

A3500

cis' L. VanDusen, judge, U.S. district court; adviser on radio and television, Martha A. Gable; adviser on municipal police problems, Howard R. Leary.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE LAW OBSERVANCE EXHIBIT

Civil Service Commission: Exhibit indicates careers in Federal service and type of work that can be done, contains a message from the President and an inspirational centerpiece representing the Federal Government as an employer.

Food and Drug Administration: Food and Drug Administration enforces the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act and thereby protects the community by insuring that foods are safe, pure, and wholesome and made under sanitary conditions; drugs and therapeutic devices are safe and effective for their intended uses; cosmetics are safe and prepared with appropriate ingredients, and that all of these products are honestly and informatively labeled and packaged. In the display are devices seized by the Food and Drug Administration which indicate various forms of therapeutic quackery including an electrocat; a radioactive pillow; an Admiral See Saw; health-aire, slender belt; spectro chrome device, etc.

Federal Bureau of Investigation: Two dramatic exhibits: one provides a brief look at some of the many responsibilities and functions of the FBI; the other demonstrates graphically the continuing struggle between the oppressive world communism and the ideals of personal freedom which motivates the United States and her people. There is also a variety of explanatory literature available for further study.

Immigration and Naturalization: Display pertains to Immigration and Naturalization activities; for example entrance of aliens into this country, and the laws regarding citizenship.

U.S. attorney: Exhibit contains a picture and message from the Attorney General of the United States in relation to law enforcement; a replica of the Department of Justice seal; a picture and message from the U.S. Attorney in relation to law enforcement; illustrations of seven stages in a criminal trial; and several symbols of justice.

The display includes a small still and the use of sample packaged illicit liquor and posters used to encourage enforcement of liquor statutes.

Philadelphia Police Department: Exhibit includes confiscated guns and police weapons. Also the excellent training of police dogs (referred to as the canine corps) is portrayed in a number of photographs.

Post Office Department: An exhibit furnished by the Bureau of the Chief Inspector, Post Office Department, portrays the history of the postal inspection service beginning with its inception in 1737 when Benjamin Franklin was first appointed by the British Colonial Postmaster General as postmaster of Philadelphia and given the additional duties of regulating the several post offices and bringing the postmasters to account. The display shows an outline of functions and the general areas of investigation: Post office burglaries, holdups of mail custodians, poisons and bombs sent through the mail, extensive direct mail selling of pornography, and fraudulent schemes by unscrupulous promoters.

Coast Guard: U.S. Coast Guard has a very unique display consisting of a complete navigational light assembly now used on lighthouses and buoys composed of light, flash timer, and automatic lampchanger. This navigational aid is the newest type and is in actual use throughout U.S. waters.

Customs: This exhibit indicates some of the many ways by which narcotics are smuggled from place to place. There is also a panel describing many of the functions of the Bureau of Customs.

Alcohol and tobacco tax (IRS): Display sets forth laws enforced concerning use of firearms, weapons classified as firearms coming within the purview of the national and Federal firearms acts, and pictures demonstrating the results of not practicing safety in the use of firearms.

Automatic data processing (IRS): Under the integrated automatic data-processing system, graphic charts illustrate the flow of returns, documents, and magnetic tape between internal revenue district offices, the Philadelphia Regional Service Center, and the National Computer Center at Martinsburg, W. Va.

Intelligence Division (IRS): The Intelligence Division serves the community by enforcing the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code which pertain to wagering and gambling and income tax fraud. In so doing, it brings to justice many racketeers and gamblers. This is exemplified in the display which contains actual equipment seized during raids on illegal operations and data relating to the scientific detection of income tax fraud. Some of the items in the display are a slot machine which was seized for failure to purchase the occupational stamp for its operation; a Bolita board, a Chinese lottery drum, and a policy drum, a tabulation of lottery play on flash paper, an exhibit relating to a bookie operation using transceivers, a card and picture display of notorious income tax evaders, and newspaper headlines of income tax cases and other tax articles.

Secret Service: Exhibit shows seized contraband items such as \$10, \$20, and \$100 counterfeit notes made by professional counterfeiters; copper and zinc plates used in making counterfeit notes; and one set of obverse and reverse lead molds for a \$10 denomination coin. Also displayed are the products by which the violators are identified.

Cuba
 The United States on the Defensive

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS
 OF
 HON. STEVEN B. DEROUNIAN
 OF NEW YORK
 IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
 Wednesday, May 29, 1963**

Mr. DEROUNIAN. Mr. Speaker, the President is such an expert when he writes about courage, but he does not display it when he faces the Communist tyrant. The following report of the farewell meeting between Castro and Khrushchev, in the May 23 issue of the Washington Evening Star, is most revealing.

The Communists are arrogant and have every reason to be. President Kennedy is on the defensive and acts it. Is this the way the Commander in Chief of the most powerful military force in the world should behave?

The report follows:
READY TO RESIST ANY ATTEMPT TO INVADE CUBA—DEPARTING CASTRO HEARS PROMISE OF STRONG BACKING

MOSCOW, May 23.—Premier Khrushchev, addressing a huge farewell meeting for Fidel Castro, warned today that the situation in the Caribbean carries possibilities of becoming worse than last October.

In a speech of more than an hour, the Soviet Premier, in shirt sleeves and bareheaded in a broiling sun, declared:

"If the U.S. Government does not show necessary commonsense and understanding of the situation and permits itself to be

drawn into a dangerous path, a situation even more formidable than that of last October might arise in the world.

"If such a situation is created by the aggressive forces of imperialism, clearly it would be much more difficult to emerge from the crisis than it was in 1962."

Later, at a Kremlin reception for the bearded Cuban, Mr. Khrushchev appeared to be in a more peaceful mood when he said he will not capitulate to "delirious talk" about going to war to promote communism. His statement seemed aimed at the Chinese.

PLEDGES DEFENSE

Stopping only occasionally for small bursts of applause, while the Cuban Prime Minister looked on at the outdoor mass meeting, Mr. Khrushchev said:

"A breach of obligations assumed by the United States would not be regarded otherwise than perfidy. This would radically undermine trust and make coming to terms more difficult."

He pledged that the Soviet Union would defend Cuba if the United States should attack that island of communism.

Responding, Mr. Castro thanked the Soviet people for their cordial hospitality during his visit.

"An avalanche of love fell upon us," he declared.

He was unable to begin speaking for several moments after he stood up because of the roaring applause.

SEES CAPITALISM DEAD

"The Cuban revolution has again borne out the Marxist-Leninist teaching that in the modern world the balance of forces is in favor of the Socialist (Communist) camp," Mr. Castro declared.

"Cuba has buried the old capitalist society forever as a corpse which will never come to life again."

The victory of the revolution in Cuba, which he said lies only 90 miles from the biggest center of imperialism, also proved another Marxist-Leninist principle: That the imperialists themselves inevitably dig a grave for themselves, he added.

Later, Tass announced that the Government had conferred upon Mr. Castro the title of Hero of the Soviet Union, the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star Medal. The decree says the hero title was granted to Mr. Castro "for his outstanding services in organizing the triumphant struggle for freedom and independence of the heroic Cuban people, for a worthy contribution to the great cause of peace and socialism."

In pledging again to come to the aid of Cuba, Mr. Khrushchev said:

"If the U.S. Government does not strictly observe the agreement that has been reached and aggravates the situation, we shall have to discharge our international duty, our obligations to the fraternal Cuban people and come to their assistance."

DON'T PLAY WITH FIRE

"We must say with all seriousness: Do not play with fire gentlemen, and do not play with the destinies of the people."

He proposed that the situation in the Caribbean could be "normalized" on the basis of principles put forward by Mr. Castro, including American surrender of Guantanamo Naval Base.

He did not clearly outline what he felt made the situation now possibly more dangerous than last October, when President Kennedy declared a blockade of Cuba to force the Soviet leader to pull nuclear rockets off the island.

Mr. Khrushchev recalled that the United States, during settlement of the Cuban crisis, had promised not to invade Cuba.

He maintained it was the policy of the United States which nearly brought the world to the "brink of thermonuclear war" last October.

Catholic men and women of Irish extraction have filled and do fill public posts of great importance efficiently and faithfully. The first Irishman to hold the office of mayor of New York was William R. Grace, elected in 1880, and today, 83 years later, the mayor of New York, Robert F. Wagner, lays claim to Irish ancestry through his late mother. And that is the pattern throughout the country. There are at present in the Senate of the United States, Catholic men of Irish extraction representing their States and in the House of Representatives there are a large number of men and some women, Catholic and of Irish blood representing their congressional districts in a most commendable manner.

