can prosper, thereby broadening the base for taxation, creating jobs and developing opportunity for the young. Business should lay out the welcome mat for other businesses, even though of the same type.

Address of Senator Dodd at Annual Conference, National Council of Juvenile Court Judges

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. THOMAS J. DODD

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, July 14, 1961

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, during the week of June 26, the Nation's juvenile court judges assembled in San Francisco

for the 24th Annual Conference of the National Juvenile Court Judges. This conference marked an important step in the direction of cooperation between our Nation's juvenile court judges and officials of the various levels of State and Federal Government who also deal with the problem of juvenile delinquency.

Participating in this week of activity were representatives from the Federal Government, including the Department of Labor, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the Attorney General's Office, and the Senate Subcommittee To Investigate Juvenile Delinquency.

Our Senate subcommittee has been investigating the relationship of televised crime, violence, and brutality and juvenile delinquency. I think it was one of the significant events of the conference when the judges, who come in closer contact with delinquents than does anyone else in our society, unanimously adopted a resolution decrying television shows devoted to themes of crime, violence, brutality, sex, and sadism.

I am sure that in this and many other areas, through the cooperation of the National Council of Juvenile Court Judges and the Federal Government, we will achieve important progress in our battle with the youth crime problem.

I ask unanimous consent to have my remarks, entitled "1961—a Turning Point for the Nation's Juvenile Courts" printed in the RECORD.

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

REMARKS OF SENATOR THOMAS J. DODD, OF CONNECTICUT, AT THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JUVENILE COURT JUDGES, SIR FRANCIS DRAKE HOTEL, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., JUNE 30, 1961

I am pleased and honored that you have invited me and members of my staff to be with you at this meeting of the National Council of Juvenile Court Judges.

We are here to listen and learn and to take back to Washington information and insights that will help us in our work.

Upon becoming chairman of the Senate Subcommittee To Investigate Juvenile Delinquency, the first thing I did was to go for help and guidance to those who are in the best position to give it—the juvenile court judges. I asked three of your colleagues, Judge Connelly of Boston, Judge Riederer of Kansas City, and Judge Blessing of New Orleans to come to Washington and tell me what they thought had to be done about this menace of juvenile crime and what our subcommittee could do to help in the struggle. I remember their surprise at being asked. But they came and they came right away.

We sat down together and through our talks and later correspondence worked out a program of action for our subcommittee which we have been trying to carry out.

This is the way I hope we can work together in the future, as partners in one of the most important efforts of our time, the salvaging of a million young Americans who have started down the road of crime and degeneracy.

No one who is not in your shoes can fully comprehend the responsibilities placed upon you, the full dimensions of the problems you face, and the meagerness of the means which society has given you to solve them.

Each day that you sit on the juvenile court bench, you see before you the victims of a creeping sickness in America.

Each case represents its own variety of tragedy. Each brings its reminder of the weakness of human beings. Each retells the familiar story of parents who have failed, of schools which have proved inadequate, of church efforts unequal to the task, of a society whose tone has helped to corrupt rather than elevate, of community facilities so inadequate as to raise in your minds and in mine the question—do our people really care?

We believe, we must believe, that the majority of our people do care, that they are willing and anxious to deal with this problem, that they are ready to support the expense and effort required, and that the pitiful state of our facilities for dealing with youthful offenders is due not to indifference, but to ignorance and misunderstanding, caused in some measure by our own failure to communicate effectively.

And so we are trying, each in his own way, to dramatize this problem, to outline the ways in which it can be solved, to solicit the help that we must have. Thus we have a committee of the Congress investigating youthful criminality and bringing the facts before the public; we have an administration publicly recognizing the menace and proposing a many-sided attack upon it; we have crusading, enterprising newspapers taking up the fight all across the Nation; we have a small but growing body of scholars and social scientists probing deeper and deeper into this malignant social disease; and we have this National Council of Juvenile Court Judges, acting with a new unity and purpose, meeting here in San Francisco to exchange information, to develop new approaches, to make an impact on national opinion.

