

subsection (a) the following new subsection:  
 "(b) If any foreign corporation shall transact business in the District without a certificate of authority, it shall, by transacting such business, be deemed to have thereby appointed the Commissioners its agent and representative upon whom any process, notice, or demand may be served. Service shall be made by delivering to and leaving with the Commissioners, or with any clerk having charge of their office, duplicate copies of such process, notice, or demand, together with an affidavit giving the latest known post office address of such corporation and such service shall be sufficient if notice thereof and a copy of the process, notice, or demand are forwarded by registered mail, addressed to such corporation at the address given in such affidavit. Service pursuant to this subsection shall be subject to the requirements of the last sentence of subsection (a) of this section."

Sec. 16. Paragraphs (f) and (i) of section 112 of the District of Columbia Business Corporation Act are repealed, and paragraphs (g) and (h) are redesignated (f) and (g), respectively.

Sec. 17. The District of Columbia Business Corporation Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sections:

"Sec. 148. Wherever any provision of this Act authorizes or requires the service or forwarding of any process, notice, or demand by registered mail, such provision shall be deemed to include as an alternative the service or forwarding of such process, notice, or demand by certified mail.

"Sec. 149. All civil actions under this Act which the Commissioners are authorized to commence, and all prosecutions for violations of the provisions of this Act, shall be brought in the name of the District of Columbia by the Corporation Counsel of the District of Columbia.

"Sec. 150. The Recorder of Deeds, after publishing notice of his intention so to do, is authorized, one hundred and eighty days after the effective date of this section, to destroy all duplicate original corporation papers filed in his office pursuant to this Act prior to October 2, 1957. Such notice shall describe in general terms each class of papers affected, and shall be published once a week for three consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the District of Columbia, the third publication of such notice to appear not less than thirty days prior to the date after which such papers may be destroyed. Any corporation shall be entitled to the return to it of any paper authorized by this section to be destroyed upon written request to the Recorder of Deeds accompanied by a fee in the amount of \$1 for each such paper to cover the cost of postage and handling."

Sec. 18. This Act shall take effect on the sixtieth day after the date of its enactment.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### TAX EXEMPTION OF CERTAIN PROPERTY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The bill (S. 1921) to exempt from taxation certain property of the United Spanish War Veterans, Inc., in the District of Columbia was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That that*

part of the real property described as lot 886, in square 677, situated in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, which comprises the undivided one-half interest owned by the United Spanish War Veterans, Incorporated, is hereby exempt from all taxation so long as the same is owned and occupied by the United Spanish War Veterans, Incorporated, and is not used for commercial purposes, subject to the provisions of sections 2, 3, and 5 of the Act entitled "An Act to define the real property exempt from taxation in the District of Columbia", approved December 24, 1942 (56 Stat. 1089).

#### DESIGNATION OF THE GEORGE MASON MEMORIAL BRIDGE

The bill (H.R. 5534) to designate the bridge to be constructed over the Potomac River near 14th Street in the District of Columbia under the act of July 16, 1946, as the George Mason Memorial Bridge was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### REGULATION OF DENTISTRY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The bill (H.R. 4072) to amend the act entitled "An Act for the regulation of the practice of dentistry in District of Columbia and for the protection of the people from empiricism, in relation thereto," approved June 6, 1892, as amended was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a statement in explanation of H.R. 4072 be printed at this point in the RECORD.

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

H.R. 4072, TO AMEND THE ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT FOR THE REGULATION OF THE PRACTICE OF DENTISTRY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, AND FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE PEOPLE FROM EMPIRICISM IN RELATION THERETO," APPROVED JUNE 6, 1892, AS AMENDED

The purpose of this bill is to permit the District of Columbia Board of Dental Examiners, in its discretion, to waive any theoretical examination of an applicant for a license to practice dentistry if the applicant has successfully passed an examination given by the National Board of Dental Examiners, provided that the applicant can successfully pass the practical examination which is administered by the District of Columbia Board of Dental Examiners. The committee has been informed that this type of examination procedure as provided in the bill is now followed in 44 States.

#### AMENDMENT OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA HOSPITAL CENTER ACT

The bill (H.R. 6662) to amend the District of Columbia Hospital Center Act in order to extend the time during which appropriations may be made for the purposes of such act was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD an explanation of H.R. 6662.

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

H.R. 6662, TO AMEND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA HOSPITAL CENTER ACT IN ORDER TO EXTEND THE TIME DURING WHICH APPROPRIATIONS MAY BE MADE FOR THE PURPOSES OF SUCH ACT

The purpose of the bill is to extend the time for allowing private sponsors of the proposed new hospital in Southeast Washington to raise funds with which to match those given in grant by the Federal Government under the terms of Hill-Burton legislation.

