

1960

## WHAT CAN YOU AND YOUR ORGANIZATIONS DO TO HELP?

1. You can urge your friends to become interested and informed supporters of fair campaign practices.

2. You can ask your organizations to develop programs on this subject, using speakers, panels, or discussion.

3. You can let the candidates know that you stand for fair play.

4. You can secure the cooperation of your press, television, and radio stations for fair campaign practices.

A great number of civic, religious, veterans', professional, and other community organizations will be using this material in programing. They will do this because they recognize that our communities, as well as our State and Nation, can no longer afford the luxury of prejudice and bigotry in political campaigns or in other community activities. Civic unity, fairplay, and community cooperation are too valuable to be endangered by any divisive activity. As J. Edgar Hoover has warned:

"Many of our problems spring from the failure of individuals to work together. We allow prejudice and bigotry to divide us. Hate and enmity often replace love and friendship. The best offense against these evils of society is a united effort of the entire community."

## OUR LEADERS SPEAK

President Dwight D. Eisenhower: "The fight for freedom today is, in a real sense, a fight for the idea of brotherhood. \* \* \* Bigotry and intolerance, racial or religious hate and discrimination are spiritual acts of treason.

"It is imperative that \* \* \* by word and deed, we give voice to our faith: that every man is indeed his brother's keeper, that no human being in the world can escape his spiritual involvement in what happens to any other human being."

Ralph J. Bunche: "To exert every possible effort to eliminate undemocratic practices and undemocratic attitudes, to do all that we can do to close the gap between our professions of democracy and our practice of it \* \* \* is the only way that we can achieve our maximum national strength and unity and fully discharge our international responsibilities. In these critical times, this we must do. We cannot afford to do less."

Bernard M. Baruch: "To discriminate against a man because of race, color, creed, or national origin is antithetical to democracy and dangerous to America. In this time of democracy's testing, we must proclaim our faith in it and live closely by its principles. In these days of danger to America we can permit nothing to undermine the unity which is so essential to our safety. Nothing is so destructive of unity as the hate, discord, suspicion and bitterness which prejudice breeds."

Carlton J. H. Hayes: "What has saved us as a nation in the past from despotism and the denial of human liberties is primarily our religious, ethnic and cultural pluralism. And the only way by which such pluralism can be retained is general recognition that each group enriches rather than impoverishes the American scene and the national tradition, and that while learning to respect one another's peculiarities, all should learn to cooperate in the responsible tasks of American citizenship. We differ as groups, but we have like human interests and joint civil obligations. We certainly can and should cooperate to achieve social and economic justice in this country, to work for world peace, to deal intelligently with delinquency and crime, to cultivate standards of good taste to safeguard human rights."

Paul Hoffman: "We are the strongest free society in the world, but we must remain so and grow stronger. We can best accom-

plish that by holding fast to the concepts of freedom and justice which are our great heritage. We must strive to make our Bill of Rights a living document and to see that equality of opportunity for everyone regardless of race or creed or color is a fact rather than a pious hope. Working for brotherhood at home is vitally important in combating communism abroad."

Cornelia Otis Skinner: "The fact that racial and religious prejudice should, in any form, exist in a great democracy, is an incredible mockery of the very word democracy. It should be considered in the light of a personal disgrace to every citizen of that same democracy. For prejudice is a crime. It is a crime against the democratic ideal, a crime against the teachings of Christianity, Judaism and the great religions, a crime against human decency and a crime against just plain commonsense. Furthermore, it is a crime for which every American citizen, directly or indirectly, is responsible, if not for its inception, at least for the continuance of its presence in our world today. We are responsible because of our apathy in sidestepping the issue, because of our outmoded give-it-time-it-will-cure-itself attitude, because of our kidding ourselves with the preposterous fable that it is a special problem to be solved by the special persons affected. The problem is our problem, and as long as prejudice exists in our land, we are the persons affected. The solving of it must be done by all of us, each and every man, woman and child of this Nation, of every walk of life and of every race, creed or color."

## RELIEF OF WIDOWS AND FAMILIES OF NAVY BANDSMEN KILLED IN AIR DISASTER OVER RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I am a cosponsor of the bill introduced by the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BEALL] today to provide some financial compensation for the families of the Navy bandsmen who were killed in a tragic air accident last February in Brazil during President Eisenhower's goodwill tour of South America. I had been personally requested by four of these Navy widows who are New York constituents of mine to offer legislation, and in fact was preparing a bill similar to that of my colleague. However, I am most happy instead to join forces with Senator BEALL as a cosponsor of this legislation and hope that others representing the States from which the Navy bandsmen came will join with us in a nonpartisan effort to win some relief for these 19 unfortunate families of servicemen killed in the line of duty.

In the letters written to me by the four New York widows, and in numerous news articles, it appears that due to last minute scheduling, the Navy bandsmen did not have an opportunity to provide for their families through the purchase of flight insurance to cover what proved to be the fatal lap of their journey. The four wives wrote me that normally on such journeys their husbands would have bought the maximum amount of insurance in case of mishap, and each widow asks that the Congress provide some measure of financial relief for them and their children.

I believe that their cause based on the facts as they are known to us is eminently just, and that the Congress should

consider this legislation during this session so that there will not be any unnecessary delay in easing the financial burdens faced by the 15 widows, many of whom have young children, following their husbands' untimely deaths.

To the four New York widows who have contacted me, I am sending the following telegram today:

The country and the Congress are most sympathetic to your plight and share in your grief over the tragic death of your husbands while on active duty. Today, I have joined Senator J. GLENN BEALL, of Maryland, in cosponsoring legislation to provide financial compensation of \$50,000 to you as the maximum amount of flight insurance which could have been purchased by your husband had he had the opportunity prior to his departure. I believe your cause to be just and I shall do my utmost to seek passage of this legislation.