We have now and have had down through the years many outstanding men of Irish blood serving as Governors of our great States. In my judgment the most illustrious of them was the late Alfred E. Smith, whose record as Governor of the State of New York will live forever in our State and throughout our country. It can be said without fear of contradiction that he was responsible for the enactment into law of more beneficial legislation than any other Governor of any State in the entire country, and laws now on the statute books of New York State have set a pattern which has been followed in numerous other States throughout the Nation.

It is indeed remarkable that shortly after the great migration President Franklin Pierce, a Democrat, appointed as his Postmaster General, James Campbell of Pennsylvania, an Irish Catholic and the first to be named to a President's Cabinet. Since then other Catholics of Irish extraction have served in Presidents' Cabinets, and they have served as members of the Supreme Court of the United States and in various judicial posts throughout the country.

The election of John Fitzgerald Kennedy, whose forebears were born in Ireland, as the 35th President of the United States—the first Catholic President—was a great tribute to the intelligence and tolerance of millions of non-Catholics in our country. We can be proud of him. He is a man of fine intellect, great integrity, and courage that is boundless. His problems from the day he took office have greatly exceeded the norm. No President in American history has borne greater burdens than he is bearing at this moment. Diplomatic disasters of first magnitude confront us on every side. Pressure of the enemy and doubts among our allies, the groans of the enslaved nations and peoples, and the whimpers of the appeasers assail the President from every angle. The press indicates almost daily the creation of one crisis after another. But, it can be truly stated, that in the American tradition, if the crisis is great the crisis will produce the man, and I feel that no man in our history is better qualified to make decisions than President Kennedy. He knows the horrors of war because he has suffered them. But he also knows that freedom is priceless because he offered his own life to save it. It is my conviction that he will meet the challenge on every side and that he will give the leadership we must have in these crucial days. I sincerely believe that historians of another day will cite this Catholic American President of Irish ancestry as one of our greatest Chief Executives.

I do not want to conclude my remarks this morning without paying a tribute to the priests and the religious for the position the Catholic Church in America holds today. Since the formation of the Republic, nearly 187 years ago, most of the priests were of Irish blood, and they were followed by hundreds of others down through the years, who with the members of religious orders helping them, built our churches, our schools, our colleges, our universities, hospitals and other institutions. We shall never be able

to repay them for not only their spiritual leadership, but for their great contribution through accomplishment to the American way of life. I am sure that everyone present this morning, is fully cognizant of their tireless efforts. There are in this room, members of families whose relatives preceded them to this country who were part of that great contingent of priests and religious—to whom I sincerely pay tribute. And, let us all ever be proud of and grateful for the contribution of the Irish to the church, education and government in the United States.

Law Observance Exhibit

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. HERMAN TOLL

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 29, 1963

Mr. TOLL. Mr. Speaker, I believe the Members will read with interest the remarks of Harry D. Shargel, Esq., and the program of the dedication ceremonies in connection with the third law observance exhibit, "Law Enforcement Serves the Community," which took place under the sponsorship of the Philadelphia Chapter of the Federal Bar Association on May 27, 1963:

LAW OBSERVANCE EXHIBIT

(By Harry D. Shargel)

The Federal Bar Association (Philadelphia chapter) through its law observance committee is engaged in a year-round program to promote respect for law and those who enforce it.

Our activities are designed to educate the public in the functions of the Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies; to urge the public to respect and uphold the law; and to improve the morale of law enforcement personnel, broaden their training, enhance the prestige of law enforcement as a career, and help attract the highest caliber of personnel to this field. We have promoted coordination among law enforcement agencies, prosecuting attorneys, the judiciary, penologists, and welfare organizations.

As part of our endeavors we have caused posters to be displayed bearing the slogan, "The Law Protects You, Respect It, Uphold It, Obey It," published a directory of law enforcement agencies; sponsored television programs designed to educate the public concerning the fine work of law enforcement agencies; organized coordination conferences among those concerned with crime and delinquency; arranged the distribution to teachers, parents, and students of relevant literature; established a speakers bureau which furnishes speakers in furtherance of our program; arranged for the establishment of a degree course in police science and administration at Temple University and organized exhibits. We are currently sponsoring a weekly radio program on station WIBG of interviews of persons connected with the law enforcement process, a series of spot messages urging respect for law by outstanding citizens on radio station WIBG and a similar series on WRCV-TV. We are also sponsoring a youth accomplishment program designed to direct youthful drives into constructive channels, provide a sense of accomplishment and appropriate recognition to young people regardless of their relative capabilities. We have already had dramatic evidence of the importance of this youth program.

Today, under the theme, "Law Enforcement Serves the Community," we inaugurate our third law observance exhibit to be held at the Philadelphia National Bank. We hope that this exhibit will help us all to realize the important part our law enforcement personnel play in making our American way of life possible. All of us should become familiar with the fine work of each law enforcement agency and realize that the law enforcement agent, whether a local policeman, State official, or Federal agent, is a friend dedicated to public service and the protection of each of us.

We in Philadelphia can take special pride in the fact that the work of the Philadelphia chapter law observance committee is serving as a model for Federal Bar Association Chapters around the country. As a matter of fact, as a result of the inspiration afforded by past exhibits in this bank, a national exhibit will be opened in the RCA Exhibit Hall in Radio City, N.Y., on June 17, 1963.

We are especially thankful to the Philadelphia National Bank for making this exhibit possible.

DEDICATION OF THE LAW OBSERVANCE EXHIBIT

Host: Philadelphia National Bank—Frederic A. Potts, president; Robert H. Schong; director of public information.

Exhibitors: Civil Service Commission—William T. Kesselring, recruiting representative.

Food and Drug Administration: Fred L. Lofsvold, district director.

Justice Department: Federal Bureau of Investigation—Fred A. Frohbose, special agent in charge.

Immigration and Naturalization: Lorraine W. Hurney, district director.

U.S. attorney: Drew J. T. O'Keefe.

Pennsylvania Liquor Control, Board: Walter R. Wilson, supervisor in charge of enforcement district No. 1.

Philadelphia Police Department: Howard R. Leary, acting commissioner.

Post Office Department: A. J. Harkins, postal inspector in charge.

Treasury Department: Coast Guard—F. M. McCabe, captain of the port of Philadelphia customs; Charles Beiswinger, customs agent.

Internal Revenue Service: Dean J. Barron, regional commissioner, alcohol and tobacco tax; Louis DeCarlo, assistant regional commissioner, automatic data processing; Edward J. Manning, assistant regional commissioner, intelligence; J. Walter Pearson, acting assistant regional commissioner, Secret Service; Joseph P. Jordan, special agent in charge.

Exhibit coordinator: Martin J. Dempsey, public information officer, Internal Revenue Service.

Sponsor: Federal Bar Association (Philadelphia chapter); president, Congressman Herman Toll; first vice president, Harry D. Shargel; second vice president, Judge Earl Chudoff; third vice president, Russell J. Borden; treasurer, Herman R. Testan; secretary and national vice president, A. S. Harzenstein.

Law observance committee: chairman, Harry D. Shargel; special assistant to counsel, Defense Clothing and Textile Supply Center; cochairman, Norris S. Harzenstein, field supervisor, FBI; members, Hon. Earl Chudoff, judge, court of common pleas; Louis DeCarlo, district coordinator of Treasury enforcement agencies; Ephraim Gomberg, executive vice president, Philadelphia Crime Commission; Mrs. Lorraine W. Hurney, District Director, Immigration and Naturalization Service; Hon. Drew J. T. O'Keefe, U.S. attorney; Hon. Joseph S. Lord III, judge, U.S. district court; Hon. Herman Toll, House of Representatives; Hon. Harold K. Wood, judge, U.S. district court; Morris Wolf, Robert V. Faragher, counsel, Radio Corp. of America; Hon. Fran-

TRANSLATED FOR CASTRO

Mr. Khrushchev's charges were made in a long, prepared speech which he read through his steel-rimmed spectacles. An interpreter whispered a translation into the ear of Mr. Castro, who wore his customary green fatigue uniform and beret.

Mr. Khrushchev also claimed it is the imperialists themselves who are creating revolutions in Latin America—but the "mythical hand of Moscow." The imperialists, he said, are exploiting the people and thus causing them to demand something better.

Mr. Khrushchev approvingly quoted those phrases from the American Declaration of Independence which say that people have the right to choose a government of their liking. These words, he said, have a very current ring 200 years later.

