By Mr. MURPHY of Illinois:
H.R. 7763. A bill for the relief of Bienvenido V. Ticsay; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TEAGUE of California:
H.R. 7764. A bill for the relief of Sumie Sukai Romanesk; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TOLL (by request):
H.R. 7765. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Angelina Cardellina; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

The Supreme Court Decision on the Issue of Prayer in Our Public Schools

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. DON H. CLAUSEN
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, July 24, 1963

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. Mr. Speaker, the recent Supreme Court decision on the issue of prayers in schools, has caused many interested citizens to write to their Congressmen in protest. Under unanimous consent, I would like to insert the following comments from two of my constituents, Laura Roberts of Sebastopol and Pastor Linden W. Heath of the Christian Missionary Church of Santa Rosa. The first was sent to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CHAMBERLAIN] and referred to my office, and Pastor Heath sent me a copy of a recent radio broadcast that he initiated. I feel that this letter and broadcast is typical of the scores of letters that I have received on this issue and reflects the understanding and concern many of my constituents have on this subject. I would also like to include my personal opinions on the religious issue, which include principles that reflect my views.

SEBASTOPOL, CALIF.,
June 25, 1963.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN CHAMBERLAIN: It is not with the desire to impose upon a friend, but, that I'm not certain to whom I should express my views, knowing you for one, takes his responsibilities of office and responsibilities of citizenship most seriously, I have taken the liberty of writing regarding a subject of great concern.

I feel there is a latent strength and health in this country—our country. One which comes forth to allow us to be just a little proud of ourselves. During time of emergency or war there are so many instances of sacrifice, loyalty, and service beyond the call of duty, that most are lost to history. During peace, we do become citizens who enjoy the benefits of the situation, but allow us to hear of a real need, and the response is often more than was requested.

If there is benefit to personal loss or tragedy, it is to know the kindness, sympathy, and support of friends and neighbors, for Americans are generous, and kind, and good, and the very substance of this goodness is a belief in God.

As our shores have embraced the humble and the proud, the rich and the poor, the ignorant and the wise, from whatever part of the earth they have come and granted them the blessings of democracy, so has our country embraced the right of every man to believe in his own God, worship in his own fashion, but I conceive no written law which would deny nor defy Him. Surely, not against the common good?

This is only one small voice of one citizen, but there are so many of us shocked, hurt, and a little disillusioned, that the law we respect should speak against the greatest loyalty one should have.

That our Constitution could be interpreted to remove the worship of God is too revolutionary a thought, but where do we go from here?

Our allegiance, as we pledge it, is to "one nation under God." Our coin of exchange states "In God do we trust." As does our national anthem, and a popular song which speaks the thoughts of so many, and carried us through dark days and victory, "God Bless America."

We, as a Nation, feel the blessings of our God, and we pray for His blessing upon every new President, Congress, and invoke His blessing before personal and national undertakings of importance. How dare we write Him out now? The education of every child is an important dedication of future thought in our world.

Having sincere faith in your ability and concern to do that which is right, I implore you to use your voice to say that which should be said, and your strength of position to do that which should be done, to correct this situation which does not represent a God-fearing nation.

Most sincerely,

LAURA ROBERTS.

LIVING WATERS BROADCAST, JUNE 23, 1963

Our Nation suffered another tragic blow this past week, a blow far worse than the Communists inflicted when they took over Cuba, for this blow was at the foundation of our strength. It struck at the very spiritual forces upon which our Nation was built. Those forces instilled in the hearts and minds of our youth have been the guiding and energizing truths that have made our country one of the greatest in all of the history of mankind.

Who struck this blow? The Supreme Court of the United States, when they ruled this past week that it was unconstitutional for any public school to read a portion of the Bible, or to utter a prayer. What a mockery against a holy God in heaven. What total blindness to the true meaning of freedom; for to deny the majority the exercise of their rights because of the very, very small minority, is to distort the total meaning of liberty and freedom. Every Christian should stand for minority rights, but only a fool and a despot would stand for minority rule.

Here in California this Supreme Court ruling may not affect our educational institutions so much, for long ago God's word and any recognition of God in prayer has been ruled out of public schools in our State. Here and there sincere, dedicated Christian teachers have dared to share such portions of Holy Scripture as the Ten Commandments, the Lord's Prayer, and even to offer a prayer in class. I know of one kindergarten teacher who, at lunchtime, would lead her little ones in a simple prayer of thanks to God. Then one day a mother came in and read the riot act to the teacher and to the principal, and from that time on there has been no simple expression of thanks in that kindergarten class just before the children eat. So, California has led the way in moral cowardice, before a very small minority, to rule out any mention of God and His word to our children in school.

However, this has not been the case in nearly 40 of the other 50 States in the Union. For they have, since the days of our forefathers, shared the wonderful influence in the minds of growing children, of the utterance of a prayer, and the simple reading of a brief portion of Holy Scripture. No, such an act doesn't make saints out of children, but it did help to instill these great virtues of reverence, respect, love, faith, and a consciousness of the human being's responsibility to a holy God in heaven.

But now, in one brief moment, our Supreme Court has declared unconstitutional these privileges that our forefathers fought and bled and died for. I agree wholeheartedly with Dr. Billy Graham, who stated that he was "shocked" at the ruling, and added, "Prayers and Bible reading have been a part of American public school life since the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock. Now a Supreme Court in 1963 says our fathers were all wrong all those years. In my opinion, it is the Supreme Court that is all wrong."

I agree with Billy Graham 100 percent.

The tragedy is that so many professing Christians have succumbed to the propaganda brainwashing that has been going on for years, that our law of separation of church and state means separation of God from our society, except for the confines of the home and the church building. This, of course, is the Communist's policy, freedom for religion as long as it does not penetrate society outside the walls of the home and the church.

So the Christians of America will allow this Supreme Court decision to go by with very little objection, aside from perhaps a fleeting thought that "it does seem a shame." But we will go on our merry way, while the foundations of a God-fearing nation are destroyed by our leaders; until one day we will awake to discover that we can no longer call upon God to deliver us. Instead of enjoying His mercy, we must face His judgment.

I believe in religious liberty, and hold that this God-given right is exercised at its best when there is separation between church and state.

I believe in civil government as divinely ordained to protect men in the enjoyment of their natural rights, and to rule in civil things; and that in this realm it is entitled to the respectful and willing obedience of all.

I believe in the individual's natural and inalienable right to freedom of conscience: to worship or not to worship; to profess, to practice, and to promulgate his religious beliefs, or to change them according to his conscience or opinions, holding that these are the essence of religious liberty; but that in the exercise of this right, he should respect the equivalent right of others.

I believe that all legislation and other governmental acts which unite church and state are subversive of human rights, potentially persecuting in character, and opposed to the best interests of church and state; and therefore, that it is not within the province of human government to enact such legislation or perform such acts.

I believe it is our duty to use every lawful add honorable means to prevent the enactment of legislation which tends to unite church and state, and to oppose every move-

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ment toward such union, that all may enjoy the inestimable blessings of religious liberty.

I believe that these liberties are embraced in the golden rule, which teaches that a man should do to others as he would have others do to him.

DON H. CLAUSEN,
Member of Congress.

Tribute to Danny Kaye in Recognition of His Contributions to International Good Will

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. JAMES C. CORMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 24, 1963

Mr. CORMAN. Mr. Speaker, a few weeks ago, Danny Kaye, one of America's foremost all-round entertainers, accomplished a most extraordinary personal, good will mission to the Soviet Union. I wish to bring to the notice of my colleagues the meritorious service performed by Mr. Kaye, which reflected great good will in the Soviet Union for the peoples of the United States. I invite my colleagues to join with me in paying tribute to Mr. Kaye, who has achieved international stature not only as a show business star, but as a humanitarian, whose heart, mind, and formidable talents are dedicated to the children of the world.

