

A7196

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

August 20

Offenses known to police, cities 500,000 to 1,000,000 population, calendar year 1958

	1950 population, 1,000	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny over \$50	Auto theft	Total
Baltimore.....	950	100	96	798	2,224	3,807	3,923	4,451	15,399
Boston.....	801	27	64	523	448	3,113	2,739	4,543	11,457
Buffalo.....	580	19	16	191	247	1,184	380	1,607	3,644
Cincinnati.....	504	30	85	242	288	1,379	1,141	918	4,083
Cleveland.....	915	73	50	1,107	524	2,939	1,026	2,325	8,044
Houston.....	596	117	110	597	1,130	7,790	2,593	3,393	15,730
Milwaukee.....	637	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Minneapolis.....	522	8	16	389	95	3,449	1,948	1,548	7,453
New Orleans.....	570	55	117	1,191	625	4,417	3,079	4,558	14,022
Pittsburgh.....	677	27	94	884	671	4,499	2,378	3,007	11,560
St. Louis.....	857	91	220	2,222	2,432	9,543	4,588	4,483	23,574
San Francisco.....	775	34	144	1,518	1,217	6,087	2,303	5,929	17,232
Washington.....	802	74	58	639	2,329	3,316	1,548	1,723	9,687

1 Only 11 months of reports received by the FBI.

Source: FBI reports.

The White Fleet *file*

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HUBERT H. HUMPHREY

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Thursday, August 20, 1959

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, we are receiving literally thousands of letters in support of the Great White Fleet proposal which was advanced in a resolution introduced by myself and the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN] and in the other body by Representatives EDMUNDSON and BATES. The editorial support of the Great White Fleet proposal is broad and enthusiastic. One of the good editorials which has come to my attention on this subject was published in the Faribault Daily News, of Faribault, Minn., on July 31.

Mr. President, I asked my staff this morning how many communications we had received on the Great White Fleet proposal. The number is more than 11,000. So the proposal has had a considerable amount of enthusiastic support as a result of the publicity given to it and the information about it which was published in Life magazine.

I ask unanimous consent that the editorial may be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

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

[From the Faribault (Minn.) Daily News, July 31, 1959]

AN IDEA WORTH CONSIDERING

The Great White Fleet idea to foster world peace through humanitarian service has been revived and the idea deserves wholehearted consideration from all citizens.

In 1907 President Theodore Roosevelt sent 16 American battleships on a cruise around the world. The "Great White Fleet" (American warships were then painted white in peacetime) carried its intended message: That the United States was emerging from an era of preoccupation with recovering from its own great civil conflict and with developing a continent under a network of railroads—from an era of taken-for-granted security behind the British Navy—and that it now was a world power.

Today an idea initiated by a young Navy commander, Frank Manson, and now sponsored by Senators Humphrey, Minnesota, and Aiken, Vermont, and Representatives Bates and Edmondson—a bipartisan group—

is being framed into a resolution asking President Eisenhower to recommission from ships now in mothballs a modern "Great White Fleet."

This would carry aid to disaster-stricken areas throughout the world and technical assistance to nations which welcome it.

There are, of course, practical problems to be solved. Except for emergency rescues, care of the injured, food and shelter, the needs arising from disasters vary greatly. And the fleet could be a long way off from the place it would be needed. But these difficulties are not wholly unsolvable. Even tardy, partial aid would not necessarily be futile. And technical assistance (instruction) could be a continuation service.

As a dramatic, impressive, traveling advertisement of Americans' dominant desire to be helpful, not warlike, the idea has enormous possibilities.

It certainly should be seriously explored and considered.

Need for Joint Committee on a National Fuels Policy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ELIZABETH KEE

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, August 20, 1959

Mrs. KEE. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a concurrent resolution calling for the creation of a Joint Committee on a National Fuels Policy.

I sincerely hope that the resolution, which has also been introduced by a number of my colleagues, will be approved at this session of the Congress.

There is an urgent need, Mr. Speaker, for the Government to formulate a fuels policy. We have an oil and gas policy and a policy for the development of atomic energy. But the Federal Government has never determined just what the national policy for coal should be. Nor has it determined just how each of these fuels shall be fitted into a national picture.

Tremendous demands for fuels of all kinds can be expected in the future. The United States has a rapidly expanding economy. And we can all agree, I am sure, that adequate fuels are essential to the national security.

The National Coal Policy Committee is strongly supporting this resolution.

This new organization represents all segments of the coal industry—mine operators, miners, coal-carrying railroads, and machinery manufacturers.

The new Coal Policy Committee is naturally interested in the growth and development of the coal industry. But more importantly, it is interested in seeing that a national policy, making full use of all of our fuels, is worked out.

I can think of no better way to accomplish this objective than by entrusting the difficult job to a joint congressional committee.

Exchange of Classroom Teachers Would Aid International Understanding

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD L. NEUBERGER

OF OREGON

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Thursday, August 20, 1959

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, while peace is fought with different weapons than war, man-to-man contact is an essential factor in both.

In recognition of this fact, our Government has sponsored or supported a series of programs designed to better acquaint people of other lands with America and increase knowledge on the part of our citizens of different nations. Experts in a multitude of fields have been sent abroad to exchange views with their counterparts in another country. Similarly, the United States has played host to numerous foreign delegations. The result has been better understanding.

One field where such meetings have realized spectacular success is education. Many myths regarding Russian education have been dispelled due to knowledge gained by American educators who visited the Soviet Union.

Mr. President, at the annual convention of the National Education Association held in St. Louis earlier this year, the NEA Department of Classroom Teachers approved a resolution which I believe would increase our opportunity to gain from exchange visits. The resolution urged that groups of classroom teachers be sent abroad to communicate directly with teachers of other lands.