Sincerely,

JACOB K. JAVITS,  
U.S. Senator.

The four New York constituents whose husbands died in the tragic accident were Margaret K. Clark, Lockport, N.Y.; Norene Micallef, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Beatrice Tramentana, New York City; and Beverly J. Wilklow, Ferry, N.Y.

## MONTANA CADETS AT WEST POINT

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, an excellent article on Montana Cadets presently at West Point appeared in the Sunday, April 3, 1960, issue of the Great Falls Tribune of Great Falls, Mont.

Several of my appointees to the Military Academy are mentioned in the article which points out the very good foundation these young men are obtaining in military science and leadership during their 4 years at the U.S. Military Academy. I am very proud of these young Montanans who are making a sincere and conscientious effort to serve our country.

I request unanimous consent that the article from the Great Falls Tribune entitled "Montana Cadets at West Point" be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

## MONTANA'S CADETS AT U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY—ELEVEN TREASURE STATE MEN AT HISTORIC WEST POINT

WEST POINT, N.Y.—Eleven Montana men are among the 2,500 cadets currently enrolled at the U.S. Military Academy which has operated here since 1802.

Like hundreds of thousands of other young men, they're busily engaged in getting a college education. But while they're doing that, they're also getting a good foundation in military science and in leadership.

As are the rest of the present Cadet Corps, the Montanans are a cross section of American youth, selected on the basis of ability and promise. They come from cities and ranches. Their parents include teachers, ranch foremen, ranch operators, accountants, social workers, executives, and military men.

John B. Seely is Montana's lone first classman, or senior. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Brad Seely, who live summers at Whitefish where they operate a resort and winters at Great Falls where Seely is president of the Montana Pipe and Concrete Co.

Cadet Seely is a Whitefish High School graduate. He was on the ski team for 4

years and a member of the State championship squad in 1953-54. He also played football for 4 years and was all-Western Conference tackle.

Seely is a member of the Ski Club at the Academy and also belongs to the Skeet and Handball Clubs.

The four Montanans in the second (junior) class are Ted A. Showalter of Roundup, Lawrence H. Prather, Jr., formerly of Hamilton, Charles H. Armstrong, of Malta, and Thomas J. Minnehan of Inverness.

Showalter's parents are Mr. and Mrs. Albert D. Showalter. His father operates ranches in Musselshell and Yellowstone Counties and a motel at Roundup. Showalter was winner of the regional science fair at Billings during his senior year at Roundup High School.

At West Point he is photography editor for the 1961 Howitzer, and a member of the Sailing, Outdoor Sportsmen's, and Camera Clubs. He also is on the Debate Council and Forum.

Prather is the son of Col. and Mrs. L. H. Prather, now at Chateauvoux, France, where Colonel Prather is commanding officer of the military advisory program. Prather's mother is the former Helen Hayward of Hamilton. Cadet Prather was born there.

Prather belongs to the Spanish Club, Hi-Fi Club, Camera Club, and Rocket Society at West Point, plays on the 150-pound football squad, and the baseball C squad.

Armstrong is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Bert H. Armstrong of Malta. His father is a store manager. Armstrong was graduated from Glasgow High School, and attended Montana State College for a year. He is manager of the Academy's hockey A squad and belongs to the French Club, Handball Club, Skeet Club, and the Chapel Choir.

Minnehan's mother, Ruth M. Minnehan, lives at Inverness but teaches at Hingham. His father, the late John J. Minnehan, coached and taught at Columbia Falls, Froid, and Hi-Line towns in Montana for 25 years. Minnehan played with Shelby High's class B basketball champions in 1954-55 and also played 3 years of football. He played with the plebe basketball team at the Academy and is a member of the Rocket Society, German Club, Astronomy Club, and Ski Club.

The two Montana third classmen (sophomores) are Fred R. LaRoque, Eureka, and Lewis Higinbotham, Sunburst.

LaRoque's parents are Mr. and Mrs. Fred R. LaRoque, Sr. His father is a teacher and athletic coach at Lincoln County High School, Eureka. Higinbotham's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lewis Higinbotham, now live in Barcelona, Venezuela. Mr. Higinbotham is an oil accountant with Texaco, Inc. He formerly worked at the Texaco refinery at Sunburst.

LaRoque is on the Army varsity track squad. He runs the mile and 2-mile events and cross-country. He also is a French Club member.

Higinbotham won numerals in gymnastics at the Academy and belongs to the Chapel Choir, Glee Club, Pistol Club, Ski Club, and Cadet Sunday School Teachers. He is on the staff of the cadet magazine, the Pointer, and is a lifeguard.

Fourth classmen plebes (freshmen) are the Ellerson brothers, John C. and Geoffrey D., Jr., formerly of Butte; Thomas A. Dolighan, of Bozeman, and Joe F. Galle, of Shelby.

The Ellersons' parents are Col. and Mrs. Geoffrey Dixon Ellerson, now at Pottiers, France. Colonel Ellerson is assistant commander at the Army's 5th Logistic Command there. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ellerson are natives of Butte and Mrs. Ellerson, the former Mary F. Thomas, also resided at Grant. The cadet's grandmother, Mrs. R. E. Thomas, lives in Butte.

Dolighan's mother, Florence Burns Dolighan, is supervisor of the Gallatin

County welfare department at Bozeman. His father, the late James Russell Dolighan, was a coach of the Great Falls hockey team when the family lived in the Electric City. The Dolighans also have lived in Helena and Deer Lodge.

Galle's stepfather and mother are Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Learn. Learn is foreman of a ranch near Shelby. The family formerly lived in the Manhattan area.

John Ellerson won his football numerals last fall and is a member of the Ski and Rocket Clubs. His brother Geoffrey is a member of the Cardinal Newman Club and takes part in intramural boxing.