Mr. Kaye went to Moscow under the combined aegis of the U.S. Information Agency and the entertainment industry, as a guest of honor at the Third International Film Festival in Moscow.

Although he participated in the film festival, Mr. Kaye's primary concern was to meet the Soviet people, and particularly to visit with the Russian children—children in schools, children in hospitals and children in various rural establishments and training centers.

In the 10 days Danny Kaye spent in the Soviet Union, he charmed his way into the hearts of untold millions of Russians, but particularly into the hearts of the Russian children.

In the cultural exchange pattern in recent years between the United States and the Soviet Union, there are many who believe the Soviet Union has come off to greater advantage. This because the Soviets have been able to send to the United States such outstanding cultural attractions as the Bolshoi Ballet, the Leningrad Kirov Ballet, the Moiseyev Dancers, and many great musical artists, including David Oistrach, among others.

The United States has sent over to Russia many outstanding American cultural groups and individual artists, but it is apparent that we have a long way to go to make up for the impact that Soviet culture has made with the American public in relationship to the impact that American culture has made upon the Soviet peoples.

The State Department has found that personal impact can be most influential. Official Soviet Government organizations, as well as the Soviet Red Cross Alliance and Red Crescent Societies knew of the commendable work Danny Kaye has done over the years for UNICEF, relative to the welfare and happiness of children throughout the world.

Danny Kaye was warmly greeted upon his arrival in Moscow by Prof. George Miterev, president of the Soviet Red Cross Alliance and Red Crescent Societies. The welcoming event was covered by the international press, as well as the full Russian press—and it was considered a major breakthrough for American-Soviet relationships.

Danny Kaye was officially invited to visit various Soviet Government-operated clinics, hospitals, and camps for children—the first individual from any Western country to ever receive such an invitation. Danny Kaye's visits to these various children's centers were covered by both the Soviet press and American press. Under ordinary circumstances the American press would never have been allowed to cover such developments.

Wherever Danny Kaye went he found children ready to play for him, sing for him, and dance for him. And everywhere Danny Kaye went, he immediately went on stage, and he, in turn, played, danced and joked and clowned with the children.

From the press coverage of this extraordinary good will mission one major fact evolved—the Russian children showed great love for Danny Kaye.

Veteran newsmen on the Russian scene personally report that the Danny Kaye mission was one of the most exciting and thrilling experiences they had ever encountered. This was not because Danny Kaye was able to capture the interest and love of the Soviet children—it was more than that. Danny Kaye has done this all over the world for many years and in 24 different foreign countries. There was a much more important implication.

I wish to point out to my colleagues, that the important thing in this Danny Kaye one-man mission was the fact that he was reaching out to thousands of Russian children who had never met an American before. Children who had been taught that everything that stems from communism is good and everything that stems from capitalism, including capitalistic countries, is bad.

Suddenly, this lanky, funloving, talented man shows up in their midst—and he is not evil at all. In fact, he is a "nice guy." He plays with them, he sings with them, and he dances with them. These children are going to tell other children and they are going to tell their parents, and their parents are going to tell other parents that a fine American visited them and brought them great happiness.

In addition, Danny Kaye was the star attraction of the "Saturday Night News Show," on Moscow TV, which, in addition, telecast film clips of his visit to the various Soviet children's establishments. It is estimated that over 100 million people saw this telecast.

It has been evaluated that Danny Kaye in that 1 hour did much to promote good will between the American people and the Soviet people. It is apparent that if peace is to come to the world, it will be on a "people to people" basis.

An interesting, but characteristic, aspect of this entire mission, is the fact that Danny Kaye personally paid all the expenses connected with his trip to Russia.

The lives of Americans throughout our land, as well as the lives of people throughout the corners of the world have been enriched by the artistry and genius of Danny Kaye. Particularly, this is true of the children of the world. As an American, he has brought great credit to his country—the United States of America.

It is, therefore, fitting and proper for us as fellow Americans to pay tribute to Danny Kaye and commend him for his great humanitarian and patriotic endeavors. His accomplishments have been great—the position he holds in the hearts and minds of his fellow man everywhere is just as great.

Railroad Jobs Are Threatened by the Loss of Braceros

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. BURT L. TALCOTT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 24, 1963

Mr. TALCOTT. Mr. Speaker, last week representatives of the railroad unions called at my office to present organized labor's version of the strike situation.

One reminded me that a few days earlier 260 railroad cars of fresh produce were shipped from my district in 1 day. This is not unusual. As many as 400 railroad cars have been shipped from Salinas in 1 day. This equals five long trains of fresh vegetables.

This is more produce than most Members of Congress have seen. These trains go at least to Chicago—many to Philadelphia, New York, Washington. Many thousands of railroad workers from Salinas to New York derive their whole livelihood from the row crop vegetable industry of the Salinas Valley of California.

This union representative was grateful for the bracero. Without the bracero many railroad workers and suppliers will lose their jobs.

A few years ago when the fresh produce was refrigerated by crushed ice on its long trip to eastern markets, more ice was manufactured in Salinas, population about 22,000, than in New York City. This will give an idea of the size and variety of industries which are allied to, or dependent upon, agriculture, which is dependent upon the bracero for supplemental labor. Now much of the produce is refrigerated by vacuum or dry cooling. This is another large industry employing many highly skilled and paid workers

whose jobs are dependent upon the harvest of the crops.

The supplemental fieldworker—presently the bracero—makes it possible for many highly paid workers in other industries, from Salinas to New York, to enjoy good livelihoods. Ask these people if they would cancel the bracero program.

The President's Balance-of-Payments Message

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HARRY FLOOD BYRD

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, July 24, 1963

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a statement I made on July 18, 1963, in regard to the President's balance-of-payments message.

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

STATEMENT BY SENATOR HARRY F. BYRD, DEMOCRAT, OF VIRGINIA, IN REGARD TO THE PRESIDENT'S BALANCE-OF-PAYMENTS MESSAGE

The continuing deficit in our accounts with foreign countries which causes the continuing loss of our gold is the most serious problem currently confronting the United States.

Administration proposals contained in the President's baalnce-of-payments message today do not provide for either a balance or a surplus in these accounts. The message predicts a deficit of at least $1 billion as late as 1965.

We spent abroad $2.4 billion more than we collected from foreign countries in calendar year 1961. The deficit was $2.2 billion last year; and it is running at a rate of $3 billion or more in the current year ending in December.

The President in his message expects some reduction in calendar year 1964, and estimates there will be a $1 billion deficit in 1965. Even this estimate is based on too many contingencies to make it certain.

This reduction in the deficit is contingent upon reduction in U.S. military expenditures abroad, reduction in sale of foreign securities in the United States, reduction in U.S. investments abroad, and continuing excess of exports over imports. The administration continues to avoid substantial reduction in foreign aid.

There is no assurance that foreigners will not retaliate against today's administration proposals which would raise the short-term interest rates, and tax sales of foreign securities in the United States; and it is likely that raising the discount rate will result in higher interest rates generally.

The fact remains that so long as these deficits in our foreign accounts continue, our gold supply is vulnerable to withdrawals by foreign governments and banks. They have already taken 66 percent of our free gold. More than $8 billion in gold has gone out of the country in 13 years; $4 billion since 1959. Less than $4 billion not needed to back the dollar remains, and withdrawals are still being made.

A situation in which dollar-gold convertibility could not be offered would rock the free world. It is tragic that effective steps to correct this balance-of-payments deficit have not been taken before. Previous efforts affecting military dependents abroad and duty-free tourist purchases abroad have not been effective. I believe stronger steps than those now proposed will have to be taken.

