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tional attractions. From Swaziland to Switzerland to Sweden, governments have long considered the attraction of outside visitors an important and legitimate function.

If the governments themselves did not so consider it, it was only because they could rely on a chamber of commerce which did. One need only stroll down Fifth Avenue, Piccadilly or the Via Veneto and observe the colorful and inviting window fronts of tourist bureaus representing countries in every corner of the world. In some capitals a nation's national travel office is often a bigger operation than the same country's local Embassy.

If a U.S. travel office is conspicuous by its absence in London, Rome, or Paris, the loss extends far beyond a question of prestige. Among other activities, these bureaus serve as points of distribution for local travel agents of pamphlets, guidebooks, and other promotional materials published by private and public tourist organizations in the home country.

Walk into any European travel agency and you will in all probability be able to find out the fee on the ski tow at Kitzbuehel, the price of a meal in some obscure Czechoslovak village, and everything you need to know for a trip to Uzbekistan. But chances are that the man behind the counter will not be able to tell you the train fare from New York to Chicago and has probably never even heard of Colorado Springs.

But this is only part of the promotional void.

A few pages away from the one you are now reading you will probably find at least one attractive advertisement beckoning you to some foreign land, inserted by the government-supported tourist office of that country. Nearly \$10 million worth of such advertising is placed in American newspapers and magazines every year. Needless to say, the foreign press has yet to see its first U.S.-sponsored full-color spread portraying the gaiety of Mardi Gras in New Orleans, the excitement of an Iowa county fair, or the majestic beauty of Mount Rainier.

If there is any doubt travel advertising and related promotional activities produce results, all we need do is to look again at our own international travel statistics. Since 1953, the volume of foreign travel by our own citizens has exactly doubled. Our population has certainly not doubled in that period; our economy has not grown by anywhere near 100 percent, nor have the levels of disposable personal income. An increase of this order is obviously not the result of any lowering in travel costs.

There is, in short, very little that could explain such a phenomenal burgeoning of American travel abroad except the skillful and vigorous efforts of foreign governments and various international carriers, many of which are owned by these governments.

Aside from stimulating a broader long-term flow of visitors to this country, the program of oversea offices and paid advertising called for in Senate bill 610 would be invaluable in publicizing our two upcoming World's Fairs. The Federal Government has devoted many millions of dollars toward making the New York fair and Seattle's "Century 21" exposition truly international showcases. A failure to back up this investment with suitable promotion abroad would be short-sighted, to say the very least.

The second major factor inhibiting an inflow of tourists to the United States boils down to a question of geography—the thousands of miles that separate us from our principal markets for new tourists, plus the fact that the United States is itself a mighty big country. New jet aircraft have fortunately overcome these disadvantages so far as travel time is concerned. But the problem of travel costs remains as big a hurdle as ever.

If we are ever to coax our foreign friends into seeing San Francisco as well as the east coast, or to lure them to Yellowstone Park as well as to Miami Beach, something will have to be done to keep transportation fares, both to and within the United States, as low as possible.

One suggestion has been made which deserves particularly careful study: the adoption of a flat-rate, limited-period pass by domestic carriers for exclusive use by bona fide foreign tourists. Travel-conscious European nations have long offered this money-saving convenience to American guests in the form of the famous "Eurail pass."

So far as international fares are concerned, significant reductions are bound to come as the volume of two-way traffic increases. Developing a larger flow of foreign visitors will thus serve to benefit the pocketbooks of American travelers as well.

Finally, we come to the much-discussed problem of our visa requirements, the third principal stumbling block in the way of launching a realistic travel program and the best example of why I have called the foreign visitor today's "forgotten man." As a matter of fact, the law presumes he does not even exist.

Section 214(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act states that "Every alien shall be presumed to be an immigrant unless he establishes * * * that he is entitled to non-immigrant status * * *." If the potential visitor happens to be young and single, or from a country whose U.S. immigration quota is oversubscribed, the task of convincing our officials that he (or she) is a bona fide non-immigrant may be anything but easy. But even if he succeeds, he must then go on to pass all of the tests of admissibility—legal requirements which were designed with the immigrant, not the visitor, in mind.

