

1959

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

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In addition to digging into dusty records in Leyden and Bernardston, the Greenfield courthouse, and Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Arms have hunted old cellar holes to place accurately former structures. They have found many, including the site of the old Dorril place.

The Dorrilites were a religious sect which flourished briefly in Leyden under tutelage of William Dorril, former British soldier under General Burgoyne.

"The Indians didn't live here too extensively," Arms related. "They lived in lower elevations and hunted through this area each fall. We've found several Indian artifacts, including the remains of a campfire."

The geographic history of the white man's Leyden starts in 1734, according to Arms, when "Fall Town" was included in a land grant. This was composed of the present Bernardston and East Leyden.

An additional grant was made in 1743, including West Leyden and East Colrain. East Colrain was made part of Colrain in 1779. Leyden was named in 1741, became an official district in 1784, and became a township in 1809.

The latter date determines the sesquicentennial date of Leyden, to be celebrated Saturday and Sunday. Sesquicentennial events will include recording of excerpts from the history and placing a historical marker at the former site of the Dorril place.

The Armses came to Leyden from Greenfield 14 years ago to make their home on Eden Trail Road in the eastern part of town.

The history has not been writer Arms' only project during these past few months. Although weakened by illness and confined to his home, he has assisted Mrs. Arms in planning this weekend's celebration.

With the exception of this story and two others on this page by Dorothy Howes, Arms wrote every word in today's Leyden anniversary supplement of the Recorder-Gazette. He has also turned out countless news stories to publicize both the history and the celebration.

One might think he has been so busy the new beard he sports on his lower jaw was the result of being too busy. But not so. This is Bill Arms' way of joining in the fun of the town's birth.

Indiana Dunes

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. PAUL H. DOUGLAS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, August 24, 1959

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a letter which appeared in the Washington Post and Times Herald this morning be printed in the Appendix of the Record. The letter is from Freeman E. Morgan, Jr., whose family once owned most of the Indiana dunes. It is a plea that the dunes be saved from being taken over by steel mills, and made into a national park.

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

STORY OF THE DUNES

I have watched with interest and some alarm the struggle to save the Indiana dunes for the people waged by Senator PAUL DOUGLAS and other friends of nature. Interest, because I have known and loved the dunes since I first saw them in 1917.

Alarm, because of the general apathy I find on the issue which must be changed if we are to overcome the selfish forces of political power and big industry.

A century ago the dunes belonged to my family. My great-grandfather, Lansing Morgan, cut millions of feet of pine there that was used to build Chicago into the great city that it is. With the timber gone for a while, the lumber industry moved on and most of the 8-mile Morgan tract reverted to the State. One mile was saved for future development and soon after the turn of the century it began to flourish as a recreation center for people from Fort Wayne to Chicago.

Cottages were built by the hundreds and picnickers swarmed to Waverly Beach (as the Morgan estate was then known) by the thousands. In the middle 1920's the property was purchased by a syndicate of public-spirited millionaires to form the nucleus of a State park. The Chicago Prairie Club property and another mile of undeveloped property were added to the Morgan estate to create the Indiana Dunes State Park.

In the early days of the park, the Governor of Indiana had a summer capital there. A beach hotel was erected to accommodate weekend visitors. Several acres were developed as a second-to-none swimming beach and the rest retained in its natural setting.

The sand is cleaner than on any other public beach I have ever seen. The water is clean with a sand bottom. From Memorial Day to Labor Day, the temperature of the water is ideal for swimming.

Most of the time the dunes are quiet and tranquil, offering the nature lover a relaxed respite from the cares of the world. But I love it best when the Lake Michigan storms whip up 25-foot waves that come crashing far up the beach and the wind whistles through the trees with a mournful tune. Then it is that we see nature's triumph over man, glorified and majestic.

We have camped in parks from Florida to Ontario and from Connecticut to Minnesota, but my family prefers the dunes to any other campsite. The new turnpikes have made the dunes available to travelers from all over. For a half century it was the playground of a relatively limited area. Now it is only 10 minutes off the main route for any Indiana Turnpike tourist. It is a wonderful place to rest and relax.

Let your Congressman know that you would rather visit a dunes park on your next trip west than another steel mill.

FREEMAN E. MORGAN, Jr.

TAKOMA PARK, MD.

White Fleet Supported

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ED EDMONDSON

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 24, 1959

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, just a month ago the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BATES] and I introduced in the House, and Senators HUBERT HUMPHREY and GEORGE Aiken introduced in the Senate, concurrent resolutions calling for the establishment of a Great White Fleet of mercy ships to carry American surplus foods, medical aid, and supplies to disaster and distress areas throughout the world.