The emphasis in the President's message today was on curbs in the capital area. But American dollars are still going out of the country in tremendous foreign aid, military, and tourist expenditures abroad. These are in addition to private investment overseas, foreign loans in the United States, and U.S. loans abroad.

Stern and positive measures must be immediately taken to balance our foreign payments and avoid continuing deficits. Constructive action has been too long deferred.

Henry C. Lynch: Great American

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PHILIP J. PHILBIN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 24, 1963

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, on December 13, 1962, it was my great privilege to attend and participate in the very impressive and moving memorial exercises at the Rindge Technical School, Cambridge, Mass., in honor of an old and valued friend of mine, the late Henry C. Lynch.

At the exercises, a beautiful memorial photograph of Mr. Lynch, for many years head of the foreign language department and faculty manager of athletics at Rindge, was presented to the school at a largely attended student assembly.

The photograph, a gift of Rindge alumni and other friends of Mr. Lynch, now hangs in the school trophy room, in which he took such great pride.

Present for the ceremony were Dr. Albert Lynch, a son, Richard Partridge, of the Lynch family, Headmaster Robert R. Sweeney, Headmaster Emeritus John W. Wood, Hon. Raymond Fitzgerald, outstanding educator and lawyer, N. V. "Swede" Nelson, the well-known sports figure and afterdinner speaker, the beloved Charles Linehan, former teacher and famous coach, and a host of other very prominent friends and distinguished figures of public service, business, professional and educational life.

Under leave to extend my remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, I include the text of my speech at the Henry C. Lynch memorial ceremony:

My dear friends, I am very grateful to my good and great friend, our beloved Charlie Linehan, your distinguished headmaster and others who have given me the great privilege and honor to be with you on this very moving occasion.

To visit your renowned secondary school, one of the finest of its kind in the land, would ordinarily stir some very happy memories for me. But today, I come on a mission of commemoration and love that is mingled with sadness and yet with great pride. For I know that when we are honoring a man like our beloved and lamented Henry Lynch, we are honoring one who for so many years served this beautiful community as a gifted teacher, counsellor, adviser and able, dedicated lawyer with every ounce of his being and every pulse of his great heart.

Henry Lynch was a few years ahead of me at college when I came down here to Cambridge from Clinton High School, friendless and alone, as a neophyte to what was for me the strange and rather bewildering collegiate world of the time. But with typical kindness he immediately took me to his heart and his home and the hospitality of his wonderful family and was my dear friend until he passed to his eternal reward.

Henry had many warm, admiring friends throughout his long, useful life, because he was deeply interested in people and their concerns, and could not do too much to emphasize his high concept of what loyal friendship really means.

He had a superb background and was sprung from a fine family, a family of doers and achievers, civil, business, and professional leaders, all of whom were deeply public-spirited, interested in making something out of themselves and contributing something of real worth to their community and country.

Henry Lynch was endowed with great natural gifts, a keen alert mind that made him an outstanding student at Harvard, and later enabled him to achieve magnificent success as a teacher, a leader, and a lawyer, molding and guiding the minds of young people in creative, aspiring channels, wisely counselling his fellow citizens, and serving his proud city and his country with the Army overseas in World War I, and throughout his long, constructive civilian career.

Henry Lynch had deep, rugged convictions and high principles and always clung tenaciously to them. He wore no man's collar, and rigidly followed his own way of life which was the way of high character, rectitude, lofty aims, perseverance, and a fine sense of justice and desire to help others.

Greatly devoted to his family, he was extremely proud of the great progress he saw them make and the marked success he lived to see them achieve. It is most appropriate that his brilliant, young son, who is achieving such great success in the medical profession, should be with us today.

It is hardly necessary for me here today, in the presence of his dear friends, too numerous to mention, his loving family and colleagues, and the fine student body of this great school, to dwell more upon the fine life and inspiring, wonderful achievements and the many good works of Henry Lynch because you of Cambridge know them so well and appreciate them so much. This community owes him a great debt.

We will ever continue to be inspired by the fine example Henry Lynch set for us, his complete devotion to so many young people, whom he helped in innumerable ways to find their place in life, his special, outstanding service to sports and athletics, his unselfish dedication to his work, his generosity of impulse, and his surpassing loyalty to his friends, his school, and so many good causes.

I commend our esteemed, beloved friend, Mr. Charles Linehan, great friend and leader that he is, your able distinguished headmaster, Robert R. Sweeney and his able staff, the Key Club and all those who helped to arrange for the presentation of this beautiful, characteristic likeness of Henry.

For many years to come, this lovely portrait will remain in these cherished halls to remind all who pass here of the memorable virtues and unstinted contributions of Henry Lynch.

May the remembrance of his noble qualities, friendship, and peerless service long continue to bring us light, inspiration, and firm resolve to emulate the things he so stanchly stood for, and the many things he did to make Cambridge and our great country a better place in which to live.

So long as this famous school, and our great Nation can produce able, distinguished, and dedicated leaders and teachers and patriotic, God-fearing, liberty-loving, red-blooded Americans like Henry Lynch, we need have no fear of the future. For ambitious, well-trained young people like you, always looking upward with spirit and hope, and pressing forward with vigor, courage and determination, faithfully following the lessons and the lofty example he gave, will continue to keep our great Nation strong, peaceful, and free.

May our dear friend, Henry Lynch, find rest and peace in his heavenly home.

I insert as part of my remarks a copy of the able and most appropriate speech made on the occasion of the Henry C. Lynch memorial exercises, by Mr. William H. Mahoney, distinguished teacher and leader of Rindge Technical School:

HENRY LYNCH—IN RETROSPECT. "THE TRUMPET'S SILVER VOICE IS STILLED," THE WARDER SILENT ON THE HILL."

Henry Carty Lynch, great humorist, master teacher, kind and wise moralist, has gone to his reward, and nevermore shall we at Rindge bask in his ready smile and be regaled by his inimitable anecdotes which already have become a part of the Rindge legend.

Henry always loved the limelight of life's stage and no man loved more the sunshine of full recognition.

If you were merely an acquaintance you could not help noticing that he was a lover of life, but if you were an intimate friend, as I was privileged to be, you always felt in your heart a warmth, a joy from being in his company. Of subtle intelligence and open nature, of deep erudition and vast conversational powers, he brought rich gifts indeed to his teaching.

Certain it is that thousands of Rindge students will always recall with affection and gratitude the clarity and orderliness of his teaching which, brightened by bland humor and tingling wit, made his classes rich and memorable experiences.

The whole expanse of education was his familiar park of pleasance. Yet he was not a scholarly recluse. With all his intellectual gifts he was as much a companion of all the leading figures in the athletic world as of Chardinal and Blackstone. And on an evening in the square, that he loved, he liked to discuss the contemporary scene with such firm and fast friends as "Jack" Lyons, "Bill" Cleary, "Bill" Cunningham, and if I may boast, myself. These were golden moments for Henry.

Henry's social sympathies were no less strong than his fondness for learning and he was the most fascinating of comrades.

His extraordinary knowledge, whether of literature, law, or athletics and his gleaming wit and glittering repartee, in which his knowledge was fused, glowed throughout his conversation, completely captivating all of us.

Education was his pursuit but athletics were his passion. He had an unfailing interest in all sports but track was his delight and the two "Toms" who revered him, "Tom" Duffy and "Tom" Hynes, shared his enthusiasm.

Henry was an intensely loyal Harvard man. The Harvard legend, the Harvard language, the character and the achievement of Harvard men were all his delight and constant topic of conversation. Woe betide the luckless wight who spoke disparagingly of Harvard "brains" or memorial hall which always evoked for him nostalgic memories.

Henry was a preeminently fair and objective person, but on the subject of his alma mater, it was always "Harvard right or wrong, but Harvard, my love."