And so, though the problem before us is graver than ever before, we can well approach it, not with despair and gloom, but with hope and confidence.

What is the size and shape of the menace that we are grappling with?

In the past 20 years, crime in America has become organized to such a degree as to assume many of the accoutrements of respectability. It has the structure of a corporation, the legal talent worthy of a government, and capital reserves comparable to those of Wall Street.

And the growth of juvenile crime has outstripped that of organized crime, offering to its czars a growing body of eager recruits.

In the last 10 years, referrals of young boys and girls to the juvenile courts have risen almost 200 percent. The latest figures for 1960 show a continuation of this upward surge. And new and uglier aspects of juvenile crime are involved in these statistics.

Competent surveys available today point to a sharp increase in crime among the children of higher income families, a shocking rise in youthful offenses in rural areas, and an alarming increase in brutal, sadistic criminal acts committed for no apparent reason other than the mere desire for brutality and sadism.

Even teenage girls, heretofore a comparatively law-abiding group, are now an important element of the juvenile delinquency pattern.

Today delinquency knows no barriers; no social barriers, no economic barriers, no geographic barriers.

An ever-increasing army of juvenile criminals is on the march. Count the noses. In 1960, half a million strong. Include the traffic violators, many of whom are serious offenders, and it was almost a million. And if only the present rate of increase is continued, by 1970 about one and a half million juvenile cases will come before the courts. This is indeed an army.

The juvenile court is the heavy artillery in the battle against youth crime.

The boy standing before the bench is standing face-to-face with the rest of his

life. Whether he knows it or not, the judge before him is his last and best hope on earth.

True, there are the training schools, treatment and rehabilitation centers, and the dedicated probation departments. But each is already overcrowded, understaffed, and poorly financed. Each operates under circumstances that make rehabilitation improbable.

After the family, the school, the church, and all the other social forces have failed to lead the child away from delinquency and crime, he comes before the juvenile court bench and it is the Judge to whom he looks for help, sometimes unknowing and oftentimes angry. Seldom does he realize that this may be his last chance, that beyond this point he can well sink lower and lower until he ends up on the scrap heap of humanity.

From this moment on, the judge, the probation staff, and other court personnel replace the child's parents in looking after his interests, because the parents have already failed. Thus, whatever is done to the child after he comes to court, be it dismissal, probation, or placement in an institution, it is the judge who makes the decision. And making the decision is an awesome responsibility.

Because the court does replace the family and other agencies, it is imperative that the court's own effectiveness be beyond reproach.

Each of you know, however, the court does not always have the resources necessary to effectively discharge its responsibilities.

There are courts the Nation over where justice is a farce because there is too much to be done by too few. Not only is there overcrowding, but a critical lack of trained and qualified personnel. Court-connected services are deficient and budgets are skimpy. The result is a breakdown of intelligent, selective action in favor of enforced haste.

Similar conditions exist in detention homes, training schools, and in practically all youth rehabilitating institutions.

During our committee investigations we have found overwhelming evidence of this. The hands that are strangling our efforts to fight the youth crime juggernaut have 10 fingers.

First, of the 3,000 juvenile courts in the United States, a large number have judges untrained in the delinquency field, and some even in law.

Second, only one-half of the counties dealing with delinquents have the barest kind of probation services.

Third, with a conservatively estimated need of 15,000 trained juvenile probation officers, there exist only 2,100 probation officers dealing with children alone, with an additional 3,400 handling both adults and juveniles.

Fourth, only 1 out of 10 of these probation officers has completed any type of training for the job.

Fifth, an additional 4 out of 10 do not have the educational background to make them eligible for professional training.

Sixth, in many State training schools administrators have to go out into the street for personnel, give them a few days of training, and put them to work with highly disturbed youths.

Seventh, 3 out of 10 of our State training schools have no staff social workers and 4 out of 10 of these schools have no staff psychologist.

Eighth, trained persons to handle the 100,000 children who are confined annually in our jails because of a lack of juvenile institutions are practically nonexistent.

Ninth, 1 out of every 2 cities over 10,000 population has no special juvenile officers.

