

1961

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

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and there are even arguments that he's better in some ways.

When I started Father's Day, family society was much different from what it is today. The head of the family faced a challenge that was much more confined and local than it is nowadays. His responsibilities were as clearly defined as was his undisputed position as head of the household.

Today his responsibilities are as varied and confusing as the instrument panel of a manned missile. He has to be breadwinner, father confessor, babysitter, playmate, social director, community planner, answer man, short order cook, savings and loan company and romantic husband all rolled into one.

When I was a teenager, for instance, I went to the country school with my brothers. That was it. Who went to college in those days?

Ask Mom, sons and daughters what they think of Pop, and they'll add to his list of virtues until you have to ask them to stop in self defense.

Dad in 1961 looks a lot different from Dad in 1910, I'll admit.

I don't think he has changed much inside, though. And that's where it counts.

Wisconsin Has Many "Firsts" in Dairying

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. LESTER R. JOHNSON

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 19, 1961

Mr. JOHNSON of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I would like to make a few observations about the importance of the dairy industry to my home State of Wisconsin as well as to the Nation as a whole.

The silver anniversary of the observance of June Dairy Month calls attention to the gold brought to Wisconsin dairymen through the unceasing flow of milk during the past 25 years. There have been slight variations in the total cash value, but in that time, the income from milk have averaged out at better than a half billion dollars a year for State farmers.

Well known as America's Dairyland, Wisconsin leads in the manufacture of dairy products. Since our State's population is modest, around 85 percent of the milk produced in Wisconsin is shipped out of State in many forms for sale and consumer consumption across the Nation.

Wisconsin ranks first in the production of American cheese, brick cheese, munster cheese, blue mold, limburger, and Italian cheeses, malted milk powder, condensed whole milk, dry whey, condensed skim milk and evaporated milk. It is second in the production of swiss cheese, butter, dry buttermilk, and dry skim milk for both human and animal uses—and ranks third in dry whole milk production and ninth in ice cream gallonage.

Obviously, June Dairy Month means much to Wisconsin, but the observance also has considerable national significance. The nutritional value of milk and

dairy products in the diet of young and old alike is widely recognized, and the nutrients in dairy foods represent a tremendous bargain the year around. According to U.S. Department of Agriculture estimates, dairy products make up about 28 percent of our total food supply, yet they take only 19 cents out of each market-basket dollar.

The dairy industry not only helps to maintain the Nation's health but also plays an important role in our total economy. About 14 percent of total cash farm receipts comes from milk and dairy products, providing a leading source of agricultural income which is spread throughout virtually every State in the Union.

Our Nation's Capital

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. JAMES C. AUCHINCLOSS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 19, 1961

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. Mr. Speaker, for the past few years the eighth grade class of the Deal Elementary School, Deal, N.J., has come to Washington and I have always felt very much honored when they pay me a visit. These young people are very much alive to the responsibilities of citizenship and visit the Capital City with an eagerness and anticipation which is outstanding. I have always been so impressed with their enthusiasm that I offered prizes for the four best essays written about their trip to Washington and I am pleased to append to my remarks the winning essays.

The first prize was won by Susan Steadman, the second prize by Ellen Linky, the third prize by Patti Pyle, and the fourth prize by Chris Rankin:

OUR NATION'S CAPITAL

(By Susan Steadman)

How privileged I feel, to be a part of this wonderful Nation after visiting its Capital, Washington, D.C., with its marble structures, tree-lined avenues, and numerous statues, is one of the most impressive cities in the world. Yet, it was not for its elegance, but its national and worldwide importance that Washington, D.C., captivated me.

The Capitol Building, designed by Dr. William Thornton in 1792, contains wings for the Senate and House of Representatives. A section of this magnificent structure houses Statuary Hall honoring two men from each State who aided in constructing our democratic Government. Also within the confines of the Capitol, located in the rotunda, are huge murals representing dramatic eras in American history.

Visiting the Supreme Court, where the judicial section of our Government presides, I saw the nine seats our erudite justices occupy.

In the Archives Building, I viewed the Declaration of Independence, the Bill of Rights, and the Constitution, so precious to our American freedom.

Later that evening, I visited the monuments and memorials honoring the great men of our glorious past.

At the White House, I took pride in feeling that this was the residence of the President of the United States. In the famous Red

Room, I saw where the First Lady receives her guests and on the south lawn, where Comdr. Alan Shepard's helicopter landed when a well-earned citation was presented to him by President John F. Kennedy.

It was like turning back the pages of history and having important events unfold before me as I strolled through the Smithsonian Institution. I envisioned the Wright brothers at Kitty Hawk, and flew with Charles Lindbergh in his *Spirit of Saint Louis*.

At the Washington National Airport planes come and go like taxicabs at Grand Central Station. The airport receives and departs people that guide and determine the world's destiny.

After visiting the Arlington National Cemetery, nothing again will appear so hallowed, yet so sorrowful, as the row upon row of honored dead buried here. This depicts all too well, the price paid for freedom and democracy.

On top of a grassy knoll, I saw the magnificent changing of the guards who keep tireless vigil over the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier bearing the inscription, "Here lies in honored glory an American soldier, known but to God." The tomb represents the many unidentified Americans who gave their lives for the United States during the wars: wars which we hope will never occur again.

