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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

April 6

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The CAB's overwhelming reversal of the examiner's recommendations is very gratifying. Every Board member participating concluded that public convenience and necessity, plus continuing the CAB's historic concept of competition, are best served by continuing both Pan American and Northwest on the route between Seattle and Portland and Honolulu. And by putting each carrier on a permanent instead of temporary basis, the Board supplied them with additional incentive to invest in new equipment and to make long-range plans for making their respective services even more attractive to the traveling public.

Report to the People

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD J. IRWIN

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 6, 1960

Mr. IRWIN. Mr. Speaker, it is my firm conviction that one of the most important services a Member of Congress can perform for his constituents is to keep them informed of his activities through publication of a regular newsletter "Report to the People."

Because I feel it may be of equal importance to keep my fellow Members of Congress similarly informed of my activities, I am introducing into the RECORD today the latest issue of my own "Report to the People":

A VISIT TO PUERTO RICO AND CUBA

Partly responsible for the delay in issuing this first newsletter of the second session of the 86th Congress was my absence from the country as a delegate to the Caribbean Assembly on the United States and Latin America, which was held in San Juan, P.R., early in March. There were some 60 participants—30 Latin Americans and 30 North Americans—representing a variety of professions and occupations and varying points of view. President Eisenhower addressed the delegates in Puerto Rico en route home from his recent Latin American good-will tour.

I took advantage of my attendance at the Assembly conference to make a personally financed side trip to troublesome Cuba. I want to emphasize this trip was at my own expense and that I took it, brief though it was, so that I could get firsthand, on-the-spot impressions of the situation in Cuba. While I spent but 24 hours in Havana and another 24 hours on an American-owned ranch in eastern Cuba, my fluency in Spanish helped tremendously in my efforts to find out what the controversy between Cuba and our own country is all about.

I came away with several impressions and, with the understanding that a weekend is a brief time to probe into a problem as involved and delicate as United States-Cuban relations, I want to pass them on to you.

For one thing, I failed to notice any spontaneous anti-Americanism during my entire visit. There was no evidence of it certainly on the part of the Cubans I encountered on the streets who couldn't mistake me for anything but an American. Nor was there evidence of anti-Americanism displayed elsewhere.

I also was especially impressed by the fact that no one in Cuba, no matter how his interests were being affected by the Castro

government, appeared to want a return of the Batista regime.

Yet I left Cuba convinced that a poor job of administering the country by the Castro government will in itself bring serious economic troubles to Cuba in the near future.

WHAT MUST WE DO CONCERNING CUBA?

It is important, I think, that we respond with vigor to unfavorable and unwarranted attacks upon us by the Castro government. We must do so, I feel, with the idea in mind of protecting our interests in the rest of Latin America. At the same time, we must take every step to prevent any untoward incident that will give Castro an opportunity to attack us further. Specifically, we must halt unauthorized flights by American planes over Cuba, for such flights only weaken our position at home and abroad.

I am very much opposed, incidentally, to proposals for broadcasting directly from the United States to Cuba. Such plans, it seems to me, would be repeating a fatal mistake made during the days of Peron in Argentina when our Ambassador tried to interfere. If we broadcast anti-Cuban programs, then we will be identified as the only anti-Castro force in Cuba and all Cubans will rally behind Castro. This suggestion only underlines the need for a full-blown Voice of America program for all of Latin America which would bring to the Latin Americans a clear idea of what the long-range U.S. objectives are. The VOA would spell out specifically what our programs and hopes are for the free people of Latin America.

President Eisenhower's recent trip aroused all kinds of hopes for the roles we are to play in the future development of Latin America and we must be ready to help meet these expectations. I disagree with Mr. Eisenhower's claim upon his return from his recent good-will tour, however. The President maintained that our prestige was never higher in Latin America. In my opinion, our position in Latin America has never been more perilous.

It is of vital importance, I believe, that we explain our democratic system of government and outline the role that private enterprise can play in the development of Latin American countries. Private American capital invested abroad can do much to help Latin America meet its needs.

THE BATTLE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS

Another reason for the delay in issuing this newsletter was my desire to wait until I could report to you about the battle for civil rights legislation in Congress. At this writing, the House had passed a civil rights bill and the Senate, a record filibuster behind it, was struggling to do likewise. It seemed virtually certain, however, that civil rights legislation would be enacted by this session of Congress despite many obstacles to be overcome.