He hailed Mr. Castro as "Dear comrade."

HUGE CROWD ON HAND

More than 125,000 persons jammed the stadium to cheer the two leaders. Overhead, planes trailed Soviet and Cuban flags. Swarms of Russians wore paper hats bearing Cuban emblems.

Mr. Castro, who arrived in late April, has had one of the greatest welcomes the Soviet Union has ever given a foreigner during his stay here.

Today's crowd gave Mr. Khrushchev a roaring reception.

The Soviet Premier accused American monopolists of exploiting Cuba until they were thrown out by the Castro revolution. But, he added, the revolution and seizure of the property of the landlords is the easiest part. The harder part, he said, is to "rid the people of bourgeois tendencies and construct socialism."

"The peoples of the Soviet Union have always been, are, and will be with the people of Cuba.

"The Cuban revolution marks the dawn of a new life on the American continent. The eyes of millions in Latin America are now turned to heroic Cuba because it is on that island that a road to a better, happy life is being blazed."

SEEKS CHINA ACCORD

Mr. Khrushchev also declared the Soviet Union would make every effort to make ideological peace with China. He mentioned China by name.

"We will spare no efforts to unite our forces and remove differences between us," the Premier said.

He scoffed at what he described as Western efforts to develop a split within the Communist camp.

He said he looked to Chinese-Soviet negotiations to slay old myths.

"Not a few fabrications appear in the bourgeois press concerning the relations between the Communist Parties of the Soviet Union and China," he said. "As you know, a meeting of delegations of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party of China will be held shortly. We shall do everything to have this meeting lead to the rallying of our forces, eliminating the differences in our understanding of certain questions."

PREDICTS RED TRIUMPH

"We express the hope that this meeting will bring our parties, the entire international Communist and working class movement, even closer together. The great cause of communism will overcome all obstacles in its onward advance and will triumph throughout the world."

Planes flew overhead and big balloons surrounded the stadium for one of the biggest rallies ever staged in the Soviet capital for a visiting foreign leader.

Vladimir Promyslov, Mayor of Moscow, presided at the ceremony from a big stand mounted on the football field.

Mr. Promyslov said Cuba had chosen the slogan "Homeland or Death" for its slogan, and added: "This slogan will win."

"You cannot bring to their knees the courageous Cuban people," he cried.

PRINTING OF CONGRESSIONAL RECORD EXTRACTS

It shall be lawful for the Public Printer to print and deliver upon the order of any Senator, Representative, or Delegate, extracts from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, the person ordering the same paying the cost thereof (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 185, p. 1942).

RECORD OFFICE AT THE CAPITOL

An office for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, with Mr. Raymond F. Noyes in charge, is located in room H-112, House wing, where orders will be received for subscriptions to the Record at \$1.50 per month or for single copies at 1 cent for eight pages (minimum charge of 3 cents). Also, orders from Members of Congress to purchase reprints from the Record should be processed through this office.

CHANGE OF RESIDENCE

Senators, Representatives, and Delegates who have changed their residences will please give information thereof to the Government Printing Office, that their addresses may be correctly given in the Record.

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Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing the usual number. Nothing in this section relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding 50 pages (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 140, p. 1938).

Resolutions for printing extra copies, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer, and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 133, p. 1937).

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

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CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY

The Public Printer, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, may print for sale, at a price sufficient to reimburse the expenses of such printing, the current Congressional Directory. No sale shall be made on credit (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 150, p. 1939).

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[Streets northwest unless otherwise stated]

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Halpern, Seymour, N.Y.-----
Hanna, Richard T., Calif.-----
Hansen, Julia Butler
(Mrs.), Wash.
Harding, Ralph R., Idaho-----
Hardy, Porter, Jr., Va.-----
Harris, Oren, Ark.-----1627 Myrtle St.
Harrison, William Henry
Wyo.
Harsha, William H., Ohio-----
Harvey, James, Mich.-----
Harvey, Ralph, Ind.-----
Hawkins, Augustus F.,
Calif.
Hays, Wayne L., Ohio.-----1323 Barger Dr.,
Falls Church, Va.
Healey, James C., N.Y.-----
Hébert, F. Edward, La.-----26 Cockrell St.,
Alexandria, Va.
Hechler, Ken, W. Va.-----
Hemphill, Robert W., S.C.-----
Henderson, David N., N.C.-----
Herlong, A. S., Jr., Fla.-----
Hoeven, Charles B., Iowa.-----100 Maryland
Ave. NE.
Hoffman, Elmer J., Ill.-----
Hollifield, Chet, Calif.-----
Holland, Elmer J., Pa.-----
Horan, Walt, Wash.-----
Horton, Frank J., N.Y.-----
Hooper, Craig, Calif.-----
Huddleston, George, Jr.,
Ala.
Hull, W. R., Jr., Mo.-----
Hutchinson, Edward, Mich.-----
Ichord, Richard (Dick),
Mo.
Jarman, John, Okla.-----
Jennings, W. Pat, Va.-----
Jensen, Ben F., Iowa.-----2120 16 St.
Joelson, Charles S., N.J.-----
Johansen, August E., Mich.-----
Johnson, Harold T., Calif.-----
Johnson, Lester R., Wis.-----
Jonas, Charles Raper, N.C.-----
Jones, Paul C., Mo.-----1111 Army-Navy
Dr., Arlington,
Va.
Jones, Robert E., Ala.-----
Karsten, Frank M., Mo.-----
Karth, Joseph E., Minn.-----
Kastenmeyer, Robert W.,
Wis.
Koe, Elizabeth (Mrs.), Albemarle House,
W. Va. 4501 Conn. Ave.
Keith, Hastings, Mass.-----5906 Harwick Rd.,
Kelly, Edna F. (Mrs.), N.Y.-----
Keogh, Eugene J., N.Y.-----The Mayflower
Kilburn, Clarence E., N.Y.-----
Kilgore, Joe M., Tex.-----4807 Newport
King, Carleton J., N.Y.-----
King, Cecil R., Calif.-----
Kirwan, Michael J., Ohio-----
Kluczyński, John C., Ill.-----
Knox, Victor A., Mich.-----
Kornegay, Horace R., N.C.-----
Kunkel, John C., Pa.-----
Kyl, John, Iowa.-----
Laird, Melvin R., Wis.-----
Landrum, Phil M., Ga.-----
Langen, Odtn, Minn.-----
Lankford, Richard E., Md.-----
Latta, Delbert L., Ohio-----
Leggett, Robert L., Calif.-----
Lennon, Alton, N.C.-----
Lesinski, John, Mich.-----
Libonati, Roland V., Ill.-----
Lindsay, John V., N.Y.-----
Lipscomb, Glenard P.,
Calif.
Lloyd, Sherman P., Utah.-----800 4th St. SW.
Long, Clarence D., Md.-----

It is submitted for your information without comment.

[From the Wall Street Journal, May 24, 1963]

REALISM GROWS IN BROOKLYN

If a group of employers get together to eliminate all competition, they're soon in a lot of hot water with Washington. It's a bit different with unions, which are able to control the supply of labor to many employers.

A recent example is the big Brooklyn local of the International Longshoremen's Association. The union has been worried about unemployment on the borough's docks—in other words, "excessive" competition for jobs. But Anthony Scott, head of the local, now thinks he has the solution.

First off, he has pushed through new rules which will, by and large, keep non-Brooklyn longshoremen out of Brooklyn. And since a card in the Brooklyn local is a prerequisite for work, he has tightened up on his own membership. "These changes," declares Mr. Scott, "are an approach to realism. Years ago, a man accepted for membership faced periodic unemployment * * *. We think we have eliminated this risk. In effect, we have closed the books on new members."

Tough on prospective new members, of course, and hardly in line with official lip-service to competition in general. But for purposes of running a monopoly, it's realistic all right.

Cuba a Persistent Threat So Long as New Frontier Philosophy Remains Unchanged

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM C. CRAMER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 29, 1963

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, the formidable Soviet military strength in Cuba can no longer be hidden from the American people and the New Frontier's cries of "politics" as an answer to its critics no longer holds water with the release of the bipartisan Stennis committee report.

What is most alarming about the Stennis committee report is the "philosophical judgment" of the New Frontier's advisers which was 100-percent wrong about Russia's intentions both before, during, and after the Cuban crisis of last October. It clearly evidences what many of us have been saying all along—that the Kennedy administration does not understand the Communist menace, its devious ways, its double talking, and does not know how to cope with it, even when confronted with credible information of a monumental doublecross.

