

## Appendix

## Wiley-Dodd Interview on Communism

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

## HON. ALEXANDER WILEY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, March 21, 1961

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, communism continues to be the No. 1 threat to our security. For the future, we can expect that the growing power, economically, as well as militarily, of the Soviet bloc, will present an even greater threat, not only to the security of the United States, but to the survival of freedom in the world.

To cope with such broad-scope dangers, we need realistic policies at home and abroad.

Recently, I was privileged to discuss highlights of the Communist challenge—particularly as these relate to our internal security—with the distinguished vice chairman of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, the Honorable THOMAS J. DODD, in a radio-television program. I ask unanimous consent to have excerpts of the interview printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the excerpts were order to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

## WILEY-DODD URGE GREATER CITIZEN ACTION PROGRAM TO COMBAT COMMUNISM

Senator WILEY. The Nation—now and in the future—must keep alert to guard against threats to its security at home and abroad. On global and domestic fronts the Communists—deadly enemies of freedom—pursue their goal of world conquest. How? By aggression, subversion, sabotage, infiltration. What tactics do they use? All kinds: Open and secret, legal and illegal, ethical and unethical, humanitarian and genocidal.

Confronted by this great, and growing, threat to our survival, we need a strong security system, internally and externally, to parry, and counter, the deadly thrusts of this enemy at the heart of America. In the face of a Red enemy, constantly probing for weak spots in our system, however, we need to further strengthen our internal security efforts, as well as to be better educated about, and armed against, overall Communist threats to our security.

At this time, we are privileged to welcome to the program the Honorable THOMAS DODD, vice chairman of the Internal Security Subcommittee of the U.S. Senate. Welcome, Tom.

Senator DODD. Thank you, Senator WILEY. I consider it a privilege to join you in a discussion of threats to our internal security. Only if the public is aware of, and alert to, these dangers, can we take the necessary steps to protect our Nation and way of life.

Senator WILEY. Is there any doubt in your mind that communism, at home and abroad, is the No. 1 threat to our security?

Senator DODD. None at all.

Senator WILEY. What about the U.S. Communist Party? According to estimates, it has a membership of about 25,000 members.

Senator DODD. In my judgment, that's an extremely rough estimate. The Reds, as you well know, operate in spy-like fashion. Consequently, it is extremely difficult to get a clear picture of the party and its activities. Organized in 1919, the Reds, working openly and secretly, have agitated for strikes, riots, social unrest, and demonstrations, such as the riots last year against the House Un-American Activities Committee hearings in San Francisco. In addition, they have engaged in espionage, sabotage, subversion, and other acts that threaten our security.

Senator WILEY. In your judgment, are U.S. Communists closely tied to the apron strings of Moscow?

Senator DODD. In any sound assessment, the Communist Party U.S.A. must be considered an arm of world communism. Allied with this increasingly powerful international conspiracy, it is especially dangerous.

Senator WILEY. You feel, then, that the U.S. Reds, ready to take orders from Moscow, would rise up against the United States, if they might be successful?

Senator DODD. Yes. The evidence was best presented by Gus Hall, the No. 1 U.S. Communist. When asked the question: "And are you willing to take up arms and overthrow the constituted authorities?" he answered: "When the time comes, yes."

In these five simple words lie the deadly promise of communism.

Senator WILEY. Recognizing this grave threat, we, naturally, need to keep our laws up to date for greater security.

Senator DODD. As a member and former chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Senator, you have long exhibited a deep concern about the Red dangers; and have forthrightly supported efforts to strengthen our laws, law enforcement agencies and judicial system.

You well recall, of course, the acts of Congress dealing with the Communist menace? These include:

1. The Voorhis Act of 1940, requiring that any organization in the United States engaged in political activity and subject to foreign control would be required to register with the Attorney General of the United States.

2. The Smith Act of 1940, prohibiting the teaching and advocacy of overthrowing the Government by force or violence, and also membership in such an organization with knowledge of this purpose; and

3. The Internal Security Act of 1950, requiring that any Communist organization or front register its members, disclose its finances, and label its propaganda as Communist.

Senator WILEY. Through the years, also several States—and rightly so—have established special committees to investigate subversive activities and recommend necessary legislation. This helps, I believe, to focus public attention on—and more effectively deal with—the dangers of communism at home.

Senator DODD. I am seriously concerned, however, with a serious shortcoming in our efforts to deal legally with this danger to our security. For the most part, laws relating to internal security are based on past experience, rather than on anticipation of future problems. The Communists—on the other hand—are long-range conspirators, planning far into the future. Consequently, we cannot always be sure that legislation, in itself,

will guarantee the internal security of the Nation.

Senator WILEY. That is true. Recognizing this situation, we must make greater efforts to gear our laws—including the updating of existing statutes, and the writing of new ones—to the future, not the past.

