

went treatment with the drug antabuse. Although he showed some improvement under these treatments, he did not attain continuing sobriety until he was placed under individual psychiatric treatment. This treatment enabled him to gain a better understanding of himself, enhancing his confidence in himself and enabling him to deal with his underlying fears and anxieties without returning to the excessive use of alcohol. The clinic staff points with pride to the fact that this man has now remained completely sober for the past 5½ years. His homelife with his family is greatly improved and he is employing his leisure time in constructive activities. His wife is grateful to the clinic for their help and the patient is finding new happiness in his increased self-esteem and self-confidence.

It should be readily apparent that increasing the number of psychiatrists, psychologists, and social workers will permit the treatment activities to be expanded and will also permit more intensive efforts with those who come to the clinic for help. It is doubtful that the clinic will accomplish much in the way of education and the promotion of temperance until at least one health educator is placed on the staff.

But these are only some of the immediate needs of the program. In addition, the inpatient hospital facilities for alcoholics must be expanded. The present practice of hospitalizing alcoholics for a brief 5-day-or-so drying-out period and then sending them out into the streets without any followup accomplishes very little in the way of rehabilitation. Expansion of the clinic staff and facilities would make it possible to offer followup treatment to alcoholics after they have been discharged from the hospital. This should greatly improve the results obtained.

Under present conditions, the clinic often must improvise arrangements for the care of alcoholics who are in need of hospital care, which is not available. More hospital beds for alcoholic patients are urgently needed to remedy this unsatisfactory situation.

The establishment of a halfway house facility would also add greatly to the strength of the program. Such a facility would provide a situation for the continued care of patients who are well enough to be out of the hospital, but still require some degree of formal supervision.

Let me emphasize again my belief that we have a grave responsibility to take some action to increase the resources for the treatment and rehabilitation of alcoholics in this city. We must insure adequate clinical facilities for their diagnosis and treatment. When adequate facilities for the medical diagnosis and treatment of alcoholism are available, the stigma of alcoholism will no longer be a problem; public support will have been gained. Adequate facilities must include resources for education and for the dissemination of information and the coordination of all of the various agencies and activities which are, and should be, concerned with this problem. We must enlist the complete

cooperation of the medical profession as well as that of the law enforcement people and all social agencies concerned. Also, expansion of treatment facilities should go hand in hand with research. A treatment program incorporating all that we know will be the best place in which to learn what we do not know and what more we need to know. Research should follow such an activity and, in fact, be a part of it.

In urging this action I am not speaking as "teetotaler" or a "blue nose" or "killjoy." I am simply presenting for the attention of Congress and action by the District Commissioners an inescapable health problem demanding attention and constructive action. Here is a case where "one man's meat is another man's poison." Senseless efforts to sweep it under the rug spell only disappointment and disaster. Let us begin to chip away at it straightforwardly and intelligently. We have appropriated this year upward of \$221,584,000 for cancer, heart disease, mental illness, and a dozen other of mankind's killers. I am all for that but also I am for making at least a token effort to do something about a public health problem as baffling and widespread as any for which we have appropriated so much.

Future at Stake

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. WALTER NORBLAD

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1959

Mr. NORBLAD. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I am submitting herewith an excellent editorial on the highway legislation, written by Mr. Verne McKinney of the Hillsboro Argus, of Hillsboro, Oreg.:

FUTURE AT STAKE

Will 3 years of progress come to a halt? The Interstate Defense Highway System, which has pumped so much new lifeblood into the veins of Oregon's economy, will halt unless something is done about it.

Now, the public is faced with superhighways that end in plowed fields, with continued use of present cramped and obsolete roads and with increased auto fatalities and property losses every year.

Contracts totaling \$138 million have been awarded to low bidders, most of whom are Oregon contractors. Furthermore, contracts totaling \$38 million are ready to be let when money again becomes available. Oregon's economy has grown with the program and the State is prospering, driving is safer. This is the progress of the 3 years. Now, because of the lack of positive legislative action, funds for new roads are not available.

Can this be afforded? Unnecessary loss of life and property will increase. Manufacturers, supplying roadbuilders and using the vital transportation arteries, will lose production. Contractors will be out of jobs, facing large equipment losses. A vast throng of skilled production workers will be idled. The rising economy will be blighted with everyone sharing in the loss.

To help avoid this loss, you can write or wire now to your Congressman and Senators.

Urge them to reorganize and reestablish the sources of revenue to keep the Interstate Defense Highway System under construction at the present pace.

The House Ways and Means Committee has approved a 1-cent increase in the gasoline tax, but this still must pass the House and Senate. An improved highway system, not only makes for safer driving, it also saves wear and tear on automobiles to make up for the extra gas tax.

The Great White Fleet Proposal Gathers Public Support

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE S. MCGOVERN

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 4, 1959

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, as one of the sponsors of the Great White Fleet proposal, I am most gratified by the continuing support which this imaginative idea has been given by my fellow South Dakotans.