To complete this wonderful trip, we visited the Washington Cathedral built in 1906. It is a prime example of Gothic Architecture. In this structure are 9 chapels and 70 crypts of famous Americans. Here lie Admiral Dewey and Woodrow Wilson. The belief of the priests of this Episcopal Church is to unite people of all faiths under one common bondage.

As we rounded the final hill on our departure from this fabled city, I felt a sorrow in leaving, but I left with greater knowledge and deeper emotion for our Nation's Capital—Washington, D.C.

WASHINGTON—DEMOCRACY IN ACTION

(By Ellen Linky)

My visit to our Nation's Capital, Washington, D.C., proved to be a great experience historically, educationally, and emotionally. There were only a few places that I did not have the opportunity to visit on previous occasions, but one could benefit at any time in revisiting this memorable city.

Washington, D.C., radiates the symbols of freedom and opportunity. Each monument and building represents a special tribute to our great leaders, their foresight and courage in founding the United States of America. The architecture, the paintings, the symbols of freemen impressed me extensively.

Each memorial is arranged and planned so that it is situated in a different locale in the city.

Our sojourn with one of the leading citizens, Representative AUCHINCLOSS of New Jersey, was most impressive. This outstanding spokesman made us realize how great our United States is. He described our ideals, our responsibilities as future citizens for the understanding of free people, in a free government, in a free world.

Washington is and will always remain (to me) the pivot from which the threads of knowledge, courage, and humaneness spread over the world.

WHAT WASHINGTON MEANS TO ME

(By Patti Pyle)

Washington, to me, is the city of the people. She is the city belonging to every citizen of this country, whether a millionaire or a pauper. She is the city of fairness and justice. She is the home of all men seeking liberty. She is the city of light, the city which all men look to as the last beacon on their "voyages on stormy seas."

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But, we cannot tell of Washington. It is for her to tell her story, for she is the city of conflicts for freedom within a growing nation, of men and women and their heroic deeds, of the soldiers who "here gave their lives that that nation might live," and the lovers of liberty who proclaimed "that this Nation under God shall have a new birth of freedom," and, indeed, of all people who have lived and died for the "sweet land of liberty."

This is our city. She has survived the aging of time, the clamor of change, and the tensions of an unsettled world. She has seen success and failure, prosperity and need. We here dedicate her to the task of maintaining freedom for the entire world, and of restoring to every human being his unalienable rights; life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

WHAT WASHINGTON MEANS TO ME
(By Chris Rankin)

My trip to Washington, D.C., our Nation's Capital, has left me with a deep appreciation for my country. A realization of this Nation's glory was awakened in me when I saw the Washington skyline, a breathtaking view. The Capital dome with the statue of "Freedom," and the massive Washington Monument held me spellbound.

I was fortunate in seeing Congress in session. I have read about Congress, have seen it on TV, but to see this in person is like a dream come true.

At night I visited the Jefferson, Lincoln, and Washington Memorials. The figures of these men gave each one of us the incentive never to lose the touch of freedom and the rights for which they fought so hard.

To have had the honor and pleasure of meeting JAMES C. AUCHINCLOSS, Representative from the Third District of New Jersey, was an everlasting experience not everyone can be so lucky to have.

One enthralling experience was the White House. I took special pride in this as I realized that all of the Presidents of our great Nation with the exception of George Washington have lived here.

To learn about George Washington in textbooks can never be as realistic to an American as an actual visit to his home. There at Mount Vernon I obtained the significance of real colonial living.

A somber and reverent atmosphere overwhelmed me when the opportunity to visit Arlington National Cemetery arrived. I witnessed the changing of the guard in front of the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. Suddenly, I became aware of the meaning of war.

Words cannot express the amount of learning gathered from the Smithsonian Institution nor the appreciation of Gothic architecture as embodied in the Washington Cathedral.

Seeing the chapel and the crypt of John Paul Jones at Annapolis was another experience never to be erased.

From the knowledge that I obtained from this trip. I know that Washington, D.C., symbolizes the virtues of democracy, the only way of life.

A TRILLION

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. F. BRADFORD MORSE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 19, 1961

Mr. MORSE. Mr. Speaker, the following brief editorial from my home-

town newspaper, the Lowell Sun, reveals the extent to which we have mortgaged the futures of our children and grandchildren. I commend it to the attention of all my colleagues in the Congress:

A TRILLION

A trillion is a thousand billion—12 zeroes after a number.

This, in the opinion of Senator BENNETT of Utah, is what U.S. Government programs authorized will cost taxpayers in the next 40 years.

The Senator was speaking only of authorized programs. New and expanded programs in the welfare state will up the cost.

Just thought, we'd let you know.

Cuba
The Second Cuban Fiasco

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. GLENARD P. LIPSCOMB

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 14, 1961

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I submit for inclusion in the RECORD an editorial entitled "The Second Cuban Fiasco," which appeared in the June 16, 1961, Los Angeles Times.