I supported the House civil rights bill and would have voted for the strongest possible bill which could be proposed. As you may know, I have been a strong advocate of civil rights for a long time. I was the 23d Member of the House to sign a discharge petition which ultimately gathered more than 215 signatures and was instrumental in getting the Rules Committee to bring a civil rights bill to the floor for action. Then, too, I was a signer of a discharge petition designed to bring home rule legislation for the District of Columbia to the House floor. This legislation, of course, is closely linked with civil rights legislation.

Unquestionably, the House-passed bill could be improved upon, but under the circumstances I think it is of greater importance to get an adequate bill out now than to spend endless time arguing about every phrase or provision it should contain.

Richard H. Rovere, writing in New Yorker magazine, summed up rather well, I think, the task still before us in this problem of

civil rights. "It may take two or three more bills, in two or three more Congresses," he wrote, "to achieve anything like complete protection of the franchise, but scarcely anyone doubts that in time the protection will be achieved and that it will be seen as the one civil right that can, if it is put to use, achieve most of the others."

I would like to express my pride in the House of Representatives, incidentally, for the sobriety and dignity with which it approached the civil rights problem, finally passing what I thought essentially was a good bill. It made me glad to be a Member of this great body.

THE COMMUTER CRISIS

Since my last newsletter, there have been many developments in the New Haven railroad commuter crisis. These developments included:

A personal on-the-spot survey of the New Haven's commuter operations.

My introduction of legislation to provide \$500 million in long-term, low-interest Federal loans to local or regional agencies for the purchase of equipment which would be leased to railroads or other transit systems.

An Interstate Commerce Commission-ordered investigation of the New Haven.

When I inspected the New Haven's operations in late December, I found that poorly kept trains, stations, and working areas were depressing employee morale and detracting from passenger comfort. I found that admittedly improper maintenance was causing breakdowns jeopardizing passenger and train crew safety.

My bill, introduced in February, got much early support, particularly from members of the House Banking and Currency Committee which would be charged with holding hearings on it. Unfortunately, due to the pressure of other legislative matters, the measure received a setback when Committee Chairman SPENCE advised me it would be impossible to promise hearings on the bill. Meanwhile, Senator WILLIAMS of New Jersey proposed legislation similar to mine but providing for a smaller amount of funds and for the loans to be administered differently. My bill, I feel, represents a sounder approach but I will support Senator WILLIAMS' legislation if it appears it will get a quicker response. The main purpose is to get the job done as soon as possible.

I was heartened when the ICC announced it would investigate the New Haven, for this is an action I had been demanding for many months. I wrote ICC Commissioner Charles A. Webb urging him to make his probe a broad one, covering all aspects of the New Haven's operations over the past 15 years. The fact that the New Haven has demanded a 70-percent increase in fares indicates to me that something is radically wrong with the carrier's management policies. Obviously, the New Haven's abrupt financial crisis stems from developments over a long period of time and isn't something recent.

It is especially important, I think, to keep in mind that the problems created by the poor service on the New Haven must not be looked upon as problems that are irritating and frustrating to the commuters, but in terms of the tremendous economic importance it has on real estate values, on the building industry, on retailers, on the entire economy of Fairfield County and the whole State of Connecticut.

BETTER AIR SERVICE ASSURED

There have been two vastly important developments recently that assure Fairfield County of greatly improved air service. One was approval by the Civil Aeronautics Board of better and more frequent airliner service between Washington and Bridgeport. The other was CAB authorization for helicopter service to Danbury via New York Airways, Inc.

we soon will get our foreign trade back into balance by increasing our efficiency, our exports and other commonsense moves.
Our dollar remains the leading currency of the world today.

Johnson Is Strongest Possible Candidate, Congress Democrats Believe

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. VICTOR L. ANFUSO
OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, March 17, 1960

Mr. ANFUSO. Mr. Speaker, Congressional Quarterly, which is regarded as one of the most authoritative references on Congress and politics, recently conducted a special poll of Members of both Houses of Congress as to their judgment of the strongest possible ticket the two major political parties could present to the voters in November.

The results were subsequently released to the press for publication last January 31. According to the results, the Democrats were of the belief that the strongest ticket their party could nominate this year would consist of Senator LYNDON B. JOHNSON as candidate for President and Senator JOHN F. KENNEDY for Vice President.

Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I wish to insert into the RECORD the full text of the story as released by Congressional Quarterly and I urge all my colleagues to read it and to analyze it as to its full meaning:

[From Congressional Quarterly]

CONGRESSMEN RATE JOHNSON, NIXON STRONGEST CANDIDATES

Congressional Democrats think Senator LYNDON B. JOHNSON, Democrat, of Texas, is the strongest presidential candidate their party can field in November, according to a Congressional Quarterly poll released today.

Republican Members of Congress overwhelmingly chose RICHARD M. NIXON as their presidential candidate. But they gave the vice presidential slot to New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller with less unanimity.

More than half the voting Democrats from all regions of the country, said Senator JOHN F. KENNEDY, Democrat, of Massachusetts, would be the strongest vice presidential nominee their party could select.

The poll, distributed January 12, asked every Member to give "your judgment on your party's strongest possible ticket." Replies came from 53 percent of the Representatives and Senators. (While delegations to the national conventions are often controlled by State Governors or others active primarily in local politics, many of the Members who answered the Congressional Quarterly poll will have large influence on the way their delegations vote in the conventions.)

JOHNSON, KENNEDY, and NIXON all gained in percentage support in comparison with a similar Congressional Quarterly poll taken last July. Rockefeller, leading a 24-man vice presidential field, lost 15 percentage points as compared with the July poll.

In the interval between the two polls, Rockefeller took himself out of the Republican presidential race, leaving Nixon the sole apparent contender; and both Kennedy and

Senator Hubert H. Humphrey, Democrat, of Minnesota, openly declared themselves candidates for the Democratic presidential nomination. All three men said they would not accept vice presidential nominations.

DEMOCRATIC RESULTS

JOHNSON had placed third in a January 1959 Congressional Quarterly poll with 14 percent of the vote and then took first place in July with 32 percent. Leading the field behind Johnson in the present polling was Senator Stuart Symington, Democrat, of Missouri, who had finished first in January 1959 but dropped to a second-place tie with Adlai E. Stevenson in July. Behind Symington in the current poll came Kennedy, Stevenson, and Humphrey.

Democratic President
[Percent]

	January 1960	July 1959	January 1959
Johnson.....	37	32	14
Symington.....	21	18	33
Kennedy.....	16	17	17
Stevenson.....	10	18	15
Humphrey.....	8	6	5
Others.....	6	7	8
No choice.....	2	2	3

JOHNSON's strength rested primarily on his southern support. Almost three-quarters of his votes came from southern Members. JOHNSON also had more western votes than any other candidate, while KENNEDY led in presidential votes from eastern Members. SYMINGTON led in the Midwest and was second in strength in both the South and the East.

Other Democrats who received votes for President were Representative Chester Bowles, Democrat, of Connecticut, five; Michigan Gov. G. Mennen Williams, Democrat, two; Kansas Gov. George Docking, Democrat, Senator John L. McClellan, Democrat, of Arkansas, and Representative James Roosevelt, Democrat, of California, one each.

These results were based on replies from 170 Democratic Members of Congress, constituting 49 percent of the total Democratic membership of House and Senate.

REPUBLICAN RESULTS

NIXON received virtually all the votes for the presidential nomination, gaining the support of all the southern and western Members who returned ballots. Rockefeller received five votes, all from eastern Members, and one midwesterner voted for Secretary of the Treasury Robert B. Anderson.

Republican President
[Percent]

	January 1960	July 1959	January 1959
Nixon.....	95	84	78
Rockefeller.....	4	14	17
Anderson.....	1		

These results were based on replies from 112 Republican Members of Congress, constituting 60 percent of all GOP membership.

VICE-PRESIDENTIAL RESULTS

KENNEDY received the Democratic Vice-Presidential designation on more than half the ballots. He was strong in all regions of the country, particularly in the South where he received 42 of his 91 votes. Most of those who supported Johnson, Symington and Stevenson for the Presidency named Kennedy at or near the top for the second place on the ticket. Leading the 24-man field after Kennedy were California Gov. Edmund G. "Pat" Brown, Democrat, Symington, Johnson, and Humphrey.

