

By Mr. RIVERS of Alaska:

H.R. 11438. A bill to amend the Alaska Omnibus Act to provide assistance to the State of Alaska for the reconstruction of areas damaged by the earthquake of March 1964 and subsequent seismic waves, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. RYAN of New York:

H.R. 11439. A bill to amend section 128 of title 23 of the United States Code to require at least 30 days' notice before any public hearing is held under that section, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. TALCOTT:

H.R. 11440. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase the amount of outside earnings permitted each year without deductions from benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TOLLEFSON:

H.R. 11441. A bill to amend the Antidumping Act, 1921; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HEALEY:

H.J. Res. 1037. Joint resolution condemning persecution by the Soviet Union of persons because of their religion; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. RYAN of Michigan:

H.J. Res. 1038. Joint resolution to establish a Tercentenary Commission to commemorate the advent and history of Father Jacques Marquette in North America, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCHADEBERG:

H. Con. Res. 309. Concurrent resolution authorizing and requesting the President to take such steps as may be necessary to have placed on the agenda of the General Assembly of the United Nations at the next regular ses-

sion the issue of self-determination for all nations enslaved by Communist imperialism; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

## PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. FINO:

H.R. 11442. A bill for the relief of Giuseppe Iecari; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. POWELL:

H.R. 11443. A bill for the relief of Salvatore Giallombardo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ZABLOCKI:

H.R. 11444. A bill for the relief of Przemyslaw Marianski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

### Distinguished Service Citation Awarded to Senator Stuart Symington in American War Mothers Ceremony

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. JENNINGS RANDOLPH

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, May 28, 1964

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, perhaps no statement of the dedicated American spirit will ever surpass in simple eloquence those words spoken by the late President John F. Kennedy in his inaugural address when he said, "Ask not what your country can do for you—ask what you can do for your country."

The American War Mothers represent the highest order of service and sacrifice to American ideals; and their annual ceremony on Mother's Day at Arlington National Cemetery is one of the most moving hours of patriotic devotion any citizen can experience.

On Mother's Day this year, May 10, it was my privilege to be present at the ceremony and hear an eloquent brief address by the senior Senator from Missouri. I believe he stated with great insight the essence of America's present and future challenge, in pressing toward that ultimate world order in which freedom and peace will surely endure.

It was fitting also that this distinguished American, STUART SYMINGTON, who has served this Nation well not only as a Member of the Senate, but as first Secretary of the Air Force and in other positions of highest trust related to the security of this Nation, was honored on that occasion with a citation presented on behalf of the American War Mothers by their national president, Mrs. Louis H. Breuer. I ask that the text of that citation be inserted at this point in the RECORD.

I also ask that Senator SYMINGTON'S address, as principal speaker on this occasion, also be included in the RECORD.

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

The American War Mothers, in their 40th annual Mother's Day program at Arlington National Cemetery, present this citation to the Honorable STUART SYMINGTON, of Missouri, in recognition of his leadership in business, as a member of the executive branch of the Federal Government and as a U.S. Senator in the continuing effort to keep our country strong in order that we may remain free.

We honor him not only for his work and support of the armed services of our beloved country but also for his dedication and devotion to the cause of keeping our country strong economically and, above all, for his public service in furtherance of our cherished American ideals.

Done this 10th day of May 1964.

Mrs. LOUIS H. BREUER,  
National President.

"THE GOAL OF PEACE WITH HONOR AND JUSTICE"—ADDRESS BY SENATOR STUART SYMINGTON, AMERICAN WAR MOTHERS' ANNUAL MOTHER'S DAY CEREMONY, ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY, MAY 10, 1964

It is a rare privilege and honor to be here today as we commemorate all that this great organization, the American War Mothers, stands for.

And that pleasure is emphasized by the fact that Mary Breuer, from my State, is your president.

No nation in world history is more proud of its tradition of freedom than is the United States.

Today as we gather here in memory of those who gave their lives to make that freedom possible, we realize the depths of sacrifice that constitutes our heritage; a sacrifice expressed by white crosses, both in our own country, and in countless lands across the sea.

This inheritance not only comes from our forefathers, but also from those who only yesterday constituted our youth. It is a trust, first established, and then preserved through self-sacrifice and devotion to a cause these heroes considered more meaningful and worthy than life itself.

Today it is for us, the living, to dedicate ourselves to the preservation of liberty, both in our time and for those future generations of Americans we know could only be happy as free men and free women.

In this resting place among our honored dead, therefore, as we also honor the memory of all mothers, let us again this Sunday

afternoon reaffirm our pledge to do whatever is necessary so as to maintain the principles and ideals for which they died.

Now a new generation comes forth, to assume responsibilities in a time of potential danger never before experienced by mankind; and as we both reach across the corridors of time to touch hands for a moment of spiritual communion with our heroic dead, this generation knows also that there is no alternative to peace.

War is no longer "the thin red line of our sons." In any possible future general conflict, our homes, our cities, every man, woman, and child will be part of that line; and our way of life, possibly civilization itself, could well be ended.

But we will not flinch. Those we revere today did not flinch. Strong in our faith, determined to remain strong so as to remain free, we will carry out the gentle warning in the phrase "lest we forget."

The people of this Nation will never forget.

And if they could speak, I believe that those who lie here in eternal peace would have this message for us: "Do whatever is necessary to carry on the traditions for which we gave our lives; and with that premise, strive mightily in this nuclear space age to preserve the peace, with honor and justice."

We accept these words. We know that true honor can only be ours if it is associated with justice; therefore world peace under world law should be the goal in our effort to carry out this message. For it is only under law that liberty can endure.

## Results of 1964 Legislative Questionnaire

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. ROBERT T. McLOSKEY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1964

Mr. McLOSKEY. Mr. Speaker, earlier this year my office mailed out 113,000 questionnaires—reaching every home in my congressional district.

The return was 18,367, or 16.2 percent, which is far above the national average for similar surveys.

On most questions, whether dealing with domestic issues or foreign affairs,

a definite pattern emerged. My constituents were either definitely for or decidedly against a given program. About the closest thing to a standoff came on the question:

Do you favor Federal aid to education for construction of public schools?