Tenth, all too frequently, juvenile offenders are thrown into jail with adult offenders.

More shocking, our committee found numerous cases of children being confined with adult criminals for long periods of time while awaiting a court hearing which may well find them not to be offenders at all.

This is the national situation as I see it. If we do not make major efforts now, we can look to a disaster of gigantic proportions in the near future. And aside from these deficiencies, I would be remiss in my assignment if I did not emphasize what I consider to be a double jeopardy:

On the one hand, we have competent judges overwhelmed by an endless flow of serious offenders cascading through their courts. On the other hand, we have the ill-equipped, incompetent judges described by a fellow judge as "honorable peacocks preening themselves on the juvenile court benches of this country" who "bluster, pontificate, and posture while youngsters slip deeper into trouble and families deteriorate for want of proper judicial and probationary services."

We see, as from afar, a vast tidal wave looming up on the horizon, moving toward our Jerry-built patchwork of dikes and levees. Somehow we have got to rebuild our defenses and redirect the tidal currents that threaten to drown us.

We are at a turning point in the history of the juvenile court system. It will either rise to the occasion and begin to show discernible progress year by year, or it will go under.

No judge wants to be a poor judge, an honorable peacock. No judge wants to run an inadequate court. No judge wants to harm the boys and girls that he ought to be helping. And so our first step must be education, education of the judges themselves and education of the public. And you are in the best position to do the job.

What can be done?

First, you and I and all others who are involved in this field have got to start arriving at answers instead of asking the same old questions. One of the most discouraging and frustrating aspects of this whole area is the lack of firmly held opinions, the lack of a consensus among informed people as to what ought to be done. These disagreements are manifest here in this hall today.

Certainly you cannot expect the Nation to rally behind a determined, coherent effort if you, the authorities, the juvenile court judges, cannot agree yourselves on any concerted plan of attack.

There is a division among you on many key questions—division as to whether juvenile courts should be governed principally by concepts of criminal law and legal procedure or by social-psychological considerations; whether due process of law must be strictly observed in juvenile court or whether the nature of these proceedings calls for informality and flexibility; whether the juvenile court should conduct its affairs in secrecy or whether the press and public should be permitted to attend and examine and publicize the operations of the court, always assuming that the identity of persons involved would not be made public; whether the jurisdiction of the juvenile court ought to be enlarged or reduced; whether the age limit defining juvenile offenders should be raised or lowered; whether or not petty cases now handled in court could be better handled outside.

Your colleagues on juvenile benches across the Nation, our legislators, our newspapermen and editors, our scholars and social scientists, our police departments, and the American people need your advice and ought to be getting authoritative recommendations from this body.

I see in the growing effectiveness of the National Council of Juvenile Court Judges an increasing hope that you will lead us toward a consensus of opinion on these questions.

I would like to recommend that during the next year or two the National Council

of Juvenile Court Judges organize task forces to study specifically the most vital controversial issues which you face; that you present these problems in the form of reports at your annual conferences; that you debate them and vote if necessary. You must resolve these controversies within your own house, for only then will you be able to hasten and accelerate the growth of a unified and reliable set of standards, policies, and rules of procedure for the operation of our juvenile court systems.

Like the Governors' conference or the American Bar Association, the National Council of Juvenile Court Judges must be a leading and unifying force in its respective field and it can be such a force by effectively using the mechanisms available to organizations of this nature. These are the conference, the debate, the resolution, the vote, and the task force or workshop.

A second major undertaking is that of dramatizing to the Nation what we are up against.

There is now a surge of interest in this field. The President has identified juvenile delinquency as a major national problem. The Attorney General has focused the spotlight of attention upon it. The Senate subcommittee on which I serve has for years been bringing this problem before the Nation.

Now is the time for these efforts to be joined by a major effort on the local level by the juvenile court judges themselves. I am asking you, overworked as you are, to add to your present burdens the task of informing the people of your community of the gravity of this problem and of the pitifully inadequate resources you have with which to meet it.

