

"We plan to use these resources as we need them and particularly will we use them in the critical Colorado River Basin," he added.

He urged all those interested in water to work toward new national goals described by President Kennedy—that of having sufficient water, sufficiently clean, at the right place and at the right time.

"As the country develops its efficiency in use of water, the water is bound to increase in salinity," he said.

"We have a challenge facing us there," he said. "Two years ago our concern was with radiation. Today it is salinity," he added.

"One thing we know is that we won't get more water," he said, "but we will get more people. We've got to increase our efficiency. The matter of controlling pollution is becoming a real challenge."

Officials Press Orchard Mesa Sewage Cleanup

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 1, 1963

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to permission granted I insert into the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an article appearing in the Grand Junction (Colo.) Sentinel of March 14, 1962, describing some of the problems of sewage disposal and the way the Colorado River has come to be referred to in the language of the Grand Junction Sentinel as "one of the country's longest sewer lines."

OFFICIALS PRESS ORCHARD MESA SEWAGE CLEANUP

(By Alice Wright)

Something must be done about Orchard Mesa sewage, and soon. That's the word from health officials.

The sewerline dumping raw sewage into the Colorado River at the Fifth Street Bridge has been branded as intolerable.

So has the seepage bubbling up from dozens of septic tanks; Some of the seep undoubtedly drains into the river.

Health authorities, both county and State, are preparing to apply the squeeze if necessary, to correct the situation.

Either the citizens get together and come up with a concrete plan, or, there's always the court order route.

Willing cooperation is preferable, because it is less costly and faster, according to Frank Brown, the State health department's sanitation engineer on the Western Slope.

"We feel the citizens themselves should decide how they want to handle the matter," according to Everett Marsden, acting director of the Mesa County Health Department.

Both men, incidentally, live on Orchard Mesa.

The situation there points up a problem prevalent along much of the Colorado River, which has been referred to as one of the country's longest sewerlines.

Two solutions are possible locally, Brown says. The residents could form a sanitation district to construct a collection system and build a treatment plant. Or it could use the city's two plants, which probably would mean annexation.

While the line dumps considerable raw sewage into the river, it serves only a very small portion of the area, Brown says. Chief

contributors are a dairy, a trailer court, and several businesses along Highway 50 immediately south of the river.

The problem area actually extends out to around 29 Road, between the river and Highway 50. All of the residences and businesses in this area use septic tanks.

Those residents who have been having tank trouble will not be hard to convince of the necessity, Brown says. Others may be.

Septic tanks in general are usable for about 20 years, Brown says, although many of them will not last anything like that long. Their lifespan depends on the amount of water usage, the size of the tank, and soil conditions.

The Mesa County Health Department is conducting a survey of the area to see how many residences and business places are tied into the existing line, and how many have been having trouble.

The State health department has made some tests of effluents reaching the river and will make more, Brown says.

When the survey is complete, the next step will be to call a public meeting and lay the facts on the line.

Whatever plan the citizens adopt is bound to be expensive, Brown says. He believes annexation would be less expensive in the long run, because sewage collection lines could be tied into either or both of the city's treatment plants.

Lines could bridge the river, one to the plant which is immediately east of the Cilmox Uranium Mill, the other tied to the Fifth Street Bridge and dumping into the lift station there, for routing to the plant at First Street and North Avenue.

Prayers Asked for the Presiding Bishop of the Episcopal Church, the Most Reverend Arthur Lichtenberger

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL FINDLEY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 1, 1963

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, Episcopalians and non-Episcopalians alike throughout the Nation were saddened last week to hear that the presiding bishop of the Episcopal Church, the Most Reverend Arthur Lichtenberger, is suffering from Parkinson's disease, and will in all likelihood have to retire at the next convention of the Episcopal Church to be held in St. Louis next year.

The Episcopal diocese of Springfield covers a substantial part of my congressional district, and it is with deep pride that I noted that our newly consecrated bishop, the Right Reverend Albert A. Chambers, was the first Episcopal bishop in our country to ask for diocesanwide home and public prayers for the ailing Episcopal presiding bishop.

The leadership of Bishop Chambers is typical of the firm and constructive things he has done since he was consecrated October 1, 1962, as the bishop of Springfield by Presiding Bishop Lichtenberger.

I join the many members of Bishop Chambers' Church and his friends in commending the diocese of Springfield's leadership in this matter, and I hope

that the example being set in Illinois will be followed in other parts of the country.

