

1069

Medal; and the National Defense Service Medal.

Major Rushworth now resides at Edwards Air Force Base with his wife, the former Joyce Butler of Norridgewock, Maine, and 6-year-old daughter, Cheri.

Mr. Speaker, I can appreciate the great measure of pride that Major Rushworth's attainments have brought to his wife, his daughter, and his mother.

I want to take this opportunity of joining with a legion of others in saluting Major Rushworth and extending to this distinguished son of Maine my very warm congratulations on his latest achievement at the threshold of space.

COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PARMAN], I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking and Currency may be permitted to sit today while the House is in session during general debate.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

CUBA AND THE COLD WAR

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WEAVER] is recognized for 2 hours.

(Mr. WEAVER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. WEAVER. Mr. Speaker, it has been 10 years since the Moncado episode in Cuba. Castro has taken over the island and has failed to carry out a single one of the pledges he made at that particular time. Today we are on the brink of signing a test-ban treaty.

Lest we forget what has happened in the Western Hemisphere, Members of both sides of the aisle are joined together today to present a discussion of the cold war and Cuba.

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. MARSH] and I are acting as coordinators for other Members on both sides of the aisle to present to the Members of the House a series of talks on a concerted plan to help fight the cold war and to win back Cuba for democracy. Our purpose is, first, to alert the American public to this problem and, second, to let Latin America know that we in Congress truly care about the fate of our sister nation, Cuba.

Mr. Speaker, we shall review many actions taken in the past in relation to Cuba and make recommendations for a coordinated future program for our allies in the Western Hemisphere. We shall present a varied program which is bipartisan in nature and is not meant to be one of lambasting and whipping over the history and the personalities of the past involved in the present posture of Cuba.

Mr. Speaker, we shall recognize speakers who have previously requested time. It is then our intention to recognize all of those who wish to be heard during the coming hours.

At the conclusion of the speeches the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. MARSH] and I shall review for you some of the significant features of this program.

Mr. Speaker, I now yield to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. MARSH].

Mr. MARSH. Mr. Speaker, I am very grateful to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WEAVER] for this opportunity to present a few comments on a serious subject that affects not only the security of the Americas but indeed the security of the world.

Mr. Speaker, only a hasty glance at the headlines of the current newspapers is necessary to find testimony of the relentless drive of the Sino-Soviet empire for world conquest. This steady march for world domination has continued for nearly a half-century. Having crushed Tibet the Red dragon of China sits astride countless miles of the territory of India. Along the banks of the Mekong River in South Vietnam can be heard the ugly chatter of machine-guns where there is being waged a war that is both brutal and vicious and not so cold. Yet it is along the banks of the Mekong River that could well be determined the future of all southeast Asia. Never for a single moment have the Soviets ceased in their relentless determination to ring down on freedom's lonely stage the iron curtain of Red slavery in Berlin. The Red standard that flies from over a dozen capitals of Eurasia has now been firmly planted in the Caribbean where it is intended to be a beachhead for a revolutionary assault upon all of Latin America, a revolutionary assault that will be waged not only militarily but, rather, will be waged psychologically, economically, and politically, where in the arsenal of their weaponry will be espionage, subversion, sabotage, guerrilla warfare, terrorism, and violence.

Mr. Speaker, on the Cuban island there are being trained revolutionaries who study the guerrilla doctrines of Mao Tse-tung, Ho Chi Minh, and Che Guevarra. Here are being trained the guerrillas to infiltrate Latin America and wage there a form of warfare that was waged by the Castro movement in the late fifties so successfully.

Mr. Speaker, the Soviets placed their missiles on the Cuban island and this Nation, scarcely 10 months ago, was confronted with a situation of deadly peril. Militarily, there was sought to be changed the balance of power in nuclear weaponry. Last fall we discovered that there were on the Cuban island missiles undoubtedly intended for American targets.

Mr. Speaker, the world was apprehensive during our quarantine and the resulting confrontation; America was proud of the bold and decisive and courageous action that was taken so successfully at that time, with the full support of the American people, and in cooperation with our allies including the Organization of American States.

However, the strategy directed at Cuba by the Soviets was not just in the military arena using missiles but, rather, it is twofold. The second phase of that

strategy is continuing now in the same relentless methods of conquest so characteristic of the international Communist conspiracy.

It is this second form of strategy—the subversion of Latin America from a Cuban base—that we need to be concerned about, which poses now a real threat to the security of all the Americas.

Yet the Cuban situation is not a partisan issue; it is not an issue of any party, but, rather, it is an issue that should be discussed bipartisanly to form a concerted action for those who seek to preserve and extend the boundaries of freedom.

The issue is really freedom versus slavery, for now we see the colonial power of the Soviet Union intervening and denying to the Cuban people the right of self-determination, the Soviet Union seeking to enforce their rule through the police state by stationing Russian troops on the island who might employ in Havana the tactics learned in Budapest.

This is our challenge, it is a challenge to all Americans. It is not a party challenge, because it is one that each of us must meet, indeed we must meet it not only for the freedom of this Nation, but indeed for a free world.

I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania again for permitting me to make these remarks.

Mr. WEAVER. I thank the distinguished gentleman from Virginia for the fine background for our discussion today on the cold war and Cuba.

Mr. Speaker, I yield now to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. ROGERS].

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman. I am pleased to join with the other Members of Congress on both sides of the aisle in a very bipartisan approach to this problem, one that does concern the American people. As we consider this problem of Cuba and what has been done and what should be done, the American people will be impressed with the fact that it is not just Members of Congress from Florida who are concerned about this problem but there are Members from Pennsylvania, Virginia, Washington, on the other side of this country, California, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, Minnesota, and Kansas who are concerned. As a matter of fact, all States in this union are concerned.

It is incumbent upon the Congress to generate the concern and to start the leadership in many lines necessary to get rid of Castro and communism in this hemisphere. Of course, there are two approaches: unilateral action by the United States alone as well as multilateral action through the Organization of American States.

May I say, as I have tried to say many times before on the floor of this House, multilateral action comes only after unilateral leadership by the United States. The greatest example of multilateral action following strong leadership or unilateral action by our country was what took place in October 1962, when the President set up embargoes on Cuba and immediately and for the first time we had 100 percent cooperation, a