

for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CELLER:

H.J. Res. 682. Joint resolution marking the first day of May 1962 in commemoration of the uprising in the Warsaw ghetto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. ST. GEORGE:

H.J. Res. 683. Joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States to provide the right of States to establish their own election districts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RYAN of New York:

H. Con. Res. 458. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the establishment by domestic air carriers of certain discriminatory practices in cases where members of the traveling public fail to use or cancel reserved space on aircraft; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

### MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of New York, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States relative to providing a Federal narcotics hospital in the New York metropolitan area; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of New York, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to make funds available for a shore protection project between Fire Island Inlet and Montauk Point; to the Committee on Appropriations.

### PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. DOMINICK:

H.R. 11076. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain land situated in the vicinity of Georgetown, Colo., to Frank W. Whitenack; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. FARBSTEIN:

H.R. 11077. A bill for the relief of Herman and Fani Fridman; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FOGARTY:

H.R. 11078. A bill for the relief of Harold E. C. Clark, Jr.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GONZALEZ:

H.R. 11079. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Lucile B. Roberts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 11080. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Stella T. Pittman; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WALLHAUSER:

H.R. 11081. A bill for the relief of Takeshi Morozaki; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WALTER:

H.R. 11082. A bill for the relief of Hidayet Danish Nakashidze; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WILSON of California:

H.R. 11083. A bill for the relief of Severia Cortes Naranjo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

285. By Mrs. ST. GEORGE: Resolution of the County Officers Association, State of New York on Federal legislation to restore a proper Federal-State-local relationship in the field of public welfare; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

286. By the SPEAKER: Petition of Miss Dorothy Horton McGee, Locust Valley, N.Y., relative to supporting pending legislation to establish Alexander Hamilton's home "The Grange," in New York City, as a national monument in commemoration of Hamilton's historic role in the establishment of the Nation; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

287. Also, petition of Lowell W. Morse, city clerk, Pacific Grove, Calif., relative to opposing any amendment of the Constitution of the United States which would subject the income from State and local bonds to a Federal tax; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

288. Also, petition of Mrs. Jo Bennett, city clerk, Lakewood, Calif., relative to requesting continued exemption of municipal bond interest from taxation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

289. Also, petition of William Chris Mann, clerk, auditor and recorder, Markleeville, Calif., to oppose any movement which would have the effect of subjecting the income from State and local bonds to a Federal tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

### Ethnic Ticket Balancing Weakens the Nation's Strength

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. JOHN E. FOGARTY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 3, 1962

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks I include an address which I delivered at an open meeting of Theta chapter of Delta Epsilon Sigma, national Catholic scholastic honor society, at Providence College, Providence, R.I., on April 2, 1962:

Reverend fathers, lay members of the faculty, members of Theta Chapter of Delta Epsilon Sigma, friends and guests of Providence College, your invitation to speak here this evening and the citation which you have so generously given to me are both distinctions which I wish to acknowledge with sincere gratitude. And I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate those students of Providence College who have won the right to be chosen members of this society, which is dedicated to the promotion and recognition of scholastic excellence. As you are leaders in your college work, I am sure that you will help to fill the increasing need for leadership and men of ability in the complex world in which you will pursue your future careers.

It has been well said that "mountains culminate in peaks, but nations culminate in men." Without those who combine talent

and hard work in order to reach their goals, no great nation could keep its position in the world for very long. This has always been true, but it is even more so in these days of rapid change and recurrent crisis. Shortly before his death, Pope Pius XI said to a friend: "The crisis we are experiencing is unique in history. It is no longer permitted to anyone to be mediocre." Certainly these wise words of a great and holy man should be taken to heart by everyone who is concerned with the future of freedom and the preservation of peace. Everyone in America has a special obligation to try to make the most of his abilities so that the whole country can raise the standards of its performance in the competition with communism.

We all can admire the spirit, the discipline, and the wonderful talents of men like our astronauts. But it is not enough for a few outstanding Americans to set their eyes on the goals of space travel. A landing on the moon, important as that is, cannot solve the question of the future destiny of freedom.

I seem to recall that after Columbus discovered America, the world had most of its old problems still unsolved. The historians present might wish to correct me on this point, but I think that they would probably agree that experience tends to prove that great explorations and revolutionary technical advances raise quite as many problems as they solve. Progress always has its price, and its price is getting higher all the time.