This editorial contains well-reasoned and cogent observations concerning the Cuban situation and the difficulty of dealing with the Communists, which I believe will be of interest to all Members of Congress:

THE SECOND CUBAN FIASCO

Representatives of the Tractors-for-Prisoners Committee have now returned from their negotiations in Cuba, bearing with them Castro's latest ransom demands.

The dictator's conditions make it clear that the committee has only to find the answer to one question before giving Castro its response. That question is, How much more humiliation and ridicule is this group of private citizens willing to bring upon the United States by treating with the utterly cynical and corrupt dictator?

The sorriest thing about this whole disgusting spectacle is that Castro never intended to give up his prisoners in the first place. When he made his original offer during a speech he did so as a casual aside, a bit of comic relief, the way any politician throws in an occasional joke to keep his audience awake. He even offered, reaching for another laugh, to throw in several hundred priests as part of the deal. When a group of Americans snapped at this bit of bait Castro probably got the surprise of his life.

He quickly learned better. Like any black-maller Castro found that a victim willing to pay can usually be made to pay a lot. He upped the ante—from 500 tractors to \$28 million worth of tractors. He reduced the number of prisoners offered in exchange. He demanded the release of three criminals—the Cuban killer of a little girl, an American Communist leader, and the organizer of a Puerto Rican group which shot up the U.S. Congress—now being held in American prisons as well as Communists and pro-Castro Cubans held elsewhere.

Satisfying these demands, as Castro well knows, is clearly beyond the scope of private citizens. The U.S. Government would have to become directly involved, which is what the dictator has wanted all along. When the United States broke relations with Cuba

it ceased officially to recognize the Castro regime. Bringing the U.S. Government to a negotiating table would indeed be sweet revenge.

When the Castro ransom offer was first proposed, Jack Bell of the Associated Press reports, President Kennedy saw in it the chance for a propaganda coup. The U.S. Government could not dignify the callous offer by involving itself directly. But a group of private citizens could, on humanitarian grounds, offer to deal with Castro. That way Americans could demonstrate their regard for human life, while at the same time maneuvering Castro into a position where he had either to give up the prisoners or reveal himself as a brutal fraud.

The only fault with this reasoning is that it ignored two points that should have been learned long ago. One is that if the Communists cannot win at negotiating—in Geneva or anywhere else—they will continue to increase their demands until the other side, in exasperation, puts an end to the negotiating. This allows the Communists to claim that it is the other side which is uninterested in reaching agreements.

The second is that for every Latin American who might be impressed with U.S. consideration for the dignity and worth of the individual, there are probably two who would much rather see tiny Cuba make a fool out of the giant of the north. If nothing else the United States has this time succeeded in satisfying the majority.

Unsound Home Financing

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

Hon. MARGUERITE STITT CHURCH

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 19, 1961

Mrs. CHURCH. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I include, for what I hope will be careful reading by my colleagues, the following significant editorial on the proposed housing legislation from the Chicago Daily News of June 14, 1961. May the editor's appraisal of the House, as being less apt to be "bedazzled" prove true:

UNSOUND HOME FINANCING

The Kennedy administration argues that the United States, the wealthiest country in the world, can finance the development of the newly emerging nations. It also proclaims that under the economic programs of the New Frontier we shall ourselves reach new heights of prosperity.

It believes further, however, that the free enterprise system that produced this wealth is incapable of providing homes for millions of Americans, of rebuilding its decaying cities or constructing the dormitories for its future college students.

Following the administration's lead, the liberal Senate has passed a bill providing \$6.2 billion in subsidies for these and other areas of housing. In only one notable respect was the Senate less generous than the President asked; it voted to require a token downpayment on homes costing up to \$15,000 with FHA-insured 40-year mortgages.

This provision for the benefit of lower-income families will now require a \$455 down payment. It is unlikely to be of any benefit in the Chicago area; practically no homes are being built here at \$15,000 or less.

No one should regret this, even though the mortgage interest rate is to be artificially low. Toward the last third of a 40-year mortgage, when payments begin to pare down

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Cuba and Our Hemisphere

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RAY J. MADDEN

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 19, 1961

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, Mr. John Dreesen, editor and publisher of the East Chicago Globe, East Chicago, Ind., sets out the following timely and factual thoughts on some of our past failures and present problems with the Soviet Communist leadership.

Let us not repeat the same mistakes that were made before, during, and after World War II with these tyrants seeking world domination.

Under permission granted me so to do, I include the article in the Appendix of the Record:

GLOBE TROTTER

There must be something wrong with us. Almost every Russian-dominated country is sending funds and supplies to Cuba; a recent \$3 million loan from Communist Poland, steel and wire goods supplies from Communist Yugoslavia, rice and other foodstuffs from Communist China, just to mention a few; yet, last week the U.S. Senate approved legislation (sponsored by the administration) authorizing President Kennedy to pour money and goods into Russian-dominated countries.

This bill amends the 1951 Battle Act which forbids U.S. assistance to countries which aid the Soviet bloc.

Members of our Senate should read a book recently written by Jameson G. Campaigne, editor of the Indianapolis Star entitled "American Might and Soviet Myth."