On that particular question, the favorable responses totaled 42.2 percent com-

pared with 50.9 percent for the opposition. Only 6.9 percent were undecided or had no opinion.

With respect to whether or not our foreign aid program was effective, 69.9 percent or a better than four-to-one margin answered in the negative.

The complete results of the questionnaires are as follows:

Results of 1964 legislative questionnaire

	Percent		
	Yes	No	No opinion
<b>Domestic issues:</b>			
1. With regard to medical care for the elderly do you favor—			
(a) Increasing social security taxes to finance hospital and nursing home costs for those over 65?	24.3	62.7	13.0
(b) A tax credit or Federal financing to enable individuals to purchase private insurance for both medical and hospital care?	31.9	46.2	21.9
(c) Federal participation in any area in this field?	21.9	54.0	24.1
2. Do you favor Federal aid to education for—			
(a) The construction of public schools?	42.2	50.9	6.9
(b) Paying teachers' salaries?	16.2	72.8	11.0
(c) Private and/or parochial schools?	11.1	78.0	10.9
3. Do you believe a constitutional amendment should be passed to permit prayers in public schools on an optional and nonsectarian basis?	64.8	28.6	6.6
4. Do you believe a Federal budget in excess of \$100,000,000,000 is justified during peacetime?	12.9	74.2	12.9
5. Do you believe we should start a Domestic Youth Conservation Corps?	37.9	39.5	22.6
6. Do you favor the creation of a Federal Department of Urban Affairs?	14.6	65.4	20.0
7. Do you believe we are spending too much in space exploration?	61.5	27.7	10.8
8. Do you favor legislation to establish a \$375,000,000 Federal program to assist in mass transportation?	13.4	68.0	18.6
9. Do you support a plan which would provide for gradual withdrawal by the Government from farm programs?	83.3	10.2	6.5
10. Do you feel the Federal Government is usurping the powers of State and local governments?	70.5	19.4	10.1
<b>Foreign affairs:</b>			
1. Do you favor admission of Red China to the United Nations?	9.3	82.4	8.3
2. Do you feel more effective steps should be taken to eliminate the Communist threat in Cuba and Latin America?	88.1	6.1	5.8
3. With regard to foreign aid do you feel—			
(a) It is effective?	15.5	69.9	14.6
(b) Economic aid to other nations should be continued?	37.0	43.6	19.4
(c) Military aid to other nations should be continued?	41.0	37.8	21.2
4. Should the President have authority to extend credit to communistic nations for purchase of agricultural commodities?	13.3	80.9	5.8

Bette Davis-Joan Crawford Day

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. JAMES C. CORMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1964

Mr. CORMAN. Mr. Speaker, on June 15, 1964, the city of Los Angeles will honor, through a proclamation by its mayor, Actresses Joan Crawford and Bette Davis on the occasion of the start of their second costarring motion picture. They are being honored not only by the city, but by the State of California and their fellow workers in the motion picture industry, many of whom reside in my district.

Misses Davis and Crawford have, through the years, helped to create the glamour that is Hollywood and have, by their much acclaimed talent, won recognition throughout the world for our country's cultural achievements as well as for their own personal success.

Both of these great ladies have not only contributed much honor to our motion picture industry and to their profession, but have also contributed immeasurably to the welfare and advancement of our society.

Miss Davis, the only woman to have served as president of the Academy of

Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, was the cofounder of the Hollywood Canteen during World War II and is the permanent president of the canteen, which now exists to provide funds to the Motion Picture Relief Fund and charitable activities of the Variety Clubs International. A Los Angeles Times "Woman of the Year," Miss Davis is also well known for her articles on mentally retarded children, with reference to her retarded adopted daughter, which have aided important research in this field. She is president of the Tailwaggers, an organization dedicated to all dog lovers. Nominated 10 times for an Academy Award and one of the few to have won 2 Academy Awards, Miss Davis takes her obligations as a citizen with as much seriousness and pride as she does her professional career. Her other philanthropies include time given to the WAIFS, service as a good will ambassador, and cooperating with numerous worldwide charitable organizations.

Miss Crawford's efforts on behalf of our country and society are conspicuous by their unending number. She is chairwoman of the Stars for Mental Health of the National Association for Mental Health, ambassador at large for CARE, member of the board of directors of the USO in New York, member of the board of directors of the World Rehabilitation Fund and serves as a sponsor for New York's Tuberculosis and Health Associa-

tion Christmas Seals Campaign. The actress, also an Academy Award winner, helped to establish free theater for the public in the annual Shakespeare Festival in New York's Central Park and she has helped to raise funds for the American Cancer Society, Muscular Dystrophy, Salvation Army, Young Women's Christian Association, New York Herald Tribune Fresh Air Fund, and many other worthwhile causes.

Along with the many constituents in my district who will be honoring Joan Crawford and Bette Davis at 20th Century-Fox Studios on the day named in their honor, I wish to publicly acknowledge and commend their contributions to the welfare of our society as well as their great talents which have done so much to make our motion picture industry the greatest in the world.

Armenian Independence Day

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES C. CLEVELAND

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1964

Mr. CLEVELAND. Mr. Speaker, among the many subject people of the Soviet Union is the ancient nation of Armenia. May 28 is celebrated by many Armenians as their national independence day. We should say a few words in the way of a tribute to the bravery of past Armenian patriots, and a reminder of the cruel oppression which still denies Armenians their rightful independence.

It is noteworthy that for many centuries Armenia was closely related to Europe. In about A.D. 300 Armenia became the first Christian nation. In the Middle Ages, arts and letters flourished in Armenia. Indeed, much of the renowned church art of east Europe can be traced to Armenia origins.

Despite its significant cultural and national accomplishments, however, Armenia was often attacked and decimated by expansive neighbors, the Turks, the Persians, the Russians, the Mongols. As is so true of many other crossroads nations, Armenia struggled just to maintain its national identity.

In the 15th century Armenian independence was once destroyed. Numerous times after that Armenians tried to regain freedom. Most of Armenia was divided between Russia and Turkey. This subject position resulted in terrible massacres of Armenians in 1895 and again in 1915, when the nation in Turkey was almost completely eliminated and 600,000 Armenians were killed.