Even at the most serious and critical moments when he was so ill, if there was a gleam of humor anywhere he saw it and used it to help himself over rough places. He could still joke in the dark hours and, what is more uncommon, greatly enjoyed being the target of a good jest.

To the end, Henry remained unfailingly attractive because he was always perfectly natural and his own wonderful self.

His like we have not met before nor shall we see again.

Requiescat in pace.

The Customs Service on Its 175th Anniversary

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES A. BUCKLEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 24, 1963

Mr. BUCKLEY. Mr. Speaker, the Bureau of Customs, one of the first Federal Government agencies to be created, will celebrate its 175th anniversary on August 1, 1964. President George Washington established the customs service when he signed the Fifth Act of the First Congress on July 31, 1789. This was an act "to regulate the collection of the duties imposed by law on the tonnage of ships or vessels, and on goods, wares, and merchandises imported into the United States." The 1789 act created 59 Customs Districts in 11 States. Two States, North Carolina and Rhode Island, had not as yet ratified the Constitution, but subsequent, seven districts were created in these States in 1790.

Prior to the creation of the customs service and the enactment of the first Tariff Act, almost every State had its own tariff laws and collector of customs. Some States even imposed duties against neighboring States. Chicken peddlers from New Jersey had to take their fowl to the New York customhouse to have them valued and to pay duty before selling them in New York City.

Government finances, furthermore, were in a perilous condition. The States were often slow in honoring, or ignored altogether, requisitions for funds from the Continental Government which did not have the power to levy taxes directly.

The Tariff Act had been proposed by James Madison as a temporary expedient intended to provide operating revenues. As finally passed, it included a levy on such items, as candles, rum, iron, and steel, carriages, sugar, cocoa, and coffee. The act caused rejoicing throughout the young Republic and the newspapers referred to it as the second Declaration of Independence.

After the passage of the Tariff Act, quick implementation was needed as it was to go into effect almost immediately. Thus the customs service antedated even the Treasury Department by a month. The Treasury Department was created September 2, 1789. One of the duties of the Secretary of the Treasury was to superintend the collection of the revenue and the customs service automatically became a part of the Treasury Department.

In its first year, the customs service collected approximately $2 million. This sum loomed large in the total Government income of about $2½ million. In fact, up to 1910 customs receipts provide the principal means whereby the Government maintained the Army, the Navy, the civil service, paid the interest on the national debt, and performed all other services. Today, of course, the income tax and other internal revenue taxes provide the greater part of the receipts of the Federal Government, but even today customs collections contribute a substantial sum. During calendar year 1962, $1,729,706,696, was collected and turned over to the Treasury.

Through the years, by determined effort, Customs has kept down its operating costs. During the first 10 years of its existence, the cost of collecting the revenue amounted to 4½ cents on each dollar; today it is 4⅕ cents for each dollar collected. Its budget for fiscal 1962, for example, was approximately $63 million and it collected over $1,624 million in duties and taxes in the same period.

In addition to collecting revenue, customs has been given other duties relating to seaports. The Navigation Act of 1789 was the first of the navigation laws governing the registry and clearing of vessels and regulation of coastal trade. Customs was given the responsibility for local administration of the law. Today customs still is concerned with the entrance and clearance of vessels, documentation of vessels, and the measurement of tonnage—which is used in assessing port fees and tolls.

For many years customs officers were the only local Federal officials and they had many extra functions assigned to them. Collectors of customs often acted as lighthouse superintendents and they also were designated as pension agents directed to pay military pensions. The creation of the Marine Hospital Service in 1798 required collectors to gather hospital dues of 20 cents a month for every employed seaman from vessels arriving from foreign ports. Collectors were actually in charge of the hospitals for over 70 years.

The prevention of smuggling has always been a major concern of the Bureau of Customs. It is the responsibility of customs to apprehend the vicious narcotics smuggler as well as the casual traveler who is trying to evade the payment of duty. Both professional and casual smugglers are noted for their ingenuity. Diamonds, watch parts, and narcotics are hidden in clothing, suitcases, and hidden compartments in automobiles. In an earlier, more ornate, time, lace was another item often smuggled. An article about the New York Customs House published in 1884 tells of a gentleman who was caught with a quanity of point lace concealed in the crown of his hat.

The continuing war which customs has fought with professional smugglers

throughout its long history has not been without hazard. Customs lives were lost in the early 19th century fighting Laffite, the pirate. Laffite was brazenly auctioning off slaves and goods obtained as booty. In this century, 42 customs officers have been killed in the line of duty by violators of customs laws or by accident while on duty.

Today the Bureau of Customs must cope with an increasing amount of foreign trade and travel. In fiscal year 1962 there was an estimated $16 billion worth of merchandise importations, and 160 million people and 46 million vehicles crossed our borders. This flow of goods and persons must be checked not only for violations of the tariff laws but for violations of health, agriculture, and immigration laws. Customs, in cooperation with other Federal agencies, must guard against the noxious plant, the insect pest, the disease carrier, the unlawful immigrant.

A big job has been assigned to our customs service in guarding our far-flung borders. Judging from its past history, however, its future duties will be carried out with efficiency and dedication.

It is interesting to note that concurrently with the celebration of the 175th anniversary of the establishment of the customs service, the National Customs Service Association will mark its 40th anniversary in 1964.

The National Customs Service Association is an independent organization comprised of employees of the customs service at all levels. It is the only organization that has been accorded nationwide formal recognition by both the Treasury Department and the Bureau of Customs as representative of employees of the customs service.

One of the high points of next year's 175th anniversary celebrations will be the 21st Biennial Convention of the National Customs Service Association, which will be held in Montreal, Canada, August 2 through 8, 1964. Many persons of prominence in civic and governmental life of both Canada and the United States are expected to attend. The convention should provide a fitting climax to the many anniversary celebrations.

The U.S. customs service is an agency of Government that is noted for its efficiency and dedication to duty. The slogan, "175 years of service to the American people,' is most appropriate, as is the motto of the National Customs Service Association, "Integrity, Loyalty, Efficiency."

Eugene (Gene) Kinnaly

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. F. BRADFORD MORSE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 24, 1963

Mr. MORSE. Mr. Speaker, I was impressed and delighted with the testimonials to Eugene (Gene) Kinnaly on the floor of the House on July 18. No man has shown more devotion to this body, to his chief, Speaker McCormack, or to his country.

As a Member from Massachusetts I have had personal experience with Gene's ability and fine judgment. He is a credit to his State. I cannot match the eloquence of my colleagues who paid tribute to Gene last week, but I cannot let the occasion of his 45 years of continuous service to our Speaker pass without giving him my sincere good wishes and congratulations. I hope that we will all have the benefit of his counsel for many years to come.

Speech of Hon. M. G. (Gene) Snyder

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN M. ASHBROOK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 24, 1963

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, my good friend and colleague, Hon. M. G. "Gene" Snyder, delivered a principal address at the Kentucky American Legion Convention held in Louisville, Ky. I was struck by the logic of the fine message to these patriotic Americans and I would like to bring it to the attention of the House so that they might receive the benefit of its fine message.

The speech follows:

Speech of Congressman M. G. (Gene) Snyder to State Convention of American Legion at Louisville, Ky.

Hello, my friends, it is good to get home today and I'm pleased to be asked to speak to you for about 20 minutes this noon. I'm particularly pleased because it all occurs as a result of what happened here last November. I stand as a living example of what surprises came out of Kentucky ballot boxes. Why in Washington they say we have more surprises in our ballot boxes than you find in a lady's purse. That's a lot of surprises—a bandit snatched a woman's purse on Pennsylvania Avenue the other day. He got $2.50 and a hernia.

