

voted my life, has been getting more than its share of what is politely termed "unfavorable publicity." Lots of sensational headlines and editorial disapproval. Scandal in Rome. (He means Liz Taylor and Richard Burton.) Waste in Tahiti. (He means Marlon Brando.) Flasco in Hollywood. (He means Marilyn Monroe.) I personally would like to show you the other side of the coin. So instead of Rome, Tahiti, or Hollywood, for the moment let's talk about Mason City, Iowa, in the heart of America."

The message continues: "This week, thousands of American boys and girls will converge on Mason City to engage in a patriotic high school marching band contest. They'll be lugging their tubas and trombones from States in every corner of the Union, and when they march in review before the judges, with trombones blaring and drums pounding, a good hunk of what's wonderful about our country goes marching with them. I think it is pertinent that a new motion picture has inspired, and is at the grassroots of this heart-warming activity. The overall theme of 'The Music Man' is, drum and rousing spirit and all the things that go with it, are gratifying evidence of how healthy and vigorous and triumphant our country can be."

Jack Warner was in the scene, but his description—"the trombones blaring and the drums pounding"—caught the spirit of the high school bands marching in colorful uniforms. It was a grass-roots contest that drew among the 7,000 who reportedly lined the parade route soon will forget. At the City they no longer when it comes to sports, he called it one of the most memorable days in his life. A memorable was the way Mason City opened its homes to care for the housing and boarding of the marching bands.

Among the busiest of all Mason City residents was former Mayor Frank Baker, who now is associated with the Honorable McNider, Mason City's Mayor. Baker is operating the River Hotel and Motor Lodge. Young Ernie came here with his dad, Ernest Sr., former manager of the Tavern Club on Boul Mich, some 10 years ago. When the elder Kubie died, Ernie became the city's No. 1 tinskeeper and enterer. * * * Another ex-Chicagoan, Paul Yoder, the famed bandmaster, attended at the high school band contest.

Also prominent at the premiere activities was Red Blanchard, who maintains a home in Mason City and commutes to Chicago for WGN's Barn Dance on Saturday nights. Red owns radio stations in Mason City and nearby Cedar Falls. Each of the celebrities arriving here was greeted with a large sign at the airport, reading "Welcome to River City" (Mason City's name in the movie). But when Frank Casey, Warner Bros. representative in Chicago, arrived he was greeted with "Casey, Go Home," a sign for the press played actually to show its attention for him.

AID TO YUGOSLAVIA AND POLAND

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, since the question of aid to Communist countries was discussed in the Senate on June 7 and 8, there has been a continuing debate in the press of our country on the Senate's action in voting for increased restrictions on such aid.

In editorials and feature articles opposing the Senate's action it has been argued that the action would somehow make the Yugoslav and Polish regimes more Communist than they already are, that the real victims of the action would be the Yugoslav and Polish peoples, not the regimes which oppress them, that the action really served the Kremlin's

purposes by forcing Yugoslavia and Poland into a posture of total economic and political reliance on the Soviet Union.

I believe the best answer to all these arguments is to be found by making a simple examination of the historical record.

Since Tito was expelled from the Cominform in 1948, we have invested roughly \$2½ billion in aid, both military and economic, to Yugoslavia. For a number of years, our military aid program alone operated at the rate of roughly \$100 million per annum. In the case of Poland, our aid to the Gomulka regime since the Poznan riots of 1956 has totaled somewhat more than \$1 billion.

The justification for this massive assistance program was that it would deepen the rift within the Communist empire, would make Yugoslavia and Poland more dependent on the West, and would encourage the trend toward liberalization in both countries.

There was, it is true, a marked liberalization of the regime in Yugoslavia in the period immediately following the break with Moscow, and there was a similar liberalization in Poland in the period following the Poznan revolt and the dismissal of Wladyslaw Gokossovsky as commander in chief of the Polish forces. But this liberalization was not due to the generous suggestions of foreign aid to the United States. It was due primarily to the temporary weakening of the Yugoslav and Polish regimes and also to the fact that the Yugoslav and Polish peoples took advantage of this weakening to manifest their discontent and to wrest certain limited concessions from these regimes.