This sad state of affairs was rejected by the people, when, in 1918, they declared their independence. For 2 hopeful years they were able to live as free people, ruled by a popular government. Unfortunately, as soon as the Bolsheviks won the Russian civil war, they attacked Armenia and destroyed once again Armenian independence. Soon free Armenia became the Communist-ruled

puppet state, the Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic, which exists today.

We must take this opportunity to join our Armenian friends in protesting the deplorable condition of Armenia. The Armenian people have the right to the free exercise of their national religion and the full development of their unique nation. They have no similarity to Russians, and no love for Communists. The only reason for Armenia's vassal condition today is Russian imperialism. On this anniversary of Armenian independence we appeal to Armenia's conquerors to be humane, to allow Armenia to go free. And we remind Armenians of the dedication of their many martyred forebears, who found it necessary to fight for what they believed in.

### A Planned Decrease in Unemployment Through Tax Reduction

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES E. BENNETT

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1964

Mr. BENNETT of Florida. Mr. Speaker, the greatest immediate manpower challenge before us today, as pointed out by President Johnson in the 1964 manpower report of the President, is overcoming unemployment.

Our gross national product was boosted by \$30 billion to a record \$600 billion a year in 1963, and employment increased by almost a million, going over the 70 million mark. However, during an average week in 1963, 4.2 million Americans seeking work were unemployed due in part to the increasing number of persons coming into the labor market as a result of the population explosion. This was 5.7 percent of our labor force. Another 2.6 million persons seeking full-time work were employed only part time.

Annual increases in the labor force are expected to reach 1.4 million per year between now and 1970. Labor force growth and productivity increases, including technological advances and automation, will require creation of the equivalent of 3.3 to 3.7 million new jobs per year between now and 1970 to prevent unemployment from rising.

The largest increases in the labor force are occurring among those under age 25 and among married women. Unskilled jobs are declining in importance as far as employer demand is concerned. Demand is expanding most in professional and technical, clerical, and service occupations. There are still almost 50 percent of the labor force, as analyzed recently in a study from the new Census Congressional Data Book, engaged in those type jobs described as "blue collar." This category includes all craftsmen, foremen, operatives, service workers, private household workers, and laborers—except farm laborers. White-collar workers make up 44 percent of the work force. And farmworkers consti-

tute a relatively small 7 percent of the work force.

Requirements for education and training for employment are increasing steadily. The skilled and well-educated worker in general continues to do well in the Nation's labor market, but for the relatively uneducated and unskilled portion of the labor force employment opportunities are deteriorating. Unskilled occupations, except private household work, had unemployment rates in 1963 above the national average of 5.7 percent, ranging up to 12.1 percent for nonfarm laborers. The President's Manpower Report said that current trends, if not sharply altered, indicate that as many as 30 percent of the young people beginning work in the 1960's—7½ million out of the expected decade total of 26 million new entrants—may not even have completed high school.

Training the unemployed does not create jobs. Some vacancies do exist which can be filled by fitting the unemployed worker to the job, either by retraining or relocation but the problem of unemployment cannot be entirely solved in those ways. The jobs looking for workers balance no more than a minor percentage of the workers looking for jobs, according to a recent extensive survey by the Senate Subcommittee on Employment and Manpower. It is difficult then, to develop the abilities of our people, create jobs, and match people and jobs—the active manpower policy of the country—when so many of our people are incapable of learning new skills. We have many Government programs now in operation that are aimed at training the unskilled for better paying, skilled jobs and at creating jobs for unskilled workers, for example, the Area Redevelopment Act, the Manpower Development and Training Act, the labor adjustment provisions of the Trade Expansion Act, the Vocational Education Acts and the Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Offenses Control Act. However, for the most part, these programs have not been very productive in creating jobs.

Let us look at ARA, for example. The original Area Redevelopment Administration authorization bill was signed into law on May 1, 1961. This measure authorized a 4-year \$451 million area redevelopment program. In 1963, amendments to the act requested an authorization of \$455 million more. At that time, only \$42 million of industrial loans had been approved out of the existing authorization of \$200 million. ARA apparently couldn't spend the money it had, but still asserted it needed \$455 million more. Recently, the ARA reported that \$235 million of Federal funds had been obligated. This left a balance of some \$215 million from the original authorization. The ARA further stated that 104,000 workers "directly or indirectly" would have jobs when all these approved projects and businesses are "fully operational," but there have been outspoken doubts raised even as to these modest claims. During the recent hearings on ARA before the House Appropriations Committee, William L. Batt, Jr., the ARA Administrator, said that his agency was the only agency of the Federal Government whose primary function

is to create jobs. The greatest benefits to the Nation in solving the unemployment problem as a whole, however, Administrator Batt said, "come from programs like the tax cut, and also from the general improvement in the economy."

The tax reduction measure passed in 1964 was proposed to solve problems of the Nation's growth in several fields, that is, to step up the growth and vigor of the national economy, to increase job and investment opportunities and to improve our productivity. This was the largest Federal tax cut—in dollar terms, \$11 billion—in the Nation's history. And it was the third major reduction in income taxes in the postwar period. The 1948 cut amounted to \$4.7 billion and the 1954 cut reduced Federal revenue by some \$6.1 billion and lowered personal and corporate income taxes, while upping the social security tax. This second cut was a planned decrease in the personal income tax which had been increased to provide funds for a strong defense during the Korean war. There is evidence that the economy continued to rise after these tax cuts. However, the unemployment picture was not greatly changed. The 1964 tax cut was not tied directly to creating jobs, and neither were the two previous reductions. Now, there is talk of another tax cut in the near future. It seems to me that the next tax cut, if we are to have one, must be tied directly to creating jobs, for we will need 4 million more jobs annually after 1970.

In the meantime, considering that training the unemployed does not create jobs, we must take steps to provide new jobs for both skilled and unskilled workers.

Basically, jobs have to be produced by employers, and I am delighted to see what the local chambers of commerce are doing to help solve the unemployment problem in their own backyards. A recent publication from the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, "Target: Employment" presents 36 examples of how business, government, and education are cooperating to solve employment. I call attention to this booklet, and congratulate the members of the chamber of commerce for splendid efforts.

Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced legislation which I believe will help fill the gap in the unemployment ranks of our country. If enacted, it would be an immediate aid in cutting down on unemployment, a challenge to us all, which I class in importance with the education crisis now facing many of our local communities.

My bill would amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide deductions for persons engaged in trade or business who provide new jobs for the skilled and for all persons who provide new jobs for domestics and the unskilled. I have included a copy of the bill in my remarks and hope it will be an inspiration for creative thinking in this field. I have brought the general idea to the attention of Secretary of Labor, W. Willard Wirtz, and he recently wrote to me: "There is much that is appealing in the part of the proposal dealing with encouragement of the hiring of unemployed workers by

special tax relief for the employer." I agree with those learned scholars in the field of employment and taxation that this is not an easy problem to solve. But no hard problems with difficult solutions have ever been solved by ignoring the problem altogether.

### Sea Trials of U.S.S. "Ulysses S. Grant"

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. JAMES G. FULTON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1964

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor and privilege to include a letter which I have received from Adm. Hyman G. Rickover, whom I highly admire for his outstanding achievements.

My letter acknowledging recognition of Admiral Rickover's dedication, perseverance, and amazing successes represents my hearty congratulations and high esteem to the "Father of the nuclear propulsion submarine" and his fine staff.

The letter follows:

U.S.S. "ULYSSES S. GRANT" (SSEN 631)  
Care of Fleet Post Office, New York, N.Y.  
(At sea, North Atlantic, May 25, 1964.)

HON. JAMES G. FULTON,  
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. FULTON: The U.S.S. *Ulysses S. Grant*, our 22d Polaris submarine, has just completed sea trials. With the *Grant* we now have in operation a total of 42 nuclear powered Polaris and attack submarines.

This ship is named for the illustrious American of whom President Lincoln said: "He is the quietest fellow you ever saw. The only evidence that he is in any place is that he makes things go. Wherever he is they move."

As soldier and as President, General Grant "trod unswervingly the pathway of duty, undeterred by doubts, single-minded and straightforward." Conscious of the heavy responsibilities which had devolved upon him during and after the Civil War, he wrote:

"He who undertakes to conduct the affairs of a great government as a faithful public servant, if sustained by the approval of his own conscience, may rely with confidence upon the candor and intelligence of a free people \* \* \* and can bear with patience the censure of disappointed men."

Summarizing his many years of service, he said:

"Successful men owe more to their perseverance than to their natural powers, or their friends, or favorable circumstances. Talent is desirable, but perseverance is more so; for it will strengthen the mental powers and intensify their energy."

Respectfully,

H. G. RICKOVER.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, D.C., May 27, 1964.

Vice Adm. HYMAN G. RICKOVER,  
Navy Department,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR ADMIRAL RICKOVER: I am writing to congratulate you on the success of the sea trials for the U.S.S. *Ulysses S. Grant*, which is cheering and heart-warming news.

America should be forever grateful to you and your fine staff, as well as the technicians and workmen for this tremendous progress in our U.S. defense.

Hearty congratulations on our 22d Polaris submarine, as I believe the 42 nuclear powered Polaris and attack submarines of the U.S. Navy are our greatest defense and security in these difficult times.

As one American citizen and friend, I want to thank you sincerely for your dedication, perseverance and amazing successes.

Personal regards,

Sincerely,

JIM FULTON.

### A Success in Foreign Aid: 4-K Clubs in Kenya

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. ROBERT R. BARRY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1964

Mr. BARRY. Mr. Speaker, one of the most vital resources in any nation is its youth, and in a basically agricultural country the economic future can well depend upon the skill of its future farmers.

The Agency for International Development, through technical cooperation development assistance, provides agricultural extension services similar to those in the United States which have helped our country achieve agricultural progress. Today, AID's extension farm youth movement thrives in 62 different countries, including Kenya.

In Kenya farming has long been considered the work of girls and women. However, as cash crops have increased in importance, more men have taken an interest in the land, but the young ones must be shown the attractiveness and worthiness of agricultural production. With only 10 percent of their secondary school age children attending school and with only a small number of youth agricultural technical stations, Kenya needed a widespread grassroots program in agriculture and home economics through which boys and girls could learn by actual experience and discover at the same time the joy of creating with their own hands.

For their inspiration, U.S. AID and Kenyan Department of Agriculture officials turned to the extension farm youth movement, using our own 4-H Clubs as an example. They chose the name 4-K Clubs, the K's standing for three Swahili words meaning to "unite," to "work" with one's hands and to "help" oneself, one's community, and Kenya.

Government Agriculture extension staff members were trained to assist and advise local 4-K Clubs. In April 1963 actual organization began. Staff members first approached the local community leaders, then informal leaders, progressive farmers, and the parents to enlist their support, explaining that they would be needed as unpaid volunteer leaders and to help the youngsters buy garden seed. Finally, the children themselves were approached. Interest here was already high because of discussion with their parents. The children formed their own club in which they democrat-

ically elected officers and made plans for projects. They were divided into two groups: 8- to 15- and 16- to 22-year-olds.

Each youth, given his or her own project, raises rabbits, poultry, or other livestock or grows vegetables or other field crops, usually on his family's plot of land. All outlay is at his own expenses and produce grown is often sold on the market which teaches the boys and girls techniques of selling. Participants visit each other's plots and enter different shows where their produce is judged in competition.

The whole project has cost little. No dues are collected, volunteers lead groups and suitable—usually informal—meeting places are chosen. AID and the Kenyan Department of Agriculture jointly provide money to run the organization and to assist in training leaders.

The movement, belonging to the people, is growing rapidly. Already there are over 75 clubs who boast a combined membership of more than 1,800.

Thus, the 4-K Clubs are training Kenya's farmers of the future in more scientific ways and are inculcating an understanding and appreciation of the value of farming. At the same time the youth are obtaining experience in democratic methods at a local level and the thrill of individual initiative and achievement.