This proposal for utilizing our farm surpluses and medical and technical capacity in conjunction with a worldwide mercy fleet, composed of idle naval vessels, could dramatize with great effectiveness the peaceful intentions of the American people.

It is obvious that such a fleet supported by voluntary contributions could not solve the enormous problems of poverty, disease, and ignorance in the underdeveloped areas of the world. The White Fleet mission, however, would have a mighty impact upon world public opinion. It would go a long way in providing greater foreign policy initiative for the United States.

In an earlier speech on the House floor, I summarized some of the supporting statements which I have received from South Dakotans relative to this humanitarian project. Since that time, many others have written me. There follows brief excerpts from some of the letters my constituents have written on this matter:

"I am sure the people of foreign countries, who are sick and hungry, will remember doctors, food and clothing much longer than the American dollar" (Henry Dertien, Jr., Platte, S. Dak.).

"Very good indeed" (George Malone, Porcupine, S. Dak.).

"We should do less muscle flexing and more heart stretching" (Dave Pearson, Brookings, S. Dak.).

"Put the White Fleet into service" (William Dafnis, Aberdeen, S. Dak.).

"Pleased" (Joe Johnson, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.).

"Hope that you and your fellow Members of Congress may be instrumental in getting it started" (Clifford Grant, Redfield, S. Dak.).

"Deserving of unanimous support" (Ralph Rogers, Sioux Falls, manager of Lakeside Dairy Co.).

"It sounds good" (Marvin Norling, Jr., Mitchell, S. Dak.).

"A wonderful idea" (Ruth Herdliska, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.).

"Wonderful. It makes more sense than most foreign aid" (Clark and Marguerite Newman, Aberdeen, S. Dak.).

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"The best idea to come before the public in a long time" (Richard and Grayce Johnson, Redfield, S. Dak.).

"We pray that it will indeed become an actual reality" (Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Keeler, Lead, S. Dak.).

"A splendid and bold proposal for peace" (Mrs. Clarence Long, Mr. and Mrs. Arne Matteson, Mr. and Mrs. John Taylor, Terraville, S. Dak.).

"Highly in favor of" (Clarence Biggs, Deadwood, S. Dak.).

"We think it would be wonderful; we have been talking to every one about it" (Mr. and Mrs. Harry Carlson, Pollock, S. Dak.).

"I believe the quotation about 'bread cast upon the waters' would apply here and present a strong appeal to all peace-loving nations of the world" (E. N. Tullar, Lennox, S. Dak.).

"A wonderful idea" (J. A. Swan family, Fort Pierre; H. C. Tompers, New Underwood; John Mickel, White River).

"Only way of reaching many of the hungry people" (Carl T. Wright, Rapid City).

"It can capture the imagination of the world's people" (Rev. Richard Moberly, Doland).

"The help would come from all the people of America" (I. T. Kolbu, Red Owl, S. Dak.).

"Highly in favor of" (Carrie and Albert Olsen, St. Lawrence).

"An idea that we Americans should wholeheartedly and enthusiastically support" (Lloyd Hardy, Brookings, S. Dak.).

"Our obligation to the underfed populations of the world" (Mrs. W. G. Frederick, Sioux Falls).

"A good idea" (Milber Keller Chamberlain; Delmar Farming, Sioux Falls).

"I am in thorough agreement with the idea" (T. A. Overby, Aberdeen).

"The worthiest motives prompted the plan" (Cliff Cook, Sturgis).

"It doesn't make sense for us to be burdened with overproduction when part of the world is starving" (E. S. Heglin, Beresford).

"Much more sensible to confront starving peoples with food, clothing, and medicine, than to go parading our outmoded war paraphernalia" (Rev. Reuben Tanquist, Highmore).

"Will do more good than furnishing them arms to fight with" (Henry Briscoe, Gettysburg).

"I agree with you 100 percent" (William Butzow, Aberdeen).

"We favor the proposal" (Mr. and Mrs. Gerrit De Young, Sioux Falls).

"Brotherly love and going the second mile will do more to further peace than hate and atomic war" (Mr. and Mrs. Tom Mani, Milbank).

"A wonderful thing" (J. H. Cotton, Huron, S. Dak.).

"Hope you will use all efforts to put it into effect" (Marjorie Radabaugh, Fulton).

"We should move this food to our starving brethren" (Johnnie Miller, Flandreau).

"A most noble cause to which any thinking citizen would subscribe" (Rudolph Brown, Parkston).

"The finest thing your newsletters have ever contained" (W. E. Bishop, Sioux Falls).

"A great demonstration of Christlike service" (Mrs. Rosa Sell, Springfield).

"The idea has exceptional merit" (Thomas Roby, Watertown).

"A great idea" (Arvid Anderson, Erwin).

"Keep plugging for this" (John W. Smith, Eureka).

"Would give proof of the qualities for which this Nation was founded" (Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Symens, Claremont).