In a statement the Right Reverend Albert A. Chambers, bishop of Illinois, said:

Like the human body, the holy, catholic, and apostolic church, of which the Episcopal Church is a living part, suffers when one of its key members suffers from a disabling disease. Since the church is moreover the communion of saints, we ought to pray for one another, even as the faithful of other ages pray for us.

Hochstein Sinfonia Achieves Merit Early

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK J. HORTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 4, 1963

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, an orchestra from my home community of Rochester, N.Y., has won outstanding acclaim for its rapid development. The Hochstein Sinfonia, after performing widely in its home area, recently took its talents on tour. One of the tour points was here in Washington, D.C., where the orchestra gave a notable concert in the Cramton Auditorium on the Howard University campus. This concert thrilled the audience and brought critical praise to the performers. I take pleasure in noting the Hochstein Sinfonia's enthusiastic reception in the Nation's Capital and commend to the reading of my colleagues this review from the Washington Evening Star:

HOCHSTEIN SINFONIA ACHIEVES MERIT EARLY

(By John Haskins)

(NOTE.—Hochstein Sinfonia, of Rochester, N.Y.; Paul Freeman, conductor. Soloist: Calvin Dash, baritone. At Cramton Auditorium, Howard University. Program: "Toccata," Frescobaldi-Kindler; "Allegro Moderato," from "Symphony No. 8 in B Minor," Schubert; "Dance Rhythms for Orchestra," opus 58, Riegler; orchestral prelude to act I, "Pelleas et Melisande," Faure; "Il balen del suo sorriso," from "Il Trovatore," Verdi; prolog. from "I Pagliacci," Leoncavallo; "L'Arlesienne Suite," Bizet.)

The Hochstein Music School in Rochester was founded as a memorial to a Rochester violinist named David Hochstein, who was a combat casualty of World War I. Originally established as a school to train musical children, its enrollment has expanded to include some 400 students, 4 to 78 years of age, with a specialized faculty of 48.

The Hochstein Sinfonia, a 45-piece ensemble led by the school's director, is one of those hybrid faculty-community groups which abound in musical centers, and its membership is mostly quite young.

Conductor Freeman, born in Richmond, is a product of the Eastman School of Music in Rochester, and is currently a candidate for a doctorate in music at that institution. He is a properly schooled batoneer, somewhat florid in a stately old-fashioned way, but businesslike on the podium. His orchestra plays well what it like to play, with good string tone.

Baritone soloist Calvin Dash displayed a voice with a ringing top and an insufficient bottom. Nerves seemed to trouble his projection during his recitative and aria from

"Il Trovatore," while there were times during the Pagliacci prolog when he suffered the embarrassment of being covered by the orchestra. He did not always receive perfect support, which may have caused him to press a little.

The best moments of the evening came in Hans Kindler's very free transcription of the Frescobaldi toccata, in Wallingford Riegger's "Dance Rhythms" and in the Faure prelude. For an orchestra formed as recently as 1960, and one of such heterogenous character as usually distinguishes voluntary groups, the ensemble has merit.

Cuba
Words Not Enough

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. BRUCE ALGER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 1, 1963

Mr. ALGER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call the attention of the House to an excellent editorial which appeared in the Dallas Morning News of March 20, 1963. The editorial points out that President Kennedy has issued great oratory, but has taken little action toward moving Cuba out from under its Communist sphere. Text of the editorial is as follows:

WORDS NOT ENOUGH

"We will build a wall around Cuba, not a wall of mortar or brick or barbed wire, but a wall of dedicated men to protect their own freedom and sovereignty." The words—by President Kennedy at the Inter-American Conference in Costa Rica—may strike a responsive chord or appeal to the idealistic purposes of this Nation and its neighbors. But what do they mean?

What is a wall of freedom? How does it, or how can it, protect the sovereignty of nations and the liberty of their peoples?

Was there not a wall of freedom surrounding Cuba before Fidel Castro came out of the hills to tyrannize its people? If the wall did not stop him then, how can it be expected to overthrow his regime now so well guarded by Soviet troops and weapons?

Did a wall of freedom confronting the Soviet Union a few years ago prevent that aggressive colonialist nation from overrunning its neighbors in Eastern Europe?

Has a wall of freedom overthrown the totalitarianism which enslaves the people of Hungary, Tibet, Red China, and other Red spots around the globe?