### Report From Congress

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. GRAHAM PURCELL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1964

Mr. PURCELL. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include the following report to my constituents in the 13th District of Texas:

#### REPORT FROM CONGRESS

DEAR FRIEND: Another Texan has recently been thrust by fate into a position of awesome responsibility. Like President Johnson, this Texan is most capable of dealing with his new position of responsibility. I am speaking of Congressman GEORGE MAHON of Lubbock, the new chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations.

The recent death of long-time Member of Congress Clarence Cannon, of Missouri, who served as chairman of the Committee on Appropriations for more than two decades, elevated Congressman MAHON to his new position. This committee is charged with writing the legislation which appropriates all the funds of our national budget, more than \$100 billion per year.

Congressman MAHON is well prepared. He came to Congress in 1934, and has served on the Committee on Appropriations since 1939. For many years he has been chairman of the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee, which is responsible for the defense expenditures of our Federal Government, involving over half the budget. GEORGE MAHON is a respected and responsible Member of Congress. We can be certain that the operation of this most powerful committee of the Congress is in good hands. Altogether the 23 Texas Congressmen in the House have a combined total of almost 300 years in con-

gressional experience. In addition to Congressman MAHON, three of our Members hold important committee chairmanships, and several are chairmen of important subcommittees.

Congressman WRIGHT PATMAN of Texas, chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, has served in Congress since 1928, longer than any other Texan. Mr. PATMAN is one of the most respected Members of Congress.

Congressman OLIN E. TEAGUE of College Station has risen to the chairmanship of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs. "TIGER" TEAGUE was one of the most decorated heroes of World War II. He has been honored by almost every veterans' organization in the Nation for his work in Congress on their behalf. His committee supervises the third largest expenditure in the Federal budget.

Congressman OMAR BURLESON, of Anson, is chairman of the Committee on House Administration. Mr. BURLESON started his life of public service long before his election to Congress 18 years ago. He is a former FBI agent, a county attorney, and he served in the Navy during World War II.

Another Texan with large responsibilities is Congressman BOB POAGE, of Waco, who serves as vice chairman of the Committee on Agriculture. To my knowledge, this is the only committee which formerly elects a vice chairman. The honor is paid to BOB POAGE because of his dedication, hard work, and unsurpassed knowledge of the field of agricultural legislation.

There are two other Texas Congressmen that will never be forgotten. They are "Mr. Sam" Rayburn and John Nance Garner. Both of these men rendered distinguished service as Speaker of the House of Representatives. I think there is no doubt that "Mr. Sam" lived to become the most respected Member of Congress in our time. He had an unblemished reputation of fairness and honesty in dealing with Members of the House. He was loved and he is still missed by all who knew him.

Members of the Texas delegation work very closely together. Each Wednesday we meet during our noon hour to discuss matters of mutual interest. We have been pleased and fortunate that President Johnson has continued to meet with us when his demanding schedule permits.

In almost every instance, the citizens of Texas have had the wisdom to elect good men to Congress, and to keep them there long enough for them to be effective. It takes a lot of experience and knowledge to be an effective Member of Congress. Texas has every right to be proud of its representation in our Nation's Capitol, for its Members are respected, honored, and often consulted in Congress.

Cordially,

GRAHAM PURCELL.

### Lest We Forget

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BEN F. JENSEN

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1964

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, day after tomorrow is the day we set aside each year at which time we pause in reverent memory of our loved ones who have gone to their reward. It is the day we stand silently and with prayer in our hearts, decorate their last resting place. It is the day we pay tribute to our brave Na-

tion's defenders who served under the Stars and Stripes, that we who followed them, might continue to be free.

Because they had beat their plows into swords, most of them at much sacrifice, a grateful people have generally shown their appreciation, by proper deeds, as well as by words.

Mr. Speaker, there is one glaring exception to that national virtue. Many of our returning World War I veterans found themselves and their families in a nearly destitute condition, hence shortly after that war, a law was enacted by Congress, giving them a monthly pension of from \$8 to \$20, that they might be kept out of the breadlines, and live as best they could like respectable American citizens, but lest we forget, that meager pension was taken from them early in 1933 by a new administration who had just come into power, by promising to reduce the cost of Government by at least 25 percent. Those veterans were then required to take a pauper's oath, before they could again be placed on the pension rolls, which most of them refused to do out of self-respect for themselves and their families. Most of them controlled their feelings for a time, and until the new administration began piling on the Federal payroll, thousands of their political henchmen at high salaries, costing hundreds of times more than the small pensions that had been paid our veterans.

It was this disgraceful act that triggered the memorable bonus march on Washington, D.C. Those marchers were driven out of town by military forces demanded from 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue. Yes, lest we forget.

Need I say more, Mr. Speaker, in defense of those many needy World War I veterans living today, whose average age is now over 70, and who are pleading with Members of Congress and the President to grant them a \$100 per month pension?

Here is my recent statement to the House Veterans' Affairs Committee in support of the many bills that have been introduced providing for the above:

STATEMENT BY CONGRESSMAN BEN F. JENSEN, OF IOWA, BEFORE THE HOUSE VETERANS' AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, TUESDAY, MAY 19, 1964

Mr. Chairman and members, I appreciate this opportunity to state my position on my bill, H.R. 4536, and other similar bills that provide a hundred dollars per month for our aging World War I veterans. I sincerely hope and pray that this committee will act favorably, and report our bill out of committee very soon, so it can get to the floor of the House and Senate during this session.

Mr. Chairman, if our bill can be considered by the House and Senate, I am confident it will pass both bodies by a large majority, for I know most every Member wants Uncle Sam to be fair and just to our World War I vets, their wives, and widows, by extending to them equal treatment with Civil War and Spanish War vets, their wives, and widows.

The average age of the World War I veteran is now over 70, and they are going down the valley fast, one by one. In 10 more years, only a relatively few of them will be with us. Let us make the remaining years of their lives just a little more happy by the passage of our bill.

Yes, I am a conservative, Mr. Chairman, but I will never have it on my conscience, nor will I be guilty of economizing on those who served and fought under Old Glory, that

you and I might be privileged to enjoy the blessings of freemen.