Senator DODD. In addition to Federal and State action, there is also a real need for alertness, and a willingness to act, at the local community level. The private citizen—individually, and through his civic, labor, religious, education, business, cultural, and other organizations can do much to thwart the aims of communism and strengthen our free system.

Senator WILEY. I agree. The expulsion from the CIO in 1949 and 1950, of 11 Communist-dominated unions, for example, represents one of the worst setbacks ever inflicted on the United States Communist Party.

## YOUTH—MAJOR TARGET OF REDS

We must be alerted to the great effort of communism, also, to reach, and convert the youth—not only of the United States, but of the world.

Senator DODD. Very definitely, Senator WILEY. The successful Communist exploitation and manipulation of youth and student groups throughout the world today is a major challenge which free world forces must meet and defeat. Recent events clearly reveal that world communism has launched a massive campaign to capture and maneuver youth and student groups.

The vigor and vitality of such groups constitutes an explosive force. Channeled into proper outlets, it can accomplish immeasurable good for a peace-and-progress world. Manipulated into destructive channels, however, this force can create chaos. Overall, the capture of the youth of the world is a major goal of Communist strategy. We must therefore, take more effective measures to prevent our youth from being taken in by innocent-looking, but often dangerous, lures thrown out by the Reds.

Senator WILEY. Overall, an effective security system requires teamwork—and dedicated cooperation efforts—between citizens and their local, State, and Federal law-enforcement agencies.

Let me say, however, that I don't believe in witch hunts; or in creating a climate of fear in which people jump at shadows. To the contrary: I am confident that by effective, vigilant law enforcement—and maximum cooperation of our citizens—we can minimize the Communist threat to our internal security, and catch and punish violators of laws.

Now, Tom, do you have any recommendations for more effective "citizen action" to combat the menace of communism?

Senator DODD. As an individualist—like yourself, Senator WILEY—I naturally respect the rights of each citizen to interpret his civic, patriotic responsibility according to his own conscience.

Nevertheless, I believe there are definite steps which would, if taken, better enable us to cope with the Red menace. These include greater efforts to (1) educate our citizens to the true nature, dangers, and tactics of United States and international communism; (2) dedicate ourselves more completely to the ideas and ideals of freedom; (3) support efforts to further improve our free society; (4) exercise the right to vote—electing representatives who would enable us to progress in the right direction,

but also effectively fight against our enemies; (5) imbue in our citizens a great realization that we are in a battle of survival against communism; apathy could be fatal; and (6) strengthen our efforts to eliminate bigotry, prejudice, hate—all blights on our national integrity.

Senator WILEY. I concur wholeheartedly. As vice chairman of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, you are doing a vigorous, splendid job.

Now, as we discussed earlier, communism in this country cannot be isolated from the world conspiracy. Would you give us a brief look—from your vantage point—at the global horizons on which communism threatens the survival of freedom.

Senator DODD. Currently, there are an estimated 36 million Communists working in 86 countries around the world. Overall, they control about 1 billion people, and vast land and natural resources. Witness the activity of the Communists in Cuba, Laos, Africa, South America, and elsewhere on this globe. Day by day, the Reds are attempting to further expand and mobilize this empire into a machine to take over the world.

As a ranking minority member on both the Judiciary and Foreign Relations Committees, you, Senator WILEY, have had long experience in fighting this menace to freedom at home and abroad. How do you evaluate the situation?

Senator WILEY. From experience—and the facts of life in the 1960's—I can say this: Winning the battle against communism will not be easy. The challenge will require a total effort by our own people—and those of our allies. The actions will involve further strengthening our jet-missile-nuclear-space defense—to serve as a deterrent against would-be aggressors; bolstering the free world alliances—economically and politically, as well as militarily; stepping up our offensive on the ideological battlefield; finding realistic solutions to our economic problems to better enable our free enterprise system to meet the production-line challenge of the Communist system; and, above all, revitalizing in our citizens the patriotic, moral, and spiritual dedication to the cause of freedom.

Even with an all-out effort to combat communism, however, we can expect a long, difficult struggle.

Senator DODD. You're right, Senator WILEY. Failing to alert our people and dedicate the necessary resources to protecting freedom would spell grave dangers for our future. If we mobilize—in effort, spirit, and resources—however, I am confident that we can, and will, win the battle.

Senator WILEY. Now, Tom, I want to express my gratitude for your taking time out of your busy schedule to join me in a discussion of a topic of deep interest to my home folks in Wisconsin. Thank you very much.

**Sugar**

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS**

**HON. THOMAS G. MORRIS**

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 21, 1961

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Speaker, in pointing out some of the difficulties of our domestic sugar industry, I think the following facts and figures might be of interest. For example, the latest information available with regard to new producer data shows that in 1960 some 5,338 farmers requested 189,442 acres to

grow sugar beets. However, only 1,243 participated in the allotted new acreage of 17,282. In other words, 23 percent of the applicants received 10 percent of the requested acreage. Even these figures do not show the true picture. Many farmers who would have liked to get into production did not ask for any acreage because from past experience only a small amount has been made available.