It is powerful contribution to the enlightenment of the American people on the facts of the war for survival in which our Nation is engaged. Mr. Campaigne is convinced that we are losing the war and the Communists are winning it. He documents a powerful indictment of our U.S. foreign policy—its lack of traditional American character, its continuing aid to the enemy.

"In the earliest years of our existence," writes Mr. Campaigne, "we established certain principles in dealing with other governments. While history has made the application of these principles different in technique, it has not outmoded the principles themselves, nor can it permanently alienate them from our national character, without damaging that character beyond recovery or repair."

GEORGE WASHINGTON'S CODE

He cites the character of foreign policy enunciated by President George Washington: "Observe good faith and justice toward all nations. Cultivate peace and harmony with all. Religion and morality enjoin this conduct. It will be worthy of a free, enlightened and, at no distant period, a great Nation to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence. Who can doubt that in the course of time and things the fruits of such a plan would richly repay any temporary advantages which might be lost by a steady adherence to it * * *"

Mr. Campaigne says, "Until the United States begins again to operate its own foreign policy in the interests of its own people, and to follow its own historic principles and to reestablish its authentic national character, it will continue to fail. The Soviet Union will continue to win the cold war.

Until our policy become a United States policy, no United State Government can hope to succeed in matching the determination and ruthlessness of the Soviet masters."

UNITED STATES IS MIGHTY

Mr. Campaigne's book, as the title suggests, assesses the "myth" of Soviet might which has seemingly caused the United States to retreat, to give ground, to complain but finally accept the continuing advances of Communism in nation after nation—at a time, he contends, when a determination on our part and a show of our unmatched power would have halted the Reds.

"Too many people in the United States," he says, "have surrendered weakly to the Soviet psychological offensive. Only twice in recent years have we actually called a Soviet bluff—once in Quemoy and once in Lebanon. On both occasions the enemy backed down. He will back down every time—in Berlin, the Middle East, the Far East, anywhere. We have only to knock the chip off his shoulder, and he is suddenly quiet."

REDS RUN FROM FIGHT

Khrushchev and the other Communist leaders, Mr. Campaigne says, "know who has the stronger force: economic, political, ethical, military, and every other. It is we who are not sure. With great cunning (Khrushchev) has exploited our growing weakness of character to create in us this dangerous uncertainty. It is time we saw ourselves as the enemy sees us, formidable and in fact unbeatable."

He says in the conclusion of his provocative book: "As long as we seek 'peace' in the Soviet sense more than we seek freedom and liberty, we will remain on the defensive, and the Communists will keep on winning. If we wanted that sort of peace at Quemoy, we could have had it at the price of surrender. We can have peace in Berlin at the price of surrender. We can end the whole cold war at the price of surrender. There is only one reason for carrying on the cold war. That is to preserve our liberty and extend all human liberty. If liberty is important, nothing should deter us. Our foreign policy must be based on this concept. Until it is, we will not even begin to succeed."

Teachers for the Deaf

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT A. EVERETT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 19, 1961

Mr. EVERETT. Mr. Speaker, all of us, whether we realize it or not, have a pocketbook interest in the education and training of the deaf. It goes beyond our natural sympathies for the handicapped.

It is a sound public investment to provide the facilities and the teachers for deaf children to be developed into self-supporting citizens and taxpayers.

Unfortunately, despite the efforts of the State and local governments and private organizations, there has developed in our country a critical and growing shortage of teachers of the deaf.

This problem, because it is national in scope and because it cannot readily and feasibly be solved at the State and local level, addresses itself to the Congress.

The problem is ably discussed in the following editorial, entitled "Teachers

for the Deaf," published June 16, 1961, in an outstanding newspaper of the Nation, the Commercial Appeal of Memphis, Tenn.:

TEACHERS FOR THE DEAF

In the United States there are about 9 million persons with impediments in hearing and speech. Science has found how to help a large part of them, especially the children, if teachers with special training are available for the formative years.

But the help gets to only part of the children for lack of training of enough teachers. There are only about 3,000 speech pathologists and audiologists with enough training for professional certification, and only about 4,000 others are working in this field, even without being accredited.

For the children alone, leaving to one side the mature who are handicapped in voice and ear, about 20,000 professionally competent teachers are needed. Less than 200 are being graduated from this training course annually.

This is a branch of education in which local school boards, or even States, are unlikely to find a solution. Training for these special teachers probably will have to be enlarged by action of the Central Government if there are to be enough instructors to prepare these children for as much of a normal life as they can manage.

A 10-year program of scholarships for these instructors, beginning with a Federal Government cost of \$1.5 million annually, is before Congress. The Senate approved S. 336 unanimously last year and again this year. Senator LISTER HILL, Democrat, of Alabama, is the sponsor.

It is pending in the House before a subcommittee headed by Representative EDITH GREEN, Democrat, of Oregon. It has the support of the Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf, the Conference on Executives of American Schools for the Deaf, and the Alexander Graham Bell Association for the Deaf, with Representative CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, Jr., as spokesman.

Only the normal hearing parents of children with this difficulty can appreciate fully the hope they will have enough trained teachers. Or the hopelessness of such a widely scattered need getting adequate attention except at the congressional level.