How does this work out in practice?

If a Danish citizen, for example, wants to visit his brother in Minnesota, he must first travel to our embassy in Copenhagen, present his passport, submit photographs, show evidence of his visitor status, fill in the necessary forms and then proceed to satisfy our consul that he is not feeble-minded, a drug addict, a polygamist, a criminal, a leper, a professional beggar, or a person liable to become a public charge or who has any immoral purpose in coming to the United States.

There are 31 separate categories of excludable aliens and the whole procedure may take anywhere from a day to a month.

Finally, with visa in hand, our Danish friend catches his plane, feeling like a Brooklyn schoolboy who has just wangled a ticket to the world series—until he arrives in New York. Then he discovers that this hard-won piece of paper is nothing more than a permit to apply for entry into the United States.

He must now take on a completely new branch of our bureaucracy, the Immigration and Nationalization Service, and satisfy them, too, of his honesty, morality, and financial resources. If he is lucky, the inspector stamps his passport "Admitted" and the ordeal is over.

But suppose instead that the brother in Minnesota decides on a trip to Denmark. The contrast is almost unbelievable. Never once does he see the inside of an embassy or consulate. The first Danish official he encounters is at the airport in Copenhagen, a pleasant fellow who stamps his passport "Welcome to Denmark" (in English, mind you), hands him an envelope with a souvenir medallion and a letter of greeting, and sends him on his way.

It is a demonstrable fact that the average Dane, Swiss, Bolivian, or Thai today finds it much easier to enter Communist Russia than to get within sight of the Statue of Liberty. For all our talk about the Iron Curtain, the unpleasant truth is that when it comes to international pleasure travel our

own curtain of red tape can be far harder to penetrate than the Iron.

The Department of State is to be commended for its recent abolition of the so-called "long form" for visitors, thus clearing away some of this red tape. But that is only one step in the right direction. Further administrative improvements to expedite visa issuance can profitably be made, including fuller staffing of our consulates abroad.

It is probably also time to take a long new look at the law itself. I am constantly struck by the brevity of our statute on passport eligibility for Americans, which is only a few lines long, compared with the page after page of legal provisions applicable to friendly tourists. Surely it is just as damaging to the national interest (if not more so) to have American indigents, prostitutes, and so forth, displaying our flag abroad as it is to allow such persons into this country temporarily from abroad.

Yet we have never felt the necessity for placing endless restrictions on American tourists, and rightly so. Why, then, should our foreign visitors present such a different problem? Legislation looking toward a simplification of the law respecting foreign visitors has recently been introduced by two of my colleagues, Senator JACOB JAVITS and Representative JOHN LINDSAY, both of New York. These measures deserve our careful consideration.

Sensible administration of revised visa laws, plus reasonably lower transport costs, plus an adequate program of travel promotion abroad should result in a significantly increased stream of foreign visitors. But will we be prepared to receive them? More important than any other aspect of our national travel program is the care and attention we give to this question.

Unless we can gear our own tourist industry—an industry which in a way includes almost all of us—to an accommodation of the special requirements of new foreign guests, it might be better not to extend the invitation.

This means more and better packaged tours, solicitation and accommodation of specialized groups of travelers, an end to the notorious rudeness of baggage handlers and other service personnel at ports of entry, sight-seeing trips built around the needs and interests of foreign guests, civic and private hospitality clubs to meet and socialize with oversea travelers, more language proficiency on the part of sight-seeing, hotel and other key industry employees, and many, many other things. Above all, it means a general recognition of the importance of assuring that each traveler from abroad returns to his home with a higher opinion of America, her ideals, her institutions and her people.

The less than \$5 million travel program which the President and we in the Senate have recommended may never completely close the travel gap. But it still adds up to a mighty inexpensive welcome mat for a Nation which prides itself on being a good neighbor.