In line with the Stennis committee report and recognizing the persistent Soviet threat in this hemisphere, I am inserting in the RECORD at his point an article which appeared in the May 26, 1963, issue of the Miami Herald:

VIEWS ON THE NEWS

Last week, I stated here that Soviet military strength in Cuba "is still very formidable."

Mentioned were 42 high performance jet fighters, heavy and medium tanks, antitank guns, field artillery pieces, rocket launchers and a minimum of 17,500 military personnel.

But, at the President's news conference on Wednesday last, this colloquy took place:

Question: Mr. President, there's still a lot of discussion in the Congress—Senator LAUSCHE among others—on the increasing buildup militarily of Cuba. Is there anything you can say that would be in any way encouraging about the removal of Russian troops, or of the military situation in Cuba?

Answer: We do not have any evidence of increasing military build-up by the Soviet Union. I think at previous press conferences I've given an answer to the question of how many Russians were there, and the comment in regard to the withdrawal of Soviet troops. There has not been a satisfactory withdrawal as yet. But we have no evidence that there is a number coming in larger than going out.

Question: Pardon me, sir, I was thinking more in terms of military equipment going into Cuba.

Answer: Yes, I understand that. We have no evidence that there is an increasing military build-up in Cuba. The intelligence community has not found that.

THEY LOST BECAUSE

In the preceding dialogue, the important words to remember are: "The intelligence community has not found that."

This is the same "intelligence community" which last summer mistook Soviet troops for "civilian technicians," and estimated Soviet "personnel" in Cuba at 5,000.

This is the same "intelligence community" which, notwithstanding human-source reports, could not identify the presence in Cuba of Russian-organized ground combat forces until October 25 although some of them had been there since last July.

The preparedness investigating subcommittee of the Senate exonerates the "intelligence community" of the charge that a gap existed in our photographic reconnaissance over Cuba from September 5 to October 14.

But the committee does say "the deficiency in the performance of the intelligence community appears to have been in the evaluation and assessment of the accumulated data. Moreover, there seems to have been a disinclination on the part of the intelligence community to accept and believe the ominous portent of the information which had been gathered.

"In addition," says the committee, "the intelligence people invariably adopted the most optimistic estimate possible with respect to the information available. This is in sharp contrast to the customary military practice of emphasizing the worst situation which might have been established by the accumulation of evidence."

PHILOSOPHICAL?

The Senate subcommittee, on testimony taken from top officials of the CIA and the Pentagon, makes the startling statement that intelligence community analysts "were strongly influenced by their philosophical judgment that it would be contrary to Soviet policy to introduce strategic missiles into Cuba."

The committee says further that the intelligence chiefs acknowledge that they were misled and deceived. The intelligence people now say that all strategic missiles and offensive-weapon systems have been removed. The committee cannot reach a conclusion on this because "of lack of conclusive evidence."

Actually, it will never be known how many weapons are hidden in Cuba without on-site inspection, an early Kennedy objective now forgotten.

So when the President tells the Nation that our intelligence community "has found

no evidence of a military buildup in Cuba," we can well ask on the basis of the past record, "How reliable is the information?"

AND NONPARTISAN

I believe the Senate subcommittee, with Senator JOHN STENNIS as chairman, has performed an invaluable service for the country by revealing that—as in the days before Castro—our intelligence evaluations are too often influenced by the philosophical leanings of the evaluators.

It is significant, too, that the full report was unanimously approved by Chairman STENNIS and the full subcommittee, consisting of Democratic Senators STUART SYMINGTON, of Missouri; HENRY M. JACKSON, of Washington; and STROM THURMOND, of South Carolina; and Republican Senators LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, of Massachusetts; MARGARET CHASE SMITH, of Maine; and BARRY GOLDWATER, of Arizona.

Time for Freeman To Resign

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE MEADER

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 29, 1963

Mr. MEADER. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I include the following editorial from the Jackson (Mich.) Citizen Patriot of May 23, 1963:

TIME FOR FREEMAN TO RESIGN

Rejection by the Nation's wheat farmers of mandatory controls over their 1964 crop was more or less expected by experienced observers. However, the margin of the defeat in the referendum held Tuesday was astonishing, even to the most dedicated opponents of the marketing quota system.

All of which means that Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman and President Kennedy, who went all out to sell the program, have been slapped down, but hard, by the Nation's wheat farmers.

So severe was the defeat and the blow to Secretary Freeman's prestige that his resignation is in order. Certainly he does not have the confidence of the farm families of America. His position is untenable.

However, we really don't expect Mr. Freeman to resign. He isn't that kind. He won't give up gracefully. A man who can make himself appear as ridiculous as he did in the campaign preceding the election is the kind who will stay on even after he has been repudiated.

And Mr. Kennedy defended him in his Wednesday press conference.

So much for that. The big question is, What happens now? Will Congress write a wheat program more acceptable to the Nation's farmers, or will the administration make good on its promise to force the farmers to live with their decision under the present law?

Either way it goes things are going to be tough on the Nation's wheat farms, at least for a time. The price support level will drop drastically and those who choose to plant above the allotments granted them by the Government will have to take their chances in the open market.

But all these things the farmers knew before they trooped to the polls Tuesday to reject the marketing quotas. Then why did they do it? Why did they take the chance?

The answer seems to be that the farmers are fed up with interference in their business and honestly believe they had better take a chance on getting new legislation, or competing in a free market.

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They saw the marketing quotas (which limit the amount of grain the farmer can grow and sell) as opening the door to even more interference in their business. Nothing Secretary Freeman said served to dispel that fear.

Make no mistake about it, the wheat situation is serious. With millions of bushels of the grain in Government hands, there is no easy way out. If all stored wheat, plus what the farmer can produce, should be dumped on the open market, the grain would go for about 10 cents a bushel, if that much.

Yet, under years of mandatory production control programs, the problem has gone from bad to worse.

It is significant, perhaps, that the farm commodities which are doing the best in production and in the marketplace, are those which have been freed from controls or in which Uncle Sam never has been a partner of the producer. It is when the Government moves in that trouble develops.

It is doubtful, at this point, whether wheat farmers can operate in a free market. But it also is obvious that the producers have told the Government, in the only way that counts, that they want to move toward greater freedom their operations, even at the risk of lower prices.

And certainly the wheat-producing system needs a good shaking out. The farmers in the vast Wheat Belt, who can operate most efficiently, find their allotments cut down and down. Even producers of specialty wheats, such as those in Michigan, sometimes find themselves in trouble. It seems impossible to write a control program which is flexible enough to meet all the needs.

In any event the farmers have spoken and have told Mr. Freeman and Mr. Kennedy they want less, not more, control of their operations. They showed a brilliant spark of independence.

Civil Defense Officials Praised

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. JIM WRIGHT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 29, 1963

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, in the day-to-day rush of our duties, seldom do we in the Congress have occasion to take note of the quiet, dedicated work being carried on by our civil defense officials.

Though their numbers are few, these men and women constitute a devoted and conscientious group of public servants. Their work seldom hits the headlines, but they daily do battle with public apathy in an effort to build our preparedness against a day we pray will never come.

The work of these people was brought home to me a few weeks ago when I was privileged to take part in a ceremony marking a fallout shelter in the Fort Worth National Bank Building.

It was the first fallout shelter officially marked in Office of Civil Defense Region 5, which is under the direction of William C. Parker in Denton, Tex.

Since that time I have been informed that Noble Shepherd and the staff of the Fort Worth civil defense office have carried out a 3-day shelter stocking program called "Operation Big Lift." A total of 478,194 pounds of survival items for 47,084 shelter spaces were placed in

33 Fort Worth buildings licensed as public fallout shelters.

Forty-one truck lines, coordinated by the Fort Worth chapter of the NDTA, donated an estimated \$10,000 in equipment and personnel to handle the movement. In addition, 89 volunteers assisted in the loading and unloading operations at the depot and shelter points throughout the city.

To Mr. Parker, Mr. Shepherd and the staff and volunteers devoting themselves to these efforts, I would like to extend my personal thanks and congratulations.

The Tortoise Is Winning

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EARL WILSON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 29, 1963

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I am certain all of you recall the childhood story about the race between the tortoise and the hare. As the story goes, the tortoise won the race by sheer determination and persistence. My fight for the concept of true competitive bidding in military procurement reminds me of that story, for my "persistent" efforts are bearing fruit.