Two months ago President Kennedy addressed a crowd of Cuban exiles and prisoners liberated from Castro's dungeons and told them it was "the strongest wish of the people of this country, as well as the people of this hemisphere, that Cuba shall one day be free again."

Then, as now, the President's wish was sincere and correct. But there is a vast difference between wishes and effective action, a deep gulf between words and deeds. Each time the President makes one of these anti-Castro pep talks, his words demand the immediate response: "Fine, but how are we going to do it?"

At the same time Mr. Kennedy gave lip-service to the maintenance of freedom and sovereignty in the hemisphere, he rejected appeals from several of our Latin American neighbors for specific hard-line measures which might accomplish precisely what Mr. Kennedy has set forth as our ultimate goal.

Too many people—perhaps the President included—seem to share the naive notion that we are able to deal with Communists in the same way that we are able to deal with civilized nations.

The fact is otherwise. Communists don't play the game by our rules. They don't gain power by a majority vote. They grab it by subversion, sabotage, infiltration, dishonesty, and intrigue.

Only yesterday, syndicated Columnist Victor Riesel noted on the pages of this newspaper how the Soviets have used at least nine hot-, cold- and class warfare training centers in Cuba to expand their subversive operations in this hemisphere. This subversion is not going to be combated by presidential phrases uttered from the White House, Miami, or San Jose, Costa Rica. It must be met head on by concrete elements of defense.

At the very least, those elements should include stronger and more effective diplomatic and economic sanctions against Cuba than we have instituted to date.

Ultimately, however, the threat of subversion can only be ended by eliminating its nerve center, the Cuban Communist regime. Measures directed toward this end—including the recognition of a free and democratic government in exile, the training and supplying of an effective underground network and the use of psychological warfare to build a sturdy resistance to communism within Cuba—must begin. And the sooner the better.

The Trade Expansion Act of 1962:
Where We Stand Today

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOE L. EVINS

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 1, 1963

Mr. EVINS. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Eugene Braderman, Director, Bureau of International Commerce, Department of Commerce, recently appeared before the House Small Business Committee and presented testimony on how the Trade Expansion Act is being implemented. He also testified as to the opportunities of small business in foreign trade.

As a supplement to his testimony, I am pleased to have reprinted in the Record, under unanimous consent, a recent speech by Mr. Braderman on the present status of the Trade Expansion Act.

The article follows:

THE TRADE EXPANSION ACT OF 1962: WHERE WE STAND TODAY

(Address by Eugene M. Braderman, Director, Bureau of International Commerce, U.S. Department of Commerce, prepared for delivery at the business conference on expanding California's share of world markets, presented by the Los Angeles Regional Export Expansion Council, Town Hall, and the University of Southern California at the Billmore Hotel, Los Angeles, Calif., March 15, 1963)

I am very glad to be with you. It is a real pleasure to meet with so many of the businessmen who make Los Angeles and the State of California grow bigger and faster from year to year.

As Secretary Hodges says, one of the greatest challenges we in this country face today is to make our economy move ahead faster. We must expand business profits and em-

ployment opportunities more rapidly in order to meet the needs of our expanding population.

You are rising to the challenge. You are making every kind of economic enterprise flourish in California.

As the head of the Bureau of International Commerce, where we work day in and day out to expand the international trade of the United States, I am sure you expect me to be especially mindful of the benefits of a rising tide of trade. I will not disappoint you.

I think you do not really need to be persuaded that export business is excellent business. This meeting is an impressive demonstration of your awareness of the importance of export expansion.

California businessmen want to sell more goods abroad. They want to earn more export profits.

Export expansion will advance both the interests of business and the interests of the Nation. For business, exports mean greater profits; for the Nation—increased economic growth and a better balance-of-payments position.

Last year we sold just under \$21 billion in U.S. goods in overseas markets. If we could increase our exports by 10 percent—by about \$2 billion—we could just about wipe out the deficit in our international balance of payments.

Can you think of a better way to show the world that the U.S. dollar is worth a dollar—and that our free-enterprise economy is as good as we say it is?

Business and Government share responsibility for expanding U.S. exports.

Business has the job of selling. U.S. businessmen have shown outstanding ingenuity, enterprise, and salesmanship in developing markets here at home. The same kind of drive will win the same kind of success in markets abroad.