On August 4, under extension of remarks, I described in some detail the

moving response of the American people to this bright new concept for peace, which is the idea of an Oklahoma naval officer, Comdr. Frank A. Manson, of Tahlequah. Life magazine, in its July 27 issue, threw its full support behind the Manson plan for a Great White Fleet as a "bold proposal for peace" and devoted its cover to a striking picture of the proposed fleet and also devoted its lead story to the proposal and endorsed it in an editorial. Since that time Life magazine has followed up on this story, and favorable comment has come from almost every corner of the land.

Massive mail has been received urging establishment of the Great White Fleet by every sponsor of these concurrent resolutions, and I have received in my office alone more than 1,470 communications from every State in the Union, including Alaska and Hawaii, favoring the proposal. Less than 1 percent of the mail I have received has been unfavorable to the Manson plan.

I am informed that at the present time 47 Members of the House have sponsored concurrent resolutions calling for the establishment of the fleet, and that 35 Members of the other body are cosponsoring the Senate concurrent resolution calling for the establishment of the Great White Fleet.

Since my report to you on August 4 I have received many other communications of strong support and offers of help, financial, technical, or personal, in the activation of the Great White Fleet.

Mr. Speaker, as an example of the type of endorsement and support which has been forthcoming in connection with this plan, I should like to insert in the Record at this point an editorial by Mr. Bruce Palmer, news director of television station KWTW in Oklahoma, which was broadcast over that station on August 18, and also to salute Mr. Palmer for giving this fine message, in the form of an editorial, to his many listeners.

Last evening we observed that the United States has just begun to smarten up in terms of international propaganda. We are learning how to give a somewhat better account of ourselves in the word war between the free world and the Communist world. But we need new devices to make our propaganda messages more effective.

Within the last month, an imaginative project to focus world attention on the United States as a friend to all mankind has been suggested by a native Oklahoman. Comdr. Frank Manson of the U.S. Navy, who hails from Tahlequah, proposes to form up a new Great White Fleet, reminiscent of the one President Theodore Roosevelt sent around the world in 1907.

But where the Great White Fleet of 52 years ago had the mission of impressing the world with American naval power, Commander Manson's ships would carry hope and help to areas of the world struck with poverty, disease, or starvation. They would carry supplies and equipment necessary to bring relief to people of all nations in times of emergency or disaster.

The ships would come from Uncle Sam's mothball fleet, their crews from the Navy or the merchant marine, and the food, medicines, and other relief items from America's great store of all those items.

Commander Manson offers a bold approach to our national problem of making and keeping friends around the globe. The

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Great White Fleet could quickly become an international symbol of American concern for the destitute everywhere. It could carry medicines to India to combat the annual onslaught of dysentery, or to Indonesia, where malaria is frequently epidemic. Its helicopters could rescue thousands from flooded areas, as the Navy's choppers did in 1957 when the cruiser *Princeton* was dispatched to the inundated island of Ceylon. Its supply ships could carry wheat and other foods to lands where crop failures threaten mass starvation, as was the case in India in 1951. Its potential for extending a helping hand is enormous.

As Commander Manson says, a new White Fleet would not bring peace to the world in one sweeping movement. Progress toward peace will come only a bit at a time. America may never be able to bring peace to the world by herself, but American leadership can prevent the people of the world from losing hope.

As the good idea of an Oklahoman, Commander Manson's proposal deserves Oklahoma's support. If you think that some of America's fighting ships might well be transformed into ships of peace and assistance to make the benefits of the free enterprise system available to the entire human race, here again is an opportunity to let your Congressman know about it. A new Great White Fleet could give the United States a tremendous victory in that propaganda war.

congressional intent as set forth in the 1936 law, and ignoring a historic precedent of 23 years' standing; and

"Whereas this ruling, in the opinion of the Department of Agriculture General Counsel and other lawyers conversant with the REA program, would, if enforced, destroy the REA loan program and jeopardize hundreds of loans previously made; and

"Whereas protests registered by the Department of Agriculture, Members of Congress, rural electric cooperatives, and the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association have caused the Comptroller to make no fundamental change in his original disruptive and destructive ruling; and

"Whereas Senator AIKEN and 13 of his colleagues in the Senate have recognized this as a potential dagger pointing at the heart of REA and have therefore introduced Senate Resolution 21 designed to reaffirm the original congressional intent with respect to REA loans; and

"Whereas prompt and favorable action on Senate Resolution 21 will contribute measurably to the strength and stability of the rural electrification program: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the board of directors of the Columbus Rural Electric Cooperative here assembled do urge our own Senator A. WILEY to actively support and promote Senate approval of the Aiken resolution (S. Res. 21)."