The War Called Peace

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. F. BRADFORD MORSE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 19, 1961

Mr. MORSE. Mr. Speaker, this morning's Washington Post carried a column by the distinguished newspaperman, Roscoe Drummond, which clearly interprets the Communist handwriting on the wall. It deserves the attention of every Member of the Congress and all who read the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

THE WAR CALLED PEACE—WHAT COMMUNISTS ARE SAYING

(By Roscoe Drummond)

Simultaneously this past week (1) the Chinese Communists accused the United States of "imperialist aggression" for helping the legitimate government of South Vietnam to defend itself, (2) the Russian Communists used the conference table at Geneva to camouflage violating the cease-fire in Laos, and (3) the Soviet Government cavalierly told us that it would never accept an in-

spectable test ban unless Moscow could veto inspection at will.

That's quite an agenda of diplomatic gall, even for the Communists. It shouldn't be surprising because this has been standard operating practice since the Communists seized power in Russia 44 years ago. But it has happened so often that we have become inured to the fantastic effrontery of the Communists who ask for normal relations with the non-Communist nations and behind the scenes seek to destroy the Western governments.

What are the Soviet Communists saying to the nations and peoples who want only to work out their own destiny free of outside interference? It is the judgment of one of America's most qualified and thoughtful experts that if you combine in one formula the various elements of Communist doctrine and practice and put them together into a single statement, this is what the Soviet leaders are really saying to us:

"We despise you. We consider that you should be swept from the earth as governments and physically destroyed as individuals. We reserve the right in our private, if not in our official capacities, to do what we can to bring this about: to revile you publicly, to do everything within our power to detach your own people from their loyalty to you and their confidence in you, to subvert your Armed Forces, and to work for your downfall in favor of a Communist dictatorship. But since we are not strong enough to destroy you today * * * we want you during this interval to trade with us; we want you to finance us; we want you to give us the advantages of full-fledged diplomatic recognition, just as you accord these advantages to one another.

"An outrageous demand? perhaps. But you will accept it nevertheless * * *. Driven by this competition, which you cannot escape, you will do what we want you to do until such time as we are ready to make an end of you * * *"

This appraisal of what the Soviet Communists and their allies in 81 Communist Parties want to do to the free world does not come from the head of the John Birch Society or from the Committee on Un-American Activities. It comes from George F. Kennan in his new book, "Russia and the West." Mr. Kennan is a careful historian, former U.S. Ambassador to the Soviet Union, former Ambassador to Yugoslavia.

"I can assure you," he writes, "that this formulation is not one whit sharper or more uncompromising than the language consistently employed by the Soviet leaders." Mr. Kennan cites this Comintern resolution:

"The Comintern will not let its freedom be hampered by any obligation whatever. We are deadly enemies of bourgeois society to the last breath, in word and in deed, and if necessary with arms in hand. It is the historical mission of the Communist International to be the gravedigger of bourgeois society."

Mr. Kennan is here describing Communist policy and purpose toward all non-Communist governments formulated in the 1930's, which hasn't changed in the least.

It is the same today—in Korea, in Laos, in Vietnam, in the Congo, at the conference table at Geneva. To the Communists, United States aid to the legitimate Government of South Vietnam is "aggression" because the Communists recognize no non-Communist government as ever legitimate.

We are not at peace with the Communists. We are engaged in a war called peace by the Communists. We can't afford to think or act otherwise for one second.

Resolutions Passed by Second National Congress on Environmental Health

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN E. FOGARTY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 19, 1961

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to have inserted into the Record the resolutions passed by the National Congress on Environmental Health which met in Ann Arbor, Mich., June 6-8, 1961.

These resolutions were sent to me by Dr. Henry F. Vaughn, the chairman of the congress, who has long been one of the Nation's outstanding health leaders. He is president of the National Sanitation Foundation and, until his recent retirement, was dean of the School of Public Health of Michigan.

I had the privilege of attending the congress at Ann Arbor, and I was impressed with the number of top-ranking industrialists, scientists, and public health officials from all parts of the Nation who were there. I found that these people share my concern about the increasing pollution of our environment and its possible effect upon the health of present and future generations.

His views underscore what I have been saying for a long time: that the Federal Government should be doing much more than it is to learn what all these new pollutants are doing to the health of the people and to bring the dangerous ones under effective control:

RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE SECOND NATIONAL CONGRESS ON ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH¹ AT ANN ARBOR, MICH., JUNE 6-8, 1961

A

That man is both the creature and creator of his environment threaded through the discussions of the Second National Congress on Environmental Health. The history of civilization is replete with evidence that life, health—and death—have been influenced by physical, chemical, and biological forces, as well as bacteriological agents in the air, water, and land which man needs for his vital processes and which he uses in his daily activities. Population growth and technological development have increased the breadth and changed the character of the interphase contact in this ecological relationship. Moreover, there are evidences of impact of these two forces on botanical and zoological aspects of our world. Observation and study now and in the future will continue to elucidate the cause and effect relationship of these phenomena as they have in the past. And as man in his society understands these relationships he will make choices and take steps to modify these impacts in such a way that he profits from the benefits of technology and population growth without pay-

¹ Cosponsored by the Michigan School of Public Health, the American Public Health Association, and the National Sanitation Foundation.

ing a dear price in health and life to attain them.