Dolighan was on the Academy's C squad in wrestling and belongs to the Ski Club, Glee Club, Debate Council and Forum. Galle is a member of the C pistol squad, the Pistol Club and the Debate Council and Forum.

These cadets' rigorous academic and extracurricular activities get under way each day at 5:30 a.m. when reveille sounds. Breakfast is at 6:30. There are two classes in the morning, with a study period in between, and at least one class in the afternoon.

Each cadet spends at least two afternoon periods a week, following classes, in intramural sports.

The Academy practice of small classes allows each cadet a chance to recite or prepare a problem analysis, for scrutiny by his instructor, in each class. Except for a choice of one of five languages, the same curriculum is prescribed for all.

Evenings are devoted to study, in either the cadet rooms or the Academy library, until taps at 11 p.m.

Today's cadet has only 2 hours a week during the academic year of military instruction, but actually his every waking hour is spent in a military atmosphere and he is constantly being trained in the manner and bearing of the soldier.

Two summer months are devoted exclusively to military training. With a 9-month academic term, that leaves only 1 free month a year, but for these young men with a purpose, that's enough.

#### ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEATH OF FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT

MR. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. Mr. President, millions of Americans paused, I am sure, on April 12, to remember the anniversary of the death of Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

Perhaps many of us felt once more some of the shock and dismay, when, on that day 15 years ago, we learned that a great leader was lost to us.

Many words have been written about F.D.R. He himself has contributed many speeches and statements which serve as inspiration to Americans as they face new challenge. One of the finest collection of statements by the late President was gathered by Richard B. Morris, chairman of the department of history at Columbia University, for the April 10 edition of the New York Times Magazine.

And, from that collection, one of the most inspiring excerpts was taken from F.D.R.'s last written words in the unfinished manuscript of the Jefferson Day address he was preparing for delivery on April 13, 1945.

Mr. President, as we remember the past and look to the future, we may find guidance and comfort in those words. I ask unanimous consent to have them printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the excerpts were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Today, as we move against the terrible scourge of war—as we go forward toward the greatest contribution that any generation of human beings can make in this world—the contribution of lasting peace, I ask you to keep up your faith. I measure the sound, solid achievement that can be made at this time by the straight edge of your own confidence and your resolve. And to you, and to all Americans who dedicate themselves with us to the making of an abiding peace, I say: The only limit to our realization of tomorrow will be our doubts of today. Let us move forward with strong and active faith. (F.D.R.'s last written words in the unfinished manuscript of the Jefferson Day address he was preparing at Warm Springs for delivery April 13, 1945.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MANSFIELD in the chair). Is there further morning business? If not, morning business is concluded.

Without objection, the Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business.

#### AMENDMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY RESPONSIBILITY ACT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 2131) to amend the Motor Vehicle Safety Responsibility Act of the District of Columbia, approved May 25, 1954, as amended.

#### RESIDUAL OIL

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, the administration's position on residual oil import controls has been "elasticized" so frequently during recent months that the entire import control program is in jeopardy. The recent action of the administration in increasing import allocations on residual oil by an additional 12 million barrels for the period April-June 1960 threatens to destroy the integrity of the program and to weaken public confidence in the efficacy, not only of the program, but also of the Presidential Executive order upon which the import program is based.

When the increase of April 9 is considered in relation to the 26 percent increase in quota allocations granted when the 6-month quotas—January-June—were originally made, the volume of imports reaches staggering proportions.

An article in the New York Times of Wednesday, April 13, points out that the current increase of 12 million barrels represents 15.5 percent of the import quotas for the 6-month period.

The administration's action in acceding to demands for higher quotas during the current period resulted in the greatest benefits to the larger importers of residual oil. According to the previously referred to New York Times article, the largest increases went to Standard Oil of New Jersey, with 3,648,216 barrels; Texaco, Inc., 1,934,012 barrels, and Hess, Inc., with 1,362,768 barrels. The action of the administration in granting higher quotas was a complete about face on the part of administering officials. It was on March 9, just 1 month previous to the current action that Elmer F. Ben-

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(See the remarks of Mr. Long of Hawaii when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina: S. 3386. A bill to provide for the acquisition or construction of a building to be used as a residence for pages of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, for a Capitol Pages' Residence Board, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

(See the remarks of Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. ANDERSON: S. 3387. A bill to authorize appropriations for the Atomic Energy Commission in accordance with Section 261 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and for other purposes; placed on the calendar.

(See reference to the above bill when reported by Mr. ANDERSON, which appears under the heading "Reports of Committees.")

By Mr. MAGNUSON (by request): S. 3388. A bill to provide for reimbursement of the Treasury by the Panama Canal Company for the annuity paid to the Republic of Panama, and for other purposes; and

S. 3389. A bill to amend the Interstate Commerce Act in order to provide civil liability for violations of such act by common carriers by motor vehicle and freight forwarders; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

(See the remarks of Mr. MAGNUSON when he introduced the above bills, which appear under separate headings.)

By Mr. HUMPHREY: S. 3390. A bill to incorporate the Indoor Sports' Club, Inc.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(See the remarks of Mr. HUMPHREY when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

**ESTATES OF CERTAIN FORMER MEMBERS OF NAVY BAND**

Mr. BEALL. Mr. President, on behalf of myself, and the Senator from New York [Mr. JAVITS], I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill for the relief of the estates of certain former members of the U.S. Navy Band.

The purpose of this proposed legislation is to provide a gratuity in the sum of \$50,000 to the families of those 19 Navy Band members who lost their lives in an airplane crash while on tour in South America.