We in America have always believed, however, that the price of progress is well worth paying. And I am not just talking about dollars and cents. My long association with Federal support for medical research has, of course, made me well aware of the fact that we cannot push forward the fron-

tiers of knowledge in any area without large expenditures of money. I have, on a few occasions, wished that this simple fact could be more widely appreciated. But even more important is the need for widespread popular understanding of how vital it is for our country to press forward in every area of national life. Scientific progress should be marked by an accompanying advance in the social, economic, and cultural fields.

This progress cannot be made on the basis of false or outmoded standards of judgment. Back in the Middle Ages it was, for example, believed that a man had a right to certain positions of power and privilege simply because he had been fortunate enough to be born in a family which had held a role of leadership for countless generations. The mere accident of birth generally determined the individual's opportunities in life. This false notion was rejected by our Founding Fathers and the principles of equal opportunity set forth by Jefferson were adopted as the American ideal. Yet, Abraham Lincoln in 1859 found it necessary to write the following words:

"The principles of Jefferson are the principles and axioms of free society. And yet they are denied and evaded with no small show of success. One dashing calls them 'glittering generalities.' \* \* \* And others insidiously argue that they apply to 'superior races.' These expressions \* \* \* are identical in object and effect—the supplanting the principles of free government, and restoring those of classification, caste, and legitimacy. \* \* \* We must repulse them, or they will subjugate us."

Lincoln had in mind the evil of slavery. That issue was settled by the Civil War, and I believe that we are now making good progress in making full civil rights a reality

as well as an ideal for all Americans. Yet, the evil of group prejudices has by no means disappeared. In some areas it has, in fact, been increased as a direct result of the struggle for full civil rights. And although the election of President Kennedy showed that religious intolerance does not have the power which it once wielded, we are still a long way from being free from every form of bigotry. Far too many Americans still judge a man's worth by the color of his skin or by his religious preferences.

It is not, however, with these very obvious kinds of group prejudices that I am concerned in speaking to you this evening about the way that false or outmoded standards of judgment can harm the forward movement of our country today. Instead, I would like to spend a few minutes to discuss with you the discriminatory test of ancestry which has come to be applied to candidates for positions of public responsibility, not only here in Rhode Island but in other large metropolitan areas as well.

Commenting on the Republican ticket in last year's New York City elections, the Times had this to say:

"Once again it is crystal clear that religious and 'national' ticket balancing played a major part in determining the selections. We are sick and tired, and we believe the voters in this city are sick and tired, of party leaders paying as much attention to religious or ethnic background as to ability, and often more."

I believe that there are a great many people who would share these feelings. The truth is that what the Times referred to as national ticket balancing should become a thing of the past, because the conditions which originally caused it have largely ceased to exist.

The story of the United States, up until very recent times, was one of a series of waves of immigration. Here in Rhode Island the first settlers were mostly from the British Isles. Later, especially in the years between 1837 and 1857, most of the immigrants came from Ireland, and they played their part in building the Blackstone Canal and the railroads. Soon they also found a place in the local textile industry, where they were joined by many French Canadians.

Late in the last century, our State witnessed a rising tide of immigration from many parts of Europe, but in the years between 1890 and 1920 the greatest number came from Italy.

Each new wave of immigrants always experienced some discrimination. All were looked down upon by those who thought of themselves as the original Americans—a title which really belonged to the Indians. It is not hard for anyone to see how group thinking and group feeling grew up here. Housing was generally segregated along national lines, so that one section would be called an Irish neighborhood, while another was supposed to belong to the French, the Italians, or the Portuguese. The so-called old Yankee families had little or no social contact with other groups. Until 1928, when Rhode Island's property restriction on the right to vote was repealed, most of the political power in this State was in the hands of the descendants of the earlier English settlers. They controlled much of the economic and professional life as well.

All this, however, is largely history. I am sure that many who may be in this audience tonight are grandsons, or possibly the great-grandsons, of people who, because of their own experience of immigration, still naturally thought of themselves as representative of some distinct national group. But I am quite certain that no one in this room gives much thought to such group differences as once so clearly divided the immigrants from one another and from the descendants of the earliest settlers. The process of assimilation has created a country

which is on its way to achieving a deeper fundamental unity of all groups.

The average American voter of today reflects this process of assimilation. Educated in our free society, he is not inclined to think of himself as a member of a special ethnic group. There are, unfortunately, those who suffer discrimination because of race or color. They are most certainly justified in their group efforts to win their due rights. But the descendants of the vast majority of the immigrants to America no longer need or desire special forms of ethnic representation in government.