During the 85th Congress legislation was enacted amending the D.C. Hospital Center Act to provide a grant of \$3 million for the purpose of constructing the Southeast Hospital. The present bill would merely extend the time during which appropriations may be made for that purpose from the present closing date of June 30, 1959 to June 30, 1961.

This legislation has the approval of the District Commissioners, the General Services Administration (the agency administering the Hill-Burton program), the Washington Board of Trade and the Federation of Citizens Associations of the District of Columbia.

The Committee was advised that enactment of the proposed bill has no determinable cost considerations affecting General Services Administration.

#### STRIKING OF MEDALS IN COMMEMORATION OF 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF WEST VIRGINIA INTO THE UNION

The bill (S. 2099) to provide for the striking of medals in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the admission of West Virginia into the Union as a State was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the admission of West Virginia into the Union as a State (which anniversary will be celebrated in 1963), the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to strike and furnish to the West Virginia Centennial Commission not more than two hundred thousand silver medals, one and five-sixteenth inches in diameter, with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions to be determined by the West Virginia Centennial Commission subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. The medals shall be made and delivered at such times as may be required by the Commission in quantities of not less than two thousand, but no medals shall be made after December 31, 1963. The medals shall be considered to be national medals within the meaning of section 3551 of the Revised Statutes.*

Sec. 2. (a) The Secretary of the Treasury shall cause such medals to be struck and furnished at not less than the estimated cost of manufacture; including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, and overhead expenses; and security satisfactory to the Director of the Mint shall be furnished to indemnify the United States for the full payment of such cost.

(b) Upon authorization from the West Virginia Centennial Commission, the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause duplicates in silver of such medal to be coined and sold, under such regulations as he may prescribe, as a price sufficient to cover the cost thereof (including labor).

**CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK**

The joint resolution (S.J. Res. 111) providing for the designation of the week following the Fourth of July as Captive Nations Week, was announced as next in order.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, I wish to express my gratitude to all those who cooperated in expediting the passage of Senate Joint Resolution 111 which designates the third week in July of this year as Captive Nations Week. There was fine cooperation among all members of the Committee on the Judiciary to expedite consideration of this measure, and it seems most appropriate that such legislation be enacted following the celebration of our own independence. These captive nations deserve our constant thought and should be always in our prayers; and all of us express the hope that those who now suffer from oppression and who have the tyrant's boot on their necks may once again breathe the air of freedom.

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the senior Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] be permitted to file a statement in connection with Senate Joint Resolution 111.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See exhibit 1.)

**EXHIBIT 1****STATEMENT BY SENATOR DOUGLAS**

I am delighted that the Senate has today adopted Joint Resolution 111 designating the third week of July as Captive Nations Week. With the resumption of the talks at Geneva, I believe the adoption of this resolution will strengthen the hand of the representatives of the free nations of the world who will meet with the Communists by serving notice that it is the sense of the Congress of the United States, as well as of the American people, that the tactics which have been so successful for the Communists in taking over weaker nations shall not prevail in the Geneva talks on West Germany. It will also help to reassure our friends behind the Iron Curtain that the free world is ever mindful of their plight, refuses to reconcile itself to their continued enslavement, and is prepared to use all peaceful means to help them achieve their ultimate liberation. Congressman McCORMACK has assured me that he will work for prompt consideration of the resolution by the House, so that the Presidential proclamation can be issued in sufficient time to focus attention on it prior to the resumption of the Geneva meeting.

At this time, Senator JAVITS and I wish to express our appreciation to the chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Mr. EASTLAND, for his courteous assistance in securing prompt consideration of this resolution by his committee. I am sure the other cosponsors of the joint resolution, Mr. MOSS, Mr. BUSH, Mr. LAUSCHE, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. HARTKE, Mr. GREEN, Mr. DODD, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. HART, Mr. NEUBERGER, Mr. KEATING, Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota, Mr. ENGLE, Mr. CURTIS, Mr. LANGER, Mr. MORSE, and Mr. CASE of New Jersey, would want to join me in this.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment, to strike out all after the resolving clause and insert:

That the President of the United States is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation designating the third week in July 1969 as "Captive Nations Week" and inviting the people of the United States to observe such week with appropriate ceremonies and activities. The President is further authorized and requested to issue a similar proclamation each year until such time as freedom and independence shall have been achieved for all the captive nations of the world.

The amendment was agreed to.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended, so as to read: "Joint resolution providing for the designation of the third week of July as Captive Nations Week."

The preamble was agreed to.

**BILL PASSED OVER**

The bill (S. 2162) to provide a health benefits program for Government employees was announced as next in order.

Mr. KEATING. Over, by request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

**CAPTAIN ANTHONY MELDAHL  
LOCKS AND DAM**

The bill (H.R. 904) to rename the New Richmond locks and dam in the State of Ohio as the Captain Anthony Meldahl locks and dam was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time and passed.

