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farming affords the maximum number of people an adequate livelihood per unit of farmland.

RECLAMATION IS TRULY MULTIPURPOSE

Mr. Speaker, the evidence is incontrovertible. The diseconomy of crop surpluses is far removed from the sphere of reclamation's tasks. The irrigation phase of the reclamation program relies on sound economic principles and is accomplishing the economic and financial goals we have set for it. If we hesitate in giving our continued support to this program, we will not only be courting inefficiency, but we will also act against our own best interest, now and in the future.

Mr. Speaker, time does not permit me but to touch upon the many other constructive and important facets of reclamation's multipurpose water resource development program. Suffice it to say that low-cost hydroelectric power generation through reclamation project facilities benefits countless villages, towns, cities, and regions of rural and Main Street America; that reclamation facilities for prevention of property damage and loss of human lives from ravishing floods have paid for themselves over and over again; and that the enhancement of fish and wildlife and outdoor recreation resources on reclamation projects has been such that 27 million visitor-days of recreational use of reclamation facilities were recorded in 1962 alone.

It should also be remembered that reclamation project construction activities create jobs and income for workers and business throughout the Nation. Recent preliminary studies for a large concrete dam revealed that for each job opportunity created at the site of construction, at least an equal amount of work is required in the widely distributed areas, regions, and States from which the construction contractor buys the materials and equipment necessary for the job. For the specific facility analyzed, these materials and equipment were manufactured, assembled, and transported from 47 different States of the Union. Nor have I mentioned thus far that some \$300 to \$400 million of additional Federal income tax revenues are taken in by the Treasury each year as a result of the increased economic activity which stems from reclamation project areas.

I submit, Mr. Speaker, that this kind of record speaks for itself. I would add only that, dollar for dollar, the reclamation effort in multipurpose water resource development is a program for the present and a program for the future. It is a positive and prudent program, designed to yield maximum dividends on a national scale. Its stock is blue chip, protected and backed by more than 60 years of experience and an impressive array of lasting contributions to America's well-being.

MIDAS TOUCH IN POLITICS

(Mr. ALGER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

No. 105—11

Mr. ALGER. Mr. Speaker, just so my colleagues and the people may know just how petty the present administration can be in turning everything it touches into a political gimmick to win votes for the President and the Democrats, I call attention to the present handling of White House tours.

Under previous administrations the special White House tours for guests of Members of Congress were entirely non-partisan. Under both Presidents Eisenhower and Kennedy it was possible to call the White House and make arrangements for the tours with the full knowledge that a reasonable number of your requests would be granted. This has not been true since the Johnson administration has taken over the White House. It is apparent that these special White House tours are now being used for political purposes only.

Although I have the privilege to represent the largest congressional district in the Nation, the fifth Texas District with over a million people, I have been able to get only five people through the White House on the special tours since January. Two were arranged in the usual manner of calling the White House tour office. The other three were arranged through the congressional liaison office after my assistant had asked point-blank if the Dallas Representative was on a blacklist. Since that date not a single Dallas visitor has been permitted to take the White House tour as a guest of this Representative.

My staff has called almost daily, being very careful to observe the 30-day rule which the White House requires. That is, tours must be arranged exactly 30 days in advance of the date desired. You may be interested in some of our experiences.

In February we asked for visitor privileges for five people. The tour office said all tours were filled. Five minutes later, a colleague was able to secure the tour for my constituents with no difficulty. On several occasions we were told the tours were filled for at least 6 weeks although we have never been able to apply more than 30 days in advance. We have been told the tour office opens at 10 a.m. Yesterday morning my assistant placed a call at 9:58 to get a busy signal. He called every 30 seconds until 10:32 when he finally was able to get through to ask for permission for two Dallas residents to visit the White House on June 25. He was told the tour was completely filled. Last week we asked for tours over a period of 4 or 5 days in the middle of June. We were told the earliest possible date would be June 23 and that we could not call before Monday—yesterday. Again, a colleague checked and was told there were vacancies on the 17th, 18th, and 19th of June.

While it has now become quite evident that political reprisal against the Representative of Dallas County is being carried to this extreme because the people of Dallas cannot be bought, bribed or coerced into selecting a handpicked White House candidate for Congress, I have learned that Republican Members generally are now experiencing difficulty in getting White House tours for their

constituents. A number of them do arrange the tours through Democratic colleagues who always seem to be taken care of within minutes after a Republican Member has been turned down.

Now, of course, Mr. Speaker, this could be called a petty issue, but to the extent it is called petty it shows clearly the lengths to which this administration will go to remain in office. No tradition is sacred to it. The fact that the White House belongs to all of the people, even those from the Fifth District of Texas, means nothing if the visitors can be regulated so as to mean Democrat votes in November and assuring a victory for the President.