LRH
A CIA Briefing by the New York Times

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM FITTS RYAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 25, 1961

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following article from the New York Times of April 22, 1961, by the highly respected Latin American correspondent for the Times, Mr. Tad Szulc,

writing from Miami. It would seem that the only way Members of this body can get information on the activities of the virtually autonomous Central Intelligence Agency is from the press. Mr. Szulc has done a fine job with his informal and unclassified briefing on the Cuban situation, but it is hardly a substitute for regular reports to the Congress on the activities of the CIA. I only hope, Mr. Speaker, that recent events in Cuba will accelerate action on the proposals to require the intelligence agencies of the Government to report directly to authorized committees or a joint committee of the Congress.

The article follows:

CIA IS ACCUSED BY BITTER REBELS—CUBANS ASSERT U.S. AGENCY FAILED TO COORDINATE DRIVE AND IGNORED WARNINGS

(By Tad Szulc)

MIAMI, April 21.—Bitter Cuban rebels here were analyzing today the causes of the failure of their attack this week on the regime of Premier Fidel Castro.

With their political leadership battered and divided, and with the underground organizations in Cuba badly mauled, deep resentment is mounting against the United States, and especially the Central Intelligence Agency, over what is widely regarded here as monumental mismanagement.

As has been an open secret in Florida and Central America for months, the Central Intelligence Agency planned, coordinated and directed the operations that ended in the defeat on a beachhead in southern Cuba Wednesday.

Among the immediate questions arising here is what is to be done with more than 4,000 men of the rebel army who were not committed in the first attack and are now scattered about the Caribbean area. They were described as demoralized and disoriented.

Meanwhile, the recruiting centers have closed in Miami and officers and men, proclaiming their bitterness, are beginning to trickle back from the camps. There was a danger simply evaporate.

Cuban sentiment here is that it is up to the United States to handle the situation in Cuba directly.

A second question is whether and how the underground organizations can be rebuilt in the face of mass arrests all over Cuba and of the break in communications between them and the rebel centers in Florida.

From reports and opinions gathered among Cubans involved in this week's events, and from information available beforehand but kept confidential, the picture that emerges is one of military, political, intelligence and security failures.

The principal charge leveled at the Central Intelligence Agency by Cubans from numerous groups is that it precipitated the attack without adequate coordination with the underground and despite urgent warnings in recent weeks against such an attempt.

EXCLUSION IS CHARGED

The agency is also blamed for excluding from the operations several rebel groups—which include a number of experienced guerrilla officers—because of alleged favoritism for other factions for political reasons.

With such a lark of coordination, many rebels claim, the Central Intelligence Agency could not have expected to see the fulfillment of its intelligence estimates that a major internal uprising would follow the first landing. The entire operation was based on the assumption of a popular explosion against Premier Castro as soon as the landing materialized.

But, the rebels charge, the proper climate for such an uprising was not allowed to be established because of the Central Intelligence Agency's haste to produce the attack, using groups it particularly favored. These groups were components of the Democratic Revolutionary Front which belongs to the Cuban Revolutionary Council, the top rebel command, and the principal among them was the Movement of Revolutionary Recovery led by Capt. Manuel Artime, a 29-year-old officer.

According to almost unanimous reports, Captain Artime was the favorite of the Central Intelligence Agency and of the agent directing the field operation.

POLITICAL ISSUE BLAMED

According to these sources, Captain Artime and his group received most of the military equipment and financial assistance, including funds for the families of men in military camps.

The Peoples Revolutionary Movement, an organization that is directed by Manuel Ray, Dr. Castro's one-time Minister of Public Works, and that operated the most effective underground network in Cuba, is reported to have received no financial support and almost no equipment.

The Central Intelligence Agency, it was reported, began to deliver sabotage material to the Ray movement only in the last few weeks, when it joined with the Democratic Front to form the Revolutionary Council.

The alleged reason for the disapproval of the movement was its belief that Senor Ray's and his associates' political ideas were too radical.

The Central Intelligence Agency, it was reported, believed the Artime movement to be more conservative.

SPLINTER GROUPS FORMED

For personal and political reasons, a series of splinter groups developed within the movement led by Captain Artime. Late last year, he was beaten up in a Miami street by a group of his former associates.