But I must say this: Can you imagine a community like this sending to Congress a "square"—a fellow who would go to Washington asking nothing for nothing. Oh, it's not easy in that "puzzle palace on the Potomac" to stand up for basic fundamental constitutional principles. Why a certain fellow running for the U.S. Senate was quoted in the local press as saying that a fellow with that philosophy would be laughed right out of Congress. But, you know, I don't mind being a square—that's another of the good old words that has gone the way of love and patriotism. Some political theorists do laugh out loud at those words. It used to be that you could pay a man no higher compliment than to call him a square shooter—and a square deal was the best. But today's "square" is apparently a fellow who gets his kicks from trying to do a good job. A "square" is a goon who gets so wrapped up in his job he has to be reminded to go home. A "square" is a guy who doesn't stop at the bar every night to get "juiced up." He prefers to go home—to his own dinner table, to his own bed. He's a guy who isn't "hep" to cutting corners and "goofing off." He believes in God—and says so, in public—the Supreme Court notwithstanding. Today's "square" still gets a funny feeling when the flag goes by. He believes that he should live within his income—and that the Government should too. He doesn't believe in vacationing today and paying later. A square believes in saving a few dollars for a rainy day rather than counting on using yours. A square is a fellow who still believes in the Bible—and in prayer. He still has that old-fashioned notion that taxes are for the purpose of raising revenue rather than for the purpose of redistributing the wealth. A "square" believes it is more important to play the game fairly than it is to win. Thank Heaven there are a lot of "squares" left today—and a lot of them are in this audience. But to some we are "mossbacks," "reactionaries," "extremists," and "obstructionists" along the New Frontier.

Why we even believe that experience is a good teacher and we believe that we can manage our own affairs and spend our own money better than the Government can do it for us.

It is because of this thinking that I am so concerned about the future of this—the greatest country on earth. The framers of our Constitution thought we could handle our own affairs—but we have been constantly granting to big government more and more authority. The Government is a lousy businessman. The Government is an incompetent manager. Americans are good businessmen and excellent managers. Where we get the idea that Government can do it better baffles me. All evidence is to the contrary.

Today's political theorists say that something called "the public sector" is destitute and another something they call "the private sector" is filthy rich. "Public sector" means government—"private sector" means individual persons. A high Government official says, "The choice our Government must make is a choice between the public interest and private comfort." Another Government planner says, "We have not provided the 'public sector' enough money to keep up with the 'private sector.' People are spending their money on pleasures and gadgets and automobiles that they do not need." In other words, the Government must take from the people the money they are unwisely spending—or saving—and spend it for them—wisely.

Let me say here that this theory is not necessarily a political party position. Both parties have their share of those who adhere to such philosophy. Now, the Federal Government wants to spend your money for you because your sense of values is warped.

Here are a few examples of how the Federal Government spends your money wisely for you:

(a) 1,000 23-inch TV sets costing over $400,000 for an oversea area without electricity.

(b) $80,700 to study dolphin talk—to try to communicate between these fish and humans.

(c) $1¼ million to study the affectional relationship of an infant monkey for its mother.

(d) Foreign aid funds are spent to build superhighways where there are few, if any, automobiles.

(e) $3,100,000 spent to build a millionaire Emperor a luxury yacht—with air-conditioning and gold wallpaper.

(f) $1,996 for a study of alcohol used in a changing Navaho community.

(g) $26,565 for studies of silent thinking.

(h) $8,205 for a study of the social role of aging wild ungulate.

(i) $9,775 for a study of stereotactic atlas of the beagle brain.

(j) $11,500 to study blood groups genetics of Southampton Island Eskimos.

(k) $14,030 for a study of oral health of Icelandic peoples.

(l) $20,092 for studies of disease in a giant snail.

(m) $15,998 to study the role of behavior of frontal monkeys.

(n) $13,816 for a study of the establishment and maintenance of a monkey colony.

(o) $100,215 for a suicidal referral demonstration.

(p) $18,000 for a study of appointment breaking in a pediatric clinic.

(q) $61,985 for initiation and support of a colony of baboons.

There are hundreds and even thousands, of expenditures like these that have been going on for the past 15 or 20 years that make "squares" like me stand in amazement.

Senator HARRY BYRD, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, says the combined debt of all Federal Government agencies and instrumentalities is $1,242 billion—$6,642 for each man, woman, and child—or $27,500 for every family of four. Is the public sector that has incurred that much debt underprivileged? The consumer debt in the private sector is only $56 billion or $2,995 per capita—or $11,908 per family of four. The Federal Government's income has increased by about 20 times since I was born—the private sector's income only about 4 times. Whatever is or isn't wrong with public services, it cannot be said they have been deprived of money.

The big difference is that businesses operating in the private sector have two important incentives—(1) they must compete and (2) they must make a profit. Take away these necessities and you have a listless organism.

The Government need not make a profit and it need not compete.

Let's revive the system which made us the unquestioned powerhouse of this planet in less than 200 years. Government doing for the people that which must be done and which they can't possibly do for themselves—and leaving them otherwise alone. Government is a good servant—but a bad master. You know you can kill your children with kindness. I would love to give my 2½-year-old son all the candy he wants, but I don't—for surely he would get diabetes. He would be momentarily happy but permanently dependent.

Dr. Walter Judd once said that he could do his daughter's homework for her better than she could do it herself—but he does not—not because he does not love her—but rather because he does love her.

We can kill our own country with kindness. Today we hear so much about the Negro's plight. Chicago has less than 10 percent Negro population yet 60 percent of the relief rolls are Negroes. One Representative has said that increased relief is worsening the Negroes' condition—not improving it. Relief has done more to keep the Negro in an inferior position than all other factors combined. It has caused the birth of children—compounding the problem. The philosophy behind public relief is that it helps people who need help and permits them to live in a dignified manner, thereby facilitating a return to independence. But the philosophy is false because it fails to take human nature into account. Without the necessity to work and without the incentive to work—many people won't work—it's that simple.

Kentucky distributed over $69½ million in public aid in 1962. The aid for dependent children program now runs over $2 million per month in Kentucky and it is estimated generally about one-third of the recipients are illegitimate.

Are we destroying the people we are trying to help? Available evidence indicates we are. Killing them with kindness. The shadow of big Government is lengthening over all aspects of American life. Is not the same result likely in other areas? I mean when the farmer is paid for not farming, are we not encouraging idleness, indigence, apathy, decay? When any American who gets sick can count on the Government to pay, what inducement is there for him to work and save for the rainy day? And why should shipbuilders and airline operators try for efficiency and improvement if they can always fall back on a Federal subsidy? Washington's deepening intrusion in our daily lives is nobody's fault but our own. We keep asking Government to take over and do for us things which traditionally we've been doing for ourselves. We make a lot of fancy Fourth of July speeches but we still vote for Santa Claus. We seem to forget that Government to perform increasing services has to get bigger and bigger and bigger and bigger—and we, spoon fed, overtaxed, overweight, get weaker and weaker.

On the wall of the Ox Bow Inn near Brandenburg, Ky., we find these words, "New England was a depressed area too—but the people took all they had—an ax, a plow, two hands, courage, and self-respect—moved out of their depressed area and founded the great West. When it is let alone—when the Government keeps its wasteful hands off—the profit motive leads men to outdo themselves, create their own frontier, grow, and prosper, but when Government decides it is its function to 'take care of' the people, it kills ambition, progress, self-respect, and that kills the Nation."

Patrick Henry said, "Give me liberty or give me death." Many Americans today just say "Give me, give me, give me."

This great country is going into the direction of having so many of its people become dependent upon it. Listen, the average age of the world's great civilizations is 200 years. These nations progressed through this sequence:

From bondage to spiritual faith.
From spiritual faith to great courage.
From courage to liberty.
From liberty to abundance.
From abundance to selfishness.
From selfishness to complacency.
From complacency to apathy.
From apathy to dependency.
From dependency back again into bondage.