The Government has a twofold responsibility: (1) To help businessmen sell more overseas; and (2) to help remove unreasonable tariff and other barriers so that U.S. business can compete on a fair basis for a larger share of world sales.

In the Commerce Department, it is the job of the Bureau of International Commerce to help you sell more of your products abroad. In the development of trade policy we present the views of industry in the councils of government. In terms of services, we offer you the possibilities of using trade missions, trade centers, and trade fair exhibitions to bring your products to the attention of potential customers abroad. With the advice of U.S. industry, we have developed a wide variety of specialized services to help you make judgements respecting the choice among export techniques, to size up overseas markets, and to provide information on concrete business leads developed by our commercial officers in the Foreign Service.

Over and above this, the Government must do every reasonable thing within its power to make it easier for U.S. goods to enter world markets. We must gain truly competitive access to the European Common Market. This is our best regional market. But we must also concentrate on fair conditions of access to other world markets, which now buy more than two-thirds of what we sell outside the United States.

Tariffs impede our access to many overseas markets. But tariffs—as you well know—are not the only barriers to trade. Licensing controls, customs restrictions, and other administrative and technical regulations—and practices—often make it difficult for U.S. goods to enter markets abroad.

Both tariff and nontariff barriers to trade must be reduced, if U.S. trade is to be expanded successfully. The Government is taking a close look at all barriers that keep U.S. goods out of world markets or make it

State Department's policies consider one of the best informed students of the Arab refugee situation. His book "Israel and Palestine Arabs" (Washington, D.C., 1958), published under the auspices of the authoritative Middle East Institute, has become a highly regarded document in top-level governmental circles. Dr. Peretz, as Roger Baldwin described him in the foreword to "Israel and Palestine Arabs," has been "one of the few American Jews to move freely" between Israel and the Arab States. He is, wrote Mr. Baldwin, possessed of "a single bias, which is basic to his whole treatment: it is that peace and the guarantee of its future * * * can be achieved only by Jewish-Arab cooperation, both within Israel and outside. * * * Mr. Baldwin summed up: 'Dr. Peretz is as balanced and fair as any man could be.' It was this studiously cultivated "bias" for being "balanced and fair" to both sides in the Arab-Jewish dispute, which largely accounted for Dr. Peretz's stature among U.S. Middle East policymakers.

Intent on cultivating the objectivity of his 1958 study, Dr. Peretz has, in the words of the Middle East Institute, "refrained from imposing his answers upon the reader." He did, however, "make clear that it is his conviction that solution of the refugees' plight is the central problem of the Middle East peace." As Mr. Baldwin put it: "One gathers from Dr. Peretz that * * * the refugee problem is central to all others and that progress on it is progress toward peace."

It was with this basic notion that Dr. Peretz last year undertook, on a Rockefeller Foundation grant, a trip to the Middle East to study the latest conditions of the Arab refugee situation. Shortly before his departure I took part in an hour-long discussion with him over CBS radio, followed by another hour or so of heart-to-heart talk in a neighborhood cafeteria. It was a sharp yet friendly confrontation of widely differing approaches. A major point of difference between us was the place and role of the refugee issue in the overall context of the Arab-Israel conflict. Dr. Peretz opined that "first things first," that the settlement of the refugee issue was the key to peace, and that Israel—as the more "mature" (as he put it) partner to the conflict—must make the first constructive move, thus enabling the Arabs to reciprocate in some way without losing face.

We parted without having reconciled our views. I expressed the vague hope that his forthcoming study trip would lead to an at least partial revision of his approach. He neither encouraged nor eliminated such a contingency, and merely promised to "keep an open mind."

Now, after his return from the Middle East, Dr. Peretz has submitted a 10-page "Arab Refugee Report." It offers some significant revisions of his former stand, of which the most important is the revised approach to the interdependence between the refugee problem and the prospects for an Arab-Jewish peace settlement. In sharp contrast to his earlier view, Dr. Peretz firmly establishes the thesis that—

Today the refugee problem is not a cause, but a symptom of Arab hostility to Zionism. To reduce or even to remove the symptom, would not end the hostility. * * * The refugees are the central issue in the Palestine dilemma neither to extremist nor to moderate Arab nationalists.