In conclusion, I must say that I hope my bill, which provides for no means test, will be approved by this committee. No means test was imposed on our Civil War and Spanish War veterans, and I am sure, my colleagues, that few well-to-do World War I vets will make application for this pension. To ask a veteran of any of our wars to in effect, sign a pauper's oath, to me does not square with our American tradition toward our Nation's defenders. Also from a dollar standpoint, it would require only a few people to mail out the checks if no means test is provided, while if a means test is provided, it will require thousands of additional Federal employees to check carefully each and every applicant's financial worth, and in addition will cause considerable embarrassment to many veterans, their wives, and families.

I trust you will very soon report a bill out, and preferably without a means test.

Thank you.

In closing, please Mr. Speaker, and my colleagues, indulge me long enough to recite a poem, "The Unknown Soldier," in honor and memory of those who gave their all that we might be free. This poem was composed by an unknown author during those trying days after the above-mentioned pensions had been taken from our needy veterans and their families.

#### "THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER"

"There's a graveyard near the White House,  
where the Unknown Soldier lies,  
And the flowers there are sprinkled, by the  
tears from mothers' eyes.

I stood there not so long ago, with flowers  
for the brave,

When suddenly I heard a voice, it sprang  
out from the grave.

I am the Unknown Soldier, the sprit voice  
began, and

Have a few questions I must ask, man to  
man.

Are my buddies taken care of, was their  
victory complete,

Or is the big reward you promised, selling  
pencils on the street?

Did we really win that victory we struggled  
to achieve,

And do you still respect that Croix de  
Guerre, above that empty sleeve?

And that babe who sang, Hello Central, give  
me No Man's Land,

Can you replace her daddy with a military  
band?

Does a Gold Star in the window now mean  
anything at all?

I wonder how my old girl feels when she  
hears a bugle call.

I wonder if the profiteers have satisfied  
their greed?

I wonder if a soldier's mother ever is in  
need?

Yes, I am the Unknown Soldier, maybe I  
died in vain,

But if I were alive and my country called,  
I'd do it all over again."

### Centennial Birthday of Father Joseph Murgas Observed by Slovak-Americans

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. KENNETH B. KEATING

OF NEW YORK

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, May 28, 1964

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, on behalf of the distinguished Senator from

Pennsylvania [Mr. Scott], I ask unanimous consent to include in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD certain remarks of his with respect to the centennial birthday of Father Joseph Murgas, together with articles.

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

**CENTENNIAL BIRTHDAY OF FATHER JOSEPH MURGAS OBSERVED BY SLOVAK-AMERICANS—STATEMENT BY SENATOR SCOTT**

Slovaks and Americans of Slovak descent are commemorating this year the centennial birthday of the Reverend Joseph Murgas, noted priest and scientist, and founder of the Slovak Catholic Federation of America. Father Murgas also was one of the founding fathers of the First Republic of Czechoslovakia.

This month marks the 35th anniversary of his death and two respected journalists have commented extensively on Father Murgas' accomplishments.

John C. Sciranka, an American-Slovak writer who knew Father Murgas, has noted that even the Communists in Czechoslovakia paid the priest tribute by publishing his picture and biography in the *Ceskoslovensky Svet* (Czechoslovak World).

Harrison H. Smith, of the Wilkes-Barre (Pa.) *Times-Leader*, has said that Wilkes-Barre was almost the "birthplace of radio" because of Father Murgas' inventions. Mr. Smith has had two articles on the Reverend Murgas reprinted in the *Dobry Pastier* (Good Shepherd).

[From the Good Shepherd]

**CENTENNIAL BIRTHDAY: REV. JOSEPH MURGAS, FOUNDER OF THE SLOVAK CATHOLIC FEDERATION OF AMERICA RECOGNIZED AS THE FATHER OF WIRELESS—CITY OF WILKES-BARRE, PA., WAS ALMOST THE BIRTHPLACE OF RADIO THROUGH HIS INVENTIONS, WRITES HARRISON H. SMITH OF WILKES-BARRE TIMES-LEADER**

Shortly after the dawn of the 20th century, the eyes of the entire communications world were drawn to Wilkes-Barre as the result of studies conducted by Rev. Father Murgas, one of the pioneers in the perfection of wireless telegraphy.

Rev. Father Murgas served as pastor of Sacred Heart Slovak Church of Wilkes-Barre for nearly 35 years before his death in 1929.

**MAINTAINED LABORATORY**

In a small homemade laboratory in rear of the parish house, he devised a transmission system of radio signals by means of two musical tones differing in pitch, one tone forming the dot and the other, the dash, in common with the Morse code.

In 1904, his first patent for the "Murgas System of Rapid Wireless Telegraphy" was sold to the Universal Aether Co. of Philadelphia.

For the purposes of a public test of Father Murgas' system, \$18,000 was appropriated to erect a 200-foot transmitting tower in north Wilkes-Barre and a similar one in Scranton, 19 miles away, the first of its type ever erected.

First test of the tower was made in September 1905, which was witnessed by several prominent men of the community, as well as by a Lieutenant Robinson, of the U.S. Navy, representing naval communications.

On November 23, 1905, was to occur a series of tests which brought this city into the national limelight as site of a unique scientific experiment, attracting representatives of the U.S. Government, scientists, the press, and many interested citizens of Wilkes-Barre and Scranton.

The first test included messages exchanged between Mayor Fred C. Kirkendall of Wilkes-Barre and Mayor Alexander R. Connell of Scranton, and the system of communication between the two experimental towers was considered successful in every way.

**A CREATIVE GENIUS**

A scientific report rendered after Father Murgas filed his first patents, called him "a man of great creative genius" and cited him prominently for his original and valuable contributions to the development of "the remarkable innovation of transmission by wireless telegraphy."

The report stated: "The second patent letter describes a new method of wireless communication, the so-called tone system. The invention consists of the construction in proper relation of the units of the so-called oscillatory circuit apparatus in the sending station, comprising the condensers, inductances, the spark gap and by a given electrical energy adjusting the same permanently in such a way that they emit a musical tone of a certain pitch.

"By selecting properly the units of the mentioned closed circuit in the sending station, it is possible to obtain at will several tones of different pitch, of which can be formed the alphabet replacing the Morse signals, the dot with one tone and the dash with another one of different pitch.