I have prepared an explanation of the bill, which I ask unanimous consent may be printed in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the explanation will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 3382) for the relief of the estates of certain former members of the U.S. Navy Band, introduced by Mr. BEALL (for himself and Mr. JAVITS), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The statement in explanation of the bill presented by Mr. BEALL is as follows:

**EXPLANATORY STATEMENT BY SENATOR BEALL**  
 My bill provides a payment of \$50,000 to each of the bereaved families, and this figure is based partly on the fact that most of the bandmen had purchased insurance in that amount for a part of the flight, but unfortunately such insurance did not cover the specially arranged side trip during which the bandmen were killed. Full justification for this gratuity is found in the fact that the men were not afforded the opportunity to purchase insurance for the ill-fated flight.

Although the purchase of flight insurance is a personal matter, the Government has a certain paternal responsibility especially when the individuals were not given the opportunity to buy insurance for the quickly arranged side trip.

The Navy Band, totaling 92 members, including an 18-man choral group (the Sea Changers), departed on a good will tour of South American capitals as an important part of the U.S. people-to-people program. The Navy Band was bringing its great music to the people of South America and was winning not only acclaim but further friendship and understanding for the United States in that vitally important area of the world.

After flying by Navy plane to Trinidad, the Navy musicians boarded the cruiser U.S.S. Macon which was to provide transportation and logistic support for the major portion of the tour. They arrived in Rio de Janeiro on February 16 for their first concert, and received a tremendous ovation from 6,000 Brazilians, indicative of the receptions they would be receiving throughout the tour.

Their next port of call was Buenos Aires. The February 22 concert at La Plata, 190 miles down the coast, jammed the theater with a capacity crowd of cheering Argentines while the program was broadcast throughout the country. The next 2 days in Buenos Aires were a continuation of the success they had enjoyed thus far on the tour.

The band's tour was not scheduled by or at the request of the White House. However, its schedule ran parallel to a part of the schedule of President Eisenhower's South American tour. The band was made available to American Ambassadors arranging the receptions for the President, and was used to play at occasions where the President was present. Some side trips for parts of the band were quickly arranged, and it was on one of these that the tragic accident occurred.

Band members could not be given much advance information about the plans, and for this reason they were not afforded opportunity to buy special flight insurance.

Although the Navy—or the U.S. Government—is not technically responsible for insurance for these men's families, under the circumstances I think we owe these families this gratuity. It is, of course, a poor substitute to these families for their loved ones who were killed, but it will help them in the necessary rearranging of their lives.

The figure set here does not, of course, place a monetary value of a life lost in service. Neither should it be considered as setting a precedent. This is an unusual circumstance—calling for an unusual action.

The value of the South American tour in advancing good will must not be overlooked. On February 27, two days after the tragic accident, the remaining members of the band appeared before a Buenos Aires crowd of 13,000. Upon completion of the program the audience, which included a large number of governmental leaders, gave the band a ten-minute standing ovation. It was a tribute, not only to the playing musicians, but to their comrades who had perished in the crash.

The next night they played before a crowd of 42,000 in a stadium in Santiago, Chile, receiving another tremendous ovation. The remainder of the tour was equally successful.

The ambassadors in every country they visited stated the U.S. Navy Band contributed inestimable support to promoting better ties with South America and endeared itself to the citizens of the visiting countries.

The news of the terrible disaster that took the lives of the 19 men shocked and saddened the entire naval service. However, the Navy takes comfort that the men died in the service of our great country, and while on a mission of great importance to the country.

The following message was sent to the band from the Chief of Naval Operations:

"For U.S. Navy Band. The numerous glowing reports received by CNO indicate your recent South American Tour was an outstanding success. The fact that you were able to carry on so magnificently in spite of the tragic loss suffered in Rio is indeed a tribute to your group and typical of the performance we have come to expect from our wonderful band.

"Our South American neighbors have been exceptionally enthusiastic in their praise of your group. You have added another brilliant page to the accomplishments of the U.S. Navy Band. Such performance brings credit to our Navy and enhances the prestige of our country abroad. Well done.

"ARLEIGH BURKE."

I am introducing this bill because I feel that the men who died on this mission deserve special consideration. Lacking prior knowledge of the ill-fated flight, these men had no reason to think that insurance would be needed. The gratuity provided here is in lieu of the insurance which presumably they would have purchased, had they had advance information about the flight plans.

**CENTER FOR CULTURAL AND TECHNICAL INTERCHANGE BETWEEN EAST AND WEST, HAWAII**

Mr. LONG of Hawaii. Mr. President, for myself and on behalf of my distinguished colleagues, the senior Senator from Hawaii [Mr. FONG], the distinguished Majority Leader [Mr. JOHNSON], the distinguished Minority Leader [Mr. DIRKSEN], the distinguished Majority Whip [Mr. MANSFIELD], and the distinguished ranking minority member of the Foreign Relations Committee [Mr. WILEY], I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to promote the foreign relations of the United States by providing for the establishment of a Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange between East and West, Hawaii.

This bill would implement the recommendations of the Department of State to the Congress. In its report, which was undertaken pursuant to chapter 6 of the Mutual Security Act of 1959, the State Department stated:

The center as proposed could make a valuable contribution to the program of the United States for the promotion of international, cultural and related activities \* \* \* of better relations and understanding among the United States and the nations of Asia and the Pacific.

The bill would place with the Secretary of State responsibility for creation of the Center. This is appropriate, since the basic purpose of the Center is to promote the foreign relations of our country by promoting mutual understanding of our problems and aspirations and those of other nations across the Pacific Ocean.

However, the Secretary of State would have ample authority, under this bill, to enlist the cooperation of other Federal agencies, such as the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, which routinely deals with educational programs and facilities.