Consequently, it is true to say that a political ticket that is balanced in terms of ethnic differences is as out of date as the horse-drawn fire engines that once rumbled over the cobblestones of our cities.

In the past in Rhode Island, as elsewhere, immigrant groups gained equality of opportunity for their children by using the power of their numbers to gain group representation. Political leaders recognized that this was necessary. Out of the various ethnic groups in Rhode Island there have come many distinguished men who, by their own accomplishments, helped their groups to gain their rightful place in the life of the community. Public service was an important path by means of which each wave of immigrants achieved their goals. It can be said that ethnic group activity in politics has done its work so well that it has now become unnecessary.

A group-bound mind is, in fact, a real handicap to a man who seeks to understand today's changing times. For over a hundred years, America was in many ways dependent upon Britain and Western Europe, not only for manpower but for ideas. Many who came here for a new life still depended upon their European cultural heritage. This is no longer true, for America now is not only more politically advanced than any other country of comparable size, but it is also recognized as the defender of Western civilization. Free men look to a united America as the leader in the struggle against communism. In that role which history has assigned us to play, we can simply not afford to allow ourselves to be divided into competitive ethnic groups, whose very reason for being belongs to the past.

James Madison spoke prophetically when he said, "Our country, if it does justice to itself, will be the workshop of liberty to the civilized world, and do more than any other for the uncivilized." Madison's words, projected into the 20th century, have a most appropriate application. We stand before the world as the standard of what men can hope to achieve together under democratic government. New nations in Africa and Asia may well see in our Federal Republic the answer to their own problems of unity in diversity.

Standing in the spotlight of free world leadership, and teaching the doctrine of equality of opportunity for all, we cannot afford to permit ourselves to be swayed by ethnic considerations in choosing men for positions of public responsibility. Equality of opportunity for public service demands that our political parties, our voters, and those who have the authority to appoint officeholders should not be swayed by group prejudices and group pressures. The test of fitness for public service in a democracy is the merit and proven ability of the individual candidate. To pose the test of membership in some ethnic group is, in effect, to deny the individual his right as a citizen to be considered on his own merits.

In an age when organizational and group activities are as important as they are today, a democracy needs to remind itself of the importance of the individual and of his rights to opportunity for personal advancement as an individual. We in America have always believed that a man should

be able to rise by his own efforts to a position of leadership in our society. This is still our faith. As Dr. Henry M. Wriston put it: "Democracy is the political aspect of the assertion of the supreme importance of the individual. Once the individual is put at the center, the acceptance of tyranny and the readiness to exploit the poor and ignorant have been made impossible." In a democracy, each man has the right to be judged on his individual character and ability without regard to the question of who his ancestors may have been.

We are fast approaching the time when the great majority will recognize this truth. In another generation, the old group feelings of the great era of immigration will have largely disappeared. This does not mean, of course, that cultural societies dedicated to preserving the special contributions which the various national groups have brought to America should disappear. It would be a great misfortune if this should happen. Our country is a far richer place to live in because of the music, the literature, the customs, the art, and the ideals which have been brought here from many parts of the world.

Individual Americans have every right to be interested in the cultural heritage which their forefathers brought to this country. Those organizations which are dedicated to preserving the memory of the early colonists and the many places of historical interest such as we have here in Rhode Island are performing a valuable service. Equally important are the fraternal and social clubs that concern themselves with the special traditional interests and activities of the many ethnic groups that have made their historic contribution to the progress of this Nation.

No country that lacks knowledge and respect for its past can possibly understand the path it must take into the future. A nation without a sense of history is like a man with the disease called amnesia: he cannot tell where he is going because he does not know where he has been. The loss of memory means the loss of personal identity. Consequently, a nation whose people are not mindful of their history is a nation that really does not know what it is or what it should stand for in the world.

But a nation cannot live on memories. We cannot expect our ancestors to solve our problems for us. In choosing those who are to frame public policies for our own times, the question of who their grandfathers were is, therefore, not relevant as a contemporary issue.

The audience gathered here tonight undoubtedly contains a large proportion of young men who have real potentialities for public leadership. I feel confident that they will not wish to be judged as candidates of an ethnic group. As members of a national scholastic honor society they already belong to what is an all-American team. In professional or public life they will want to keep it that way.