"Continued identification of a refugee solution with a solution of the total Palestine issue," the report describes as illusory. However, in an obvious attempt to justify his former stand, Dr. Peretz argues that "10 or more years ago, before the new generation of Arab political leaders and Palestinian youth had come into its own, a rapprochement with Israel on the basis of a refugee settlement might have been possible; Arab

unity was still quite a vague sentiment, and the deep-seated antagonism to Israel was because of refugee personal loss." But now, no arrangement, however "worthy and justified," would "remove Arab political opposition to a Jewish state in the Arab homeland."

Coming as it does from a student of the Arab refugee problem who for years was the main protagonist of the illusion he is now denouncing, this statement should be carefully weighed by those American officials who propose to focus on a solution of the refugee issue as the key to a peace settlement in the Middle East. They would then realize the utter futility of trying to concentrate on the symptom while bypassing the cause. A shortcut to peace via the isolated treatment of the refugee issue per se simply does not exist; there is no alternative to direct peace negotiations.

Another notable innovation in Dr. Peretz's report is his appraisal of the extent of the refugees' integration in the Arab host countries. During our radio debate he had argued that the backward economies of these countries offered scarce prospects for the overwhelming mass of unskilled Palestinian refugees to find gainful employment and to become self-supporting. The picture Dr. Peretz now paints is quite different. Though his report fails to mention the fact that, according to the latest UNRWA figures, 61 percent of the refugees now live out of camps, he stresses that for the minority still remaining in the camps existence is far from being dismal and hopeless:

Once the symbol of refugee degradation, the camps, in many instances, have developed into permanent quarters of the towns and cities onto which they were grafted. There are no longer tents in UNRWA camps. * * * The schools, social welfare stations, clinics, and feeding centers are often constructed according to the latest architectural models. Indeed, the Palestinians live far better than refugees in India, Pakistan, and Hong Kong.

In Syria and Lebanon, development of agriculture, industry and trade has facilitated the economic absorption of most employable refugees. * * * UNRWA relief received in these two countries is a necessity for only a few; for most it is a welcome supplement to low wages.

Thus in Syria and Lebanon, which contain some 250,000 former Palestinians, the refugees are no longer a problem, at least economically. Of the 600,000 refugees in Jordan, Dr. Peretz believes, "nearly half" could not be integrated "in the foreseeable future"—which means that the other half, some 300,000, could be. Only for the 250,000 refugees in the Egyptian-controlled Gaza strip are there no prospects of integration; these must be relocated or continue to receive relief to survive. It would, therefore, seem that the prospects of integration are not at all discouraging for more than one-half of the refugee mass.

Far-reaching changes have also occurred in the refugees' attitude toward integration. The older generation is still suffering from the "trauma" of their flight, which engendered deep bitterness and found its expression in absolute refusal to cooperate in transplanting their community to new soil * * * rejecting permanent housing, employment and all other assistance which would further its relocation. * * * Such negative forms of opposition still continue among many who fled 15 years ago. The younger generation is, according to Dr. Peretz, "no less bitter about its refugee status * * * and no less determined to regain its homeland, but its reactions are far less self-destructive."

The youth realize that only through strength can they attain their ultimate objective, and strength will be created through self-improvement, not self-destruction. Consequently, they are not only willing to

accept, but eagerly search out opportunities for education, vocational training, and employment. Refugee youths realistically appraise the possibilities of an early return to Palestine, and see that that objective may take more than a lifetime. Thus, they seek normal lives now. They want to marry, raise children, and enter the mainstream of national life until the day of their, or their children's or their children's children's return.

To this young generation, who relegate the "day of return" to some indefinite future, belong over 400,000 Palestinians born outside of Palestine. "Thus," says Dr. Peretz, "nearly 40 percent of those classified as refugees have never been in their homeland; they, and those who were infants with little if any first recollection of Palestine, are more than half the refugee population. * * * Soon a whole new generation of Palestinians will have grown up in the Arab 'diaspora' where they will have acquired only second-hand knowledge of their homeland."

This being so, how is it that—again according to Dr. Peretz—both the old and the new generation, those who have become economically absorbed and those still not resettled, are equally "intense in their attachment to Palestine" and continue to cling to their refugee status? The explanation given in the report is twofold: (1) "[The refugees] are constantly reminded by their families, their UNRWA-UNESCO schools and by the most governments and populations that they are Palestinians"; and (2) the relief ration cards of UNRWA serve as "a token of continued identification as displaced Palestinians * * * in effect, the UNRWA ration card has become the identity card of the displaced Palestine Arab."