I resent the dictatorial attitude of a Chief Executive who believes he has the power to give or take away from the people when he is content or when he is displeased with some action on their part. I resent this, not because of any political effect the administration hopes this may have for me, but I resent it because it is an insult to the people of the Fifth District of Texas. It is a mean and small thing to do to the children of Dallas County who come to Washington filled with patriotism and pride in their national shrines, including the White House, only to be told that unless their parents vote right, privileges allowed other citizens are not for them.

In spite of such actions by the administration, the people of Dallas County and this Representative will continue to vote our convictions. We will support administration policies when we believe they are in the best interests of our country and we will oppose them when we believe those policies to be wrong. While the people of Dallas County may not be able to visit the White House on the special tours, I am advising them of the regular public tours and will continue to give them every assistance in visiting the galleries of both Houses of Congress and other places of interest in the Nation's Capital. We shall continue our pride in our country and its great institutions. Our patriotism will not be sapped by the machinations of little men who use any and all means to win votes to perpetuate themselves and their cronies in office.

MANLIO BROSIO *GB*

(Mr. LIBONATI asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. LIBONATI. Mr. Speaker, a most brilliant and talented gentleman of noble characteristics has been named to the high office of Secretary General of NATO—Manlio Brosio.

During his appointment in Washington, as Ambassador, he and his gentleman, Mrs. Clotilde, enjoyed the most popular encomiums of both his fellow diplomats and the Members of the Congress, as well as the leaders in Government, including President Dwight D. Eisenhower, and our late lamented, martyred President, John F. Kennedy. His official and social contacts with President Lyndon B. Johnson, as majority leader of the Senate and as Vice President, has

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cemented between them a solid understanding of the mutual loyalties and common interests of the United States and Italy.

His present ambassadorial services to France have gained for him the complete confidence of President Charles de Gaulle, who readily endorsed him for the secretarial appointment.

He will wield great influence in Italy in uniting the divisive political parties behind NATO.

The Honorable Manlio Brosio is a true example of the courageous and heroic men who served as leaders in the Italian underground movement. This great leader, of judicious temperament and as a carrier of freedom's torch, is well equipped to carry out, successfully, the heavy responsibilities of his appointment. His specialties in training, received in his diplomatic duties in London, Russia, the United States, and France, gave him exceptional insight into the solution of nationalistic problems and the divergence of viewpoints of their several governments.

He will be honest and conscientious in his attitude toward any nation's proposals to NATO—his concept of fairness will guide NATO in its present most needed reorganization proposals. Under his strong and rigid control great progress will result to solidify the strength of NATO as a valuable and determining influence in keeping the peace and advancing the economies of nations of the world to a better life. The Congress is proud of his appointment and will look forward to the successful accomplishment of his stewardship in the most important position ever given to an executive, to further the financial growth and happiness of humankind.

Ambassador Sergio Fenoaltea, his charming wife, Mrs. Bruna Fenoaltea, and the Italian ambassadorial staff are elated over his appointment. Ambassador Fenoaltea succeeded Manlio Brosio as the Italian Ambassador to the United States, and is held in high esteem among the diplomats, executives, and Members of the Congress for his splendid efforts, presentments, and contributions to the solidarity of the nations of the free world. He, also, is a dedicated servant to his nation and the mutual interests of the United States.

[From the Washington (D.C.) Post, May 14, 1964]

BROSIO GIVEN STRONG SUPPORT EVEN BY FRANCE IN NATO JOB
(By Robert Estabrook)

The Hague, May 13.—NATO's new Secretary General, Manlio Brosio, enjoys the unusual qualification of being as strongly supported by France for his new post as by other members of the Western alliance.

Italian Ambassador in Paris since 1961, the 67-year-old Brosio is his country's most distinguished diplomat. He is the only man in modern history to have been Italy's envoy successively to the Soviet Union, Britain, the United States and France. He served in Washington from 1955 to 1961.

ROOT OF CRITICISM

French support was based partly on the assumption that, in the words of one official, Brosio "does not have an inflated notion of what the Secretary General must do."

Herein lies the root of some of the criticism amid the praise of outgoing Secretary

General Dirk U. Stikker—that he is an unflagging believer in integration in the alliance and has sought to make his office serve that purpose. He was sometimes accused of not paying enough deference to the permanent NATO representatives.

But the courtly, blue-eyed Brosio is no automatic follower of French wishes. He makes clear his disagreement with many of President de Gaulle's attitudes toward NATO and Europe and he is a strong advocate of the concept of Atlantic partnership between equals. He also personally supports the multilateral nuclear force, although for domestic political reasons Italian participation is not yet assured.

Over the long run—and this may bring him somewhat closer to De Gaulle's thinking—Brosio believes that the multilateral force might become the nucleus of a European nuclear force closely allied with the American deterrent. He also is sympathetic to the idea that NATO needs some structural overhauling.