**BILLS PASSED OVER**

The bill (H.R. 3460) to amend the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, as amended, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. BARTLETT. Over, by request, since this measure is not calendar business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard, and the bill will be passed over.

**TERMS OF OFFICE OF MEMBERS OF  
REGULATORY COMMISSIONS BILL  
PASSED OVER**

The bill (S. 1965) to establish certain provisions with respect to the removal and the terms of office of the members of certain regulatory agencies was announced as next in order.

Mr. KEATING. Over, by request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I wonder whether the distinguished Senator from New York and the Senator from Alaska will allow the title of the bill to be amended, so that the bill with its proper title will be before the Senate, as was intended, because the committee struck out the section which dealt with the removal of officers.

So I ask unanimous consent that the title be amended to read as follows: "A bill to make uniform provisions of law with respect to the terms of office of the members of certain regulatory agencies."

The removal section was deleted from the bill.

I make that request, Mr. President. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair wishes to inform the Senator from Washington that the title of the bill cannot be amended until the bill has been passed.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Very well. But I wish to point out that the committee considered that the problem of the removal of officers should await action in the future.

**PLACING OF CHILDREN IN FAMILY  
HOMES**

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 746) to amend the act entitled "An Act to regulate the placing of children in family homes and for other purposes", approved April 22, 1944, as amended. The bill had been reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia with amendments.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an explanation of this bill.

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

S. 746, TO AMEND THE ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO REGULATE THE PLACING OF CHILDREN IN FAMILY HOMES, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES," APPROVED APRIL 22, 1944, AS AMENDED, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

The purpose of this bill is to amend the act of April 22, 1944, so as to accomplish the following:

(1) Permit the acknowledgment of the relinquishment of parental rights before a person authorized to administer oaths as well as before a representative of a licensed child-placing agency. This change would obviate the present necessity of either having a mother who has left this jurisdiction having to return to effect the relinquishment, or the alternative of having a representative of a licensed agency travel to the new home of the mother for the purpose of witnessing the acknowledgment; and

(2) Permit the Commissioners of the District to delegate their authority contained in existing law to execute agreements with any person, firm, corporation, association, or public agency authorized by a State or country for the care and placement of minors to allow the person, agency, etc., to place non-resident children in foster or adoption homes in the District.

It is anticipated that there will be some decrease in cost to the District as a result of enactment of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The committee amendments will be stated.

The amendments of the Committee on the District of Columbia were on page 3, line 15, after the word "said", to strike out "court." and insert "court.", and at the top of page 4, to strike out:

SEC. 3. Subsection (b) (2) of section 6 of the Act entitled "An Act to prescribe and regulate the procedure for adoption in the District of Columbia", approved June 8, 1954 (68 Stat. 242; sec. 16 213 (b), D.C. Code, 1951 edition) is amended as follows:

"(a) by striking therefrom subparagraphs a and b and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"'a. both parents, if they are or were married and are both alive, or the surviving parent if one is dead; or;

"(b) by relettering subparagraph e as b and amending it to read as follows:

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tive session for the consideration of bills that are in that status, so that action may be expedited and they may be in order for the consideration of the House. I know that my friend from Indiana agrees with that.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will permit, he knows that in two Congresses I had the responsibility of majority leader, that the gentleman from Massachusetts now has. I realize that things need to be done, and if committee action can be expedited, the business of the Congress can be disposed of. I might add, of course, under the Reorganization Act, if we were not in a national emergency, we would be required to adjourn by July 31. I would add only to that this statement: If we go on here into September, the vacation season is gone and it works a terrific hardship on the Members with youngsters and their families. So far as I am concerned, I see no reason why we should not be able to get necessary legislation out of committees and dispose of it, perhaps, if not by July 31 but early in August or by mid-August so that we could adjourn sine die.

Mr. McCORMACK. The program for the House of Representatives for the week of July 13, 1959, is as follows:

Monday is District day and the following bills will be in order:

H.R. 7145, regulation, life insurance business.

H.R. 7907, amend, Saint Ann's Infant and Maternity Home.

S. 866, illustrations, annual reports.

H.R. 7683, tax exemption, Veterans' of Foreign Wars.

H.R. 303, Oldest Inhabitants Association.

H.R. 6893, amend Stadium Act, parking areas.

S. 660, amend Business Corporation Act.

H.R. 4192, ministers' communications privileges.

Mr. Speaker, with the permission of my friend, the gentleman from Indiana, any rollcalls on Monday and Tuesday will go over until Wednesday because there is a primary in Virginia on Tuesday. Is that agreeable?