In 13 years our United States will be 200 years old. This cycle is not inevitable—but it depends upon you.

James Russell Lowell as Minister to England was asked how long our Republic would endure. His answer was—it will endure as long as the people keep the ideas of the men who founded it. What were these ideas? The Founding Fathers—that little band of men, the like of which this country has never known since—they created a government based on the theory that you and I have the God-given right and ability to determine our own destiny. It was the first revolution in all history that did not exchange one set of ideas for another.

This brave little group of men—they shaped a government, they bound it with a constitution, and they intended that this government was to be a watchdog over man's freedom, not a cow to be milked. There were no fringe benefits at Valley Forge. The West was won without an area redevelopment program—and if I might quote just a little bit more of Patrick Henry's famous statement—he said: "Is life so dear and peace so sweet as to be purchased with the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God. I know not what course others may take but as for me, give me liberty or give me death." If we are unwilling to dedicate our lives, our efforts, our sacred honor—to preserving this great country of ours, this system which has been so good to us—then we must one day, perhaps have the unpleasant task of sitting down and telling our children—and our children's children, what it once was like in America when men were free.

You men—you fought for your country. You fought for the system. Surely people like you will not see it taken away or see it extracted from us without some effort, some real effort, to preserve this way of life.

You say, "I've done my part." And surely you have. Now you say, "It's time to let somebody else make this effort" you are talking about—fight here domestically for these principles and ideas that we "squares" believe in. Let George do it. Well, my friends, if you take the attitude that you should let George do it—then it won't be done, for you are George. You say, I'm busy. You say, I have got my American Legion work to attend to—I've got my church work to take care of. I belong to the Optimist or the Rotary. I handle the Boy Scouts—and believe you me, every one of these things is really good. Nothing could be much better than any of these enterprises that you are working so hard to try to perfect and make better. But it is also true that none of these—not the American Legion—not the Boy Scouts—or your church—or these civic clubs—will amount to a hill of beans if you lose the society you live in.

Provide Full Annuity Benefits to Employees After 30 Years' Service

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JACOB H. GILBERT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 24, 1963

Mr. GILBERT. Mr. Speaker, I am including in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD my statement to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service in connection with my bill, H.R. 327. I am hopeful that the Congress will pass this greatly needed legislation during this session.

The statement follows:

STATEMENT BY HON. JACOB H. GILBERT OF NEW YORK

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, your committee has under consideration my bill, H.R. 327, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to authorize the retirement of employees after 30 years of service without reduction in annuity, as well as numerous other bills on this subject of retirement.

This legislation has wide support. You have heard testimony by representatives of the National Association of Letter Carriers, the National Rural Letter Carriers Association, the National Postal Union, the United Federation of Postal Clerks, and others, who have shown the need for, and the fairness of, this proposed legislation.

By the time a person has worked for the Federal Government for 30 years, he has given the best years of his life to his job, and 30 years is a long time. It seems only fair that when he has completed 30 years of service, he should be permitted to retire regardless of age, without any reduction in

annuity because of earlier retirement. Our conscientious and faithful postal workers and classified Federal employees are entitled to this consideration and assistance. They deserve a few years of leisure in which to travel, to pursue hobbies, to enjoy life, while their health is still good and they have the energy to carry out their retirement plans.

Many persons have written me, stating that they are in poor health and suffering, but they cannot afford to retire at the reduced annuity they would have to accept because they have not reached the age of 60. Most persons between the ages of 55 and 60, suffer some deterioration in their general health; many have severe ailments. Yet, they have to struggle to work day after day, looking forward to reaching the age of 60, when they can afford retirement.

We must admit that the Federal Government has never been overly generous regarding salaries. The vast majority of Federal employees receive pay in the lower brackets of income. Considering the high living costs and high taxes they have to meet, they find it impossible to save very much money, and when they have dependents, they can barely make ends meet. These people need every cent of their retirement benefits.

There is at present a high rate of unemployment in our country. In New York City alone, there are many thousands of unemployed persons who have passed U.S. civil service examinations and are on the registers, waiting to be called for appointment. If civil service employees were given the opportunity to retire, as provided in my bill, the vacancies created would be filled by the young people who desperately need work and who should be given the opportunity to start their Federal careers.

I am hopeful that your committee will take favorable action on the legislation before you. Our Federal employees highly merit this assistance.

The Congressional Reservist

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ED EDMONDSON

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 24, 1963

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, there has been some publicity in recent weeks about the question of whether or not a Member of Congress should continue to serve as a member of the Reserve Forces of the United States, following election to this body.

On this point, I read with keen interest the remarks of our distinguished and beloved colleague, the Honorable CARL VINSON, of Georgia, in the House of Representatives on July 10, 1963.

Congressman VINSON, who is chairman of the House Committee on Armed Services and certainly as well informed as any Member of Congress about the needs of our Armed Forces, has significantly endorsed the resolution of the Reserve Officers Association of the United States commending members of the Congress who serve in the Reserve Forces.

As a member of the Naval Reserve, active in the service in World War II and prior to election to this body in 1952, I appreciate very much the view of Congressman VINSON that "significant service is being rendered today by Members of Congress who also maintained their posts and also their efficiency in the Reserve Forces."

My personal views on the subject are very much along the same lines stated by another distinguished colleague, the Honorable CLARK W. THOMPSON of Texas, as expressed in a newsletter to his constituents on June 6, 1963. The text of Congressman THOMPSON's very fine letter follows:

COMMENTS FROM WASHINGTON BY CONGRESSMAN CLARK W. THOMPSON

DEAR NEIGHBORS: For a great many years, I have believed that the Nation should maintain a strong and thoroughly prepared Armed Forces Reserve. This would constitute the trained militia recommended by Presidents from Washington on down. They have foreseen the fact that without such a Ready Reserve the only safe alternative was the maintenance of a tremendous standing Army.

After World War I, the soundness of this doctrine seemed very clear to me. I practiced it as I preached it; and it may be remembered by my hometown neighbors that it was the 15th Battalion, Marine Corps Reserve, which I had the honor to command, which was the first civilian component called to the colors in 1940.

Going back a little in history, in 1933, as a Reserve officer, I was attending a contact camp at Fort Crockett one weekend. A group of fellow Reserve officers got their heads together and decided that I should be a candidate for Congress in the next election which was then close to 2 years off. I had never dreamed of such a thing but since they seemed to be deadly serious, I did give the subject some little private thought. Exactly 1 week later, the incumbent Congressman, the late Clay Stone Briggs, suddenly died. Had the Reserve officers not made the suggestion to me, I would have never dreamed of becoming a candidate. At that time, the country was being bombarded by the pacifists who wanted to practically disband our Armed Forces.

I came to Congress as a proponent of a strong national defense, and I associated myself with an effort to increase the size of our Army from the pitiful figure of about 117,000 up to the minimum recommended by the then Chief of Staff, Gen. Douglas MacArthur. I introduced appropriate legislation; and in 1934, saw the move gain sufficient momentum so that in 1935 it became a law.

My knowledge of the needs of national defense came largely through my membership in the Reserve. It is well known, and has frequently been remembered during my political life since World War II, that I served as a Reserve through that war and that I retired as colonel when it ended after close to 30 years service.

I have always had an idea that my service as a member of the Armed Forces had something to do with my election to Congress in 1947. There is no question that it did in 1933.

In the present Congress there are approximately 175 members of the Armed Forces Reserves. A few weeks ago, someone raised the question that a conflict of interest confronts a Member of Congress who was also a Reserve. In other words, it was implied that we might have a selfish interest in the legislation upon which we were voting. This seems to me to be a very farfetched theory. Certainly, I have cast some votes which were more intelligent because of my intimate knowledge of the workings of the Armed Forces. That, I believe, is one reason why you hired me.