This means for you a weary circuit of public speaking. It means the issuing of public statements. It means the explaining of court proceedings to the public and the press that they might better understand the nature of this work. The public will adequately support only those activities it understands and you have the knowledge, the respect, and the stature to help them to understand.

The third great avenue of attack is legislation, local, State, and national.

This year we are going to have, for the first time, national legislation aimed at attacking deficiencies in our defense against juvenile delinquency. This legislation has already passed the Senate and I am confident that it will be strengthened in the House of Representatives and signed by the President. It will be a beginning toward a truly national effort. It will provide funds for research into the facets of our society that contribute to youth crime, funds for pilot projects and demonstration programs for dealing with juvenile delinquents so that we can find out in some organized way which approaches work and which do not work; funds for the education of scholars in this field, funds for the training of probation officers, of detention home employees, of social workers.

This legislation, of course, is experimental. It is an untried program in an uncertain field. It is a natural target for the attacks of those who like to scoff at "do-gooders." Whether or not this bill succeeds will depend in large measure on the help and cooperation and counsel that you juvenile court judges give to it. You have got to give us the ideas and the critiques for proposals to establish these various projects, research programs, and training courses. You have got to help us to make sure that what we do is practical, down to earth, and effective.

And you have got to lead the effort to have these pilot programs duplicated on the local level where the overwhelming bulk of the fight against juvenile delinquency must be made. Detention homes, study centers, and other rehabilitative institutions must be built. Community programs for youth employment and for the occupation of those

young people who drop out of school must be provided. Creative substitutes must be developed by our communities to channel the energies and emotions that are now going into destructive, violent, antisocial acts by an element of our young generation which is obviously frustrated, confused, and seemingly unable to fit into the shifting pattern of American life in the 1960's.

Thus far I have been dealing mainly with ways and means of coping with juvenile delinquency after it has already occurred. This inevitably is our first problem. We are fighting an epidemic that has already struck and it is natural that our principal effort should go into fighting the effects of that epidemic. But a very important part of our problem, perhaps the most important, is the elimination of those corrupting influences which have taken such a heavy toll of our youth. We have got to strike closer to the source.

And those of us on the Senate Subcommittee to Investigate Juvenile Delinquency have been trying to do just that. We are trying to identify and combat those aspects of our society that aid the development of delinquency, those influences that have a corrupting effect on our young people.

We are presently in the midst of an exhaustive inquiry into the effect on our young people of several hours a day of television violence, crime, and depravity.

We are developing legislation to halt the juvenile traffic in the lesser drugs which are the first steps on the road to narcotics addiction.

We are drafting bills to deal with the interstate juvenile traffic in guns, and have already succeeded in obtaining the voluntary support of many of the responsible elements in the production, transportation, and sale of weapons.

We are exploring ways and means of combatting the corrupting and despicable flood of obscene and pornographic literature.

We have undertaken a massive study of the effects of idleness and youth unemployment upon juvenile delinquency. We are in touch with the responsible authorities in every sizable community in the Nation in an attempt to evolve recommendations that will take our young boys and girls off the streets and put them on the road to productive lives.

In all of these activities, we seek the help and advice of you who are in the front lines of this battle.

Our committee exists to help you by the passage of legislation, by the furtherance of research, by the dramatizing of your problems so that the public will understand them.

I like to think of my appearance here today and of the cooperation between the Senate subcommittee and the juvenile court judges over the past year as a symbol and a forerunner of the cooperation and coordination of all levels of our government in mounting a concerted effort to fight this problem.

We are concerned in this convention with the faults and weak spots of our American society. But our concentration on this should not obscure the fact that we in the United States have created and developed the finest and the grandest society ever known to man.

Our people have had a unique success, an unparalleled progress. And that success and progress naturally breed unique and unparalleled problems.

We have transformed the nature of human existence on this planet. We have accomplished a humane but mighty revolution that has put mankind upon a new road toward happiness, fulfillment, and well-being.

This transformation, this revolution, inevitably causes dislocations and maladjustments.

I believe that these faults, these maladjustments are not the portents of a corrupt and failing civilization but rather the

backwash of a rising civilization that is greater than any before it and that will survive and flourish.