Mr. HALLECK. Yes.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent at this time so that the Members will know what the situation is and be protected, that in the event there are any rollcalls on Monday and Tuesday, excluding, of course, rollcalls on rules, and as of this time I see no such eventuality since there are no bills, here on which there would be a rule, but in keeping with the usual practice, I make that reservation—I ask unanimous consent that any rollcalls that might take place on Monday and Tuesday shall be postponed to Wednesday of next week.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALBERT). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, the balance of the legislative program is as follows:

Tuesday, there will be two conference reports:

H.R. 5674, authorization, construction of military installations.

H.R. 5676, District of Columbia appropriation bill for 1960.

Any later program will be announced, of course. I make the usual reservation as to the consideration of conference reports. Of course, if legislation is reported out of committee and a rule is granted on it, the leadership would feel constrained to bring the bill up as quickly as possible.

Mr. HALLECK. There is one question I would like to ask the gentleman from Massachusetts, and the gentleman may or may not be able to answer it, but I notice in the press that the Committee on Ways and Means either officially or unofficially has agreed upon some legislation having to do with interest rates on long-term obligations of the Government. Is it possible that that might come up next week?

Mr. McCORMACK. Just giving a curbstone answer to the gentleman, because again may I say, as the Members know, these things all go through a process of consultation between the leadership on both sides so that both sides may have a common understanding of the situation, but my immediate reaction to that, without being held to it definitely, would be that if that bill comes out and a rule is reported out, I would bring that bill up. That is an important piece of legislation that the House should consider and dispose of in one way or another.

Mr. HALLECK. I would venture to express the hope that probably we could dispose of that on Wednesday next if a bill is reported and a rule is granted because it is a matter that I think we have to deal with in one way or the other.

Mr. McCORMACK. Apparently, it is in process of being dealt with. I might have some quiet reservations of my own, but I will not express them at this time.

Mr. HALLECK. I thank the gentleman.

## CENTENARIAN HAS NO FORMULA

(Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to include as part of her remarks an article in the Lowell Sun.)

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I hold in my hand an article from the Lowell Sun about a centenarian, of 101 years of age. She is Mrs. Adelaide Proctor. I have her picture here and she certainly looks 30 years younger than her 101. She lives in Ayer, in my district. Having no formula to suggest for a long life it is obvious Mrs. Proctor believes that peace of mind is associated with right living and that satisfaction and happiness comes from a useful, productive life.

A century plus one year is a long time in the history of America. When Mrs. Proctor was born, Abraham Lincoln was still to be elected President of the United States, the Civil War had not taken place, California was a long distance from Washington, and the horse was the easiest and best method of travel. During her long life, Mrs. Proctor has experienced the most productive century in the history of mankind.

Mrs. Proctor is a resident of Ayer, Mass., a town in my congressional district. It is a beautiful town and a very healthful place in which to live. Located here is the great Fort Devens where the Army has developed many strong men who have distinguished themselves in the defense of our country.

To live so long and to be so young is indeed an achievement in living worthy of honor and respect. I know the Members of the House of Representatives are tremendously interested and are pleased to pause for a few moments to hear about and read about this charming and fine New England lady, Mrs. Adelaide Proctor, and her splendid family of God-fearing citizens and fine neighbors. May her good health continue, and may she be blessed with many more years of fine living!

(The article referred to follows:)

## CENTENARIAN HAS NO FORMULA

(By Daniel G. Buckley)

AYER.—This town's centenarian-plus-one is an excellent example of what hard work plus a slower way of life can do for a person.

Mrs. Adelaide H. Proctor, of 17 Prospect Street, Ayer, celebrated her 101st birthday on June 25, certainly a remarkable achievement in this day and age. She doesn't show her age, though. Very alert and charming, she still manages to appear 30 years younger.

Many years ago she obtained a cane and hung it on a radiator in the parlor, just in case she ever needed it. Up to a few years ago it had never been used, so Mrs. Proctor had it put into the back shed. It is still there, and by all appearances it will remain there.

Recalling the days of her youth, she remembered that life went on at a much slower pace than it does now. The hectic hustle and bustle of our day was absent; the life of the late 1800's was quiet and sedate. Horses and buggies were the mode of transportation, and family life centered around the home and church.

In 1877 she married Herbert Proctor and for a while lived in Danvers. They then moved to Ayer and have lived in this town since then. Herbert died at the age of 84, and Mrs. Proctor moved in with her children for companionship.

Mrs. Proctor says that she is very fortunate in having all her children near her. She had four, and they all live in Ayer, two daughters, Mrs. Callie Murphy and Mrs. Marion Burkhardt, and two sons, Carl and Herbert. Also two grandchildren and four great grandchildren augment her family.

In her younger days she did a great deal of fine needlework, but the fine work has become too much for her eyesight. Most of her enjoyment comes now from television and automobile rides.