One giant step forward in this long "race" toward the goal to achieve more competition in the manufacture of defense equipment occurred today when the Army canceled a proposed no-competition purchase of 240 test sets used to check operation of a gyromagnetic compass. The action came after my charge in my speech on the House floor yesterday that a false certification of "no drawings available" for the production of the equipment was being used to shut out competition and channel a contract to a past producer.

These charges were substantiated in a matter of hours yesterday after I conferred with Brigadier General Stanwix-Hay, Chief of the Army's Electronics Materiel Command in Philadelphia, on the telephone. General Stanwix-Hay checked into the matter immediately, found that I was right and took direct action by ordering the procurement for the AN/ASM 61 test set—for which \$220 was paid the last time a no-competition purchase was arranged—"pulled off the street" immediately and requesting a full and unbiased investigation by the Army's Inspector General of the obviously false certification. Further, he assured me that the procurement will be carried out under full competitive conditions when it is reissued soon, and he warmly thanked me for bringing the case to light.

I wish I could get the same cooperation from other officials when I pinpoint waste and worse in defense purchasing elsewhere. I congratulate General Stanwix-Hay, but at the same time, I would suggest the civil or military servant who set up the false certification should be disciplined severely. If this case had gone undetected, the contract

would have gone to a favored producer at an unchallenged price. Now, I predict a bid considerably below \$220 per unit will result when the 240 test sets are bought competitively. I must take sharp issue with a system which allows such obvious flouting of purchasing regulations and the law. There is something wrong when a U.S. Congressman must investigate and turn up the facts that hide behind redtape and fine print.

To briefly relate the story as it happened, upon learning of the false certification by the Army, I scrutinized the Army's own files and private business sources to prove that the test set had been purchased twice before from Winslow Electronics, Asbury Park, N.J., as a part of a June 1961 contract, and the Government paid \$1,000 for and received a complete set of manufacturing drawings for the equipment. Further, this equipment is almost exactly the same as an earlier test set called the TS-1086. Made as a commercial "off the shelf" item as early as 1958 by Sorenson & Co., Stamford, Conn., this set, too, was accompanied by complete drawings. Hence, the Army has drawings for both sets.

I hope the Inspector General turns up some bodies in his investigation. Such people should be severely disciplined as an example to others. Once we see a few middle-grade paper shufflers pay for their mistakes and worse, we will see a real clean-up come about in procurement. The comparatively few bad apples in the procurement barrel make all the rest look bad.

A week ago, I lauded two Navy officers for stopping a procurement under similar conditions. The Navy swept the case under the rug. Americans should thank General Stanwix-Hay for his action which will save tax dollars and improve procurement efficiency while exposing those who misuse their positions of trust and authority. Those who rig purchases either through inefficiency or by design should not escape punishment while those who bring the facts to light and cause corrections to be made are being praised.

The Need for Reform

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES L. WELTNER

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 29, 1963

Mr. WELTNER. Mr. Speaker, there is much talk these days of the shortcomings of our Nation's agricultural programs. The recent demise of the new wheat plan, and other late disclosures, point to the need of thorough and sensible reform. An excellent editorial to this effect appears in the May 27 issue of the Atlanta Journal, which I insert in the RECORD:

THE NEED FOR REFORM

The reform of this country's agricultural program long has seemed a basic thing for our economic and social health.

At the bottom of our well is an electric motor that will pump all the water we can use. This water is stored in an automatic pressure tank, and we know that every time we turn a hydrant or faucet the water supply will be there. We don't worry about the hot weather drying up our grass or garden. This pump also supplies the water for our livestock.

The last 10 of the 15 years that we had a dairy herd, REA supplied the electricity for our milkers, the can hoist, and the can cooler. We remember milking by hand only once in those 10 years. I think that REA's fine service has been very valuable to my family.

We irrigate 20 acres with an electric submergible irrigation pump. It is a comfortable feeling to know that our livestock will have plenty of good hay and feed, regardless of dry weather.

Electric tank heaters and heat bulbs keep our tanks and waterers from freezing in winter.

An electric brooder makes brooding chickens easier.

We have yard lights everywhere. One of them has an electric eye. It turns on at sundown, and turns off at sunrise. Sometimes I think the main purpose of these lights might be to make our workday longer. There are lights in all our corrals, the shop, and most of the other buildings.

Many times during a busy day, the electric gadgets in the shop keep the machinery moving and in good repair.

Our hedges are trimmed with electric trimmers, and the electric appliances in our home are so handy that we take them for granted. Refrigerator, mixer, dishwasher, iron, washer, dryer, television, etc.—goodness, how could I ever get along without electricity.

I have often heard my father say, "Electricity costs us money, but considering what it does for us, it is cheap." I am glad he feels that way. I'd hate to have to eliminate any of our household appliances.

As I look out over our community in the evening, and see all the lights twinkling in the darkness, I feel very grateful that Mr. Norris worked so hard to realize a dream that has given us and our neighbors the opportunity to live better electrically.

Michigan in Nuclear Age

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. GEORGE MEADER

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 29, 1963

Mr. MEADER. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I include the following article from the Ann Arbor (Mich.) News of May 23, 1963:

MICHIGAN IN NUCLEAR AGE

Dedication of Consumers Power Co.'s Big Rock Point nuclear power plant in northern Michigan came appropriately during Michigan week, for it points to another field in which this State has been a leader.

The high power density nuclear reactor plant, on the shore of Lake Michigan between Charlevoix and Petoskey, is Michigan's first nuclear electric powerplant to go into operation. Only four other large-scale nuclear electric powerplants have been completed in the United States.

James H. Campbell, president of Consumers, told newsmen gathered for the dedication this week that Michigan was the only State in the Union to have two nuclear powerplants ready for operation. The other, of

course, is the Enrico Fermi plant near Monroe, built by the Power Reactor Development Co., with the Detroit Edison Co. as the prime mover. The Enrico Fermi plant, embodying different principles than are involved in the Big Rock Point plant, is almost ready to operate.

Both Detroit Edison and Consumers, with the cooperation of General Electric Co. and the Atomic Energy Commission, have shown their faith in the future of Michigan and the steady growth of this country by using substantial amounts of research and development funds in these two projects. Through them the electric industry is learning how to use the energy of the atom most effectively in electric power production. Consumers have made the Charlevoix plant available for a research program to be conducted for the AEC by the General Electric Co. with Consumers cooperating. The program will continue until 1968.

One goal is extension of the life of nuclear fuel, and the researchers seek to cut the cost of fuel fabrication, as well as to step up the initial generating capacity of the plant to improve the ratio between generating capacity and the dollars invested. These objectives are necessary if nuclear energy is to become fully practicable as a heat source for the generating of electric power.

Conventional fuels for generating power have not been outmoded, the utilities officials are quick to point out. But if American industry is to keep pace with technological developments and compete successfully in world markets, it must have the benefits of the lowest power costs possible. Government and private enterprise are cooperating in these two great Michigan research projects to prepare the way for full utilization of the peaceful uses of atomic energy. The men who had the foresight and courage to launch these experimental programs are to be congratulated. They are doing their share to keep Michigan ahead.

Cuba: Khrushchev's Rising Star

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. WILLIAM C. CRAMER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 29, 1963

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, unlike the ostrich-like New Frontier which is merely hoping and waiting for the day Castro's communism will wither away, I am of the opinion that regardless of the cost and difficulty involved, Russia will continue to nourish its stepchild in this hemisphere and Castroism will continue to spread unless the United States takes firm leadership of a meaningful program to implement the Monroe Doctrine.

My position has become further substantiated with the recent visit to Moscow by Castro where he was officially proclaimed a hero of the Soviet Union and where he received even further pledges of support and mutual defense from Khrushchev.

Moscow places a great deal of importance to Castro and his triumph in this hemisphere and nothing less than a determined effort by this country will thwart the spread of communism throughout the Americas.

I am inserting an editorial which appeared in the May 25, 1963, issue of the Tampa Tribune which discusses this topic:

SOVIET HERO, MADE IN UNITED STATES

Fidel Castro has been officially proclaimed a hero of the Soviet Union and no man deserves the title more.

He represents the only solid triumph of Soviet communism in foreign expansion in recent years.

He is the instrument by which Russia expects to complete the destruction of the Monroe Doctrine and spread its power throughout Latin America.

He has inflicted upon the United States the worst humiliation since the British burned Washington.

It was entirely fitting that Premier Khrushchev should weight the Cuban dictator with medals and roll out for him the plush red carpet reserved for very important comrades.

Castro's Moscow reception serves to emphasize the importance the Kremlin attaches to him. It discredits the hope of the Kennedy administration that some day Russia will get tired of the cost of propping up the Cuban economy, pack up its soldiers and weapons and go home.

