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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

July 22

and representative nature of national support for District of Columbia self-government.

I understand that Mayor Carlin of my neighboring city of Newark, N.J., had a leading part in this decision. I believe the overwhelming majority of the people of my State, and of the country, share these sentiments. I want to take this opportunity to reaffirm my wholehearted support of efforts to restore home rule to Washington.

I am confident that this House, recognizing that the overwhelming sentiment of the country supports the restoration of democracy to the Nation's Capital, will assert its long-denied right to legislate on this issue, and act in this session to end the long minority blockade of home rule.

The resolution follows:

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA HOME RULE—RESOLUTION APPROVED BY THE 1959 ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE U.S. CONFERENCE OF MAYORS, LOS ANGELES, CALIF., JULY 15, 1959

Whereas local self-government is the bedrock of free government;

Whereas the rights and benefits of local self-government should be available to all American citizens;

Whereas the residents of the District of Columbia are denied the rights and benefits of local self-government;

Whereas the Congress of the United States has the authority to assure local self-government by granting home rule to the District of Columbia;

Whereas the principle of home rule has been endorsed by a substantial majority of the residents of the District of Columbia; and

Whereas the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia have unanimously endorsed proposals for granting home rule to their city: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the U.S. Conference of Mayors, That the Congress be, and it is hereby urged, to approve home rule legislation to assure local self-government to the residents of the District of Columbia.

(Mrs. DWYER asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks and include extraneous matter.)

CORRECTION OF VOTE

Mr. BYRNE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 113 I am recorded as not voting. I was present and voted "aye." I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. DONOHUE. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 113 I am recorded as not voting. I was present and voted "aye." I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

CORRECTION OF ROLLCALL

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 52, on May 25, 1959, a quorum call, I am recorded as absent. I was present and answered to my name. I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD and Journal be corrected accordingly.

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The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

WHITE FLEET RESOLUTIONS UNDERWAY

(Mr. EDMONDSON (at the request of Mr. ALBERT) was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, yesterday 22 Members of this body introduced resolutions calling upon the President to establish from our mothballed Navy a new White Fleet of mercy ships, to carry American surplus foods, medical aid and supplies to disaster and distress areas all over the world.

This idea, initiated by Cmdr. Frank Manson, of Oklahoma, is appropriately described in this week's issue of Life magazine as a "bold proposal for peace." It also represents an imaginative new approach to American foreign policy advancement, an approach which I hope will win the overwhelming support of this House.

Tomorrow afternoon there will be a 30-minute discussion of the proposal for a modern-day great White Fleet, under a special order granted to me by the House yesterday.

The terms of House Concurrent Resolution 323—and the 21 similar resolutions for a new White Fleet—will be discussed in tomorrow's 30-minute period, and the 22 resolution sponsors will appreciate the participation of all interested colleagues.

THE GREAT WHITE FLEET

(Mr. BOLAND asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, I want to join my House colleagues, Congressman EDMONDSON, of Oklahoma, and Congressman BATES, of Massachusetts, and Senators HUMPHREY, of Minnesota, and AIKEN, of Vermont, in urging President Eisenhower to revive the Great White Fleet of the Theodore Roosevelt era and put the modern Great White Fleet upon the seven seas for the purposes of peace and in the cause of humanity.

As the Springfield (Mass.) Daily News editorially stated on Monday of this week:

The grim might of the (Great White) fleet was thinly covered with a peaceful white coating, but there was no mistaking the message carried by the fighting admiral and 16 battleships. The Great White Fleet impressed the world.

Gunboat diplomacy has undergone extensive modification.

Yes, indeed, gunboat diplomacy has undergone extensive modification in the 52 years since President Theodore Roosevelt dispatched these 16 battleships off on the historic cruise around the world in a demonstration of new-found United States might, after victory in the Spanish-American War established this country as a world power.

I want to commend my colleagues who introduced the resolution yesterday and the man who thought up the challenging idea of a new White Fleet diplomacy, Navy Commander Frank Manson. Also, Life magazine is to be commended for the excellent presentation of this idea and a review of the accomplishments of the Theodore Roosevelt Great White Fleet, appearing in the July 27 issue.

Mr. Andrew Heiskell, publisher of Life magazine, has aptly stated the purpose of the new White Fleet in these words:

The new White Fleet would be equipped to stand not only as a symbol of U.S. leadership in the ideals of peaceful world brotherhood, but as a practical demonstration of U.S. medical and scientific progress.

The White Fleet could roam anywhere in the world and be in a state of readiness to give assistance where disaster might strike. The fleet could consist of hospital ships, cargo ships with relief supplies of food and clothing, and aircraft carriers and cargo ships designed to provide power supplies or dispense technical information.

The U.S. Navy has many such ships in its mothball fleet which could be pressed into service for the White Fleet idea to demonstrate America's goodwill and implement the peaceful purposes of our foreign aid program and foreign policy.

Mr. Speaker, I am certain that President Eisenhower will give this proposal sympathetic consideration.

A NEW "SAVANNAH" FOR A NEW JOB

(Mr. BOLAND asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, the United States demonstrated yesterday that once again it has the earnest desire and the know-how to put the gigantic power of the atom to work for peaceful purposes when the President's wife, Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower, christened the first nuclear powered merchant ship, the NS *Savannah*.

The launching of the NS *Savannah* at Camden, N.J., is another milestone in the harnessing and development of atomic fission for the benefit of mankind.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I include the following editorial from the Springfield (Mass.) Daily News of Monday, July 20, 1959, entitled "A New *Savannah* for a New Job":

A NEW "SAVANNAH" FOR A NEW JOB

Great Britain has often demonstrated the value of "showing the flag" when its rights are endangered in any part of the world, and the United States has used the same device which became known in some quarters as "gunboat diplomacy."

However, during the lifetime of Adm. Robert D. "Fighting Bob" Evans, the use of gunboats in diplomacy underwent a notable change. One of his first "show of force" assignments took him to Chile as the commander of the steel gunboat *Yorktown* in 1891 to caution those who were threatening what the United States considered as its legitimate interests there. The next year, he took a flotilla to the Bering Sea to stop abuses in seal fisheries.

After the Spanish-American War, however, the admiral went on perhaps his most