The aid we have given to Tito and Gomulka has helped them to stabilize their regimes. And, as they have achieved greater stability, they have cut back progressively on the limited concessions they were compelled to make to their peoples. But since we have not made the relaxation of the Communist dictatorship in these countries a condition of our assistance, our assistance has, in fact, served to help the tyrants forge more strongly on their subjects the bonds of dictatorship.

I wish, at this point, Mr. President, to detail the record of Yugoslavia, because Yugoslavia has been the chief Communist recipient of American aid, and because what can be said of Yugoslavia applies, with minor variations, to the case of Poland.

First. In the United Nations, Tito has, with the exception of a few minor abstentions, invariably voted with the Kremlin against the West.

Second. Tito endorsed the suppression of the Hungarian Revolution.

Third. In his posture as an independent, Tito has been able to spearhead the anti-Western neutralist movement in Asia and Africa. These activities culminated in the notorious conference of neutralist nations in Belgrade in August, 1960, where the participants voted resolution after resolution against the West. They find expression today in the close ties which exist between the Tito government and the extreme wing of the

by Ben Bella. In a Yugoslav broadcast of March 31, Ben Bella was quoted as expressing gratitude to Yugoslavia for the assistance it gave to the Algerian liberation struggle, and as saying:

In the situation in which we are now, Yugoslavia is perhaps the most worthy model for us.

The posture of ostensible independence from Soviet control has enabled Tito to serve the international purposes of the Kremlin far more effectively than he could have served it as an open lackey.

Fourth. While we have been giving billion of dollars to Yugoslavia, Yugoslavia has been spending hundreds of millions of dollars on a foreign aid program of its own geared to the expansion of neutralist influence in the non-Communist world. India, Indonesia, Burma, Egypt, the Sudan, Ghana, Ethiopia, and other Afro-Asian nations with neutralist leanings, have been recipients of this aid. In short, through our aid to Yugoslavia, we have in effect been underwriting the extension of anti-Western neutralism in the countries of Asia and Africa.

Fifth. Tito, on his own initiative discontinued American military assistance in 1953. Since that time, however, we have continued to provide spare parts and limited numbers of military planes, at least a handful last year. In the recent May Day parade in Belgrade, foreign correspondents were surprised to see heavy Soviet tanks of the latest models. There are also reports that Yugoslavia is now negotiating for the purchase of planes from the Soviet Union.

Sixth. Tito has denounced the Balkan Alliance with Greece and Turkey.

Seventh. In the month of April, Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko visited Yugoslavia. In referring to his conversations, the New York Times of April 21 reported:

One official Yugoslav source, predicting that Mr. Gromyko's visit would mark the beginning of a great new swell in Yugoslav-Soviet relations, said it was only the start of what should develop into an extensive exchange of official visits on many levels. The source also predicted a speedy increase in trade between Yugoslavia and the Soviet bloc as a whole, as well as greater economic cooperation.

Since then, it has been announced that Tito, himself, will visit the Soviet Union this summer.

Eighth. As item No. 8 in this bill of particulars, I should like to quote a paragraph from the Christian Science Monitor of April 10, 1962.

The Yugoslavs have just taken part in a Sofia meeting of the Kremlin-approved Committee for Balkan Cooperation, in which the Rumanians and the Bulgarians take full official part along with unofficial and mainly fellow-traveling representatives from Greece. The Albanians were excluded probably because, as Tirana has since complained, their absence might secure a more substantial Yugoslav participation.

Ninth. The chief immediate benefit that accrued from Tito's break with the Cominform in 1948 was the split in the Greek Communist movement and Tito's cessation of direct support to the Communist guerrillas in northern Greece. Now Tito's propaganda apparatus has