She is a member of the Ayer Woman's Club and the Federated Workers of the Federated Church.

Asked if she had any recipe for longevity, Mrs. Proctor said that in her belief it just happens for no apparent reason. She has no formula.

## LABOR REFORM LEGISLATION

(Mr. BERRY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, Members of Congress demand that the House Labor Committee bring a labor reform bill to the House floor immediately.

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The country demands a labor reform bill, and, by and large, it wants a strong labor bill. Not only that, but they want it this year. With elections coming up next year there is no hope of getting any reform legislation then.

To be a reform bill, any legislation must do three things:

First. It must prohibit secondary boycotts, where a union refuses to install a door or a piece of equipment simply because it was not manufactured by union labor.

Second. It must prohibit blackmail picketing, where a union boss walks into a place of business and serves notice that since his employees are not organized the union will picket his shop or his plant or his store until his employees are organized.

Third. It must give final adjudication of Federal and State jurisdiction, clearing up the "no man's land" that presently exists when NLRB refuses to take jurisdiction.

In addition, the bill must provide for the reporting of union finances and for regular and full reporting of union welfare funds that the membership may know how their funds are being managed.

#### PERMISSION TO PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE TO FILE REPORT

Mr. SMITH of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Public Works may have until midnight tonight to file a report on the bill H.R. 7125.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

#### CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (S.J. Res. 111) and ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Whereas the greatness of the United States is in large part attributable to its having been able, through the democratic process, to achieve a harmonious national unity of its people, even though they stem from the most diverse of racial, religious, and ethnic backgrounds; and

Whereas this harmonious unification of the diverse elements of our free society has led the people of the United States to possess a warm understanding and sympathy for the aspirations of peoples everywhere and to recognize the natural interdependency of the peoples and nations of the world; and

Whereas the enslavement of a substantial part of the world's population by Communist imperialism makes a mockery of the idea of peaceful coexistence between nations and constitutes a detriment to the natural bonds of understanding between the people of the United States and other peoples; and

Whereas since 1918 the imperialistic and aggressive policies of Russian communism have resulted in the creation of a vast empire which poses a dire threat to the security of the United States and of all the free peoples of the world; and

Whereas the imperialistic policies of Communist Russia have led, through direct and indirect aggression, to the subjugation of the national independence of Poland, Hungary,

Lithuania, Ukraine, Czechoslovakia, Latvia, Estonia, White Ruthenia, Rumania, East Germany, Bulgaria, mainland China, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, North Korea, Albania, Idel-Ural, Tibet, Cossackia, Turk-estan, North Vietnam, and others; and

Whereas these submerged nations look to the United States, as the citadel of human freedom, for leadership in bringing about their liberation and independence and in restoring to them the enjoyment of their Christian, Jewish, Moslem, Buddhist, or other religious freedoms, and of their individual liberties; and

Whereas it is vital to the national security of the United States that the desire for liberty and independence on the part of the peoples of these conquered nations should be steadfastly kept alive; and

Whereas the desire for liberty and independence by the overwhelming majority of the people of these submerged nations constitutes a powerful deterrent to war and one of the best hopes for a just and lasting peace; and

Whereas it is fitting that we clearly manifest to such peoples through an appropriate and official means the historic fact that the people of the United States share with them their aspirations for the recovery of their freedom and independence: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the President of the United States is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation designating the third week in July 1959 as "Captive Nations Week" and inviting the people of the United States to observe such week with appropriate ceremonies and activities. The President is further authorized and requested to issue a similar proclamation each year until such time as freedom and independence shall have been achieved for all the captive nations of the world.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There was no objection.

(Mr. JUDD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

[Mr. JUDD addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

#### GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND ON THE RESOLUTION

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who may desire to do so may have permission to extend their remarks at this point in the RECORD on this resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Speaker, this is a very important resolution that will have tremendous effect on the minds of men and women everywhere throughout the world who are subjected to Communist dictation and who desire to be free under their own law.

It is not my intention to speak at length on this matter because we all know of the situation in many countries, for example, in Hungary, Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Czechoslovakia, and in the other countries mentioned in the resolution where Communist imperialism and atheistic communism have gained control of the government and

have imposed conditions of evil and persecution and even imprisonment and death upon the people.

I was very much interested in reading in the paper this morning an account of an interview Mr. Kozlov had with Governor Williams of Michigan, in which Mr. Kozlov, Deputy Prime Minister of the Soviet Union, is reported to have said:

One thing he—

Meaning Governor Williams—

does not understand is that the people of Eastern Europe now have governments which they have chosen through their own free will.

He first said that the United States charged the Russian people for the food we gave them after World War I: Falsehood No. 1.

Out on the west coast he said that Jewish people of the Soviet Union are living under better conditions than they are in Israel: Falsehood No. 2.