This congress was impressed with the breadth and scope of current activity by our industrial, governmental and university institutions in research and in application or control in this field. While these activities demonstrate both present actual and future potential accomplishment, more importantly, this congress feels they reveal inadequacies which demand immediate attention, if man, and the creature of his environment, is to be a wiser creator of it.

This congress calls upon our Nation's industries, our universities, and our governments for stepped-up programs of research and application and the training of people to do them. Because it recognized first the similarities of the chemical, physical, physiological, toxicological, and control problems in each of the environmental media and second, the possible additive and cumulative nature of inimical substances, this congress recommends that the efforts be organized, conducted and reported in such a way that environmental health, broadly, is realized.

This congress recognizes the benefits of cooperation and collaboration between industries, educational, and governmental institutions and urges that such endeavors be elaborated. Yet it recognizes the appropriate interests, responsibilities, and obligations that each has and encourages each to develop its appropriate role.

For industries this seems to be especially in the identification and study of the problems peculiar to the particular industrial situation and the development and application of effective, pertinent control measures to protect the worker and his community environment and the consumer.

For educational institutions it is the preparation of technicians and scientists for their work and the conduct of research both basic and applied.

For government, local, State and National, it is the encouragement, support, and assistance to industry and university efforts, the surveillance of the problems and the programs, and, when necessary, intervention in the public interest. This Congress feels that the official health agencies are especially suited by reason of their legal responsibilities, their programs and their experienced staffs, to be the organizational focus within governments for these activities. It urges health agencies—local, State and national—to develop effective programs for environmental health enlisting the participation of private and public groups who have competence, interest and sometimes responsibility for particular aspects of the environment. It believes that if the U.S. Public Health Service will develop on the national level a program in this field, using features so successful in approaching individual health problems, such a program will be a great stimulus to other governmental agencies, universities, and industries who have like objectives.

B

Whereas the Congress of the United States has in several ways recognized the growing problems of environment associated with health and has given careful consideration to the responsibilities of the Federal Government with respect thereto, and

Whereas the Congress of the United States has provided support directed toward, the development of resources necessary to prepare us to meet major needs in the area of environmental health, and

Whereas this group assembled may properly present its views with respect to future

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brash or unseemly for Senators who are required to confirm appointments to busy themselves with trying to find the best qualified men, especially when the President has invited such action.

Furthermore, a considerable amount of cynicism was involved in not expanding the number of Federal judges for a very long time, notwithstanding the best efforts of my colleague and myself, he in the other body and in the Senate, and I here, together with many other Senators. So I do not believe those who are parties to that operation have any right to talk about cynicism, or anything being done that is unseemly.

Finally, my colleague has pointed out the core of this entire proposal. One-third of the number of judges of the United States will be newly appointed. The very weight of that number of appointments completely outweighs any party or other considerations which might normally enter the mind of the new President.

The President has an enormous responsibility. I think it is our duty to contribute to enabling him to carry it with the greatest credit to the country, in every way we can.

I again express my appreciation to my colleague from New York for his knowledge of this subject and for his research into it, and for presenting the matter as forcibly as he has. It will be an honor for me to continue as his brother in arms until the job is done properly for the American people.

Mr. KEATING. I am grateful to my distinguished colleague from New York for the very fine remarks he has made and for his stalwart position in support of what both of us feel is right and just. I stress again that I know he shares my hope and my expectation that the President of the United States will welcome this material in the same way that the Attorney General has greeted it. We have no reason for believing that the President will do anything other than endeavor to select outstanding men for Federal judgeships.

VISIT TO THE SENATE BY MEMBERS OF THE PARLIAMENT OF FINLAND

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, we are privileged today to have in the Senate Chamber a delegation of 10 from the Parliament of Finland. The delegation has been at luncheon with members of the Committee on Foreign Relations and other Senators. We have had a very delightful gathering, and have had an opportunity to become acquainted with these fine men, who represent the great and courageous country of Finland.

The people of the United States hold the people of Finland in the highest esteem and respect. Finland has demonstrated her passion for freedom and independence. She has exhibited the qualities of leadership and understanding that have marked her as a great nation.

The people of Finland, in peace and in war, have been steadfast to the purposes of freedom and democratic government.

We are highly honored to have the representatives of the Finnish Parliament with us. The parliamentary group represents the Social Democratic Party, the Swedish Party, the Agrarian Party—which is now the Government party, the Liberal Party, and the Conservative Party.

The spokesman for the Finnish parliamentary group was the Honorable Toivo Antero Wiherhelmo. He was the parliamentary spokesman at our luncheon.

The other members of the delegation are as follows:

Hon. Kalervo Feliks Haapasalo, Member of the Finnish Parliament (Social Democratic Party); editor in chief, *Vapaus*, Mikkelo.

Hon. Sven Axel Hogstrom, Member of the Finnish Parliament (Swedish Party); judge, Raseborg judicial district.

Hon. Nestori Johannes Kaasalainen, Member of the Finnish Parliament (Agrarian Party); farmer.

Hon. Esa Heikki Kaitila, Member of the Finnish Parliament (Liberal Party); assistant professor of economics, University of Helsinki.