Numerous officers, including several co-founders of the Movement of Revolutionary Recovery who has been Premier Castro's guerrilla captains in Sierra Maestra, split away. They attempted to form "free-lance" guerrilla organizations, hoping for U.S. aid in transporting them back to Cuba and equipping them with weapons and sabotage material.

What follows is a summary of the history of the Cuban rebel operation from the beginning of training in Guatemala, as described by qualified sources:

The rebel troops began to be trained in Guatemala under Central Intelligence Agency supervision about last May. The ranks of the revolutionary army swelled as the months went by, reaching strength in recent weeks as a mobilization order was issued by the Revolutionary Council.

The training took place in seven camps in the vicinity of the Pacific coast of Guatemala. The camps were at La Suiza, Helvetia, Trax, Champerico, Retalhuleu, San José Buenavista, and Sayaxche.

A shrimp factory was established at Champerico to serve as a cover. Most of the other camps were made to look like ranches.

AIR BASE ESTABLISHED

An air base with a 4,500-foot landing strip was established at Retalhuleu, and the rebel air force was equipped with C-54 and C-46 transports, B-26 bombers and P-51 fighters, the latter obsolescent types.

The Cuban pilots were trained by at least seven U.S. pilots belonging to a F-104 jet fighter group.

When a group of foreign newsmen went to Retalhuleu in January to see for themselves that reports of a Cuban military buildup there were untrue, the pilots were ordered to hide in a shack.

The aircraft were used late last year and early this year to drop supplies for the anti-Castro guerrillas in the Escambray Mountains.

To facilitate operations, Cuban airmen painted Guatemalan and Cuban Air Force insignia on their planes or left them unmarked, depending on the missions.

When two B-26 bombers attacked air bases in Cuba last Saturday and one of the pilots who landed in Miami described himself as a defector from the Cuban Air Force, his picture, published in local newspapers, was promptly identified here as that of a Lieutenant Zuriga, a flyer from the Guatemalan camp. He has vanished.

The account given by qualified sources continued:

The bulk of the troops were trained for a conventional army, using tanks, mortars and bazookas. A U.S. Army colonel commanded the training.

Special guerrilla forces were trained at one or two of the camps, and some of the Cuban officers were sent to the U.S. Army's Jungle Warfare School in Panama.

A Filipino guerrilla specialist was in charge of some of the training. He was assisted by five or six instructors who are believed to be Slavs, perhaps Ukrainians, and who were assisted by interpreters.

However, Cuban officers complained that they were not receiving proper instruction and that the rocky terrain of western Guatemala taught no useful lessons for guerrilla action in the forest-covered mountains of Cuba.

In time, political problems and friction began to develop in the camps. Captain Artime was the center of many of the arguments as nervousness rose.

When the revolutionary council ordered a purge of men who were once supporters of the former dictator, Fulgencio Batista, Central Intelligence Agency agents were reported to be reluctant to give up trained personnel to satisfy political requirements.

Charges were constantly heard in Miami that Batista supporters held high positions in the camps. Ten days before the landings a gun battle was reported to have occurred in one of them.

CASTRO AGENTS INFORMED

That a landing was imminent this month was known to almost all Cubans in this area. This included at least 100 known Castro intelligence agents. Although local law enforcement agencies even had their photographs, Federal authorities made no visible effort to remove them.

As troops from Guatemala and from smaller camps in Louisiana and Florida began to get moved to jumpoff points in the Caribbean in the first week in April, the rebel leaders sounded urgent warnings against an invasion attempt.

They argued forcefully with Central Intelligence Agency agents and other U.S. authorities that any substantial landing should be preceded by a softening-up campaign of sabotage.

They also were insistent that a strategy of small multiple landings be used instead of a single thrust.

Early last week, however, the preparations for a landing went into high gear just as a major sabotage campaign began in Cuba. These last-minute preparations were kept a secret from the underground organizations not favored by the Central Intelligence Agency.

AGENT HANDLED START

A top underground leader who went to New York last week for conferences with the Revolutionary Council was not informed of the plans. As he prepared to return to Cuba with a load of special explosives for the stepped-up sabotage campaign, a friend telephoned him that an invasion had begun.