And those of us in public life today who believe, as I do, that no candidate should be either chosen or rejected on the basis of his ancestry are looking to the educated youth of America for help. I do not believe in sitting around and waiting for history to take care of the problem. I believe that we can do something about it right now. We can speak up and say that so-called national ticket balancing does not truly represent the kind of community we want for ourselves and our children. We can and should object when appointments to public office are clearly made on the basis of ethnic pressures from well-established groups. And at the same time we can lend our support to the effort to bring full equality of opportunity to those groups in our society that are still the clear victims of discrimination.

It is vital for us to do so, for social mobility—or the opportunity to advance on



the basis of personal accomplishment—is the lifeblood of our free society. As Woodrow Wilson said, real democracy “releases the energies of every human being.” When those energies are misdirected or blocked by ethnic group classification, the strength of the whole Nation is diminished.

This has always been recognized in one way or another by our greatest national leaders. They have likewise understood that what George Washington called “inveterate antipathies against particular nations and passionate attachment for others” should, as he said, “be excluded” from American life. In his speech of retirement from public life in 1796, Washington reminded his fellow-countrymen of this basic truth: “citizens by birth or choice, or a common country, that country has a right to concentrate your affections. The name of American, which belongs to you, in your national capacity, must always exalt the just pride of patriotism, more than any appellation derived from local discriminations. \* \* \* You have in a common cause fought and triumphed together; the independence and liberty you possess are the work of joint councils, and joint efforts of common dangers, sufferings, and successes.”

I believe that today, even more than in Washington's time, this great and richly complex Nation needs to concentrate its affections in the name of American. Our common cause and our common danger as the leaders of free men in the nuclear age are considerations which must make us speed up the process by which ethnic group competition in public life will disappear and become entirely a thing of the past.

### Burgeoning Business at American Printing House for the Blind

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

#### HON. FRANK W. BURKE

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 3, 1962

Mr. BURKE of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I wish to congratulate and thank sincerely the able and respected gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] and the other distinguished members of the Subcommittee on Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare and related agencies of the Committee on Appropriations for their excellent and seemingly tireless work during the hearings on and consideration of H.R. 10904. We are indeed fortunate to have the services of these gentlemen who were able to bring out a unanimous report on this appropriation bill.

Mr. Speaker, necessary funds for many important programs are provided in H.R. 10904. One such program, I feel, is that carried on by the American Printing House for the Blind at Louisville, Ky. The work of the printing house may not be as well known as some other activities financed under this appropriation bill, but its importance to the Nation and to the children directly affected thereby cannot be overstated.

The American Printing House for the Blind is a nonprofit educational institution founded in 1858. Since 1879 the printing house has received annual Federal appropriations used in providing

free braille textbooks and other educational materials needed for the education of the Nation's blind children. For many years only those blind students attending special schools and classes for the blind received the benefit of these materials. More recently the emphasis on educating blind children has changed from special schools to providing instruction in regular schools and classes with sighted children. During the 84th Congress the law was changed to permit Federal funds to be used for these materials in regular public schools and classes.

Mr. Speaker, the number of blind children in both regular public schools and special schools for the blind is increasing each year. In 1959 there were 12,024 blind schoolchildren. During the coming school year there will be 17,175 blind children among whom the 1963 appropriation must be apportioned. In 1961 the per capita annual Federal grant for these children had fallen to \$27.77, the lowest figure in 9 years. The appropriation in H.R. 10904 will provide a per capita grant for 1963 of \$40 first reached last year after enactment of Public Law 87-294. The total of these grants for 1963 will be \$677,000.

In addition a maximum of \$41,000 is provided for staff salaries and expenses relating to the advisory committees created pursuant to Public Law 87-294 to make recommendations as to how the education of blind children can be improved. Great progress has been made in developing educational materials for blind children. The Printing House has the facilities and the know-how to develop and manufacture these materials, whether they be braille texts, plastic maps and globes, braille slate and stylus, braille writers, talking books or other basic or supplementary matter. This appropriation, particularly that portion relating to the advisory committees, will make it possible for still greater progress to be made in the near future.

All of us who are interested in providing an opportunity for blind children to obtain an education comparable to that given sighted children are encouraged by this appropriation and are deeply indebted to the subcommittee.

### Justice Denied

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

#### HON. THOMAS B. CURTIS

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 3, 1962

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, there is an old expression in the legal profession that “justice delayed is justice denied.” There is very much truth in this, as indeed there seems to be in many common expressions if analyzed. The administrative processes of our Federal Government often give a justice that is long delayed.