This is to certify that the foregoing resolution was unanimously approved by the board of directors of the Columbus Rural Electric Cooperative at its regular monthly board meeting on August 12, 1959.

LESTER WELCH,
Secretary.

The industrialists were also asked: Which States do you think are doing the most to attract new industry?

Indiana tied for third place on this point with Ohio and Florida. Pennsylvania was first with Georgia second.

It is interesting to note that 15 percent of the firms said they plan to move plants in the near future.

What does industry look for in new locations?

The survey produced these significant answers:

1. Favorable labor climate.
2. Favorable tax policies.
3. Nearness to market.
4. Adequate transportation.
5. Nearness of raw materials.
6. Adequate water and power supply.

Another question asked: Which States do you think are doing the most to discourage new industry? The replies listed Michigan, New York and Massachusetts in that order.

Indiana can be proud of finishing second in choice for new plant locations and tying for third in doing the most to attract new firms.

But Indiana must keep its industrial climate favorable. Industry—as the poll shows—is on the move.

If Indiana retains its sensible, fair, and independent outlook on State government and if our cities maintain their aggressive efforts to attract new plants perhaps well even pass Illinois.

Approval of Senate Resolution 21

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. ALEXANDER WILEY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, August 24, 1959

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, we recall that on August 21 the Senate approved Senate Resolution 21, expressing the sense of the Senate relating to making of loans by the REA.

As we know, Senate Resolution 21 states that it is the sense of the Senate that the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, as amended, continue to be interpreted to authorize the making of loans for the construction of facilities to, first, bring electric service to persons in those areas defined in the act as rural areas if such persons are in fact not receiving central station service, and, second, continue to serve those who are presently being served with the aid of funds loaned under the act.

Today I received a resolution from the Rural Electric Cooperative of Columbus, Wis., expressing approval of the resolution and thus, in effect, endorsing the Senate action.

I ask unanimous consent to have the resolution printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

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

RESOLUTION OF THE COLUMBUS RURAL ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE, COLUMBUS, WIS.

"Whereas the Comptroller General a year ago on July 21, 1958, issued a ruling imposing an unprecedented restriction on the Rural Electrification Administration's loan-making authority, and completely reversing

A Proud Record for Indiana

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. EDWARD ROUSH

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 24, 1959

Mr. ROUSH. Mr. Speaker, every man has an intense pride in his home State and this is intensified when as a Member of Congress his whole effort is devoted to serving a part of that State. My own pride in Indiana is one which words cannot adequately express, but among the many attributes which contribute to that pride is the great industrial potential which exists in this State which has come to be known as the crossroads of America.

This feeling of satisfaction which I have is shared by my constituency and is forcefully expressed in the following editorial recently published in the *Marion Chronicle*, one of the outstanding newspapers of my district.

A PROUD RECORD FOR INDIANA

Indiana has just outdistanced 48 other States in an important popularity contest.

Mill & Factory, a trade magazine, recently conducted a national survey asking industrial firms of all types and sizes which State they would choose for the location of a new plant.

We finished second, 1 percentage point behind Illinois.

Of the 133 firms participating in the survey 9 percent picked Illinois and 8 percent chose Indiana. Ohio was third choice.

Texas Loses Dr. James I. McCord to
Princeton University

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RALPH W. YARBOROUGH

OF TEXAS

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, August 24, 1959

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, this fall Dr. James I. McCord will take another step in his distinguished career of education, theology, and service. He will become president of the Princeton Seminary.

Dr. McCord, dean of the Austin Presbyterian Theological Seminary and who has been associated with the University of Texas in some capacity since 1939, has an outstanding record on which is based the admiring respect accorded him by all who know him. He served as an instructor in philosophy at the University of Texas and has served as dean of the Austin Presbyterian Theological Seminary since he was 24. In addition, he assisted with the Presbyterian Bible chair at the University of Texas; has served as temporary pastor for The University Presbyterian Church in Austin and is a member of the executive committee for the Presbyterian World Alliance.

This man's example of religious leadership, moral example for students, and working citizenship has helped many students find a pattern for their lives. His leadership in the fields of education and theology is widely recognized. I have been stimulated by his comments and intellectual boldness as a member of Austin Town and Gown.