And this is another falsehood when he undertakes to tell the American people or anyone that the people of Eastern Europe now have governments which they have chosen through their own free will. One of the agreements they made was that the people of those countries would be permitted to have a free election under conditions of the secret ballot, internationally supervised, to determine the form of government that they wanted. That agreement they broke. That is an agreement that we should press them to keep. Everyone knows that the statement made by Mr. Kozlov yesterday about the people of Eastern Europe having chosen their own government of their own free will is as far removed from the truth as any statement that could be made.

Mr. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. BENTLEY. I am happy to join the distinguished majority leader in his support of Senate Joint Resolution 111 because I had a companion bill introduced in the House some days ago that is now pending before the Committee on the Judiciary. I am delighted that this is being brought up at the present time and I hope it passes quickly, because I think it is of tremendous importance that the Congress of the United States take this action to convince the millions of captive peoples throughout the world, living under some form or other of communism, that we still are interested in their liberation, their independence, and their freedom which we hope will come soon.

Referring to the gentleman's mention of the interview in Michigan, I believe it was yesterday or the day before, between Governor Williams and the Soviet First Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Kozlov, I am wondering if the distinguished majority leader will not agree with me that although Mr. Kozlov stated a tremendous number of falsehoods with regard to the position of the satellite governments in eastern Europe, Governor Williams should have expected such an answer if he posed these questions to him. The answers are certainly those

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that would be expected of the No. 2 Soviet leader.

Mr. McCORMACK. In response to the gentleman's inquiry I will say that Governor Williams has done a great service to the people of America and to the people of the free world by asking the questions he did and by getting the answers he did and in exposing them. I am sure the gentleman will agree with that.

Mr. BENTLEY. I may say to the gentleman from Massachusetts that I cannot see that what Mr. Koslov told Governor Williams is something that has not been repeated time and again. Very frankly, I will say that personally I commend the attitude of Mayor Miriani of Detroit more than I do that of the Governor, because the mayor of Detroit refused to meet with Mr. Koslov, he refused to accept him in Detroit as a distinguished guest and chose to ignore his presence in Detroit. I would accept that approach rather than the approach of Governor Williams which, I do not think, with all due respect to my friend from Massachusetts, brought out anything new or useful as far as the Soviets are concerned.

Mr. McCORMACK. This is a statement made by the second ranking man in the Soviet Union, it is made while he is in the United States and everyone knows it is incorrect. Might I make an observation. You know, I do not like to see so many high ranking officials of my Government and other governments pilgrimaging to Moscow to meet Mr. Khrushchev. I think it is a dangerous thing. The psychological effect of their going over there and bowing to Mr. Khrushchev creates a wrong impression in many countries of the world. I think they ought to realize the deeper implications involved.

And while talking about a foreign ministers meeting, let us not overlook the fact as Americans that Mr. MacMillan has already had his summit meeting with Mr. Khrushchev. We should be very careful about getting into a summit meeting at any price.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. WALTER. I am very happy to join with the distinguished majority leader in urging the adoption of this resolution. Anything that we can do to keep alive the awareness of the real menace of the Communist conspiracy is, of course, very important.

I have been terribly disappointed in the last few days because of the selection of some of the items included in the art exhibition that has gone to Moscow. Not because I would substitute one form of art for another. I am no more of an art expert than is the President of the United States. And not because I would suppress one form of art or another. And not because I would like to interfere with what a Communist draws or paints or who buys the products of his talent. I certainly do not care about that.

What disturbs me, however, is the fact that people in high positions failed to recognize that art is a weapon used very

cleverly by the Communists. The organizers of our exhibit in Moscow should have realized that what we show there could be used against us. They failed dismally to take that obvious truth into account.

In addition to that, the group of people charged with the responsibility of selecting the items to be included in our Moscow art exhibit deliberately ignored instructions and for no reason decided that no work of art produced before 1918 would be included in the exhibit. That rule has automatically excluded some of the best American names, to mention only Bellows and Whistler. Now, belatedly, after our protests were heard, the U.S. Information Agency is hastily gathering some of the deliberately omitted works of art and sending them to Moscow. I say that the U.S. Information Agency should have ignored entirely the recommendations made by this strange jury.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, I join the majority leader in welcoming this opportunity to adopt this resolution. If we are to get through this crisis in which the world is embroiled without war, our best hope lies in the will to resist of the 900 million people behind the Iron Curtain. Always in the past human beings have found ways to bring down their tyrants, and they will find ways to weaken and bring down their present tyrants—if we just do not build the tyrants up, and do not dishearten or discourage the people who are suffering under them. Those peoples will not be fooled by the sort of blandishments or bold misstatements that Mr. Kozlov is uttering. Only one thing might cause them to give up—namely, if we and other free peoples were to give the impression that we have forgotten them and have accepted what Khrushchev calls the "historic changes"—meaning enslavement.