"Because the tones thus obtained to form the Morse code do not depend upon time duration, the musical tones emitted are all of short duration, but differ in pitch, thus making it possible to send and receive signals with greater ease and certainty.

**"PERFECT RECEPTION**

"However, this property of utilizing tones is not the only factor in establishing Father Murgas' system as superior to all rivals, as one of the greatest advantages in the perfect reception of signals from long distances. By negotiating a common sender in a sending station, the spark emitted from the spark gap has irregular crackling noises, and in receiving the same from a distance, the noise is similar to the ever-present static interfering therefore with the clear reading of the signals.

"On the other hand, in signals employing the musical tones, the pitch of the tone is clearly distinguished from the static noises, thus making possible direct messages between points of greater remoteness."

Following the unique experiment on November 23, 1905, of interchanging wireless messages from the towers in Wilkes-Barre to another in Scranton, 19 miles distance, Rev. Father Joseph Murgas journeyed to New York to meet with two other inventors in radio communication who had newly arrived in America—the now-famous Marconi and his associate, Professor Fessenden.

**DESTROYED BY GALE**

Meanwhile, a quirk of fate was destined to prevent continuation of the Wilkes-Barre to Scranton tower experiments, when the Scranton station was destroyed by a gale.

Shortly thereafter, two prominent members of the Universal Aether Co., which had been formed to test the Murgas system, died and with this withdrawal of financial support, all work on the local project was abandoned.

**MARCONI USED SYSTEM**

Both Marconi and Professor Fessenden had already known of the Murgas inventions before arriving in America, and had made what they termed "improvements" to his tested procedures which they called the sonorous system.

Undaunted by the abandonment of his wireless projects here in Wilkes-Barre, and by the fact that others were claiming part of his inventions as their own, Rev. Father

Murgas continued his research here, perfecting 12 additional patents in the field of wireless telegraphy invention.

It has been felt by biographers that it was only through a technicality that due credit had never been given the Slovak clergyman as the foremost inventor of wireless telegraphy, the predecessor of radio.

**RECEIVED SOME HONORS**

Rev. Father Murgas, however, was to receive honors before his death, including the highest award of achievement from his native Slovakia, which was also to issue a commemorative postage stamp in his honor; the distinction of having a Liberty ship named after him; also his appointment by President Coolidge as a member of the National Radio Commission, to mention a few.

Even today, Father Murgas' inventions are difficult to comprehend, so far ahead were they of the times. The Universal Aether Co., which could have been the A.T. & T. Co. of that era, had great plans to erect a whole system of towers nationwide—all similar to the ones erected on an experimental basis here in Wilkes-Barre and in Scranton back at the turn of the century, and which were far ahead of the times.

Call it what you wish, fate, misfortune, misadventure—Rev. Father Murgas never really received the public acclaim to which he was entitled and as a result, Wilkes-Barre never fully shared in the limelight as the site of the first telegrapher's tower ever erected in this country.

While the innovation of wireless telegraphy did not occur until shortly after the turn of the century, Wilkes-Barre had been one of the earliest communities outside of eastern metropolitan centers to be linked up with a major network of telegraph lines.

On November 15, 1848, this notice appeared under a headline in the *Wilkes-Barre Advocate*:

"A gentleman from Washington visited the village the early part of the week for the purpose of inquiring into the practicability of establishing a magnetic telegraph line to connect with Philadelphia. In order to get the line, \$4,500 worth of stock must be subscribed for."

A year later, the Philadelphia & Wilkes-Barre Telegraph Co. was formed, with H. M. Fuller of Wilkes-Barre as a director, and the line began supply service to way points, from an office in the store of S. B. Collins, until the line was finally completed to Philadelphia in 1863. First telegraph operator here was J. L. Mingle and the first message which came over the wire was that announcing the death of President Zachary Taylor.

Just 100 years ago, on July 9, 1863, the office was moved to Seth Tuck's drugstore on Public Square, where a competing line, called the Susquehanna West & North Branch Co., also supplied telegraph service. Later, after all these smaller competing lines had been absorbed by Western Union Telegraph Co., the merged offices were relocated for a time in the Wilkes-Barre Record Building.

**An Example of "the Kansas Spirit"**

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS**

OF

**HON. ROBERT DOLE**

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1964

Mr. DOLE. Mr. Speaker, on November 24, 1963, I was scheduled to participate in dedication ceremonies of the

Natoma, Kans., Medical Center, but did not because of the tragic assassination of President John F. Kennedy on November 22.

In reviewing the remarks prepared, I felt they might be of interest to my colleagues because of the ever-growing dependence upon the Federal Government for solutions to community problems and an ever-increasing number of appeals to Washington for aid, of one kind or another. The building of the Natoma clinic illustrates what can be done in a community, what was done in Natoma, Kans., and also the important role of the Sears, Roebuck Foundation community medical assistance program. This achievement is symbolic of "the Kansas spirit" and the invaluable efforts being made by the Sears, Roebuck Foundation in helping communities help themselves.

The remarks follow:

Ladies and gentlemen, I am very pleased to be here today to take part in the formal opening of your new clinic and to join with you in welcoming Dr. and Mrs. Dattilo to Natoma. I am especially delighted to participate for I know many of you and how long and tirelessly you have worked to make this day possible.

The pride and satisfaction you feel in seeing a community goal achieved, however, is more than equaled by my pride and admiration for the splendid manner in which you provided Natoma with medical treatment facilities and found a doctor to locate here. The second task proved more difficult than the first—and I will say more about that in a moment—the job of planning, building, and equipping a clinic of this type is a big one. Modern medical equipment for taking X-rays, electrocardiograms, and laboratory tests is costly, as you discovered. Nevertheless, once the need was determined nearly everyone contributed generously. I understand civic organizations and the Public Service Co. through its donation of part of the labor helped make the clinic a reality but that it was built principally through the efforts of many individual, public-spirited citizens from Natoma and the surrounding area.