Khrushchev is more publicly committed to Castro now than ever before. Besides, where else could he spend the Cuban aid money with greater profit? He advertises to the world that the United States is unable to get rid of communism 90 miles from its shore; he maintains a bridgehead from which to subvert and ultimately gain control of such strategic countries as Venezuela and Brazil; he holds the potential of a submarine and missile base which can threaten the entire Caribbean area and a large part of the United States.

No, Cuba appears now to be as much a part of the Soviet Empire as Poland or Hungary. The Russians are not going home, we think, until the island becomes too hot for them to hold.

What is the United States doing to burn the Soviet fingers?

Nothing that's known to the American public. Our ships continue the seemingly interminable job of delivering the \$63 million payoff in medicines and other supplies with which the Kennedy administration ransomed the Bay of Pigs captives. (Castro, incidentally, sells these drugs to his people at 50 to 200 percent above the American retail price).

President Kennedy periodically expresses concern over the continuing presence of Russian troops in Cuba and he, or some administration spokesman, periodically denies reports of refugees that the Soviets are increasing their troop strength or have established a submarine base or have hidden nuclear missiles in the island's caves.

But nothing is done. No government-in-exile is established, to serve as a legal agency for waging a campaign against Castro. No aid, apparently, is being sent to the brave Cubans who fight in the underground. No ultimatum is given Khrushchev on pulling out the troops he apparently has privately promised to withdraw—sometime.

Fidel Castro is, indeed, a hero of the Soviet Union. But he's not self-made. He was made in America, by policies of blunder, timidity and complacency. And those policies, unhappily for the Nation, do not seem to change.

Bokaro Steel Mill: Political Symbol

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. CARLTON R. SICKLES

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 29, 1963

Mr. SICKLES. Mr. Speaker, an interesting article in a recent issue of the

farm family has been completely changed and the process of change is still only in the initial phase.

There were many trying times in the organizing of the REA cooperative and many experiments were tried to prove to the people how electricity could become a necessity instead of a luxury. For example, in 1923, 10 farmhouses were equipped with practically every electric appliance then existing. Electricity was installed in the farmers' barns, chickenhouses, and milk sheds. Electric motors were installed for dehydrating hay. An electric saw for cutting wood replaced the two-man handsaw. An electric pump brought running water into the houses. Separate meters recorded the amount of electricity used by these devices. And at the same time the farmer kept a careful check of his operating costs. As the experiment progressed, electric bills rose sharply. But at the same time the individual farmer found operating costs decreasing. Electricity was saving months of labor each year and thus the farmer was able to use his energy profitably at other jobs. Quite apart from these statistics, it was abundantly clear that life on the experimental farms was happier and healthier. The whole level of farm living had been raised by abolishing some of the back-breaking tasks of farm life.

The people at the top have been the first to say that the success of REA is in large measure due to the devotion and zeal that run through the rank and file. Lawyers, engineers, and cooperative organizers have worked long and hard through the years to make REA a success. They have taken the cooperative system off the drawing boards, translating the plants into reality and bringing the benefits of electricity to millions of people. Many of the ideas and philosophies within REA have been violent. These were arguments not on the goal to be reached, but on how to reach the goal.

Along with the whole far-reaching programs of subsidies, parity prices, and soil conservation, electricity now has come to the farm. It has come in typically American fashion, through a working relationship between Government, farm leaders, cooperatives, and commercial business. Sometimes private enterprise has cooperated willingly and sometimes reluctantly. But whatever the attitude, it is nevertheless clearly seen that the power load of the private utilities and the profits of private utilities have been greatly increased by the transformation worked on the farm. Private enterprise has built the refrigerator, the dairy equipment, the lighting systems, the heating systems, the food freezers, the toasters, and washing machines that are found on farms across the land; and this is to say nothing of the generators and other facilities necessary to produce the increased power for distribution to America's farm families.

There were never truer words uttered when you say, "live better electrically."

THE VALUE OF RURAL ELECTRIFICATION IN OUR HOME AND COMMUNITY

(By William A. Carter, 17, junior at Fallsade High School, Fallsade, Nebr.; father: Joe Carter)

"Let there be light."

This was God's own command in the beginning. Since then it has echoed and echoed down the halls of time, picking up new meaning and importance with each reverberation until finally man can look back at the development of light and in its images see his own progress.

Man's existence in his early days on this planet was not a pleasant one. It was racked by fear, doubt and superstition, the height of which was reached each day when the sun went down and left him alone in the dark. The next step in his progress came with his accidental discovery of fire. Per-

haps it was a bolt of lightning or the lava from a volcano that revealed this secret to man, but at any rate he now controlled light for the first time. With it he could see at night and cook his food. As time passed and man experimented with fire, he used it to cure hides, form weapons, sterilize wounds, and to use it in many ways to improve his life on earth.

It was not until after the Renaissance (16th century) that the first form of electricity was noted, namely static electricity. Then man discovered that lightning was a form of static electricity and saw the tremendous potential energy in it. Following years of experimentation and theorizing, electricity was harnessed and the reins were in man's hands. A mountain of applied uses appeared for this mysterious "white coal." Among them were the light bulb and electric motor. These two inventions alone rejuvenated life—in the cities, that is.

While urban people were enjoying lighted streets and household appliances powered by electric energy, the inhabitants of the rural sections of America saw no change in their standard of living. Did not anyone care about the rural population whose task it was to feed the entire Nation? Were they to advance no further than their ancestors before them while town dwellers lived in comparative luxury and ease?

There were men who cared. In Washington, D.C. Sam Rayburn and Senator George Norris realized that the effect of electricity on the farm would be widespread and beneficial not only to the farmers whose lot it would improve but the entire Nation as well. The work that they put into passing the bill for rural electricity was finally rewarded on May 11, 1935, when the Rural Electrification Administration was created by a Presidential order. The long sought dream was a reality. The farms of the Nation were going to receive electricity.

"Let there be light."

The Southwest Public Power District was created in 1945. In addition to energizing and modernizing the farmsteads and bringing comfort and convenience heretofore unknown to rural dwellers of this area, over 150 deep wells have poked their noses into our vast supply of underground water and brought up enough liquid to irrigate between 9 and 10 thousand acres of some of the best land in the Nation. The results of this change in our community are far reaching and not confined solely to this district or its residents.

The demand for the goods a farm produces will rise in a few years directly following the steady rise in world population. It is apparent that soon much more food will be needed. The farmer will need all the helpers he can get to meet an ever-increasing demand. The REA will supply their helpers (over 400 are available) cheaply, quickly, and willingly for the farmer to use to meet the increasing demands for his products.

There is light, and it is good.

PUBLIC POWER IN NEBRASKA

(By Roald E. Psota, 17, North Loup, Nebr., senior at Ord High School; father: Edward Psota)

The year is 1893. A scorching south wind is turning the Nebraska prairie and cornfields a dull, dead brown. Bits of dust, debris, and dry corn leaves fill the air. Money is a scarce commodity.

It isn't a pretty sight, but these conditions are to give birth to an idea—that of public power in Nebraska. Men of vision knew that Nebraska had, to have irrigation to stabilize the State's economy. A period of plenty when the rains came and then nothing when they didn't was not enough.

These men of vision were also realists—they realized that a source of revenue, other

than that received from irrigation, was necessary to compensate for the huge investment on dams, equipment, and land. That source was to be electrical power—public power for Nebraska.

Dynamic men, like Senator George W. Norris, Charles W. McConaughy, and the Kingsley brothers, worked with both Government and private investors to secure the needed capital. Their pleas were turned down, but their dreams and ideas were to live on.

The stage was set. The need was at hand when drought and depression swept the Nation in the 1930's. The people were interested; the plans and studies had been made. The last ingredient, money, was soon to be offered.

During the 1930's, public power and irrigation districts were formed and with the help of U.S. Senator George W. Norris, applications for grants and loans were sent to the Public Works Administration. Soon, dams and canals were being built on and near the Platte and Loup Rivers. The dream was becoming a reality.

More millions were given by the PWA for the development of REA districts. Over 60,000 miles of line were built. Nebraska was fast becoming an electrified State.

However, even with Government help the districts had many problems. Private electric companies, apathy and fast maturing bonds stood in the district's way. Almost all of the districts were deeply in debt the first 5 years.

Yet, by 1945 the Nebraska Public Power Districts had progressed immensely, and they were able to buy the last privately owned electric company. Nebraska became the first and only State served by an electric power system owned and operated by its own citizens.