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In New York, the members of the Revolutionary Council, meeting at the Hotel Lexington, were spirited out through the backdoor by 10 Central Intelligence Agency agents Sunday afternoon and taken to secret spots to await the moment to land on the beachhead.

This report appears to contradict allegations made later that the landing Monday was merely intended as a supply operation.

There are reasons to believe that several of the council's members were not aware at that moment of what precisely was about to occur. Senor Ray was reported to be among those kept in the dark.

The invading force was reported to have jumped off, among other points, from the islands of Great Corn and Little Corn, off the coast of Nicaragua.

The islands belong to Nicaragua, but they have been 99-year leased to the United States since 1916.

As the rebels sailed toward the beachhead, several hundred trained anti-Castro fighters were being held back in Miami for no apparent reason.

They included about 150 men of the People's Revolutionary Movement, and about 400 men of another group.

For reasons that were not made clear, perhaps as many as 100 officers and men from the Guatemalan camps, including airmen, were brought to Miami several weeks ago and told to remain with friends, or at motels, each receiving \$50 weekly.

One of the important criticisms of the landing operation was that it was not accompanied by broadcasts into Cuba urging the people to rise, and informing them who was leading the attack. This, it was stressed, left Cubans in a state of uncertainty and confusion, compounded by broadcasts by Radio Swan, a Central Intelligence Agency-operated propaganda station on Swan Island, claiming victories and uprisings that were not actually happening.

"People could not take chances on exposing themselves not knowing what was happening," a rebel leader here said.

Peace Corps

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HENRY S. REUSS

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 12, 1961

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, I wish to include in the RECORD a sermon on the Peace Corps which the Reverend Ensworth Reisner preached in the First Methodist Church of Milwaukee. His thesis is that the 10th chapter of Matthew might well be a statement of the basic principles to guide the establishment of the Peace Corps:

PEACE CORPS

("If the house be worthy let your peace come upon it."—Matthew 10: 13.)

Behold a strange and wonderful thing has come about. A nation is about to send forth disciples who shall have power against unclean spirits, and to heal sickness, and to eliminate all manner of disease. These shall go forth and say to all the world, "The Kingdom of peace is at hand." These disciples have freely received the benefits of a great nation. They are to freely give. They are to have no salary, yet each will receive his meat for his work. Where there is worthiness and need in a house their peace is to rest upon it. And where there is no need,

they are to depart. They are to be sent forth as sheep in the midst of wolves and must be wise as serpents yet harmless as doves. They should beware of men for they will receive much opposition. But they should not be anxious as to how they should respond or speak, for the responsibility is not theirs, it is the Spirit of God which speaks through them. Behold a nation is preparing to send forth disciples. And it is being called the Peace Corps.

The idea of the Peace Corps is rooted in a great American tradition which considers Americans to be "citizens of the world." This phrase was pronounced by such persons as Thomas Paine and John Paul Jones, the great naval hero of the Revolutionary War. Following the War of Independence, Jones extended his efforts to many other nations, including Russia, because he felt that freedom, independence and peace as pronounced in the American Declaration of Independence should be the heritage of people everywhere. As the mid-19th century approached, the burgeoning vitality of America again sent forth disciples thru many missionary societies and charged them with the responsibility of casting out unclean spirits and of healing the disease of peoples from the Hawaiian Islands to China, the Middle East, and Africa. These missionaries not only carried with them the religious sentiments of their particular churches but even more, preached and taught the Gospel of equal opportunity, of freedom, and of man's concern for man.

At the turn of the 20th century this same spirit of discipleship sent forth men and women not only as representatives of churches, but as disciples of the gospel of peace to proclaim the kingdom of good will among men. There were a thousand forms starting with the student volunteer movement under John R. Mott at the turn of the century, to world neighbors which sought to bring agricultural and village industry activities to depressed peoples. This wave of world conquest for peace and righteousness translated itself into the 14 points of Woodrow Wilson, the Charter of the United Nations, foreign aid, and the efforts of hundreds of private foundations. And now the Peace Corps.