The ultimate purpose of this act would be the establishment and operation in Hawaii of a center under the operation of the University of Hawaii, which has been making detailed studies

of how the center could be best established and operated. There would be two major divisions within the center. One would be an International College which would provide facilities for students from abroad to study, together with American students, the history, institutions, and problems of their respective nations. An international training facility would offer technical instruction in a wide variety of work skills, through on-the-job and in-service training for participants from overseas. The training facilities would use Hawaii's government agencies, private businesses, and institutions to provide technical training.

Mr. President, there is urgent need for the establishment of this Center. Throughout our Nation, we now have thousands of students from abroad; but there is no facility especially designed for the interchange of ideas between the Occident and the Orient. No existing institution provides the physical facilities, specialized faculty, opportunities for practical training, and professional environment needed to accommodate, in quick order, a sizable number of persons from the nations of the Pacific and Asia. We want to bring in the potential leaders of Asia and offer them excellent training at a Center designed for this special purpose.

There are good reasons for establishing the East-West center in Hawaii, rather than in some other part of the United States. One obvious reason is geography. Hawaii is the extended hand of friendship of the United States across the Pacific, and it is readily grasped from the western shores of that broad ocean. Furthermore, Hawaii's unique amalgam of peoples, many of whom trace their ancestry to the nations of Asia, helps provide an ideal cultural setting for the center. Hawaii, while thoroughly American, has a quality that puts visitors from overseas quickly at their ease. This quality has been remarked on by many a visitor to international meetings in the Hawaiian Islands.

In the University of Hawaii there exists a going educational concern which possesses an excellent faculty of varied ethnic background. Many members of this faculty are fluent in the languages of Asia. Many of them have studied and worked in Asia. The University of Hawaii is already accustomed to serving students from the nations of Asia, and possesses one of the finest collections of oriental literature in the United States.

Mr. President, we of Hawaii want this center to be established in our new State. This desire is born of an urge to be of service to the Nation which granted us statehood and the full rights of being Americans. We of Hawaii feel that we have a contribution to make in bridging the gap of mutual ignorance between the two sides of the Pacific Ocean. We want to be used in creating a better understanding between our country and the nations of the Far East. We believe that in this way we can make our best contribution to the United States and to the cause of international understanding and peace.

The State of Hawaii is, within the limits of its financial capacity, supporting this institution. The State legislature has appropriated funds for planning the center and for an interim office during its construction. In addition, the University of Hawaii is making available the acres of land necessary for construction of the center, which would house up to 2,000 students and trainees. It will also make available its classrooms, its laboratories, libraries, and other facilities for the students, on the same basis as it does for its own students.

However, the State of Hawaii does not have the financial resources to establish this international center without assistance from the Federal Government. Nor should it be asked to. The East-West center is conceived as an instrument of national policy, whereby we can gain the sympathetic understanding of the future leaders of the nations of the East. This national objective is sufficiently broad as to require Federal support.

I urge with all the force I can exert that this session of Congress enact legislation necessary to establish the East-West center. We cannot set our own leisurely pace. Here, as in other fields, the Russians are working ahead with great speed. As I called to the attention of the Senate on February 25, the Soviet Government has announced that it has established a "University of Friendship of Peoples" in Moscow. Comrade Khrushchev said that this would be done when he was on tour in Indonesia. A few days later, it was announced in *Isvestia* that the new university would accept 4,000 to 5,000 students from the countries of Africa, Asia and South America.

Our plan for the East-West center in Hawaii should be more attractive to nations overseas and more productive of international good will. Under the Soviet program, students from abroad would study apart from Russian students. They would get the word from the Russians, but the Russians would not learn from them. The program we are proposing for America, Mr. President, provides for a bridge of understanding, with traffic moving in both directions, from east to west, and west to east. Only by such two-way traffic can there be established the mutual understanding and respect which is the necessary foundation for a lasting peace.

The importance of this becomes evident when we consider that billions of dollars are being spent each year for weapons whose destructive power is beyond human comprehension. These staggering sums of money are being paid, year after year, by the American taxpayer in an effort to preserve world peace. Here, with the proposed East-West center, we have a chance, as the majority leader has described it, "for an adventure down a new road," a road which may lead eventually to the real and lasting peace we are striving for. Mutual understanding, the keystone for peace, is born, not in the arsenals of hydrogen bombs, but in the minds of man. This experiment, this thrilling "adventure," at a fraction of what we are spending to develop a single intercontinental bomber or missile, is an invest-

ment which, for the sake of future generations, we cannot afford not to make.

But we must move ahead, with full speed, Mr. President. No matter how sound our proposal, no matter how willing the people of Hawaii are to serve as hosts to our friends from abroad, nothing can be accomplished of sufficient scope to have a real impact upon our international relations in the Pacific area until this Congress acts to make available the Federal support which is essential to the program. I ask the support of each Member of the Senate for this program.

Last session, the majority leader was joined by the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations and by the senior Senator from Wisconsin, ranking minority member on that committee, in proposing this imaginative approach to strengthening our bonds with the nations of Asia. This bill has similar bipartisan support, and we wish to give every Senator who so desires an opportunity to join as cosponsors. Therefore, Mr. President, I ask that the bill lie on the table for 3 days to be available for additional cosponsors.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill will lie on the table as requested by the Senator from Hawaii.

The bill (S. 3385) to promote the foreign relations of the United States by providing for the establishment of a Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West in Hawaii, introduced by Mr. LONG of Hawaii (for himself and other Senators), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from Hawaii may have an additional 1 minute for the purpose of yielding to me.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I want to commend the distinguished Senator from Hawaii [Mr. LONG] and his colleague [Mr. FONG] for introducing this proposed legislation for an East-West Cultural Center. I am delighted that he has been joined in this bill by the leadership, in the presence of the distinguished minority leader, the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], the distinguished majority leader, the Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON], and the ranking Republican member of the Foreign Relations Committee, the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY].