I must say frankly that in our talks at Geneva, both this time and the time before, I felt that our Government ought to take the offensive, politically, more than we generally do. When they say, "why not reduce your garrison in West Berlin?" we ought to come right back with, "We will be happy to reduce our garrison in West Berlin if you will reduce your troops in East Germany."

When they ask that Berlin be a free city, we should counter with, "Gladly, when you let all Germany be a free country."

When they say we must end the "abnormal situation" in West Berlin, we should respond that they must end the far more abnormal situation in Budapest.

We must not let them get away with the kind of misrepresentation to which the gentleman from Massachusetts has referred, that all the peoples in Eastern Europe have voluntarily chosen and prefer the kind of government they are now under. The complete answer to that effrontery is shown in Berlin itself. Two thousand human beings a week, on the average, are still going from East

Berlin to West Berlin. Nobody is going from west to east. More than 3 million human beings in all have escaped to freedom through West Berlin since the war. Do 3 million people risk life to get away from governments they have chosen, approve, or support?

Actually, the Communists are in more trouble there than we are. First, West Berlin is a showcase for freedom. The contrast between the two sides of the border gives everlasting denial to the Communist propaganda that communism is good for and supported by the common people. Second, West Berlin is an escape hatch that gives hope to oppressed peoples. Naturally the Reds would like to close it up; and they would like to have us agree to turning the key in the lock of the jail that is Eastern Europe. Third, there is unrest in East Germany. The Russians have 22 divisions tied down in East Germany to maintain the peace. They cannot safely start operations somewhere else around their border because they know that East Germany and the rest of Eastern Europe would explode against them if given a chance.

The Reds are also in trouble in China. Some people look at the cruel methods the Communists are employing in their efforts to break up the family system there, before it wears them down, as an evidence of their power. Actually, the communes are a sign not of genuine strength, but of weakness. No government that is enthusiastically and loyally supported by its people has to lock them up in barracks every night and send them out to work in the fields in the daytime under armed guards like convicts on a road gang.

Mr. Speaker, this is a time to send another message of reassurance to the captive peoples, as this resolution does. We need frequently to tell the people of the world, those who are our allies or who are neutrals, those few who are enemies and might mistake our courtesy for weakness, and especially those behind the Iron Curtain, that we will never forget them or let them down. That is the assurance they need to enable them to hang on until ultimate victory and freedom. To try to soften up the Kremlin by deserting these oppressed peoples would crush their spirits and create more difficulties for ourselves than it could cure.

We believe that all men were born to be free and we want them to know that they can count on the United States to be steadfast. As they work from within they can depend on loyal support from us from without. This resolution will send a message of hope to millions of people in great need. I appreciate the gentleman's cooperation and, in fact, initiative in bringing it before the House today.

Mr. McCORMACK. I might say that the gentleman from Minnesota and I are about as close in agreement on foreign affairs as any two Members in this House.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to associate myself with this resolution. I am reminded, however, of the statement that Ralph Waldo Emerson made, that "What you do speaks so loud I cannot hear what you say." I wonder sometimes whether the people of these captive nations do not have something of that feeling about some of the things we do. We fall all over ourselves to extend hospitality to the visiting leaders of Soviet Russia—their captors—and, as the distinguished majority leader has mentioned, our leaders parade to Moscow to visit Communist officials. I wonder if it does not sometimes leave a most confused impression among the captive peoples as to whether we mean what we do or whether we mean what we say. In that connection I should like to say, in view of the reference of my colleague from Michigan [Mr. BENTLEY] to the Mayor of Detroit, that on Saturday, Independence Day, I sent a two-sentence telegram to Mayor Miciani saying: "All honor to you for refusing hospitality to an Ambassador of deceit, treachery, and murderous ill will." And I added, "I am proud that this new declaration of independence came from Michigan."

I thank the distinguished majority leader for yielding.

Mr. MONAGAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. MONAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to join the distinguished majority leader, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. Judd], and other Members in support of this resolution. I think that it performs a very useful function in keeping alive in the minds and hearts of the people of the captive nations, the fact that we are with them and the fact that some day they may achieve the liberty which we enjoy and to which they hope to return.

I should also say that I would like to commend the majority leader for confronting Mr. Koslov with a factual answer to the misstatements that he has made, because one of the techniques of totalitarians is to continue and continue to state an untruth until it is accepted as a truth; and by confronting the misstatement with the facts, as the gentleman has done, he has performed a most useful function. I congratulate him.