The cynic can look at all these ventures and point to their failures, the sometimes attendant hypocrisy, the waste and presumptuousness of many efforts. But history will testify to the eventual effectiveness of these myriad approaches to discipleship.

Typical of these movements emanating from America are the origins of the Peace Corps idea. The seeds of the Peace Corps were planted by Christian pacifists who in the twenties and thirties contended that the only way to stop the waging of war was to wage peace. I attended a meeting of the Friends Service Committee, that group of Quakers and similarly minded persons, who planned work camps where young people would give their time living on a subsistence level to meet the needs of depressed peoples, especially in the slums of American cities. One of the first successful ventures in work camps was held in Dearborn, Mich., as the result of the efforts of the Reverend Mr. Owen Geer, a soldier in World War I who dedicated his life to pacifism in rejection of the failure of war to bring peace and democracy. Work camps developed all over America and extended to foreign shores. Dedicated young people donated everything from months to years in these projects.

Then came World War II. At the outset the pacifists devoted themselves to those wounded by war. They volunteered to enter war torn areas to care for the victims of evil. Their heroic efforts and sacrifice were so significant that the military authorities were afraid to permit this kind of work to become an alternative to military service. So their efforts were sharply curtailed during

most of the war. However, the civilian public service camps and projects could not be completely throttled. These groups became human guinea pigs, worked in mental hospitals until the whole care for mental disease was transformed in America. One of the effects was a profound influence upon the thinking of General Hershey, who was and has remained the head of the Selective Service. General Hershey has been one of the main advocates of the Peace Corps.

Another root of this idea came as the result of the beginning of the World Neighbors organization when Mr. Con Dale, of Waukesha, and I prepared a thorough study which was presented to the International Administrations office in Washington, in which we proposed that the Government finance Peace Corps activity under the direction of voluntary services organizations; such as, World Neighbors and others. Some years ago I discussed this matter with Jim Hagerty, President Eisenhower's press secretary, and it received very favorable response from the President. However, neither World Neighbors nor other voluntary organizations were in a position to give the kind of direction which was needed.

At a meeting of the Milwaukee County Council of Churches Committee on International Relations at Plymouth Congregational Church, I proposed the idea to Congressman HENRY REUSS, who is a fraternity brother and longtime friend. Again I reiterated the idea one day when visiting him in Washington. Apparently the force of the suggestion was revived in his mind while visiting some of our oversea establishments, and he tells in an article in the Christian Science Monitor of this latter incident. Senator HUMPHREY, through his activity in the old Epworth League of the Methodist Church, which has fostered some workcamps and had advocated young people working for peace in such projects, was also greatly influenced by these ideas. I called upon him in Washington some years ago with the suggestion of a Peace Corps. Undoubtedly there have been many others furthering this idea. Henry Hitt Crane of Detroit sent a letter to the President suggesting such activity to be conducted by our military personnel in oversea bases. Some of the military people have already endeavored, on an individual basis and even a regimental basis, to conduct projects in such places as Korea and elsewhere. Responding to these thoughts, part of the great American tradition, HENRY REUSS proposed a study bill in Congress. President Kennedy took it up in his campaign. And now there has been a response such as rarely before received.

There are two reasons for this response. First, it is part of the great American tradition, and second, it is in partial fulfillment of the directions of Jesus given to His disciples at the outset of His ministry. What Jesus taught was the fulfillment of the deepest instincts of human nature.

With the paraphrasing of a few words, the 10th chapter of Matthew might well be a statement of the basic principles to guide the establishment of the Peace Corps. Matthew first states the principles of His ministry in the Sermon on the Mount. None of these principles advocated the establishment of a church or other ecclesiastical organization. They were the universal statement of basic truths in man's relationship to man which would result in peace and good will among men. They applied to everyone, regardless of his religion, his race or his color. Then Jesus proceeded to demonstrate to His disciples the way in which He would put into effect this program of peace and good will among men. "Jesus went about all the cities and villages teaching in their synagogues and preaching the Gospel of the Kingdom and healing every sickness and every disease among the people."