It is certainly impressive—that your community has built a \$33,000 clinic, complete with all the necessary medical equipment. Such an example of initiative, enterprise, and perseverance—qualities we associate with the growth and strength of this Nation—should make us proud to be Americans and Kansans. Carl Becker made an accurate appraisal of the people of this State when he wrote, "The Kansas spirit is the American spirit double distilled. It is a \* \* \* product of American individualism and American idealism \* \* \*." At any rate, whether we call it the Kansas spirit or the American spirit, all of you here today possess it in abundance. It is that spirit of independence and industrial responsibility which led to finding a way to solve your community problem without appealing to Washington for aid, as is habit—usually done these days.

In the face of your example of what can be done by a small community, one can question the necessity of some of the Federal programs. I firmly believe in the proposition the Federal Government should not do those things which communities can and should do for themselves, and feel certain many other communities and cities throughout the country can, as you have overcome the growing tendency of asking for aid before even trying to do the job alone. As a child never learns to climb the stairs if

always carried, we do not learn to assume our rightful responsibilities if the Government is always standing by. It is sad, too, that just as the fond and anxious parent denies the toddler the exhilaration of having reached the top alone, an over-indulgent Government precludes many communities from experiencing the pride and satisfaction you feel today.

I do not suggest, of course, that communities must be totally self-reliant and that there is no legitimate sphere in which local, State, and Federal Governments can properly assist. Your difficulties in planning a clinic and locating a doctor are evidence that expert assistance is sometimes needed. You found, however, a private foundation to give the guidance needed, and where this is available, it is certainly preferred, I believe.

The Sears-Roebuck Foundation community medical assistance program is extremely interesting, and appears to be a particularly valuable kind of philanthropy. Over the years wealthy individuals and successful business corporations have built museums, libraries, and hospitals. They have endowed colleges, supported social welfare programs, and medical research foundations—to name just a few of the many forms American philanthropy has taken. Moreover, it would be difficult to overestimate the importance of these contributions to the improvement of social conditions in our country and to the enrichment of our intellectual and cultural life.

Now let us contrast this approach to the one taken by the Sears-Roebuck Foundation in its medical assistance program.

Here we do not find the foundation building or endowing schools, libraries, or museums. Here we do not even find the foundation putting up funds and requiring that they be matched by the recipient of the funds.

Yet we see, just the same, a foundation which is rendering a great service. And it is doing so by helping the community to help itself.

Instead of making awards or grants, the foundation, under this program, supplies expert advice during all stages of a small community's efforts to build a clinic and find a doctor to practice there.

This assistance includes a survey of the area to determine the ability of the population to support a clinic or hospital, counseling in how to form a nonprofit organization to raise and administer funds, and finally help in obtaining suitable blueprints for the building. In the meanwhile the foundation is constantly looking for doctors interested in smalltown practice and acts as a sort of clearinghouse for information on vacancies and applicants.

According to an article which appeared in Business Week magazine about 2 years ago, the foundation spends approximately \$7,000 for each town it helps in this way. However, the value to the community of this assistance is not accurately reflected by that figure, I am sure. Each community receives not only \$7,000 worth of an expert's time spent in making surveys and drawing blueprints but also the incalculable benefits and savings which can be obtained by taking advantage of the foundation's knowledge and experience. Most important of all, of course, is the fact that in many cases small communities would probably not be successful in raising sufficient funds and attracting doctors without the guidance of the foundation's knowledge and experience. Monetary value cannot be assigned to show the value to a community in having its own doctor and adequate treatment facilities. Your hard work and financial sacrifices best indicate how important you think it is; therefore, I speak for all of you in thanking the Sears,

Roebuck Foundation for helping make today's dedication possible.

This ceremony has aroused varied thoughts and feelings on my part. As stated I am proud to see the initiative and perseverance of the people of this community, and grateful to the Sears-Roebuck Foundation for its contribution, and know your frustration that this clinic has been unused for 4 years while you tried to locate a doctor. In persuading Dr. Dattilo to come, you have a man not only with fine academic credentials but one born and raised in Kansas. As you know, his wife, a trained nurse, serves as his assistant in the clinic, so it is really a family affair.

While I share in your satisfaction in having a doctor of osteopathy in Natoma, I am concerned about the growing shortage of physicians and osteopaths throughout the country, especially among general or family practitioners and especially in our rural areas. There are many reasons for failure to train enough doctors of all types today, but even more numerous and complex are the reasons more and more young doctors are choosing to specialize rather than enter general practice. I will not presume to say what may be done about these trends since a number of medical educators who participated in a recent AMA symposium on family practice failed to reach any conclusion on these points but it is extremely important an answer be found. The general practitioner has traditionally played a very important role in the health care of Americans, and there is every reason to believe that he can and should continue.

We must have specialists too, of course, but the general physician serves a unique function in preventive medicine and in family counseling. At the present time only about 22 percent of each year's graduating M.D.'s enter general practice as compared to 70 percent 30 years ago. This is of particular concern to us as a rural population since we can only hope to draw our community doctors from among these general practitioners. As this group grows smaller, we will have increasing difficulties. The ratio of doctors to the population which is now 79 per 100,000 in semirural counties and 46 per 100,000 in isolated rural counties (as compared to 146 per 100,000 in metropolitan areas) will probably become even more unfavorable.

Although the number of general practitioners is declining, this does not suggest that the public does not want them and prefers to use specialists exclusively. In a paper presented before the 1963 Annual Congress on Medical Education, Mr. Mac F. Cahal of Kansas City, who is executive director and general counsel of the American Academy of General Practice, reported the results of a recent poll made by the Opinion Research Corp. of Princeton, N.J. The poll showed clearly that the public relies quite heavily upon general practitioners and that 75 percent call the general practitioners first when they need help. The poll further revealed that among all doctors—and far surpassing the profession as a whole—the general practitioner has the most favorable image and greatest reputation asset of any profession. Perhaps this study and others, as well as the increasing emphasis by the medical schools and the AMA upon family practice, will convince many young doctors of the valuable role they can perform as general physicians and that we will soon see an increase in the number choosing this field.

I have enjoyed being with you today to join in the long-awaited dedication of your clinic. May I congratulate you all once again on this remarkable achievement and wish you success in all future community projects.