Democratic Vice President
[Percent]

	January 1960	July 1959	January 1959
Kennedy.....	53	49	41
Brown.....	7	12	5
Symington.....	5	6	12
Johnson.....	5	4	6
Humphrey.....	3	4	5
Others.....	11	14	22
No choice.....	11	11	9

While Rockefeller's strength dropped from 53 percent of those voting for the Republican vice-presidential candidate to 38 percent, House Minority Leader Charles A. Halleck, Republican, of Indiana, took 12 percent of the votes compared with 4 percent in July 1959. Those with some strength behind Halleck were Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell and Senators Kenneth B. Keating, Republican, of New York, and Thurston B. Morton, Republican, of Kentucky. Nineteen others each got some support.

Republican Vice President
[Percent]

	January 1960	July 1959	January 1959
Rockefeller.....	38	53	21
Halleck.....	12	4	8
Mitchell.....	6	3	5
Keating.....	5		3
Morton.....	4	1	
Others.....	30	25	37
No choice.....	4	14	28

Airline Competition

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. EMANUEL CELLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 6, 1960

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, historically, my interest has been focused on business activities or Government fiat which lead to the creation of a monopoly. Except in the case of certain public utilities, where the best interests of the subscriber are served by having a single company provide a service, I am militantly against procedures and practices which offer no competition.

As a consequence I registered my opposition several months ago when an examiner for the Civil Aeronautics Board came forth with the shocking suggestion that one airline be given a monopoly between the Pacific Northwest and Hawaii.

At a time when New York and other east coast cities are seeking direct air routes to the Orient, it seemed inconceivable that the CAB would consider curtailing an existing service that had been operational for 12 years and which was being flown for the first time by long-range jet aircraft.

New York and the east coast are now within 14 hours of Tokyo. New jet aircraft, already operating and on order, can whisk a traveler from Idlewild Airport nonstop to one of a couple of Alaskan cities and, after refueling, again nonstop to Tokyo.

1960

The new direct air service via Allegheny Airlines was scheduled to get underway April 12 with one-stop flights to Washington via Baltimore leaving Bridgeport at 9:40 a.m., 2 p.m., and 6:24 p.m. daily. Flights from Washington via Baltimore to Bridgeport will leave at 7:50 a.m., 1 p.m., and 5:30 p.m. This direct service will be fast and timesaving for many residents of Fairfield County and I hope the people of my district will use and encourage this new air link between Bridgeport and Washington and Bridgeport and New England points to the north. Inauguration of this improved service will be important to me personally in commuting between Washington and my district. Last year many of my trips were made by car whereas as of April 12 I am going to be able to fly quickly right from Washington to Bridgeport.

AND SPEAKING OF PROGRESS

I was delighted over action of the Urban Renewal Administration in earmarking more than \$9 million in Federal funds for Bridgeport's redevelopment program. Another welcome announcement from Urban Renewal concerned the Southeast Quadrant redevelopment project in Stamford. The agency approved an advance of \$130,490 for planning purposes for the project, which eventually will involve an estimated total Federal grant exceeding \$6 million. Additionally, \$750,000 is included in the 1961 public works appropriation for development of Bridgeport Harbor for navigational purposes, representing an allocation of Federal funds toward a project that will cost some \$3.5 million to complete. Pending, too, is the Stamford hurricane protecting project, now under consideration by the Senate Public Works Committee, with hearings expected shortly.

AVAILABLE FOR THE ASKING

By dropping me a postal card at my Washington office, 1319 House Office Building, you can obtain while the supply lasts:

"The Family Fallout Shelter," a booklet outlining how to go about building your own fallout shelter. I have proposed legislation, incidentally, that would allow income-tax deductions for the cost of civil-defense-approved fallout shelters.

"The Capitol," a pictorial story of the Capitol in general and the House of Representatives in particular.

THE WATER POLLUTION PROBLEM

In the next decade, one of the really critical problems that will confront our Nation will be that of water pollution.

This is a problem that will stem directly from our exploding population with its accompanying swift industrial expansion.

Numerous communities, especially smaller ones, have already been aided through the Federal antipollution program which provides funds to help finance sewage-treatment plants.

Westport, for example, got such a grant in the amount of \$250,000. Bethel just recently received one of more than \$60,000.

The importance of helping smaller communities, in particular, to solve their increasing water pollution problems makes it all the more unfortunate that legislation passed by the 86th Congress to increase the amount of funds available was vetoed by the President.