One of the examples of this administrative delay is in the handling of actions under the Antidumping Act of 1921. The

provisions of this act are to come into play when it is found that imported goods are being sold in the United States at prices below those at which they are sold abroad—when foreign products are being dumped on the American market. The remedy under this act to such dumping, and the resultant injury to American domestic industry, is the imposition of a differential duty, a special tariff merely to cover the differential in prices and eliminate the dumping aspect of the sales in this country. This is not protectionism in the classical sense of this word, but rather a shield against unfair competitive practices on an international scale.

The situations calling for the application of this act are fairly clear; the procedures for invoking its protection are, on the surface, relatively easy. Two steps are taken as preliminary factfinding in the administration of this act. First, the Treasury Department must find the existence of price differentials; then, this matter is reported to the Tariff Commission to determine if there is any injury to American industry. If there is an affirmative finding as to both the existence of suspected dumping and of injury, it is returned to the Treasury Department for the assessment of the differential duty.

The Tariff Commission is required to act in its function under the bill in 3 months. No time limits are placed on the Treasury, either in its factfinding role or in the suspension of regular tariffs, awaiting the determination of the possible special dumping duties, or in the assessment of them. As a result of there being no limits set for the time within which the Treasury Department may act, there has been great delay in the determination of these cases, the delay which denies justice. The delay affects both the domestic industry and the exporters, injecting confusion and uncertainty into the international trade field to the detriment of international commerce.

Legislation has been introduced by various members of this body to correct this situation by providing time limitations on the functions of the Treasury Department in such cases. I would certainly commend this proposal to the attention of the Congress.

### How Would You Rate the Morale of Employees in Your Agency?

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

#### HON. JOEL T. BROYHILL

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 3, 1962

Mr. BROYHILL. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, I include therein a supplemental tabulation of returns on a questionnaire I recently circulated among registered voters in Virginia's 10th Congressional District.

The overall returns from the questionnaire were printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of last Wednesday, March 21. However, the final question among my inquiries was addressed to employees of the Federal Government and asked,

“How would you rate the morale of employees in your agency?”

I now have a detailed tabulation of some 7,400 responses to this last question wherein the respondents identified the agency in which they were employed.

In the belief that this detailed tabulation might be of interest and perhaps benefit to personnel officers and others concerned with Government morale, I ask unanimous consent that it be printed as part of these remarks in the RECORD:

	Total responses	Good	Percent	Medium	Percent	Poor	Percent
State	143	29	20.3	37	25.9	77	53.8
AID	71	8	11.3	26	36.6	37	52.1
USIA	68	27	39.7	28	41.2	13	19.1
Foreign Service	2	2	100.0				
Security	1					1	100.0
Agriculture	305	182	59.7	99	32.5	24	7.9
Farmers Home Administration	7	4	57.1	3	42.9		
Cotton Division	2	2	100.0				
Forestry Service	37	27	73.0	7	18.9	3	8.1
Agricultural Research Service	16	9	56.3	5	31.3	2	12.5
Farmers Crop Service	4	2	50.0	2	50.0		
Grain Division	1					1	100.0
Soil conservation	30	21	70.0	8	26.7	1	3.3
Office of Information	2			1	50.0	1	50.0
Agriculture Library	1	1	100.0				
Market service	20	14	70.0	3	15.0	3	15.0
Plant quarantine	1	1	100.0				
Stabilization and Conservation Service	4	3	75.0	1	25.0		
Federal Ext. Inc.	7	4	57.1	2	28.6	1	14.3
REA	16	6	37.5	6	37.5	4	25.0
Foreign Agricultural Service	7	5	71.4	2	28.6		
Farm Credit Administration	2	1	50.0	1	50.0		
Entomology Research Division	1					1	100.0
Economics Research Division	5	5	100.0				
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation	1			1	100.0		
Veterans' Administration	202	85	42.1	84	41.6	33	16.3
Hospital	2					2	100.0
Finance Division	1	1	100.0				
Benefits Office	2			1	50.0	1	50.0
Navy	418	184	44.0	164	39.2	70	16.7
Bureau of Ships	131	47	35.9	52	39.7	32	24.4
CNO	10	3	30.0	4	40.0	3	30.0
Bureau of Weapons	146	39	26.9	65	44.8	41	28.3
Subsistence	2	1	50.0	1	50.0		
NRL	74	41	55.4	26	35.1	7	9.5
NAVPECO	2	1	50.0			1	50.0
Bureau of Docks	49	3	6.1	28	57.1	18	36.7
Naval weapons plant	18	3	16.7	4	22.2	11	61.1
Bureau of Personnel	38	15	39.5	16	42.1	7	18.4
Bureau of Supplies and Accounts	28	2	7.1	3	10.7	23	82.1
ONR	7	3	42.9	4	57.1		
Naval Medical Center	1			1	100.0		
Photo interp.	5	1	20.0			1	20.0
Bureau of Medical Surgery	8	2	25.0	3	37.5	3	37.5
ONL	1			1	100.0		
Naval propellant plant	3	1	33.3	1	33.3	1	33.3
EXOS	12	8	66.7	2	16.7	2	16.7
Hydrographic	2			1	50.0	1	50.0
Audit	1	1	100.0				
NSS	3	1	33.3	2	66.6		
Comptroller	6	1	16.7	5	83.3		
NOL	10	4	40.0	4	40.0	2	20.0
David Taylor Model Basin	5	1	20.0	4	80.0		
Photo Center	1	1	100.0				
Communications	4	2	50.0	2	50.0		
Military Sea Transportation Service	2	1	50.0	1	50.0		
Naval material	133	37	27.8	43	32.3	53	39.8
GAO	221	75	33.9	84	38.0	62	28.1
GSA	33	12	36.4	13	39.4	8	24.2
Library of Congress	17	8	47.1	3	17.6	6	35.3
Small Business Administration	86	26	30.2	39	45.3	21	24.4
GPO	5	3	60.0			2	40.0
Export-Import Bank	15	10	66.7	4	26.7	1	6.7
CAB	6	2	33.3	2	33.3	2	33.3
National Gallery of Art	1	1	100.0				
National Academy of Science	519	162	31.2	245	47.2	112	21.6
Army	72	26	36.1	19	26.4	27	37.5
Ordnance	61	19	31.1	26	42.6	16	26.2
AMS	182	68	37.4	76	41.8	38	20.9
Engineering	124	44	35.5	40	32.3	40	32.3
ERDL	23	10	43.5	7	30.4	6	27.1
ASA	32	9	28.1	16	50.0	7	21.9
AG	24	8	33.3	5	20.8	11	45.8
QM	6	3	50.0			3	50.0
Comptroller	23	9	39.1	7	30.4	7	30.4
Chemical engineer	23	8	34.8	10	43.5	5	21.7
DOFL	14	3	21.4	4	28.6	7	50.0
National Guard	1					1	100.0
Army Research Bureau	29	8	27.6	9	31.0	12	41.4
Transport	6	3	50.0	2	33.3	1	16.7
Tech Inst AG	6	1	16.7	1	16.7	4	66.7
Fort Myer	15	4	26.7	8	53.3	3	20.0
COMP AG	9	2	22.2	1	11.1	6	66.7
Logistics	9	2	22.2				
Office of the Secretary of the Army	17	1	5.9	6	35.3	10	58.8
Finance	4	2	50.0	1	25.0	1	25.0
Photo AG	12	5	41.7	4	33.3	3	25.0
Surgeon General	44	17	38.6	13	29.5	14	31.8
Signal	6	5	83.3	1	16.7		
Chief of Staff	1					1	100.0
Reserve and ROTC	5	1	20.0	1	20.0	3	60.0
Audit	2	2	100.0				
IG	1	1	100.0				
Band	1					1	100.0
Treasury	88	43	48.9	31	35.2	14	15.9
IRS	150	68	45.3	64	42.7	18	12.0
Finance Division	2	2	100.0				
FDIC	10	6	60.0	2	20.0	2	20.0
Budget Bureau	17	15	88.2	2	11.8		
Public Department	6	1	16.7	2	33.3	3	50.0