Hon. Niilo Vilho Kosola, Member of the Finnish Parliament (Conservative Party); farmer.

Hon. Lars Sebastian Lindeman, Member of the Finnish Parliament (Social Democratic Party); secretary, Finnish-Swedish Trade Union; agricultural editor, *Arbetarbladet*.

Hon. Atte Mikael Johannes Pakkanen, Member of the Finnish Parliament (Agrarian Party); director, Finnish Association of Savings Banks; agronomist.

Hon. Jussi Jaakko Saukkonen, Member of the Finnish Parliament (Conservative Party); headmaster, secondary school, Helsinki.

Hon. Arvo Tuominen, Member of the Finnish Parliament (Social Democratic Party); editor in chief, *Kansan Lehti*, Tampere.

I ask my colleagues in the Senate to join me in a hearty, enthusiastic, and cordial welcome to this distinguished group of parliamentarians. [Applause, Senators rising.]

VISIT TO THE SENATE BY SENATOR HENRIK VOS, THE NETHERLANDS; AND HON. GUNNAR HECKSCHER, MEMBER OF THE SWEDISH RIKSDAG

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I, too, have escorted two parliamentarians into the Chamber, who are guests, the Honorable Gunnar Heckscher, member of the Riksdag of Sweden; and the Honorable Henrik Vos, a senator from the Netherlands. They are here in the United States in connection with the parliamentary activities of the organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. They are seated in the Chamber behind us. [Applause, Senators rising.]

IMPORTATION OF CUBAN MOLASSES

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I call to the attention of the Senate two tele-

grams that have been sent to the President today in regard to a shipment of molasses from Cuba which is being unloaded in New Orleans today. Some months ago, the Publicker Industries, of Philadelphia, requested our Department of Agriculture to sell them surplus corn at greatly reduced prices in order to convert it into alcohol. The implied threat was made by Publicker Industries that, unless negotiations were successful in getting the Department to sell them this surplus corn at reduced prices, they would make every effort to obtain the necessary molasses from Cuba.

For the last 4 or 5 months now I have been advocating a complete embargo on all trade between our country and Cuba. Here we are confronted with a situation today that to me is intolerable. Today there is being unloaded in the city of New Orleans a tanker-load of molasses from Cuba, notwithstanding the fact that negotiations are being carried on by Publicker Industries with the Department of Agriculture for this surplus grain. The Department had entered into these negotiations in good faith, but apparently, Publicker Industries wanted more.

I wish to read into the Record two telegrams sent to the President as well as to Mr. Dean Rusk, the Secretary of State, and Mr. Luther Hodges, Secretary of Commerce:

The telegram is dated today, and it reads:

We wish to protest in strongest possible manner recent action by Publicker Industries in importing into New Orleans tanker-load of Cuban molasses which we understand is being unloaded today. It is our understanding that the Department of Agriculture was negotiating with Publicker in good faith to arrive at terms to provide them with surplus grain for conversion into alcohol; yet, at the same time this company in defiance of President's request is importing black strap molasses from Cuba at a price substantially lower than other importers have paid.

Your prompt action to halt this shipment would be appreciated.

The telegram is signed by me, by my colleague from Louisiana [Mr. LONG], as well as by HALE BOGGS and E. E. WILLIS, Members of Congress.

A few minutes thereafter I had a telegram dispatched to the President, with copies going to the Secretary of State, Dean Rusk, and the Secretary of Commerce, Luther Hodges, as follows:

HON. JOHN F. KENNEDY,
The President,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

With reference to our earlier telegram concerning shipment of Cuban molasses into New Orleans by Publicker Industries, it is now our understanding that the shipment currently being unloaded is only one of a number planned by Publicker. Since there is no other alternative, we respectfully request at this time that you invoke the Trading with the Enemy Act to halt this and future shipments of black strap molasses from Cuba.

This telegram is signed by me, by my colleague from Louisiana [Mr. LONG], and by HALE BOGGS and E. E. WILLIS, Members of Congress.

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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

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Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, I have the floor. I am happy to yield to my other colleague from Louisiana, with the same understanding.

Mr. ELLENDER. I thank the Senator for permitting me to engage in this colloquy. I have a meeting of the Appropriations Committee to attend, and he was most kind to allow me the opportunity to speak at this time.

Mr. KEATING. I am happy to yield to the Senator.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, I ask my friend if he does not find himself confused to find Castro firmly back in the saddle again? Some of us thought that this administration had found Castro to be unfriendly. Apparently, whether the tractors-for-prisoners deal goes through or not, Castro is now in charge and now has the American market available to him, for whatever he wishes to send to America, with the full backing of American industry.

From time to time, this Nation should act with some degree of unanimity. We should not make way for people who have current demands for some selfish advantage in dealing with the Cuban Government.

Perhaps the administration will be able to stand up to Castro for a change, and tell him that market is no longer his. Certainly in the absence of Castro making a deal on tractors that should be done, since he is holding it up at this time.

Where has this procedure been authorized. Who gave authority for the deal?