I supported this legislation and will support similar proposals when they are brought up.

He's a Proud Legionnaire

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS
 OF
 HON. DANIEL J. FLOOD**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 6, 1960

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include the following feature story by Mr. Lou Rauscher which appeared in the Wilkes-Barre Sunday Independent of April 3, 1960, the subject of his story being Mr. Walter Kasian, commander of Warrior Run American Legion Post 176:

WALTER KASIAN REMEMBERS LIFE IN NATIVE LAND—ASKAM RESIDENT SAYS GI'S JOB ISN'T FINISHED

(By Lou Rauscher)

If Walter Kasian had his way, there'd be a 50-star flag in every home in the valley. The deep-seated love and respect which this modern-day patriot holds for our national symbol are of a type which would put most of his fellow citizens to shame.

Walter's story is simple, yet full of meaning. It spans from his early years in Poland, then already feeling the approaching harassment of the Red Star, to his settling in the Warrior Run-Askam area where he now serves as commander of an American Legion post and spearheads one of the most unique programs in the entire Legion ranks.

It was largely through Walter's efforts that members of Warrior Run American Legion Post 176 took it upon themselves to place a 50-star flag in every home in Warrior Run and Askam. At last count, 262 homes in that area have already purchased the flag.

Walter Kasian's background serves to amaze him with an appreciation of freedom which many native Americans have never attained.

He was born in Uscieczko, a town in the southeastern part of Poland, noted for its closeness to Russia. He is of Ukrainian stock and relates that his birthplace has long been a trouble spot with both Poland and Russia seeking allegiance of the 7 million Ukrainians making up the population there.

Walter, who operates a grocery store at 45 Center Street, in Askam, and who talks with a charming accent, still has a sister living in Poland. The area, he says, has long been referred to as Galicia.

EACH VETERAN'S DUTY

Why this great devotion to the flag? "Well," says Walter, "I feel it's the duty of every veteran of the Armed Forces to do what he can to keep patriotism at a high level. Too many of us become lax when we are once discharged from service."

Walter served for 4 years with the Air Force, having enlisted right after Pearl Harbor. He came to this country when he was 19 in 1934. His mother had died when he was only 1 year old in a tragic aftermath to a plan for the future which his father had fostered before he was born.

The idea was for Walter's dad to come to this country, which he did, and once settled to send for Mrs. Kasian and the newborn child. All in readiness shortly after Walter reached his first birthday but his mother's death intervened.

Walter saw his dad for the first time when he came to the United States to join him in Mahanoy City. From there he went to Han-

over Township to join an uncle in the grocery business. A stint in the Nanticoke bakery preceded his Air Force career and after discharge he settled in Askam and opened a grocery business.

He met Helen Kapral, they were married, and now have a son, Eugene, 13. The couple recently celebrated their 18th wedding anniversary.

URGE TO BELONG

"I joined the Legion immediately after discharge. I guess I had an urge to belong, more so than the guys who were born here. When you come from a foreign country you want to be accepted by your neighbors and joining such an organization certainly helps.

"Once a GI is discharged his job isn't finished. We just can't quit fighting for our freedom, even though actual combat is over. I have long felt puzzled by the lack of appreciation for our flag."

Walter points out that the Warrior Run Legion Post which he heads is the third oldest in the county. "We'd like to build our own home some day and all proceeds from our flag sales are going toward that goal."

The post has about 34 members and needs 2 more to go over the top in new memberships for this year. Meetings are held in Lincoln's Hall on Front Street in Warrior Run, and if we get many more we'll have to get a shephorn to fit them in," according to Walter.

This is Walter's first year as commander. He formerly belonged to Lee Park Post 609. Early this year is when he and a fellow legionnaire, Joe Lenkiewicz, made the first call in the Askam-Warrior Run area in conjunction with their flag-selling project.

MOST HOMES REACHED

From a humble beginning, the drive mushroomed so that now there are 12 men making the rounds with the job nearly completed. Walter points out that those homes which were missed, due mainly because no one was home, will be contacted.

"I sure appreciated the cooperation that the first members have been giving me since I became commander," says Walter who is also full of praise for Lou Greco, district 12 Americanism coordinator. "He's one fellow who's devoted to the Legion cause. The country could use more like him."