UNRWA thus appears as something of an overgrown umbilical cord, which is artificially keeping alive the refugees' vanishing identification with Palestine. It intensifies their feeling of apartness from their Arab kin in the host countries and impedes rather than encourages their integration in these lands. As things now stand, UNRWA, a United Nations agency which has thus far spent well over \$300 million, is actually defeating the purpose for which it had been established: to extend temporary philanthropic assistance to the displaced Palestinians with a view to gradually putting an end to their refugee existence. What the UNRWA leadership is now practicing and planning is just the opposite of this assignment.

In his 1962 report to the U.N. General Assembly, Commissioner General Dr. John Davis described relief as UNRWA's sole activity. Dr. Peretz, who investigated the situation at first hand, says bluntly that while "assistance is still essential for the majority of refugees in Gaza, for large numbers in Jordan, and for a few, mostly of the older generation, in Syria and Lebanon * * * to continue with primary emphasis on relief encourages perpetration of a refugee mentality and undermines the initiative of the younger generation eager to end the refugee status."

The principal cause of this paradoxical state of affairs, his report avows, is again twofold: (1) "the reluctance of the United States and the United Nations to face changing realities"; and (2) vested interests of the large UNRWA staff. As the report puts it:

The Agency employs thousands of former Palestine mandatory Arab officials, physicians, teachers, and clerks. The number of individuals in families who depend upon UNRWA for employment is approximately 50,000. They constitute a great political pressure group, especially in Jordan. No politician in any of the host countries dares to recommend abolition of their livelihood.

There are many more interesting and unrevealing items in Dr. Peretz's report. But

my colleagues a newspaper article in the Detroit, Mich., Courier, of March 2, 1963.

This article sets forth the fact that a south Dade County, Fla., community, comprising nearly 7,000 persons of the Negro race, has been singled out for a special award by the public safety department for maintaining an outstandingly low crime rate through the previous year.

Tapped for the honor was Richmond Heights, a quiet section of well-kept homes that would do justice to any racial group. There the per capita crime rate was only one-sixth of the average for other unincorporated areas of this county.

While the average number of crimes per 1,000 for the rest of Dade County's unincorporated area was 36, the figure for Richmond Heights was fewer than 6 per 1,000. During 1962 the community recorded no homicides, no robberies, and no rapes.

In presenting Richmond residents with a plaque commending them for their "outstanding accomplishments in making the community a respectable place to live," Metro Sheriff R. A. Buchanan stated:

Richmond Heights' low crime incidence indicates that a large number of individuals and organizations have devoted attention to the problem of crime prevention and community pride with a great degree of success.

Mr. Speaker, it is with pride that I wish to place the complete news story of this inspiring Dade County record before my colleagues for their information and edification:

FLORIDA COMMUNITY CITED FOR LOW CRIME RATE

MIAMI, FLA.—A south Dade County Negro community of nearly 7,000 persons recently was singled out for a special award by the public safety department for maintaining an outstanding low crime rate throughout the previous year.

Tapped for the honor was Richmond Heights, a quiet section of well-kept homes that would do justice to any racial group. There the per capita crime rate was only one-sixth of the average for other unincorporated areas of this county which surrounds the fabulous Miami Beach.

At a gathering of civic leaders, Metro Sheriff T. A. Buchanan presented Richmond residents with a plaque commending them for their outstanding accomplishments in making the community a respectable place to live.

In a letter of commendation Buchanan stated, "Richmond Heights low crime incidence indicates that a large number of individuals and organizations have devoted attention to the problem of crime prevention and community pride with a great degree success.

"We of the law enforcement profession sincerely appreciate your excellent efforts and commend you. You have set an example for Dade County which warrants this recognition."

This phenomenon did not occur spontaneously. It was the result of concerted action growing out of a series of community meetings, an instrumental figure being newsman Jim Ried, a Richmond resident.

As a result, during 1962 the community recorded no homicides, no robberies, and no rapes. There were only 2 auto thefts, 5 grand larcenies, 20 burglaries, and 11 assaults.

While the average number of crimes per 1,000 for the rest of Dade County's unincorporated area was 36, the figure for Richmond Heights was fewer than 6 per 1,000.

The American People's Concern About Cuba

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. GEORGE HUDDLESTON, JR.