"I hope that the project will find favorable response" (Rev. Harvey Sander, Rapid City District Superintendent).

"I am sure there are enough good men in Government to put it into action" (Mrs. Ann Rutan, Chamberlain).

"Very effective in combating communism" (Maude Linahan, Sioux Falls).

"The most important task of mankind is to build a world where peace can be maintained with honor and dignity" (H. P. Chilson, Webster, president, Elevator Store Co.).

"The real challenge is to 'do unto others as we would like to have done to us' if we were in the same pitiable predicament" (Pastor E. W. Haygeman, Garretson).

"I think this is a wonderful thought, to let people know we are trying to help them instead of destroying them" (Mrs. O. P. Corcoran, Miller).

"An excellent proposal" (Elmer Cwach, Spearfish).

"A wonderful step forward" (Guy Varns, Sioux Falls).

"Could we have the wonderful motto 'In God We Trust' on these ships to show other peoples from whence we get our inspirations and strength?" (Mrs. J. J. Keegan, Aberdeen).

"Terrific idea" (S. R. Polus, Sioux Falls).

"I am very much in accord with feeding the hungry" (Elmer Howell, Leola).

"I made an announcement in this regard at our church services last Sunday and I want to express my own support of this bold and imaginative move" (Pastor Johan Thorson, Aberdeen).

"The best idea for peace yet. Boys in the service could get their later training manning the ships and passing out the help. This could give them compassion and world understanding that no army camp could do, besides giving them friends around the world" (Mr. and Mrs. Decil; Cecil and Della Bartholow, Huron, S. Dak.).

House Sustains Veto of Rivers-Harbors Bill

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. WILLIAM S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 10, 1959

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, the need for item veto power by our President was never more clearly demonstrated than it was today in the vote on the public works appropriation bill.

There is no doubt about the feelings of the watchdogs of governmental procedures, our newspapers, which have performed such a worthwhile service throughout the Nation.

May I call the attention of my colleagues to an editorial which appeared recently in the Pontiac Press on the dire need for such changes to permit our President to delete objectionable items in appropriation bills. Its editor and publisher, Mr. John Fitzgerald and Mr. Harold Fitzgerald, have shown a great deal of courage and foresight in their news columns and editorial pages in keeping a large number of my constituents informed of happenings which directly affect their readers. There is no doubt of the effect of the House action today. It will either mean more taxes or less purchasing power for those who are footing the bills for us here in Washington.

Following is the editorial:

HOUSE SUSTAINS VETO OF RIVERS-HARBORS BILL

By a matter of one vote the House sustained President Eisenhower's veto of the

public works "pork barrel" appropriation bill. The measure now goes to the Senate.

This is the third time in 3 years that the President has refused Congress' first try at slipping through a padded list of river and harbor projects with something for everyone.

The vetoed bill would have appropriated \$1.2 billion for Army Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation. No doubt many of the projects are needed but Congress included funds for 67 unbudgeted new ones in 32 States. Last January Mr. Eisenhower pointed out that many civil works already were in progress and that there was no need for more new starts.

The 67 unbudgeted items would have cost \$50 million the first year (\$30 million more than the budget message had proposed) but would ultimately cost \$800 million. This, the President warned, is a built-in future budget boost and an abandonment of fiscal responsibility.

Unfortunately the President hasn't any power of item veto. He cannot delete objectionable parts of an appropriation bill. It's all or nothing. Politicians don't want him to have this power. It would interfere with the narrow interests of their constituents.

Edmund P. Radwan

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. HAROLD C. OSTERTAG

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 10, 1959

Mr. OSTERTAG. Mr. Speaker, we have been saddened by the passing of a former Member of this body who served here with great distinction and credit to himself, his State, and our Nation. I am speaking of Edmund P. Radwan of Buffalo, N.Y., who entered the House of Representatives with the 82d Congress and served until illness caused him to retire last year. He was a sincere, energetic and devoted servant of his constituents and of the Nation. We regret exceedingly his untimely passing and extend our deepest sympathy to his wife and family.

Under unanimous consent I insert in the Record the following editorial which appeared in the Buffalo Evening News of Tuesday, September 8, 1959:

EDMUND P. RADWAN

Ill health last year compelled the retirement of Edmund P. Radwan after four terms in Congress. His death now at the age of 47 writes a sad epilogue to a brilliant career cut short just as it was reaching its prime.

Mr. Radwan had served in public posts at all three levels of government. Starting as village attorney in Sloan, he was elected to the State senate in 1945 while serving in the Army. After 5 years at Albany, he entered Congress in 1950. His ability as a votegetter increased apace with his years of service; though hospitalized throughout his final campaign in 1956, he was re-elected to the House by a plurality of more than 44,000.

Voter confidence in the young Congressman was not misplaced. For several years he served with distinction as a member of the Veterans' Affairs Committee. Later as a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, he proved one of the mainstays of support for the Eisenhower foreign policy. With the two other Buffalo representatives in the House—Representatives PILLION and