But one man couldn't do it all, so He called His intimate group of 12 disciples and "gave them power against unclean spirits to cast them out and to heal all manner of sickness and all manner of disease." If this isn't the primary function of any Peace Corps, I don't know what is. Unclean spirits obviously include all those things which are against the social betterment of any people. All manner of sickness certainly would include sanitation, public health, as well as private concern for the physical disabilities arising from malnutrition, bacilli, and virii. Disease could certainly include all those conditions immediately affecting the freedom and well-being of human individuals. To attack these things is to attack some of the underlying causes of economic and social disease which creates bitterness and antagonism and leads to war.

Jesus directed the disciples to go to the lost sheep of the House of Israel first and carry out a program of education about the possibilities of peace and good will—or in the words of the Bible, "Preach the Kingdom of Heaven, saying it is at hand." Obviously the Peace Corps cannot eliminate all sickness, social and economic conditions, but they can give the people who are most susceptible, hope that such conditions of peace and good will are at hand. More than anything else the lost sheep of the earth need to have a realistic hope that peace and prosperity and opportunity are at hand, and this preaching or educational program can best be accomplished by the Peace Corps, by working for the betterment of the sick, the outcast, and those possessed of deplorable conditions.

Next Jesus gave the disciples the basic attitude they should assume. They were not to approach it from a "better than thou" point of view. They were rather paying off a debt they owed. "Freely ye have received, freely give." This is the reason why they were to receive no salary—neither the disciples nor the Peace Corpsmen. Neither silver nor gold nor brass will be provided for the purses. However, they will obtain subsistence commensurate with that received by other workmen. As Jesus stated it, "The workman is worthy of his meat"—but you're not to receive any profits. You've already received the profit by the many things that you have received. Americans who go into the Peace Corps have received their education, their training, their advantages in a prosperous and free Nation. They certainly dare not enter the Peace Corps for the sake of exploitation or profit.

The next thing Jesus made clear was that the disciples were to go where there was responsiveness and real need. "Wherever you go," He said, "Inquire who is worthy and abide there if the house be worthy let your peace come upon it, but if it be not worthy let your peace return to you and shake off the dust off your feet." It should be the policy of the Peace Corps to go to those people who are receptive and who are in need, who will receive education, assistance and sanitation, agriculture, household industries, and other self-help projects. There must be a conscious need upon the part of those who are to be assisted, for to force help upon an individual is to destroy the effectiveness of that help, just as it is to give help to those who don't really need it. Those who reject the gestures of good will and peace should be left alone—"shake off the dust of your feet," for if they persist in their refusal as Jesus said, "it shall be more tolerable for the land of Sodom and Gomorrah in that day of judgment than for that city."

Next Jesus advised His disciples, "I send you forth as sheep in the midst of wolves. Be yet therefore wise as serpents and harmless as doves." There is no question but what the Peace Corps will be subjected to all manner of difficulties. It will have no

authority except what it can win for itself. The Marines cannot stand back of it, and those who feed upon poverty, disease, will be bitter in their efforts to discredit those who are in the Peace Corps. Among some of the depressed people moneylenders get up to as high as 50 and 75 percent interest on short-term loans, and it may be to the benefit of exploited people to learn the advantages of a credit union.

Such will cause all kinds of scheming on the part of moneylenders. Sanitation projects may interfere with factories that pollute streams. And those who work for peace and good will among men have to expect a snake in the grass and fight him with harmless shrewdness, wise as a serpent but harmless as the dove. It may even mean that those who work for the Peace Corps will have trumped up charges leveled against them. They may be brought before governors and kings and accused of all sorts of things because they are Americans. But they should not be anxious if they follow the Spirit of God in their helpfulness and good will. For their testimony for the peace of the world is not merely their own responsibility but that of God who works through them. As Jesus stated it, "It is not ye that speak but the Spirit of your Father which speaketh in you."