Walter recalls the time his post was to install new members. The team which was to do the installing didn't show up, leaving the Warrior Run candidates confused and a bit disheartened. "We called up Mr. Greco even though it was late. He had just returned from Harrisburg where he took part in a Legion ceremony and was already in his pajamas. But he rounded up another local official and came out to install us members and save the night."

CALLS FOR NEW MEMBERS

Walt appeals to all ex-servicemen who don't belong to a veteran's organization to join the ranks. "Too many guys wait to be coaxed or join just for the social advantages. We've got a drive on in the district now and we're looking for new faces."

One of Walt's neighbors relates that the first thing he did after acquiring his present home was to purchase a flag. Walt himself is pretty fond of telling about the Askam widow who bought a flag on the installment plan.

"She's up against it but still felt compelled to get a flag."

Asked whether he had any apprehension about being called a "flag-waver," Walt replied:

"I'm thankful that we have a flag to wave."

Fantastic San Fernando Valley

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. EDGAR W. HIESTAND

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 8, 1960

Mr. HIESTAND. Mr. Speaker, the almost unbelievable growth of the great San Fernando Valley, a portion of which I have the honor to represent, is well depicted in detail in the attached article, published in the San Fernando Valley Times of March 26. I am sure it will astonish most Members of the House:

(By Mark de Villers)

Valley population has pushed up to 850,000, according to city, State, and county estimates. These were made as blank census forms were being sent out through 22 post offices in the valley to many of the 260,000 households.

Matching the boost in population this week was the revelation that the northwestern section classified phone books (4 in all) have 2,352 pages, 160 ahead of the 2,192 pages for Los Angeles Central Directory, generally considered the Nation's third largest. The 2,600-acre Warner Studio Ranch beside Calabasas and Woodland Hills was sold for a reported \$10 million to a Southern California Edison Co. subsidiary which plans to develop an all-electric city and campus-type research and development center.

Valley building for February reached \$26,140,729, a new record for the three incorporated areas for the period.

Mutually acceptable postal boundaries are being worked out to enable the city's new community freeway, street and traffic "sign" program to go into effect swiftly. Plans for May Co.-Sears Shopping Center indicate that the Warner Ranch area there may hold a third department store, and can be in the midst of a West Valley population that can move from 210,000 today to 550,000 in 15 years.

Two plans for developing the vast southern stretch of the valley along the Santa Monica Mountains were presented to the city's planning committee.

NEW FREEWAY FLYER

MTA inaugurates its Central Valley Freeway Flyer bus service April 6, day after the Ventura Freeway will open, promises to cut 14 to 20 minutes off travel time from Panorama City to downtown.

Southern Pacific closes its station April 22 in Burbank, up to now a "conditional stop" only; the stop was built in 1929. Van Nuys is investigating raising meter time prices from pennies and nickels to nickels and dimes on its 1,354 parking meters. Parking discussions continued between Fulton Avenue residents and Valley College officials, while the city laid plans for widening Burbank Boulevard to five lanes and Fulton Avenue to six lanes.

Salvation Army's Men's Social Service Center at Van Nuys will be dedicated Sunday. Deauville Country Club's planned 90-hole club greens at Tarzana are being seeded, will be ready for play in June. San Fernando Valley Science Fair, to take place April 9 and 10 at North Hollywood High School, is getting Army help. Heart Association meets Wednesday at Valley College. A mental health clinic for the West Valley, to be interfaith and nondenominational, is in the planning stage.

Mrs. Dolores Hope, wife of comedian Bob Hope and a valley resident, is now serving on the board of library commissioners.

With receipt of provisional accreditation, Valley College is ready to open a school of nursing this fall. Pierce College listed enrollment of 7,525 students, 1,825 in day classes. Valley State College proposed promoting 17 professors. Seven valley residents are to attend the decennial White House Conference on Children and Youth opening Sunday in Washington, D.C.

PERILS U.S. LEADERSHIP

Dr. Margaret Mead, world-renowned anthropologist, called Americans most married people in history, said we have produced a new style of marrying so young that we are endangering the education of young men needed to help retain the U.S. position of world leadership.

New building height districts for Studio City, Sherman Oaks, and Encino, were approved. A fire station opened in Tarzana. Sunset International Petroleum Corp. is surveying North Hollywood as part of a development program. Construction of a power station (to cost \$439,000) in Sunland begins April 15.