**New producer data, 1960**

State	Number of requests	Acres requested	Shares established	Acres established
California	794	48,609	51	1,279
Colorado	282	6,408	147	1,828
Idaho	845	14,846	147	798
Illinois	7	166	7	168
Iowa	4	224	4	165
Kansas	63	2,930	3	90
Michigan	257	3,607	257	3,607
Minnesota	887	54,780	39	1,372
Montana	113	2,848	54	809
Nebraska	218	6,172	33	1,368
Nevada	7	383		110
New Mexico	4	300		100
North Dakota	261	13,928	7	230
Ohio	116	1,878	116	1,773
Oregon	59	1,212	31	248
South Dakota	11	322		190
Texas	155	10,780	6	18
Utah	103	1,191	103	344
Washington	911	20,563	46	382
Wisconsin	83	1,821	83	1,821
Wyoming	168	3,433	22	206
Total	5,338	189,442	1,243	17,282

In contrast to the above where the domestic industry has been prevented from increasing their production, below are some figures which point out how our Government has encouraged the expansion of sugar producing areas outside of this country. I do not want to imply that I am opposed to some of the investments that are being made to improve production in these countries, but I do feel that our domestic producers should have at least an equal right to expand and grow in this important commodity.

**EXPORT-IMPORT BANK**

In 26 years they have issued 45 credits in the amount of \$50,753, 192 to sugar production and processing.

**PHILIPPINES**

Nov. 22, 1957	\$70,000
Feb. 17, 1959	42,948
Apr. 30, 1959	202,144
Apr. 8, 1960	12,142
Aug. 25, 1960	110,736
Jan. 27, 1961	167,000

**ECUADOR**

Feb. 17, 1959	62,000
Feb. 2, 1960	58,000
Nov. 18, 1960	32,500
Dec. 13, 1960	14,500
Dec. 20, 1960	110,000
Dec. 29, 1960	118,000
Dec. 29, 1960	96,000

**MEXICO**

June 14, 1956	32,000
Feb. 14, 1957	33,400
Apr. 3, 1958	8,000,000
Mar. 4, 1960	22,000

**ARGENTINA**

Feb. 23, 1956	310,000
May 9, 1957	97,000
Mar. 31, 1960	1,787,000
Aug. 12, 1960	110,000

**BRAZIL**

Oct. 9, 1957	32,100
Jan. 31, 1958	33,500
Jan. 15, 1958	33,600

**HONDURAS**

Aug. 1, 1957	1,000,000
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**PERU**

Mar. 28, 1957----- \$731,000  
DEVELOPMENT LOAN FUND

Bolivia:  
1959----- 2,500,000  
1961----- 1,750,000

Haiti: Applications were considered and approved in 1960 for \$3,000,000, however, this was canceled in 1961. Another application has been received in February of this year for \$3,000,000.

Guatemala: An application has been received for \$5,592,000. This has been referred to the Export-Import Bank.

**INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION**

A large number of their loans are for general agriculture developments, and actual figures of support for sugar programs were not supplied. However, the following countries have had sugar developments of some sort involved in their programs.

Vietnam: Various training programs from 1955 to 1959.

Tunisia: 1959.  
Indonesia: Technical production, experimental plots 1959.

Iran: June 1952 until March 1957—\$635,000 to expand a plant. February 1953 until March 1956 \$931,000 two plants.

Sudan: Survey in 1959.

Taiwan: Support to improve refining equipment 1952-1953, 1954, 1955.

**INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK**

Bolivia in a \$10 million global credit received \$1,800,000 to increase by 50 percent a sugar processing plant.

Argentina has applied for a global credit of \$300,000 to be used in sugar development.

Haiti has requested a global credit of \$4 million and if approved, part of the money would go to double the production of an existing sugar plant.

Honduras has presented an application, part of which is to increase a sugar plant daily capacity by 40 percent.

**INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT**

They have been making agriculture loans for several years, some of which have gone into sugar production. However, figures were not available showing actual support of sugar.

**INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION**

Tanganyika: July 2, 1960, \$2,800,000 for sugar development.

**Maritime Transportation Challenge**

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS**

OF

**HON. E. L. BARTLETT**

OF ALASKA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, March 21, 1961

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. President, the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce has been conducting extensive hearings regarding maritime transportation to and from the so-called offshore areas—Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, and Puerto Rico. The committee has heard from local government representatives that high freight rates imperil economic development.

In his column printed in the Washington Evening Star for March 14, Mr. Constantine Brown called attention to the committee's hearings, and I ask unani-