I want to commend the Senator from Hawaii for the nonpartisan, unbiased statement he has made of the need for this particular center in Hawaii. Certainly, it will be a step forward, not only insofar as creating a center in the middle of the Pacific is concerned, but in bringing the people of the Pacific closer and closer together.

So I want to say to the Senator from Hawaii that, so far as the leadership is concerned, we will do our very best to see that action is taken this year, to the end that this worthy project can get

We must either make positive efforts to place our relations with Cuba on an honorable, friendly basis, or we must content ourselves with the prospect of a continued deterioration in our relations with that country.

The administration apparently assumes that if Castro is given enough rope, he "will hang himself." I do not believe that should be our attitude. Moreover, I am sure that it will not work. Our experience with Nasser should warn us that Castro will look elsewhere for help, rather than accept failure, and that the Soviets will regard the situation as a Heaven-sent opportunity to extend their influence to the Western Hemisphere.

Recent Cuban trade negotiations with Communist bloc countries are ominous straws in the wind. The long-range prospect of our present policy toward Cuba is destruction of the Monroe Doctrine.

Despite this prospect, it is neither in the interest of the United States nor in the interest of Fidel Castro himself that he be forced into heavy dependence on the Soviet-led Communist bloc or on their domestic sympathizers. The basis for a more fruitful relationship between the United States and Cuba exists. But a more constructive American policy toward Cuba is needed now, before the situation gets out of hand.

#### RELIEF FOR THE FAMILIES OF NINETEEN NAVY BANDSMEN

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, President Eisenhower's triumphal tour of South America already is fading into history; but it will not be forgotten in 19 homes. The families of the 19 Navy bandsmen who died in the air tragedy over Rio de Janeiro harbor cannot easily forget the flag-draped coffins which came home to them.

If these 19 men had died in battle, the Nation would have honored them as heroes, and there might now be more concern for their families. But the 19 died in the cause of peace; they had been sent on a goodwill mission.

For the bereaved families, their great personal loss was not the only tragedy. The widows and children of these servicemen have been left in serious financial difficulties. Their financial plight is due at least in considerable measure to the fact that—as nearly as can be discovered—not one of them had any accident insurance for the fatal flight.

There have been a great number of accusations that their failure to take out insurance, as they normally did when flying, was due either to misfeasance or malfeasance on the part of the Navy. These accusations, which have been leveled at the Navy from a number of different directions, have been steadfastly denied by the Navy Department.

In brief, the accusations are that the bandsmen were kept in the dark as to their itinerary in Latin America, and were discouraged from taking out insurance which would have covered them on the fatal flight.

Without going into the merits of these accusations, Mr. President, I would like

to ask unanimous consent to place in the record at this point a remarkably restrained document which has been signed by all but one of the widows of the Navy bandsmen.

If the circumstances are roughly similar to those as described in this letter and in various newspaper articles which have appeared on this subject, I believe we have a case which falls outside of the usual statutory relief and which demands special consideration on the ground of equity.

I have drafted a private bill to provide equitable relief for the widows and children of these men.

I am delaying introduction of this bill because of the announcement of two investigations of the tragic event by committees of the House of Representatives. Representative PAUL J. KILDAY of the House Armed Services Committee and Representative JOHN MOSS of the House Committee on Government Operations will hold special investigations of the matter.

When they have developed all of the facts, it will be appropriate to decide whether equitable relief is in order, and if so, the manner in which such relief can best be given.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Tennessee?

There being no objection, the document was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

We are the widows of the Navy bandsmen who died in the air crash on February 25, 1960 over Rio de Janeiro while being transported to perform at a reception to be given by the President of the United States for the President of Brazil and other dignitaries at the American Embassy. We are writing to acquaint you with the facts as we know them and to enlist your help and support for such congressional action as you deem equitable and just.

On January 26, 1960, the bandsmen were alerted to the possibility of a South American tour. On January 28 this was confirmed and the date of departure established as February 6. On February 5, the day before departure, the bandsmen were handed two forms for insurance coverage made available by Mutual of Omaha. One covered only the trip to Trinidad at the rate of \$1 per \$25,000 (maximum \$50,000), and the other \$10,000 maximum for \$12 for 45 days covering the entire tour. At that time the only flights on the tour of which the men had knowledge were the flight to Trinidad for embarkation on the *Macon*, and a possible helicopter flight from Buenos Aires to Montevideo (which did not take place) of about 70 miles. It was also understood that there would be a return flight from Rio de Janeiro to Washington, but that insurance at a slightly higher rate than for the flight to Trinidad would be made available at the time of return. No itinerary had been announced and, as nearly as we can determine, none existed at that time.

Since the only known flights of any length were the one to Trinidad and the return flight from Rio de Janeiro, and in view of the relatively high cost and inadequate \$10,000 blanket 45-day coverage, the majority of the men purchased the \$25,000 or \$50,000 Trinidad trip insurance with the expectation that they would purchase insurance for the return trip from Rio de Janeiro at that time. So far as we know no one purchased the \$10,000 blanket coverage.

After flying to Trinidad the band traveled via the *Macon* to Rio de Janeiro where they

played one performance, and from there to Buenos Aires, arriving on the 20th. The itinerary was not made available until February 22. This itinerary scheduled a flight in an Argentine navy plane for February 24 (which did not take place) and the fatal flight by the string orchestra to be directed by Lieutenant Fultz on the 25th from Buenos Aires back to Rio de Janeiro and return to Buenos Aires on the 26th.

Although Lieutenant Fultz and the eight string players of the group were thus given notice on the 22d, the 10 wind players of the group were not designated until the list was read to them on the 24th. The departure time was 6:30 a.m., on the 25th. We have been told that the men asked for insurance for this flight and were told that it was not available. After the tragic flight, \$20,000 coverage for each member for the remainder of the trip was arranged for by telegraph by the Navy with the North American Insurance Co. for \$10 per man to be paid for on return.