NEW BANK NAME

Valley National Bank will be the new name for Glendale National Bank when it opens at Toluca Lake April 1. City National Bank's Canoga Park branch opens Friday. William F. Boyd will manage Bank of America's newest branch, at Victory Boulevard and Tampa Avenue. Work to complete Sherman Oaks Savings & Loan Association's new headquarters by June 1 is being rushed. Shopping Bag Food Stores merges into Von's Grocery Co. name and all, as of March 28.

Industrial Products Division of I.T. & T. got a new president, Frederick H. Juterman. The 360,000-pound-thrust Air Force Atlas missile can be seen before the Rocketdyne main plant next Monday through Wednesday.

AIRPORT LIGHTING

Full lighting of San Fernando Airport is expected by April 1 and construction of 20 new hangars is underway. Bledsoe Properties Co., of Van Nuys, bought 15 acres of industrial land for \$300,000. Thompson-Ramo-Woodbridge income reached \$9,743,918 last year, an 8.5-percent rise. King Pools opened an Encino office. Big Do-Nut Drive-In No. 10 opened in Reseda and shared honors with a Big Tacos Drive-In. Packard Bell was awarded a Navy contract of \$1,250,000. Industrial Association went into its 11th year, noting that the valley had become a major industrial center. Tip of the week: Government economists look for a 6-percent increase in business in 1960.

Prayer for the Nation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM J. GREEN, JR.

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 6, 1960

Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I have recently received a letter from the Reverend O. H. Bertram, pastor of the Redeemer Lutheran Church in my district, enclosing a prayer written by a 13-year-old youngster in his confirmation class. The prayer is a sincere and earnest expression of a devout young lady that so impressed me that I feel it should be placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. May I, therefore, under leave to extend my remarks, call your attention to the prayer of Miss Linda Cartin of Philadelphia:

PRAYER FOR THE NATION

Dear Heavenly Father, who wants all men to be saved, help us to bring the message of salvation to all people and nations. We pray that you would deliver the world from all sin, and give health to all the sick. We pray that Thou wouldst give inspiration to those in power of our Government. Help us to pray for our enemies that they may be led to true repentance and to the knowledge of the true God. We pray for all who rule and have authority in the kingdom of the world that there may be world unity and peace. All these things we ask in Jesus' precious name. Amen.

Nuclear Power

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES G. FULTON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 4, 1960

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Speaker, one of the fields which has recently opened up for man's efforts to delve into is that of nuclear power. It has rapidly, through initiative and endeavor, developed to meet many of the needs of modern society.

At the 1960 American Nuclear Congress, held in New York City, John W. Simpson, vice president of the Atomic Power Division of Westinghouse Electric Corp., a fine, outstanding administrator in the scientific and research field, made a speech which I am now calling to the attention of my colleagues in the Congress and the American people:

REMARKS BY JOHN W. SIMPSON, VICE PRESIDENT, ATOMIC POWER DIVISION, WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC CORP., AT THE 1960 AMERICAN NUCLEAR CONGRESS, NEW YORK, N.Y., APRIL 4, 1960

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, in this morning's discussion of "What Will Future Development of Nuclear Energy Demand of Engineers?" our first topic, "Outer Space Exploration and the Nuclear Engineer" is most appropriate. In the years ahead atomic power will play a major role in outer space exploration, and the nuclear engineer will show the astronaut vistas he hardly dreams of today.

The nuclear engineer will develop nuclear rocket engines and the internal electric power equipment so necessary for space exploration.

For over 20 years now, the Atomic Energy Commission has sponsored the development of a prototype nuclear rocket engine in the Rover project as well as the development of increasingly larger nuclear space auxiliary power units in the Snap program. The results to date have more than demonstrated that atomic power has practical applications. The merits of these applications are essentially proven. Much of the information we need to assess this future role of the nuclear engineer is now available and we can make some pretty good projections.

Project Rover is being carried forward by the Commission's Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory. It is a joint program of the National Aeronautics and Space Agency and the Atomic Energy Commission.

We are familiar with the concept of a nuclear rocket engine with its compact, high temperature reactor over which hydrogen gas passes, is heated and expelled to produce thrust. This reactor eliminates the combus-