Urbanization, television, the automobile, miracle drugs, inexpensive literature, leisure, material prosperity, the growth of civil liberties—all of these things are essential forces for the liberation and improvement of man.

Each of them brings problems. Each of them is subject to abuse and misuse. But these abuses are not the death rattle of our society. They are only its "growing pains."

My faith in our free society is such that I am confident that we have but to recognize this problem and put it before the American people and they will take the necessary action.

Surely we in this incomparable country of ours have the resources, the skills, the knowledge, the money, the energy, and the will to do this job.

Our task, yours and mine, is to mobilize these resources, to guide these skills, to give direction to this energy, to motivate this will.

I have been heartened and encouraged by the activity of all levels of government during the past year and of the progress made by our fine organization of juvenile court judges. I think we can leave this convention with more reason for confidence and optimism than we have felt for many a year. The call for action has at last been sounded loud and clear, and the American people and their government are responding to that call.

Emery L. Frazier

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. JOHN SHERMAN COOPER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, July 14, 1961

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, I was very much pleased to find that a recent issue of Senator KERR's "KERR-ent Status" was devoted to Mr. Emery L. Frazier, the Chief Clerk of the Senate, for whom all of us have great affection. Mr. Frazier is a native of Kentucky. Formerly he was mayor of Whitesburg, Ky. Kentucky is proud of Emery Frazier.

I am sure that all of us will endorse Senator KERR's recognition of Mr. Frazier's fine human qualities and remarkable ability as an officer of the Senate.

I am very happy to be able to request that the article be printed in the RECORD.

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

SENATESIDE SCENE

When the roll is called out yonder, Frazier's there in the middle of it all. "A-1-a-b-a-m-a" booms the distinctive voice of the Senate's Chief Clerk, Emery L. Frazier, during dramatic rollcalls at the Democratic national convention each and every 4 years. He's been polling the States for more conventions than he likes to admit, and a whole generation of radio listeners and TV lookers associate him as a part of the podium proceedings. He's had more television exposure than Howdy Doody and Maverick.

Actually, the Chief Clerk is on a temporary assignment here. He ran the Kentucky Legislature with such skill that a Senator by the

name of Barkley asked him to spend a session in Washington. That was in 1933. He's been around ever since handling legislation on the floor, calling rolls, and supervising the complex duties of the other clerks in the Secretary of the Senate's office and overseeing other activities under the Secretary.

Despite his resounding resonance during readings and rollcalls, Emery Frazier is a quiet, soft-spoken man who loves to just visit and to work with choice woods. He likes to collect rare or historic timber and make something from it. The stately Senate desks are his primary hobby, and he has compiled a complex history of them all.

Frazier must have been born during an election, for he has been surrounded by politics and the men who practice it all his life. In his old Kentucky home they had bitter elections and if a man couldn't beat an opponent at the polls he'd simply shoot him out of office. It was unsportsmanlike, but effective.

The Chief Clerk is a great conservationist of Senate treasures. He has rescued scores of old objects that might have become kindling. He cherishes ancient Senate records and collects rare books on history. His tastes run to the genuine, the solid, the substantial. He had a field day when the Chamber was remodeled in 1950 and workmen ripped treasured materials from the historic room. Frazier's desk area resembled a junior-sized lumber yard. Since the first and last Presiding Officer who used the furniture were Kentuckians, the original equipment now is preserved in the capitol at Frankfort.

About 100 Senators hope Frazier's temporary stay here is extended indefinitely. They like to hear him call "Mr. AIKEN, Mr. ALLOTT" each day, and "A-r-k-a-n-s-a-s, A-r-i-z-o-n-a" every fourth year.

Captive Nations Week

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. ROMAN L. HRUSKA

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, July 14, 1961

Mr. HRUSKA. Mr. President, the coming week, July 16 through July 22, is of special significance to the American people and freedom-loving people throughout the world. The third week in July of each year has by resolution of Congress been set aside for the observance of Captive Nations Week.

