

1960

## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

A2335

## A Freedom Academy

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. A. S. HERLONG, JR.

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 16, 1960

Mr. HERLONG. Mr. Speaker, under leave to revise and extend my remarks, I should like to insert in the Appendix of the RECORD a letter to the New York Times written by my good friend, Arthur G. McDowell, executive secretary and treasurer of the Council Against Communist Aggression.

Mr. McDowell is referring to my bill to set up a Freedom Academy to train men and women in the free world in counteraction to the Communist conspiracy:

The letter follows:

MARCH 2, 1960.

The Editor,  
The New York Times,  
New York, N.Y.

DEAR SIR: Permit me to take a slight caveat to the complaisance of your editorial of February 28 on Moscow's new university.

In your comment you beam with pleasure to announce that at last you have found something in the ideological field in which we are ahead of the Russians, namely, foreign students already drawn here for technical, professional and general education in our colleges and universities. Because this invaluable influx of foreign students is so impressive in size, you fail to dip below the surface to inquire what the results of this attendance is upon these students who have grown to such a great stream, almost in a fit of absentmindedness on the part of America. I would suspect that whatever absentmindedness may have contributed to the building of the British Empire, it has contributed very little to the political success of these United States as world leader in the struggle for men's minds with the Soviet.

How many of these students, left to their own devices with no appreciation of their importance and impact on their return to their homelands have gone back to turn the tools we have given them and sharpened them to attack the free order of society? I submit that in no country of the world did the United States expend as much idealistic endeavor, religious, educational, medical, etc., as in the Republic of China. There was probably no country, outside of the English speaking world, where as many Americans made the effort to learn the language and do all those things, minus of course any political purpose, which we did in China before 1949. Nevertheless, it was the Russian Soviet politically trained Chinese personnel who staffed the Communist movement which today rules mainland China in the name of anti-Americanism and communism.

We can look at this vast undifferentiated, undirected army of 50,000 foreign students and take all the complaisant pride which your editorial talks about being ahead of the Russians "on this particular front." But for nearly 40 years and up to and including this moment the Russians have been training foreign personnel for every continent in political training schools, of which the United States and all its free world allies have not one comparable or matching institution. Last year Congressmen JUMP and HERLONG introduced in the House and PAUL DOUGLAS of Illinois and KARL MUNDT of South Dakota introduced in the Senate a bill for

a freedom academy, which would for the first time start training private citizens in all levels of activity to for the first time begin to match the hundreds and thousands of students that have been pouring out of the Soviet training schools for the last generation and a half with such fantastic success in political conquest, from China to Cuba.

It would seem to me that the Times would serve its thoughtful audience better, not by complaisance over the 50,000 foreign students who may have not only little or no effect in the balance of the political decision of their countries, but may indeed for various reasons cast their balance on the wrong side because they were neglected and misunderstood. When Senators as wide ranging in the political spectrum as Senators MUNDT and DOUGLAS join in a piece of legislation, when witnesses appear ranging all the way from a conservative public leader such as General Sarnoff to the AFL-CIO to support that legislation before the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Internal Security, it would seem to me to be great news. But checking last June's newspapers when it happened, it seems that the Times did not consider it fit to print, while the fact that Moscow opens a new foreign conventional university gets both front page space and editorial notice, although, as I note above, that editorial notice only lulls those already less than vigilant readers into a deeper sleep of complaisance, while the Russian tortoise makes for the finish line, not in overall quantity of televisions but in such selective things as missiles, space exploration and the training of political cadres of students and not just the exposure of multiple thousands to Moscow's skyline and show places.

Yours truly,

ARTHUR G. MACDOWELL,  
Executive Secretary-Treasurer.

### Success in Latin America Means Followup

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ALEXANDER WILEY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, March 16, 1960

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, in a world of fast changing events, we recognize that, as a Nation, we face challenges in maintaining up-to-date policies to deal with the widely differing problems in areas of the world.

As we know, President Eisenhower just recently completed a successful mission to Latin America.

The big question now is: Just what kind of followup program should be undertaken to further cement relations with our Latin American neighbors.

Despite the overwhelming favorable impact of the President's trip, its long-range success can be assured only if practical steps are taken to improve trade, social, and cultural interchanges, greater political cooperation, and generally expanding efforts to find beneficial solutions to problems confronting us.

Recently, the La Crosse (Wis.) Tribune published a constructive editorial entitled "Success in Latin America Means Followup."

Reflecting the need for an effective action program to deal effectively with some of the real problems in the Western Hemisphere—if United States-Latin American relations are really to be improved and the security of the Americas strengthened—I ask unanimous consent to have the editorial printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

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

#### SUCCESS IN LATIN AMERICA MEANS FOLLOWUP

President Eisenhower has had a considerable success in his effort to show Latin Americans that the United States is just as interested in them as in other underdeveloped peoples, but the final evaluation of his visit will depend heavily on how quickly something is done.

It is a developing situation, in which some of the development—such as organization of the Inter-American Development Fund—began before the President planned his trip.

Discussion of the operation of this fund went on at lower levels while the President conferred with chiefs of government. The President therefore continues to speak in generalities.

These generalities already have led to predictions in the United States that there will be no real followthrough. They undoubtedly will produce an undercurrent of disappointment in Latin America until there is a factual display of action.

One feature of the situation calculated to contribute to uncertainty in Latin America during the period of gestation is the concrete planning of aid for the rest of the world which began Wednesday in Washington.

At that conference nine of the wealthier nations hope to work out a coordinated program for the have-nots, primarily in Asia, the Middle East, and Africa. This is in answer to the demand from the United States last year that aid be increased at the same time the load is better shared.

Such a conference is bound to keep alive Latin America's feeling of being left out until something happens in that sphere.

One of the most important products of the President's trip has been the kindling in the United States of a greater awareness of the problems of the southern continent.

The Cuban situation is a strong lesson in what can happen through lack of interest and inert policies.

These they set before the apostles, and they prayed and laid their hands upon them.—Acts 6: 6.

### Southerners' Decisions Saved United States From Hitler

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. L. MENDEL RIVERS

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 16, 1960

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD, I include therewith an excellent article by O. L. Warr who is a resident of a farming community in my State of South Carolina, called Quietude.

I believe Mr. Warr's article, entitled "Southerners' Decisions Saved United States From Hitler," is most timely for