A diplomat as popular in Paris as he was in Washington, Brosio is described as a hard worker, intelligent, with a quizzical approach and a pigeonhole type mind.

APPROACHES INDISCRETION

"At a cocktail party," said a colleague, "he seems to list in advance just whom he wants to ask what. He presses it almost to the point of indiscretion, but is saved by his manners."

Brosio was known in the past for rigid views about the cold war dating from his tour in the Soviet Union at the time of Stalin. He now believes that the East-West atmosphere is changing slowly but would approach detente cautiously, advising a "firm and reasonable" Western policy.

On trade with Cuba, he occupies a middle position. He concedes that Britain may be legally right in conducting nonstrategic trade, but nonetheless views this as a disruptive factor in the alliance.

Brosio is a lawyer by training and had a notable record as an anti-Fascist in the Mussolini era. He was an official of the Italian Liberal Party (conservative), but is now without political affiliation.

He will take office August 1, when Stikker's retirement is effective. Stikker, whose intention to retire for health reasons was made known last fall, has recuperated well from a serious operation, but still tires easily.

[From the Il Popolo Italiano, May 21, 1964]
MANLIO BROSIO TO BE NEW SECRETARY GENERAL OF NATO

Manlio Brosio, the man who will succeed Dirk U. Stikker as Secretary General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, is a man with a razor-sharp mind whose diplomatic talents have kept him from his first love—the practice of law.

The 66-year-old diplomat has had 18 years of assignments abroad and will now succeed Stikker who is resigning because of ill health.

Brosio is rated as Italy's star postwar envoy and has served as Ambassador to Moscow, London, Washington, and Paris. Noted for his openness and warmth, the diplomat will soon be called upon to guide NATO through a difficult period of reorganization.

While a university student in the years before Mussolini, Brosio entered the world of politics. He was a major contributor to a magazine of moderate political views during that period and was anti-Fascist from the start.

Brosio quit the political scene when Mussolini tightened his grip on Italy. He practiced as a lawyer in Turin and when the partisan warfare flared in northern Italy in 1943, he joined the resistance movement and fought both the Nazis and the Fascists.

When Rome was liberated in 1944 he became secretary of the small, conservative Liberal Party. Two years later he switched

to the Republican Party, which is a coalition partner in Italy's center-left government along with the Christian Democrats and Socialists.

By 1946 Brosio had served in three governments. His last cabinet post was Defense Minister under Premier Alcide de Gasperi. Following that he was chosen as Ambassador to Moscow and he served in the Soviet capital for 5 years.

The distinguished envoy went to London in 1951 and 3 years later he moved to Washington. He represented his country in the United States for more than 6 years and in 1961 he was appointed as Ambassador to Paris.

The situation which the new Secretary General faces is a serious one which deeply affects the world situation. Charles de Gaulle is interested in changing NATO and Belgian Foreign Minister Paul-Henri Spaak has criticized De Gaulle on at least three points—the international organization of the Alliance, relations between the United States and Europe, and De Gaulle's policy in southeast Asia.

Brosio was one of the few men President de Gaulle was willing to accept as the new Secretary General. The Italian will assume his duties on August 1.

ADDRESS OF JUSTICE GOLDBERG AT ANNIVERSARY DINNER HONORING RABBI AND MRS. JACOB J. WEINSTEIN

(Mr. O'HARA of Illinois asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record, and to include an address made by Associate Justice Goldberg of the Supreme Court.)

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, by unanimous consent, I am extending my remarks to include the full text of the address by Justice Arthur J. Goldberg of the Supreme Court of the United States at the 25th anniversary dinner in honor of Rabbi and Mrs. Jacob J. Weinstein of KAM Temple in the grand ballroom of the Palmer House in Chicago, May 24, 1964:

Mr. Chairman, I deem it a privilege to participate in the 25th anniversary dinner celebration for Rabbi and Mrs. Jacob Weinstein. My wife and I are proud to be included among their intimate friends and to join in this happy and festive occasion. It is fitting and proper that we should honor our beloved rabbi "when his fame and honor [are] at their height, while he [is] young in heart and eager to run yet another course in the battle."

Although a profound student of history and tradition Rabbi Weinstein is not a slave to it. His faith is built upon the conviction that though the present is not to be divorced from the past, both past and present are to be built upon to make a better future.

On this 25th anniversary celebration honoring Jacob and Janet Weinstein let us rededicate ourselves to the great causes which they so nobly serve. First and foremost among them is the concept that if religion is a sanetum for the individual, a refuge and a shelter, it is equally an instrument with which to change the world, to seek justice and righteousness.

Today more than 30 million Americans are living substandard lives; 10 million children are being raised in poverty. There is not enough work, in a generally rich and productive economy, for the unskilled. The numbers of the long-termed unemployed grow; the tragedy is that among them are millions of young people who enter their adult lives without any experience of the promise of American life.