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 1, 1963

Mr. HUDDLESTON. Mr. Speaker, the concern—indeed the alarm—of the American people about the continuing active Communist government in Cuba, and the imminent danger of the spread of the communistic plague in other parts of the Western Hemisphere is well evidenced in a resolution just adopted by the City Council of Trussville, Ala.

I want to call to the attention of my colleagues and to all who read the RECORD the sentiments which the Trussville City Council has unanimously voiced and, thus, I insert herewith in the RECORD that resolution:

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF TRUSSVILLE, MARCH 26, 1963

Whereas the citizens of the city of Trussville, Ala., are gravely concerned about the welfare of this great Nation composed of 50 United States, embracing and furnishing the livelihood for 180 million people, we feel that with the threatening menace of communism supported actively, advocated and diligently pursued by the Soviet Union in an attempt to control and destroy utterly and completely the Christian concepts of the rest of the world, and feeling that the target is the soft underside of the continent of South America and its Latin speaking countries, and in this endeavor, using every conceivable deceitful and treacherous and malicious approach to accomplish their goal of worldwide communism:

Therefore, we, the mayor and council, unanimously supported by our citizens, request that action be taken by you, as the final authority in the governmental processes of the United States of America, as expeditiously as possible to forestall any further activity by this diabolical conspiracy, as follows:

1. Enact any strong reliable law that will prevent from this day forward the use by the United Nations of any moneys that are furnished by the U.S. Government (that are derived from a tax burdened people) for the use of feeding, or supplying or nurturing any group of people who have embraced the communist philosophy, so that they may use their good health and well-being to enslave by their sinister methods the very people who so willingly gave of their substance as a Christian act that they might live.

2. Use every means at your disposal to see that the Monroe Doctrine is applied in every instance pertaining to any moves or guise put forth by the Soviet Union or any of its satellite countries, Red China, or any political doctrine that might attempt to violate this act, as originally written and enforced since the time of its inception, and to guard against any maneuver that might through any act circumvent its intent.

3. Realizing the widespread publicity given to the activities of the Soviet agents and

their fellow conspirators in Brazil at a time when this same government is attempting to hedge on previous debts to the United States and attempting to borrow additional moneys to boost their economy, while at the same time holding or permitting to be held anti-American meetings in their large cities, have the United States, on behalf of the American people, withdraw any economic support from this nation or any other nation embracing and continuing to promulgate the Communist philosophy.

And whereas, it is understood by the governmental departments—the executive, the legislative, and the judicial—that we, the citizens of Trussville, are not complaining of the extra tax burden required by these expenditures, nevertheless, we do feel that these departments, being the custodians of these moneys, should endeavor to see that they are spent wisely in regard to any U.N. action or loans or grants to any country, either as a military, sanitary, health and welfare or a capital improvement, so as to bring the best dollar return to the United States and its citizens in regard to their well-being and their safety; if these conditions cannot be met, and if these moneys are spent to hasten the day in which this great country might be enslaved by this unholy communistic conspiracy, then we feel that the citizens of the United States should not be taxed so as to bear the burden of their own downfall; and

Therefore, we urge that all partisan politics cease to be played and every effort made to present a united effort by all elected and appointed officials to eradicate from this hemisphere the threats of the Soviet Union and the Communist bloc nations.

Adopted this 26th day of March 1963.

JAMES W. BARR, Mayor.

Arab Refugees Problem Reassessed

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 28, 1963

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, I commend to the attention of our colleagues the following article by Joseph B. Schechtman as it appeared in the March 18, 1963, issue of Congress Bi-Weekly published by the American Jewish Congress:

ARAB REFUGEE PROBLEM REASSESSED

(By Joseph B. Schechtman)

There is growing reason to believe that the Kennedy administration, perhaps emboldened by the successful outcome of its diplomacy in the Cuban crisis, intends also to press for some form of Arab-Israel settlement during the current year. High on the agenda is an effort to break through the Palestine Arab refugee deadlock. For both the State Department and the White House seem to be convinced that the start toward peace must be made with the question of the refugees. The administration sees in the refugee problem the major, if not the sole, cause of the implacable Arab hostility to Israel and is confident that the road to peace can only be cleared in the wake of its removal.

This approach, it appears, is to be made the basis for the expected American initiative in the Middle East. A notable role in the creation of the "rationale" for this concept was undoubtedly played by Dr. Don Pretz, whom influential molders of the