Mr. ELLENDER. As I stated a moment ago, in order to preclude the Publicker Industries from going to Cuba for the molasses, an effort was made to sell them surplus grain. The company took the position that if we were able to let them have the surplus grain at reduced rates, they would not purchase the molasses from Cuba. But notwithstanding the fact that efforts are now being made to meet the demands of Publicker Industries, and that negotiations are underway between their representatives and those of the Department of Agriculture, they have maneuvered to such an extent that they have obtained this molasses from Cuba. It strikes me that the President should make every effort and should use all the power at his command to prevent this. As I said, the longer we feed that scoundrel from Cuba, the stronger he will get and the more trouble we will have with him.

It is my hope that the President will take action now—not tomorrow, but now, because the molasses is being unloaded now, and there is more to come. The more trade we have with Castro the stronger he will get. I simply cannot understand it. I am puzzled.

We sent these telegrams to the President in the hope that he will act immediately.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Would the Senator not agree that this is a great victory for Castro? This Government is so big and unwieldy that Castro can

continue to raid the American market notwithstanding the fact that he is no longer acceptable to some quarters?

Mr. ELLENDER. I cannot understand why that action is taken. The Publicker Industries must have some great amount of influence, to be able to buy this product from Castro notwithstanding the fact that they are still negotiating to buy this surplus grain. I cannot understand it. It is a puzzling situation.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, before yielding to my colleague from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS] I wish to say to the Senators from Louisiana that I agree with them thoroughly. Long before this we should have ended all trade with Castro's Communist government. The sooner we come to a realization that this step must be taken, the better it will be for all concerned.

I am very happy that the two Senators from Louisiana and their House colleagues have joined in sending a forceful telegram on the subject to the President. I hope it will get the desired results.

Mr. President, I now yield, with the same understanding, to my good friend from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS].

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, I wish to join the Senators from Louisiana and the Senator from New York in protesting any trade with Castro. It is indefensible that we in the United States should be buying molasses or anything else from Castro, particularly since many officials in high places in the Government are criticizing our neighbors to the north for carrying on trade with this same Cuban regime.

I have no brief whatever for the Publicker Industries' point of view that if they cannot get cheap corn or subsidized corn from the Government in order to manufacture their products they shall insist upon the right to trade with Cuba. So far as I am concerned, we should stop all trade with Cuba, and at the same time we should let Publicker Industries pay the regular price for corn in the United States. Certainly we should not be held up by blackmail in our own country with the position that we have to subsidize the alcohol industry in this country in order to keep it from trading with Cuba. The time has come when the President and the administration should stop the Cuban trade—period—and let Publicker and other companies buy American products and pay American prices.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, before resuming my remarks I wish to say it is my understanding that all the colloquy on unrelated subjects will be printed in the Record following my remarks.

FORMER VICE PRESIDENT NIXON'S ARTICLE ON THE MAJOR PROBLEMS FACING THE NATION AND THE FREE WORLD

Mr. MILLER. Mr. President, in this morning's edition of the Washington Post appears the first in a series of 10 articles to be published in the coming year by Richard M. Nixon, former Vice

President of the United States. This first article is of particular timeliness and importance, because it places the finger squarely on the major problem facing this Nation and the free world today. That problem is one of firmness of our national will to resist the aggression of the Communist world—a willingness to fight, if necessary, to maintain our freedom.

Mr. Nixon well points out the long-recognized principle that when dealing with Communists' action and not words is what counts. We learned at the cost of thousands of casualties in the Korean war that the slightest indication on our part that we are unwilling to fight will be interpreted by the Soviets as a green light to more aggression. Such a miscalculation results in war.

I must say that I am deeply disturbed over the negative results of the recent summit meeting, so-called, in Vienna. If the purpose of this meeting, as far as the administration is concerned, was to convince Premier Khrushchev that we mean business when we say that we will not permit Communist aggression, direct or indirect, as far as Berlin and other sensitive areas of the World are concerned, then this purpose has failed miserably—so miserably that it might well be that we would be better off had the Vienna meeting not taken place at all—at least at this time. The principal result of this meeting appears to be that Premier Khrushchev became convinced that we would back down on Berlin, and so he gave the President his timetable which is to have the Berlin problem settled—in the Soviet way—by the end of this year.

If the purpose of this meeting, as far as the administration is concerned, was to obtain cooperation from Premier Khrushchev in working out an agreement for inspection and control in nuclear test ban talks, then this purpose has failed miserably—for the Soviets have called off further talks in this area.

If the purpose of this meeting, as far as the administration is concerned, was to further the cause of peaceful coexistence with the Communists, then this purpose was doomed to failure from the beginning—because there can be no such thing as peaceful coexistence, as we define those words, with an aggressive philosophy dedicated to world domination, with the United States as its number one target.

This is no time for so-called "authoritative sources" in the administration to suggest that the admission of Red China to the United Nations is inevitable. This is no time for responsible leaders in the administration to suggest a solution to the Berlin problem which, as Mr. Nixon says, has its origins in the war councils of the Soviet Union. This is no time for the President to say "Our greatest adversary is not the Russians. It is our own unwillingness to do what must be done," when the American people are, as Mr. Nixon assures us, far ahead of the administration in their willingness and determination to do what is necessary to defend our freedom against aggression.