It is hard to estimate the benefits that Nebraska has received after 20 years of public power. The work and money brought into the State during the depression years greatly benefited the economy. The districts also took an interest in the farmer. Now, REA lines can be seen everywhere. Nebraska's power rates are among the lowest in the Nation.

Many of the benefits of public power cannot even be evaluated. The districts provide irrigation that has stabilized the economy and attracted industry. Boating, fishing, swimming, picnicking, hunting, and camping are carried out on the artificial lakes and their grounds.

As for the future, it will be written in increased expansion, better service and mergers. Nebraskans will feel the impact of public power even more.

Problems will have to be worked out, but the districts have met and overcome many before. The future looks bright, and Nebraska and public power will share in it.

THE VALUE OF RURAL ELECTRIFICATION IN OUR HOME AND COMMUNITY

(By Pat Hageman, 16, Ogallala, Nebr., junior at Brule High School; father: Lester Hageman)

Anyone living on a farm knows that it is not an easy life. There is always plenty of hard work for everyone.

We live in a community of fine farmers. They are a challenge to us to try to keep making our farm better, and to try to live up to our heritage. This cannot be done by pushing electric buttons, but the things that electricity has brought makes it much easier.

Besides each of us having specific summer jobs, our family works together on one big project, yard beautification. We maintain an acre of bluegrass, a small orchard, a vegetable and flower garden, and many trees and shrubs. An electric submersible pump makes this possible.

Washington Post contains an excellent analysis of the proposal to aid the Bokaro Steel Mill in India. The article follows:

BOKARO STEEL MILL: POLITICAL SYMBOL
(By Selig S. Harrison)

NEW DELHI.—On a visit to Moscow in late January 1961 I spent a morning at the Institute of Oriental Studies on Kirov Street in a guarded but rewarding exchange with two ranking Soviet specialists on India and Pakistan. It was not surprising to find a sophisticated and intimate knowledge of U.S. foreign aid policy on the part of academician A. M. Dyakov and his younger colleague, V. V. Balabushevich.

What induced the Soviet functionaries to submit to 3 hours of searching cross-examination was their frankly expressed desire to know whether the new Kennedy administration could be counted on to continue the agriculture-oriented aid policy of the Eisenhower years. The comfortable assumption of Soviet aid planners has been that the United States would confine itself primarily to good works in the villages and would steer clear of aid to heavy industry. Professor Dyakov explained with a proprietary air that the United States would not change its spots under Kennedy because aid to heavy industry means in most developing countries aid to state corporations. This is our territory, he said in effect, and a government in search of industrial power must turn as a matter of course to the U.S.S.R.

There are two principal reasons why the Indian Government has given unequivocal priority to hopes for an American-aided Bokaro steel mill and has held off Soviet feelers throughout the initial 2 years of the Kennedy administration. The first is the acknowledged superiority of the United States in the technology associated with the flat rolled steel products. Beyond this lies a fear of one-sided dependence for machinery and expertise in the politically strategic area of steel. As the process of decision in the United States has been prolonged and as Bokaro has seemed in danger of becoming a political football in Congress, the atmosphere surrounding Bokaro has nevertheless begun to undergo a subtle change and this has been sensed by the Russians. The Soviet Ambassador stepped in briskly and uninvited this week with a formal Bokaro offer in writing.

The United States Steel Corp. team appointed by the Agency for International Development to survey the technical problems in building Bokaro has contended that the plant cannot reach its full projected capacity of 4 million tons per year until 1977. This is regarded as an unnecessarily relaxed timetable by Indian steelmen who argue that 1971 is a realistic target in the light of experience in the three already constructed mills. An additional point of controversy in the continuing exchanges on Bokaro between New Delhi and Washington is the question of the extent of American management control.

India has agreed to set up a separate government corporation independent of the existing Hindustan Steel Limited to provide a bureaucratic clean slate and this is viewed here as a fundamental concession. But resistance has developed to the proposal that an American management team be given top-to-bottom control of the plant for 10 years. Steel Minister C. D. Subramaniam sought to quiet a growing uproar over reports that he had agreed to this in a press conference on Wednesday. He left the door open for a possible compromise "after a commitment has been made to us." But there appears to be little doubt that India will hold out for an Indian general manager and an Indian administrative structure into which American operating-level executives and skilled technicians would be integrated.

Subramaniam politely but flatly ruled out suggestions emanating from Washington

that the character of Bokaro as a wholly state-owned corporation be altered to permit partial shareholdings by employees and Indian investors. His argument that the idea is unworkable because it will take too long for Bokaro to be a paying proposition sidestepped the basic issue at stake. This is that the symbolic importance of Bokaro in Indian public opinion resides precisely in the fact that it is to be publicly controlled. The expanding power of a few family-held monopolies in India is a powerful political factor and the so-called "public sector" is a rallying-cry connoting shared national progress comparable in effectiveness to "state socialism" as a political war whoop in the United States.

Until now, the Russians have had this rallying-cry to themselves and almost all of their \$812 million aid program has been channeled to state-owned heavy industry. To the extent that the United States appears to accept public ownership as a fact of life in the developing countries, Bokaro and similar projects will thus undercut Soviet strategy and reap incalculable long-term political dividends for the West. But the political payoff has already been vitiated by the appearance of anguish and uncertainty in the Bokaro aid debate.

Essay Winner: Rural Electric Cooperatives

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RALPH F. BEERMANN

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 29, 1963

Mr. BEERMANN. Mr. Speaker, each year rural electric cooperatives in Nebraska hold an essay contest for children of their patrons. The essay winners were given a trip to Washington as a prize and in preparation for the arrival of these youngsters next week, I would like to introduce four winning essays into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD in order that they may be read by my colleagues.

The following essay was written by Katrena Ann Murray, daughter of James Murray, Tilden, Nebr. She is a sophomore attending the Meadow Grove Public High School in Meadow Grove, Nebr.:

DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL ELECTRIFICATION IN MY AREA

Have you ever stopped to think of the many services and pleasures that have been brought into your home and on your farm with electricity. The modern genie of miracles brings to you things which were inconceivable only a few years ago.

Twenty-eight years ago, President Franklin Roosevelt signed the Executive order creating the Rural Electrification Administration as a general program of unemployment relief.

First Administrator of REA was Morris Cooke, of Pennsylvania. Cooke doubted that REA could be run as an unemployment relief agency. He was able to alter the character of REA so that it could make loans and get out from under relief regulations. The first REA electrification loan in Nebraska was approved in September of 1935.

The leaders had a choice to organize as a cooperative or as a public power district. The Nebraska Legislature enacted a bill which permitted the organization of a public power district as a political subdivision of the State government without power to levy a tax.

A typical rural electric system had its beginning when a group of farmers met with

their county extension agent, who told them about REA loans. They invited all interested persons and an REA representative to a meeting. One winternight, the 10 men gathered around a kitchen table, spread out road maps and began to plot in the homes of the people who had already signed up.

Once the electric system was organized, its troubles had just begun. But the factor that made the difference between success and failure was the spirit of cooperation on the part of the members or customers.

When rural electrification started coming to Nebraska farms in the mid-1930's, it was not enough for a farmer to agree to take electric service and grant right-of-way easements for the lines to pass through his farm. He was also faced with wiring his house and other buildings as well as providing distribution wires to each building from the yard pole where the power system line terminated.

Growth and progress were the natural results of the availability of low-cost power from the rural electric systems.

Nebraska schoolchildren are now spending part of their school day watching television. In 34 Nebraska communities ETV, educational television, is being used. ETV got its start in Nebraska about 10 years ago when commercial stations in Omaha experimented with educational programs. The first and only Nebraska educational station, KUON-TV, began broadcasting in 1954. When a network of ETV stations is completed, all Nebraska students and adults will be able to share the benefits of educational television.

A child touches a switch and produces the miracle of light, his mother takes food from the coolness of a refrigerator and prepares breakfast on an electric range. Throughout the day, electricity works for this family, silently, cheaply. At night, there is hot water for a shower, TV for entertainment.

This is the modern rural America. This is life in the same homes which a few years ago were filled with darkness and drudgery. That was before rural people joined together to form their own electric distribution systems, borrowed funds from REA, and built their own powerlines.

The following essay was written by Nancy Kluck, daughter of Cyril Kluck, Schuyler, Nebr. She is a sophomore attending the Schuyler Public High School:

THE VALUE OF RURAL ELECTRIFICATION IN OUR HOME AND COMMUNITY

With the swish of a pen the farmer was reborn to a better way of life. One that was unknown until May 11, 1935, when Franklin Delano Roosevelt put his pen to Executive Order 7037. This was a well-deserved climax to a long drawn out struggle for recognition to light the world of the forgotten man—the farmer.