Whatever the reason for the sudden decision to send the band to South America, the facts are that regularly scheduled tours are known and the itinerary prepared months ahead of time, and adequate flight insurance is regularly made available in advance at reasonable cost. In this case the absence of an advance itinerary due to the hasty arrangements were, as explained earlier, the direct cause of the unavailability of adequate insurance and of the decisions by the men not to take out the \$10,000 high cost insurance that was available. We know without question that, but for these circumstances, our husbands would have protected their families with the maximum flight insurance available (usually \$20,000, sometimes more) because this is what they have always done in the past. We feel that, having given their lives for their country in the struggle to win the hearts of our South American neighbors to our side, they would wish that their country ease at least the financial burden of their loved ones to the extent that they would have done so had they had a fair chance.

We respectfully urge that you give this your most earnest consideration and, if you believe in our cause, introduce or join in sponsoring or voting on such legislative measure as you deem just.

Respectfully yours,

Norene Micallief, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Majorie H. Albrecht, San Francisco, Calif.; Ann Armiger, Hillside, Md.; Margaret K. Clark, Lockport, N.Y.; Judith J. D'Amico, Jersey City, N.J.; Isabel M. Gaglio, Compton, Calif.; Patricia Harl, Altoona, Pa.; Elizabeth L. Mohs, Cincinnati, Ohio; Phyllis A. Fenland, Iowa City, Iowa; Arlene E. Richey, Seattle, Wash.; Francis Rosenthal, Chillum, Md.; Beatrice Tramentana, New York City; Beverly J. Wilkiow, Perry, N.Y.

#### THE IMMORTAL MESSAGE

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, spiritual awareness was not confined to those who formed our Government. It was rooted in the hearts of the people, and, therefore, appeared in every facet of American life. This is clearly emphasized by the following historical event.

In 1839, when Morse had perfected his telegraph to the point where he could send a message more than 3 miles, he took it to Washington. He appealed unsuccessfully to Congress for an appropriation to continue his experiments.

Disappointed and dejected, Morse went to Europe and tried to patent his in-

vention. His applications in England and Russia failed. France accepted the telegraph, but never paid Morse.

He returned to Washington. On the last day of the congressional session in February 1843, 4 years after his original appeal, Morse still had not received the necessary appropriation. Discouraged and broken in spirit, he packed his bag, paid his hotel bill, and bought a train ticket for home. On the way to breakfast, Morse met the daughter of a friend. Running up to him, she said breathlessly, "I have to congratulate you."

"Congratulate me. What for?" asked Morse.

Then she told him. Congress had appropriated \$25,000 for a telegraph line.

Overjoyed, Morse told the young woman that she would write the first message to go over the telegraph wire.

A little over a year later, in May 1844, the wire was completed. It stretched from Washington to Baltimore. Alfred Vail, Morse's coworker, was at the Baltimore end of the wire. In Washington, Morse kept his promise to the young woman, who was on hand for the great occasion. She handed him a piece of paper. On it was written the first message ever to go over the telegraph. Morse tapped out the words: "What hath God wrought?"

A few minutes later the same words came back over the wire: "What hath God wrought?"

Vail had answered with the same immortal message.

#### HEALTH PROBLEMS OF THE AGED

Mr. McNAMARA. Mr. President, as chairman of the Subcommittee on Problems of the Aged and Aging, I have been impressed by the many thoughtful statements that are being made at the hearings we are now conducting on the critical health problems facing the elderly citizens of our Nation.

I would like especially to draw attention to the testimony of the distinguished junior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. WILLIAMS] before the subcommittee April 6. I am pleased by his strong support for prompt action to help meet the health needs of the aged, and I am especially pleased by his comments stressing the need for comprehensive low-cost medical care to provide coverage for a broad range of medical services.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senator WILLIAMS' statement to the subcommittee be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

TESTIMONY OF SENATOR HARRISON A. WILLIAMS, OF NEW JERSEY, BEFORE SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON AGING, APRIL 6, 1960, ON HEALTH PROBLEMS OF THE AGED

Mr. Chairman, I am extremely grateful for the opportunity to appear here today to say a few words on the very serious health problems facing the elderly people of our country.

And may I say, I think the Subcommittee on Problems of the Aged and Aging has been doing an outstanding job in dramatizing the implications of the trend that is adding a full 1 million people every 3 years to the

ranks of the 15.3 million men and women who are now 65 years or older.

It is especially helpful that, with these hearings, you have focused on the most overwhelmingly important aspect of this trend—the health problem.

For it is the onset and continuation of serious illness at a time of minimum income that has made a mockery of the pursuit of happiness for millions of Americans in their last years of leisure.

With just subsistence income and a little savings to carry them through their years of retirement, millions of our elderly men and women have seen their modest dreams for a decent life go up in smoke with the receipt of no more than a single hospital bill.

There are, of course, vast quantities of statistics to document the seriousness of the problem. We know that the aged suffer two to three times as much chronic illness as the rest of the population under the age of 65.

We know that their expenditures for all kinds of health care are at least twice as great as the rest of the population has to pay.

We know that medical costs have, since 1947, been rising twice as fast as the cost of living as a whole.

And we know that the incomes of those over 65 are hardly adequate to cover the bare costs of normal living, much less the special health costs of a serious and chronic illness.

According to the statistical abstract of the United States, there were a full 6 million people in 1958 over the age of 65 with income from all sources, of \$966 or less. Somewhat less than 150,000 of our 15 million aged people had incomes of more than \$10,000. The great bulk are way down at the bottom of the income scale.

Perhaps some are inclined to say, "perhaps their income may be low after 65, but most of them have enough of a nest egg tucked away to take care of things."