Mr. McCORMACK. I thank the gentleman very much.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

**POLEMICAL PURPLE PASSAGES OR WHO THREW THE GARDENIA IN MR. CANNON'S INKWELL?**

(Mr. MONAGAN asked and was given permission to address the House and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MONAGAN. Mr. Speaker, Congress is not noted for restraint in verbal expression. The explosive issues which arise in this great legislative body often generate powerful emotions which cannot be restrained within linguistic boundaries which would satisfy a Lamb or a Macaulay.

As Members of Congress, our pulses quicken at the inspired vehemence of a BILLY MATHEWS fighting with adjectives to drive back the invading waves of water lilies from the storied Suwanee River. And when DAN FLOOD, mustachios bristling and voice quivering with righteous indignation, rises to assault the brass hats in the Pentagon with verbal blockbusters, our neryes quiver with excitement.

Stratospheric as some of these gentlemen's flights of wordy fancy may have been, I suggest that a new challenger has entered the lists in the person of our revered chairman of the Appropriations Committee, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], whose contribution of June 30, 1959, busts the sonic barrier with a resounding crash.

Commenting mournfully—at page 11206 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—on the lack of general appreciation for the valiant role played by the Appropriations Committee as fiscal Horatios fighting a desperate rearguard action against the spenders, the gentleman from Missouri delivered himself of the following:

Too often the House leadership trips gaily down the primrose path of dalliance between the tellers, leading the procession to hike the appropriations above the budget estimates—on a recent bill exhibiting statesmanlike determination to spend the taxpayers' money on water lilies, for example.

Conservative though he may be financially, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] is obviously a blooming linguistic leftwinger when it comes to hyperbole.

Leaving aside the matter of the in-obtrusive water hyacinths, I invite your attention to the picture of "the House leadership tripping gaily down the primrose path of dalliance."

Webster says that "primrose" in connection with "path" means "gay—hence devoted to sensual pleasures." The same authority states that "dalliance" is "the act of dallying; trifling esp., amorous or wanton play; fondling." Shakespeare in Hamlet writes of the "puff'd and reckless libertine treading the primrose path of dalliance."

Come now Mr. CANNON.

Are we to assume that the ascetic gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK], and the monkish gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN], are in reality semi-satyrs given to scandalous doings in the center aisle of the House Chamber?

Or has the gentleman's passion for shielding the product of his committee led him to explode this purple passage somewhat like the defensive squid ejecting his deposit of protective liquid.

Whatever the explanation may be, the prospect of the gentleman from Missouri in full oratorical flight was an amazing, educational, and admirable one to a new Member and provided evidence that fiscal and literary conversation are not necessarily synonymous.

**MATSON NAVIGATION CO.—FIRST IN THE PACIFIC**

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALBERT). Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. GEORGE P. MILLER] is recognized for 20 minutes.

(Mr. GEORGE P. MILLER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GEORGE P. MILLER. Mr. Speaker, the advertising slogan of Matson Navigation Co.—"First in the Pacific"—is no idle boast.

For 77 years, from the time Capt. William Matson first sailed his three-masted schooner *Emma Claudina* from San Francisco to the then independent native Kingdom of Hawaii, the pioneering shipping company that bears his name has demonstrated the ingenuity and dependability of American shipping to the world.

This epoch-making San Francisco corporation has a long and notable record of firsts in the maritime world and now, with the dream of statehood for Hawaii about to become reality—expected to be in late August—Matson Navigation Co. is taking bold new steps to serve the growing needs of our newest State-to-be.

By next February, for example, Matson will have the first full container ship in the Pacific carrying 300 24-foot-long, 8½-foot-high, and 8-foot-wide aluminum containers in her hull with goods of all descriptions for the booming populace of the Aloha State. The ship, the *Hawaiian Citizen*, will also have space for 40 additional containers on her deck.

The multimillion dollar conversion of the *Hawaiian Citizen* is only part of the enterprising company's long-range containerization program which Matson President Randolph Sevier estimates may total upwards of \$40 million. At present Matson operates a fleet of six C-3 type cargo ships between California, the Pacific Northwest, and Hawaii that carry up to 75 containers on their weather decks.

To streamline the handling of these trailer-size containers at the marshaling yards and terminals operated on the west coast by Matson Terminals, Inc., a subsidiary of the parent company, Matson has ordered two \$350,000 special purpose shoreside gantry cranes built for use at Los Angeles and at Honolulu. The cranes, first of their type ever seen on any waterfront, will duplicate the 25-ton capacity automatically controlled Matson crane in use at Encinal Terminals, Alameda, Calif., terminus for Matson's container operations in the San Francisco Bay area.

Last February 4, at an open house staged by Encinal before hundreds of maritime, military, civic and business leaders, Encinal's President Donald L. Dullum declared that "the entire Matson organization deserves much credit for the energy, foresight and courage they have demonstrated" in pioneering in the use of large containers.

The use of these containers by Matson's shippers and consignees means swifter deliveries at ports of destination because container freight is handled

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