So far as any Reserve officer in my knowledge personally profiting by the legislation on which he voted, I can only say that I have never known it to happen.

If by some stretch of the imagination it was held that a Reserve officer could not properly be a Member of Congress, it would logically follow that a veteran is also taboo. Where it goes from there, Heaven only knows. Maybe next someone will suggest that a taxpayer shouldn't be a Member of Congress because of his interest in legislation pertaining to taxes. Anyhow, I am proud of my service on active duty and in the Reserve of the Armed Forces of my country. I commend to every young man careful consideration of a similar service.

Sincerely yours,

CLARK W. THOMPSON.

It is reassuring to know that the view of Congressman VINSON and Congressman THOMPSON, as well as that expressed by the Reserve Officers Association, has strong support at home by newspapers with a consistent record of supporting a strong national defense for the United States.

A very fine recent example along that line in the editorial which appeared in the Tulsa Daily World on Thursday, July 4, 1963.

The text of the Tulsa World editorial follows:

RESERVISTS IN CONGRESS?

One of the minor league questions being discussed nowadays is whether Reserve officers of the military services ought to be allowed to serve in Congress. Or, putting it in reverse, whether Congressmen should be allowed to keep their Reserve commissions.

We say it is minor league because it is not shaking the Nation like civil rights or any of the other really first-rate issues. But it's a fair question, nevertheless.

We believe all Members of Congress ought to be Congressmen first and whatever else they are, second. In other words, they must look at every proposition primarily as Members of the House or Senate, rather than as farmers, businessmen, Oklahomans, New Yorkers, Baptists, Presbyterians or Reservists.

But almost every segment of our population has members in Congress. Why not the Military Reserve? Certainly these men should have the advantage of authentic information and sound judgment in defense, security, and other military affairs.

They ought to be big enough to lay aside their interservice rivalries in the national interest. And they should always remember that in Congress they are civilian officials, not military. But we see no reason to deprive either Congress or the services of their talents and experience.

Eugene T. Kinnaly

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES A. BURKE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 24, 1963

Mr. BURKE. Mr. Speaker, last Thursday, July 18, the U.S. House of Representatives paid tribute to the rec-

ord of great accomplishment and loyalty of Eugene T. Kinnaly. At that time, I was in executive session of the House Ways and Means Committee; however, I would like to take this occasion to join with my colleagues in praising this outstanding public servant.

Gene Kinnaly first came to the U.S. Congress and served for 10 years under the late beloved Congressman James Gallivan. Today, 45 years later, he is completing 35 years of service under our distinguished Speaker JOHN W. McCORMACK. Gene has been an outstanding example to all administrative assistants and secretaries on Capitol Hill. I am particularly grateful for the many times he has given advice and counsel to my office staff. He is a walking encyclopedia on Government agencies and an extraordinary authority on how to get things done.

Gene Kinnaly is loved and admired by all those who know him. He is the epitome of efficiency and competence and his record of service here in the U.S. House of Representatives is one which is honored by all and equaled by none.

Mr. Speaker, it is indeed a pleasure to pay tribute to Eugene T. Kinnaly and I sincerely hope that he will enjoy many long years of beneficial service and continued good health.

Dedication of New Quarters of Southbridge, Mass., Post No. 29, Franco-American War Veterans

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PHILIP J. PHILBIN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 24, 1963

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, I include an account from the Southbridge Evening News on the dedication of the new quarters of Southbridge, Mass., Post No. 29, Franco-American War Veterans, Inc.

This outstanding event was held on Sunday, May 26, 1963, and it was my great privilege and honor to attend the inspiring dedicatory exercises which also marked the 1st anniversary of the post. Under unanimous consent, I include my remarks in the RECORD.

The material follows:

[From the Southbridge (Mass.) Evening News, May 27, 1963]

FRANCO VETS DEDICATE QUARTERS; PHILBIN HEADS LIST OF DIGNITARIES

Several hundred persons, including town, State, and national leaders along with delegations of various veterans and patriotic organizations, were present yesterday at ceremonies marking the first anniversary of Southbridge Post 29, Franco-American War Veterans, Inc., and for the formal dedication of its new headquarters at 61 Chestnut Street.

Congressman PHILIP J. PHILBIN, of Clinton, cut the ceremonial ribbon with Senator Paul H. Benoit, Selectman S. Anthony Capera; Post 29 Comdr. Paul R. LaRochelle; National FAWV Comdr. Alfred O. Pinault, of Providence, R.I., and other dignitaries assembled with him at the front entrance of the building.

Dedicatory rites highlighted a weekend of first-anniversary events that included an open house, a military ball, veterans' memorial services, and a chicken barbecue.

FULFILLMENT OF DREAMS

Delivering the principal address, PHILBIN hailed the occasion as "the fulfillment of the dreams of an outstanding group of veterans that has rendered truly distinguished service to the community, State, and Nation."

Praising Franco-Americans, he stated that "they have bravely fought in every war, and have faithfully and brilliantly sustained the cause of freedom, justice, and good government."

The organization which today numbers approximately 360 war veterans of French descent dedicated the program to two members who died last year, Dorila Cournoyer of 80 Worcester Street, and Adelard Dauphinais, 199 Charlton Street. The American flag that Commander LaRochelle presented for Cournoyer's funeral was returned by Mrs. Cournoyer, his widow, to fly at half mast as Emile Gendron and then Robert Lamothe sounded taps. The colors were raised by Commander Pinault and Post 29 Junior Vice Comdr. Laurent E. McDonald.

150 COUPLES DANCE

The military ball was notable for an enthusiastic turnout of 150 couples, who danced to the music of the Don Tremblay Orchestra of Southbridge.

Yesterday at 8:45 a.m. the various veterans and patriotic organizations assembled in front of Town Hall and then proceeded together to Notre Dame Church for the Veterans Memorial Services, a High Mass. The celebrant was Rev. Armand Morrisette, O.M.I., of Lowell, FAWV national chaplain.

The Fife, Drum, and Bugle Corps of Nipmuck Tribe 131, Order of Red Men, played march music for the parade to and from the church.

Senator Benoit served as master of ceremonies at the dedication, and the welcome address was delivered by Caprera, who is chairman of the Board of Selectmen. Commander LaRochelle offered a brief talk in which his officers, members and others were thanked for their support over the past year.

Volunteering their time and skills to the project, Post 29 members have extensively remodeled the former Town Infirmary, installed furnishings and opened rooms for the use of several groups such as the Gold Star Mothers and the World War I Veterans.

"We owe much gratitude to those of you who supported us verbally at the town meeting enabling us to obtain this building." Commander LaRochelle said, "We will never forget your support. We hope to work in the best interest of all veterans and their families and to serve the community whenever and wherever we can."

In the main building of Post 29 headquarters there is a meeting room, 32 by 17 feet, completely remodeled with wood paneling; and the gold star room, 16 by 17 feet, home of Southbridge Chapter 27 of the Gold Star Mothers. The motif is patriotic with gold stars and eagles, natural oak paneling, and a marble fireplace.

A cocktail lounge, some 15 by 20 feet in size with Victorian period furnishings, a crystal chandelier and marble top tables, is also on the first floor.

The front hall of the main building has an open staircase of hand-carved oak, now completely restored. The Victorian style is predominant here as in the cocktail lounge. The front hall leads to the main club room, which is modern in design, with two-tone wood paneling. Some 40 by 25 feet in size, the room permits a bar 19 feet long and recreation facilities that include a pool table. A kitchen 11 by 20 feet in size adjoins the main clubroom.

On the second floor there is a ladies powder room; another meeting hall, 32 by 17 feet, and other rooms, including the administrative offices and facilities for the firing squad and honor guard.