Unfortunately, the statistical abstract gives no support to this belief.

Of all the people receiving old-age and survivors insurance, 35.9 percent of them had no nest egg or liquid assets at all; no money in the bank, no postal savings, no stocks or bonds, and no money loaned out to others.

Another 19.5 percent had liquid assets ranging from \$1 to \$999—making a total of 55 percent who had less than \$1,000 to spend on an emergency without having to hock the family car or the living room furniture.

I think, then, it is fair to say that there is a vast number of elderly people who are barely managing to get by with a minimum of creature comforts.

Nevertheless, suppose we assume that most of these people are able to scrape enough together to maintain a private health insurance policy.

As I understand it, about the most liberal private health insurance program now available for the aged costs \$6 a month, or \$72 a year. This would be nearly 10 percent of the total income of nearly 6 million people at the present time.

In return for this extremely costly expenditure, the policyholder gets about \$10 a day for 31 days in the hospital; \$200 for surgical benefits and only 50 percent of the miscellaneous hospital expenses—which sometimes is a very large item on the bill—up to a total of \$125. And, of course, this policy does not cover doctor bills, or any nursing home care that may be needed, or the cost of drugs—which we all now know are high indeed.

Now in New Jersey, the average cost of a hospital bed is \$25 a day and this rate is, no doubt, much the same across the Nation. So if our hypothetical policyholder should be forced to spend 30 days in the hospital, it would cost the person \$15 a day extra for the bed, for a total of \$450.

This alone would wipe out nearly half of the yearly income of some 6 million people.

It seems to me that these facts take a good deal—if not most—of the luster off all the talk we have been hearing recently about what a vast increase there has been in the number of elderly people who now have voluntary health insurance.

And there has been a great deal of this talk. The American Medical Association is fond of saying that voluntary health insurance programs have made revolutionary progress since World War II, that by 1970 about 90 percent of the population will be covered. They often neglect to add that by 1970 more than 80 percent of those over 65 will still have no health insurance.

At the present time, there are some 9 million old people, or 60 percent of that age group, who are not covered by health insurance of any shape or form.

But the bone that sticks in the craw—and that will continue to stick—is the extremely high cost of any voluntary health insurance. Six dollars a month is high enough for people with the kinds of income we are talking about, and still the benefits of a premium of this price are sadly inadequate. One can imagine what the premium would have to be for anything approaching necessary coverage for such poor risk people as the aged.

I am sure, Mr. Chairman, that you are familiar with the remarkable letter received recently by Congressman FORAND from the distinguished Dr. Basil C. MacLean, who recently retired as president of the National Blue Cross Association.

But I think his comments on the costs of insurance are worth repeating, for he writes:

"A lifetime's experience has led me at last to conclude that the costs of care of the aged cannot be met, unaided, by the mechanism of insurance or prepayment as they exist today. The aged simply cannot afford to buy from any of these, the scope of care that is required, nor do the stern competitive realities permit any carrier, whether nonprofit or commercial, to provide benefits which are adequate at a price which is feasible for any but a small proportion of the aged."

It is because of these virtually inherent difficulties in our present medical care system that Congress is unavoidably confronted with the choice of making a "new departure" or decreeing severe economic hardship and often more painful and shorter lives for the men and women who nurtured most of us, sacrificed themselves for our benefit, educated us, fought our wars, built our country and made possible everything that we are able to enjoy today.

If nothing else, simple humanity should compel us all to find some way of guaranteeing our elderly citizens that quiet dignity, the peace of mind and freedom from catastrophe they so clearly deserve.

Yet what do we see today? We see a propaganda campaign of utter hysteria being directed at a proposal that wouldn't even stiffen the bristle of the most reactionary Tory in Great Britain.

This is, of course, the proposal that the able and dedicated Congressman from Rhode Island [Mr. FORAND], has sponsored—to permit the people of the United States to enjoy adequate medical care after retirement by paying for their insurance during their working years through small, steady tax contributions to the social security trust fund.

Of course, there are defects to this proposal which render it less than a perfect solution to the health problems of the aged.

But to listen to some of the more fervent opponents, one would think that everything that could possibly be subsumed under the phrase, the American way of life, hangs on whether a Forand-type bill is passed by Congress.

For example, we have heard the argument that "the adoption of this program at this

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## Air Crash Probe Begun by House

Associated Press

A House subcommittee investigating the air crash that killed 19 Navy Band members near Rio de Janeiro met yesterday and called for a round-up of pertinent records.

Rep. Paul J. Kilday (D-Tex.), chairman of the special House Armed Services subcommittee, said yesterday's closed-door session was taken up by preliminary discussions on the scope of the investigation. No decision on hearings was made, he said.

Kilday said the group has been asked to determine whether survivors received all benefits due them and whether the men had adequate opportunity to obtain insurance before leaving the trip, but that the details of the tragedy will be studied.

## Vinson Sets Probe of Air Crash at Rio

United Press International

The House Armed Services Committee yesterday ordered an investigation of the Brazilian plane crash in which 19 Navy men lost their lives during President Eisenhower's South American tour.

Chairman Carl Vinson directed a subcommittee headed by Rep. Paul J. Kilday (D-Tex.) to inquire into the crash and into what he termed "allegations" concerning it.

Among those "allegations" he mentioned a charge that the Navy men, mostly members of the Navy Band, which was on tour of South America independent of President Eisenhower's good-will trip, had been unable to buy flight insurance because of the nature of the flight.

"Since that sad occurrence a variety of statements and allegations have been made," Vinson said.

The Navy later said it was "phased" that such an inquiry is planned.

The 19 bandmen lost their lives when a plane carrying them collided with a Brazilian

plane over the harbor at Rio de Janeiro on Feb. 25.