I have no illusions about the Peace Corps alone bringing in the Kingdom of God any more than has the missionary movement brought heaven on earth. And certainly the Peace Corps has already been subjected to disillusioning doubts cast for political purposes. We can expect the Communists to try to invade it and discredit it. Perhaps more dangerous is the possibility that some of its leaders may try to substitute educational qualifications for the Spirit of God in the training program. It may be hagridden with bureaucracy as is the tendency in all Government agencies. It should be expected that some Peace Corpsmen may prove traitors, but then one of the disciples of Jesus was a traitor, also.

These failures, these criticisms, these nibblings of the mice of cynicism are not too important. What is important is that we as a people and as individuals under God fulfill our heritage and carry on the great mission of the Kingdom of God. If we do this in our generation we will hand on the torch of peace and good will among men under the Spirit of God as a heritage for all the world.

Polio Vaccines

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1961

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, with the approach of the polio season, it is of special interest to all Americans that this once deadly disease is almost conquered. Emphasis is now being placed on a variety of vaccines to do the job with greater ease and convenience. Progress in a field such as this is often of necessity slow to insure maximum safety. The following article, I feel, gives excellent expression and clarification to the progress in the battle against polio.

Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following article, "What's Delaying the New Polio Vaccine?" from the April 1961 issue of Redbook magazine:

WHAT'S DELAYING THE NEW POLIO VACCINE? (By Ruth and Edward Brecher)

In Cincinnati last spring 180,000 children swallowed a few drops apiece of the new Sabin "oral" polio vaccine. Throughout the rest of the year only one case of paralytic polio was reported in the city. That one case occurred in an unvaccinated man who had recently returned to Cincinnati from New York City and was probably infected before his return. In Hungary too, according to Dr. Albert S. Sabin, of the University of Cincinnati College of Medicine, who developed the Sabin vaccine, not a single case of paralytic polio was reported throughout that country during the July-August-September 1960 polio season following a nationwide oral-vaccine campaign.

Similar dramatic results have been reported with two other new oral polio vaccines—one developed by Dr. Hilary Koprowski, of the Wistar Institute in Philadelphia, and the other by Dr. Herald Cox, of Lederle Laboratories. Yet none of these vaccines is available now for general use in the United States—nor will they be available in time to prevent paralysis during the coming polio season. Why the delay? Equally important, what should young adults do right now, while waiting for an oral vaccine, to protect themselves and their children from paralytic polio this year? When Redbook sent us to find out we encountered several ugly accusations. The Russian newspaper *Izvestia*, for example, alleges that American vaccine manufacturers are delaying the new oral vaccines because they are making so much money on the Salk polio vaccine. Dr. Koprowski charges that his vaccine is being discriminated against. Dr. Sabin insists that polio could have been wiped out in the United States altogether this year if the U.S. Government, the National Foundation (March of Dimes) and vaccine manufacturers had pushed ahead at top speed with his vaccine last winter. In contrast to such accusations, here are the blunt facts as we have rounded them up from both official and well-informed unofficial sources. Here too is a sober, scientific evaluation of how the new oral polio vaccines are likely to affect you and your family. The familiar Salk vaccine is composed of polio viruses which have been killed by formaldehyde. It is one of the safest and most effective vaccines ever produced against any disease. It erects a barrier of antibodies in your bloodstream so that even though polio viruses subsequently enter your intestinal tract and multiply there, they cannot get past the antibody barrier to reach your nervous system and cause paralysis.

The new oral vaccines contain living viruses which have been weakened or tamed. These tamed viruses infect your intestinal tract after you swallow them and multiply there, creating an immunity not only to paralytic polio but also to further intestinal infections caused by polio viruses. If enough people achieve this intestinal type of immunity, it is expected, polio viruses will no longer be passed back and forth from person to person within a vaccinated community. The disease may thus be eradicated altogether.

Who is responsible for holding back the new live vaccines?

First, strike off the National Foundation from the list of suspected culprits. It has been continuously supporting Dr. Sabin's oral vaccine research since 1953 with more than \$1 million in March of Dimes grants; and it has been financing research on the Sabin vaccine in other laboratories as well. This support is continuing.

Next, don't blame the vaccine manufacturers. At least four companies are planning to manufacture the Sabin vaccine, and because of the competitive advantage of being first on the market, all of them have an