With low-cost, accessible electricity the American farmer has become a person equal in prestige to cityfolks with equal opportunities to survive. For before rural electrification not many boys remained on the farm or ranch. What was there to look forward to—beside solitary darkness? One couldn't read, write, listen to the radio, or even get all the day's work done—such as ironing. Rural electrification gives the farmer a chance to take pride in his home and place of business. With the use of electricity he finds his work more convenient—for example: A cattleman may now use a feed-wagon to feed his cattle for he has yard lights set up and is able to steer accurately through a narrow gate which otherwise, in the darkness, is impassible; a dairyman takes considerably less time to milk—he just hooks up and lets electricity make life easier.

Electricity has greatly improved health and cleanliness. The tired, terribly dirty farmer returning from a long, hard day's work re-

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freshes before supper. With him in a better mood his wife is free from the grumpiness that used to plague the pre-electrification wife, whose husband returned to a dimly lit home and had to eat supper while still covered with field grime because there was a lack of stove-top space—already covered with skillets and pans in preparation for the evening meal—on which to heat bathwater.

Electricity gives the farmer a fighting chance against nature through the aid of radio and television weather reports. He also is informed of worldwide happenings.

Food—a luxury and necessity—is now eaten in a variety of ways. Electricity has seen to that through refrigeration, freezing, and electric ranges. This leads right into our next convenience, "running" hot and cold water, to be used for—among various things—dishwashing, and by those who can afford one, the automatic dishwasher.

With electricity came clothes washers and dryers, entertainments (hi-fi, TV, etc.), electric steam irons, electrically powered drills, hair clippers, corn-dryers, and grindstones, sterilizing of medical equipment used on the farm, time for pleasures and pleasures for time. Perhaps one of the greatest things it has done is to bring irrigation to dry fields. Before—no matter how diligently a farmer worked—without water to supply his thirsty crops and without a tractor to run the pulley to start the pump it was almost a hopeless battle from the start.

"Nothing ventured, nothing gained." Something was ventured and something very indispensable was gained and is still being gained.

Electricity second only to water as the lifeblood of a farm or a ranch.

The following essay was written by Judith Marie Kadavy, daughter of Jos. J. Kadavy, Dwight, Nebr. She is a sophomore attending the East Butler Public Schools, Brainard, Nebr.:

THE VALUE OF RURAL ELECTRIFICATION IN OUR HOME AND COMMUNITY

The Rural Electric Association is one of the proudest achievements of our time. Accomplished by sacrifice and work, it stands as a monument to men such as George Norris and Clyde Ellis. Advancement goes on in electrification even when wars, floods, drought, and other disasters are prevalent in the country. Electricity has been one of the greatest contributors of modern communication and has done away with isolation in our rural and suburban areas. Hallam, Nebr., is a great example of the progress electricity has made in recent years. Here two of man's greatest powers combine to further improve the lives of Americans.

Today the Rural Electric Association is valued as one of the greatest assets of our community. Started as small cooperatives, it is both a heritage and present day concern. Men must continue to work if rural power is to grow and prosper in the face of private industry.

Electricity in today's home means that the people of today will never know some of the hardships encountered by past generations, such as, the drudgery of washing clothes by hand or the frustrations of stumbling around in darkness doing farm chores at night. Not only does electricity provide light and power, but its time saving devices provide extra time for recreation activities and relaxation.

During past years, farmers had little to show for after a year's work. No fresh foods could be stored by the housewife, no hot water for a hot bath at a moment's notice, nor were there any machines to perform the great task of milking cows twice a day, clothes always had to be dried outdoors, meals had to be prepared over hot uncom-

fortable stoves, and many other numerous advantages such as radios, televisions, toasters, electric mixers, irons, and fans were unknown. Yet most people of today take the advantages of electricity for granted.

Farmers no longer need to rise at sunrise and work till sunset to accomplish a task, because with the aid of electricity he can often do the same chore in a matter of hours. A farmer is more relaxed and enjoys life. As a farmer's wife once said, "I never saw my husband after dark before electricity. Now we find time to relax and just enjoying the growing up of our family."

Electricity to Nebraska is what oil is to the Southwest or coal to the East. Electricity in the community means as much to farmers as the farm itself. Without the power of electricity, the farm itself would never be what it is.

Today's automation demands more and greater electric power. Meeting this need is one of the greatest challenges facing the Rural Electric Association of America where the equality of opportunity in our cultural, social, and economic setting must be pursued.

To me, electricity means a better, more healthful way of living and more time for recreation activities in my home, my school, my community, and my country.

The following essay was written by Edward R. Hruska, son of Edward R. Hruska, R.F.D. No. 2, Schuyler, Nebr. He is a sophomore attending the St. Bonaventure High School, Columbus, Nebr.:

THE VALUE OF RURAL ELECTRIFICATION IN OUR HOME AND COMMUNITY

When I was a small child, the kerosene lamp and the icebox were used in our home. I can still remember mother dumping the pan from under the icebox. Sometimes she forgot it and had a mess. Even with an icebox we had to be careful of food spoilage. That was why mother had to do so much canning on our old range, which burned coal and cobs. In hot weather she canned on the smelly kerosene stove.

Thanks to the Rural Electrification Administration, mother now pushes a button, turn the dial to the proper heat, and cooks and bakes in a cool kitchen. She cans only the things we think are better canned than frozen, because REA has made our big freezer possible. Mother no longer works for days taking care of meat after we butcher. Now we put it in the big freezer and thaw it and use it fresh as we want it.

Electricity is not a luxury but a necessity to my family, not only in our living, but especially in the way we make our living—farming.

Electricity does the work of many men on the farm. The milking machine, the milk cooler, and the water pump are all electric and are all of vital importance to a dairy farmer like dad. Other farmers who are not principally dairymen benefit through other electrically-powered machines and inventions too numerous to mention here. These machines, run by electricity, decrease the time needed for various tasks. This time can be used to expand operations on the farm so that some profit can be shown. In this day and age every inch of a farm must be operated efficiently at the lowest cost possible. Electricity is the answer.

Electric power today is one of the most important considerations in any farming area. Anyone giving extended study to electrical developments in America will come to no other conclusion as a matter of equity, justice and progress than that the benefit of cheap, low-cost electricity is available to the farmer in the same extent and the same way that villages, towns, and big cities possess it.

There are also many other advantages other than light and power which a com-

munity gains from electricity. Electrical power and dams built for this alleviate floods. The reservoirs formed by the dams store water to be used for irrigation. Many lakes and reservoirs are used as game preserves.

Any rural area or community surrounded by a rural area which is served by the Rural Electrification Administration profits financially from the increased income in the area from the use of electricity.

Because of the REA farmers and farm families in my neighborhood have much more comfortable living than they had when I was a little child. Even more important, these farmers and my father are able to engage in an entirely different kind of farming and stockraising than they did then. The Rural Electrification has made this possible. An entire area and its urban communities profit when farmers can progress and raise their incomes. The Cornhusker Public Power District is directly responsible for this progress in the area where my father farms.

House Resolution 14: Special Committee on Captive Nations

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. DANIEL J. FLOOD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 29, 1963

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, on March 8, 1961, I introduced a measure calling for the establishment of a Special Committee on Captive Nations in the House of Representatives. During the 87th Congress it was known as House Resolution 211, and earlier this year I reintroduced it and in the present 88th Congress it is known as House Resolution 14.

Mr. Speaker, there are not sufficient words to express my profound gratitude and personal delight to the more than 20 Members of the House who joined with me in that most stimulating and very enlightening discussion which took place on the subject of the captive nations—CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, March 8, 1961, "Russian Colonialism and the Necessity of a Special Captive Nations Committee," pages 3286-3311.

The popular response to House Resolution 211, now House Resolution 14, has been so enthusiastic and impressive that I feel dutybound to disclose the thoughts and feelings of many Americans who have taken the time to write me on this subject. These citizens are cognizant of the basic reasons underlying the necessity of the proposed committee. They understand clearly the vital contribution that such a committee could make to our national security interests. In many cases, they know that no public or private body is in existence today which is devoted to the task of studying continuously, systematically, and objectively all of the captive nations, those in Eastern Europe and Asia, including the numerous captive nations in the Soviet Union itself.

Because their thoughts and sentiments are expressive and valuable, I include the following responses of our citizens to