The military ball took place in the auditorium, or what was the "barn," outside of the main building. Some 42 by 62 feet in size, it has been restored to give the hall an attractive rustic appearance, and the veterans have installed a hardwood floor.

The auditorium is the setting for dances, installations, banquets and other functions.

AMONG DIGNITARIES

Among the dignitaries at the dedication were Army National Guard Capt. Alfred F. Guenette, Jr., of Chicopee Falls, attending as Governor Endicott's personal representative; Fire Chief Alva Gregoire; Police Chief Ovide A. Desrosiers; Louis N. Provencal of Lawrence, State commander of the Massachusetts FAWV; Roland J. LaBrie of Riverside, R.I., Rhode Island State FAWV commander; LaBrie's wife Emma, who is president of the Rhode Island FAWV Auxiliary; and State Polish-American Veterans Comdr. Albert Gryncewicz of Southbridge.

Attending were officers and members representing FAWV posts in Fall River, New Bedford, Lawrence, Haverhill, Lowell, Leominister, Worcester, Newton, and Lynn in Massachusetts and Woonsocket, Central Falls, and Providence in Rhode Island. (FAWV representatives from Connecticut were at the military ball.)

Organizations represented at dedicatory services included Southbridge Post 66, Italian-American War Veterans, Inc., with Comdr. Anthony DiPietro; Southbridge Barracks 1747, World War I Veterans with Comdr. Omer Genereux; Southbridge Post 31, American Legion with Comdr. Alfred Papineau; Leonide J. Lemire Post 6055, VFW, with Comdr. Gerard Archambeault and incoming commander Wilfred H. Forcier.

Also, Southbridge Chapter 101, Disabled American Veterans, Inc., with Comdr. John F. Jesky; Polish-American Veterans, Inc., of Southbridge with Comdr. Frank Smolen; Southbridge Chapter 27, American Gold Star Mothers, with President Mrs. Gertrude Gendron; Sturbridge Chapter 38, DAV, with Comdr. Roger Cloutier; and United War Mothers, Inc., with President Mrs. Parmelia Gaumond. Representatives of the Legion, VFW, Barracks 1747, PAV, and DAV auxiliaries were on hand. The Daughters of the Union Veterans and the Cercle Canadien sent members. Highway Superintendent Joseph Benoit was present.

The program yesterday included coffee and donuts following the dedication; then a chicken barbecue open to the public. Close to 300 persons attended. The Intertown Square Dance Club entertained.

OFFICERS

The complete list of Post 29 officers is Paul R. LaRochelle, commander; Albert J. Langevin, senior vice commander; Laurent E. McDonald, junior vice commander; Richard H. Genereux, quartermaster; H. Albani (Ben) Bousquet, adjutant; J. Archie Champagne, chaplain; Robert Girouard, historian; William Paquin, Ernest A. Peloquin, and Donald Sarrasin, trustees; and Emery Gendron, officer of the day.

REMARKS IN PART OF CONGRESSMAN PHILIP J. PHILBIN, DEDICATION NEW FRANCO-AMERICAN WAR VETERANS HEADQUARTERS, SOUTHBRIDGE, MASS., MAY 26, 1963

Franco-Americans may well be proud of their contributions to the country.

They have bravely fought in every war; they have faithfully and brilliantly sustained the cause of freedom, justice, and good government in times of peace.

They have been inspiring constructive leaders in Southbridge and throughout the Nation, always in the first rank of our fellow citizens devoted to the security, progress, and advancement of our great democracy.

Ever mindful of their obligations as citizens, Franco-Americans have resolutely stood and worked for the spiritual ideals and the enlightened political principles that are so largely responsible for the greatness of our American Government and the richness of our national life. Their loyalty and devotion may well serve as an example and inspiration to all who believe in our country and what it stands for.

(Referring to the growing evidence that the tides of world opinion were now running strongly on the side of the free world.)

Not even the boisterous jingoism of embattled Soviet leaders can conceal the sense of frustration that is permeating the Communist conspiracy throughout the world.

The overwhelming military and economic strength of this Nation and the free world will continue to be the real effective deterrent to aggression and violence, said Philbin. The threat of nuclear destruction is receding before the tremendous moral and physical power of the free world and our determined efforts to implement a lasting peace, based on justice, truth, and the rights of man.

As we grow in faith, good works, and strength, as we are bound to do, let us continue to make clear to the whole world our wholehearted support of every worthy movement and every practical instrumentality to promote amity, good will, justice, and peace among the nations.

Let us prayerfully resolve here today, as we have done so many times before, that as we strive for peace, we will never give up our American heritage, we will never appease those who seek to dominate us, and if necessary we will continue to defend our country and our freedoms, whatever the cost, with our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1963

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Isaiah 35: 4: *Say to them that are of a fearful heart, be strong, fear not.*

O Thou God, our Father, whose blessings and benediction are the supreme needs of all mankind, grant that in our deliberations and decisions we may have Thy divine counsel and companionship.

Inspire us with a faith and a faithfulness that never wavers and a courage that never falters when we endeavor to carry out the high and holy mission with which we have been entrusted.

Show us how we may authenticate the glory and grandeur of the ideals and principles of democracy by incarnating them in our daily personal life and in all human relationships.

May each to the extent of his ability and all with equal fidelity seek to hasten the dawning of that blessed day when righteousness and peace shall be established everywhere.

Hear us in Christ's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Ratchford, one of his secretaries.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. McGown, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 646. An act to prohibit the location of chanceries and other business offices of foreign governments in any residential area in the District of Columbia.

The message also announced that the Vice President has appointed Mr. JOHNSTON and Mr. CARLSON members of the Joint Select Committee on the part of the Senate, as provided for in the act of August 5, 1939, entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of certain records of the U.S. Government," for the disposition of executive papers referred to in the report of the Archivist of the United States numbered 64–1.

RESIGNATION OF MEMBER FROM COMMITTEES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., July 25, 1963.

The Honorable JOHN W. MCCORMACK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I respectfully submit herewith my resignation from the standing Committees of the House of Representatives on Post Office and Civil Service and Veterans' Affairs.

Sincerely,

DON EDWARDS,
Member of Congress.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the resignation will be accepted.

There was no objection.

COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs may have until midnight tonight to file its report on S. 1007.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ASPINALL]?

There was no objection.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO STANDING COMMITTEES

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 459) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the following-named Members be, and they are hereby, elected members of the following standing committees of the House of Representatives:

Committee on Banking and Currency: Compton I. White, Idaho.

Committee on House Administration: Lucien N. Nedzi, Michigan.

Committee on the Judiciary: Don Edwards, California.

Committee on Post Office and Civil Service: Charles H. Wilson, California.

Committee on Un-American Activities: George F. Senner, Jr., Arizona.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK ACT EXTENSION

Mr. PATMAN submitted a conference report and statement on the bill (H.R. 3872) to increase the lending authority of the Export-Import Bank of Washington, to extend the period within which the Export-Import Bank of Washington may exercise its functions, and for other purposes.

EXPROPRIATION BY CUBA OF UNITED STATES EMBASSY IN HAVANA

Mrs. FRANCES P. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mrs. FRANCES P. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, I hope you all realize what Cuba did yesterday in Havana. It notified Switzerland, the country that is taking care of our affairs in Cuba, that they were expropriating our Embassy and all of its contents.

This is something which, according to all I talked with, has never been done before. It should not be left without action. It is the hope, I am sure, of all of us that the Government will be very firm in refusing to accept this piracy. I believe there is a very strong note going to the Swiss with whom we have been in telephonic communication in Berne. I think it is something about which all of us on both sides of the aisle should do a good bit of thinking. Where do we really stand as a nation?

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM FOR THE BALANCE OF THE WEEK AND NEXT WEEK

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1