In a joint resolution approved on July 17, 1959, and enacted as Public Law 86-90, the Congress has authorized and requested the President to—

Issue a proclamation designating the third week in July 1959 as Captive Nations Week and inviting the people of the United States to observe such week with appropriate ceremonies and activities. The President is further authorized and requested to issue a similar proclamation each year until such time as freedom and independence shall have been achieved for all the captive nations of the world.

Congress has thus sensed the importance of focusing the attention of the free world upon the plight of the captive nations. The compelling reasons which prompted it to take this action are pointed out in the body of the resolution.

The resolution recites the fact that the "imperialistic policies of Communist Russia have led through direct and indirect aggression to the subjugation of the national independence" of 22 countries. The countries listed are Poland, Hungary, Lithuania, Ukraine, Czechoslovakia, Latvia, Estonia, White Ruthenia, Rumania, East Germany, Bulgaria, mainland China, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, North Korea, Albania, Idel-Ural, Tibet, Cossackia, Turkistan, and North Vietnam.

The resolution further recites that "since 1918 the imperialistic and aggressive policies of Russian communism have resulted in the creation of a vast empire which poses a dire threat to security of the United States and of all the free peoples of the world." It reminds us that "these submerged nations look to the United States, as the citadel of freedom, for leadership in bringing about their liberation and independence."

These are not reckless statements, Mr. President. They cannot be discounted as exaggerated emotional charges of irresponsible alarmists. This is the Congress of the United States speaking the cold, hard, unpleasant truth. We must never forget it. The observance of "Captive Nations Week" helps us not to forget it.

Public Law 86-90 states the case for some 900 million people who are now captives of the Communist Empire. It reminds us that any apathy we may display would mean their despair. Their despair means the loss of 900 million silent allies.

Mr. President, we now have 40 years of experience to guide us if we have any doubts about Communist Russia's aggressive, imperialistic intentions. By 1921 the Bolsheviks had already crushed the independence of Ukraine, White Ruthenia, Armenia, Georgia, Idel-Ural, Cossackia, and Turkistan. In 1939 Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia were overrun.

Following World War II Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Bulgaria, and Albania were pulled behind the Iron Curtain. The mainland of China was next, and in 1948 some 700 million Chinese were placed under the Communist yoke.

Then came East Germany, North Korea, Tibet, and North Vietnam, and we can now add Cuba to the list.

Mr. President, at no time in history has so much misery and oppression been packed into so few years. Never has there been such a systematic, determined, and ruthless suppression of human freedom.

But, if nothing else, these shameful years furnish us our lessons for the future. And as we approach the challenges of the future, we know that human nature is on our side. Man has an inborn desire to be free. His freedom can be suppressed, but his desire to regain it cannot.

We also know, however, that man's desire for freedom will soon turn to frustration unless he has hope. The captive peoples must have reason to hope. They must know that although they have been silenced, they have not

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been forgotten. They must know that they will not be abandoned for the sake of the status quo and so-called peaceful coexistence.

So long as there is a spark of hope there is a spark of resistance, and that resistance, whether it be real or potential, means a help to assure our security.

In 1959 and 1960, Public Law 86-90 was implemented by a Presidential Proclamation designating Captive Nations Week and inviting the American people to participate in its observance. I hope the President will again add the dignity of his Office to the occasion this

year, especially in view of some of the more recent world events. On July 11, I sent a letter to the President urging him to do so.

I ask unanimous consent that a copy of the letter be printed in the RECORD, together with my remarks.

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

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
July 11, 1961.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: I write to urge that a proclamation be issued again this year

designating the third week in July as Captive Nations Week.

You are well aware of the plight of the millions of people behind the Iron Curtain and the need for preserving and strengthening their desire for freedom. I won't belabor the obvious.

The annual observance of Captive Nations Week can be an effective means of rekindling hope and reassuring the victims of Communist oppression that they will not be forgotten. I hope you will see fit to set aside the coming week for the rededication of the American people to the cause of freedom in those countries where it is now denied.

Respectfully yours,

ROMAN L. HRUSKA,
U.S. Senator of Nebraska.