	Total responses	Good	Percent	Medium	Percent	Poor	Percent
Bureau of Engraving and Printing	38	14	36.8	12	31.6	12	31.6
Coast Guard	24	6	25.0	12	50.0	6	25.0
Customs	12	8	66.7	1	8.3	3	25.0
SEC	20	13	65.0	6	30.0	1	5.0
Council of Economic Administration	1			1	100.0		
Bureau of Accounts	2	1	50.0				
Federal Reserve System	6	4	66.7	2	33.3		
Federal S. & L. Inf.	2	1	50.0	1	50.0		
Federal Home Loan Bank	2	2	100.0				
Defense	290	114	39.3	126	43.4	60	17.2
CIA	164	105	64.0	37	22.6	22	13.4
NSA	67	15	22.4	33	49.3	19	28.4
Finance and Accounts	1					1	100.0
AEC	25	9	36.0	12	48.0	4	16.0
Office of Secretary of Defense	58	27	46.6	16	27.6	15	25.9
NASA	46	30	65.2	12	26.1	4	8.7
Defense Supply Agency	31	13	41.9	8	25.8	10	32.3
Defense Traffic Management Service	9	5	55.6	2	22.2	2	22.2
Transportation Intelligence Agency	6	6	100.0				
Surplus Materials Division	1	1	100.0				
American States	11	2	18.2	6	54.5	3	27.3
Office of Emergency Planning	12	2	16.7	4	33.3	6	50.0
ICS	4	2	50.0			2	50.0
National War College	2	2	100.0				
Court of Military Appeals	1	1	100.0				
Selective Service	4	2	50.0	1	25.0	1	24.0
R. & D.	2					2	100.0
ASTIA	7	5	71.4	1	14.3	1	14.3
Interior	102	54	52.9	35	34.3	13	12.7
Solicitor's Office	3	1	33.3	2	66.7		
FDC	13	4	30.8	5	38.5	4	30.8
Geological Survey	122	50	41.0	43	35.2	29	23.8
Arlington National Cemetery	3	1	33.3	1	33.3	1	33.3
ICC	59	29	49.2	18	30.5	12	20.3
FAA	276	91	33.0	89	32.2	96	34.8
FHA	48	18	37.5	20	41.7	10	20.8
FTC	24	10	41.7	6	25.0	8	33.3
Indian Affairs	8	6	75.0	2	25.0		
HHFA	24	13	54.2	8	33.3	3	12.5
Tariff Commission	10	5	50.0	5	50.0		
Bureau of Labor Statistics	1					1	100.0
Panama Canal	1					1	100.0
FCC	43	22	51.2	16	37.2	5	11.6
Geo. intell. map	1					1	100.0
Weather	39	15	38.5	16	41.0	8	20.5
Reclamation	9	4	44.4	2	22.2	3	33.3
National Park Service	25	16	64.0	7	28.0	2	8.0
Smithsonian	23	10	43.5	9	39.1	4	17.4
Airport	4	2	50.0	2	50.0		
Archives	8	2	25.0	2	25.0	4	50.0
Bureau of Mines	16	6	37.5	6	37.5	4	25.0
Park Police	5	3	60.0	1	20.0	1	20.0
Bureau of Land Management	3	1	33.3	1	33.3	1	33.3
Fish and Wildlife	8	2	25.0	2	25.0	4	50.0
Office of the Secretary of the Interior	1					1	100.0
Reconstruction Finance Corporation	1			1	100.0		
Commerce	101	44	43.6	35	34.7	22	21.8
Public Roads	52	24	46.2	18	34.6	10	19.2
Patent Office	76	16	21.1	34	44.7	26	34.2
Census	16	9	56.3	3	18.8	4	25.0
National Inn Conc.	2					2	100.0
Coast and Geodetic Service	28	10	35.7	11	39.3	7	25.0
Maritime Administration	24	18	75.0	4	16.7	2	8.3
Office Tech. Sec.	1			1	100.0		
Business and Defense Services Administration	3	1	33.3	1	33.3	1	33.3
International business operations	3					3	100.0
Area Reeder. Administration	1	1	100.0				
NBS	17	9	52.9	7	41.2	1	5.9
Air Force	294	117	39.8	110	37.4	67	22.8
Aerospace research	2	2	100.0				
Surgeon General	2			1	50.0	1	50.0
Bolling Air Force Base	4			2	50.0	2	50.0
A. C. & C.	7	1	14.3	2	28.6	4	57.1
Information Center	6			2	33.3	4	66.7
Maintenance	1					1	100.0
Administrative services	1	1	100.0				
AFIC	19	3	15.8	6	31.6	10	52.6
OSI	2	1	50.0	1	50.0		
Construction Division	1			1	100.0		
Engineering Division	1					1	100.0
Health, Education, and Welfare	109	54	49.5	39	35.8	16	14.7
St. Elizabeths	8	3	37.5	3	37.5	2	25.0
Public Health	34	19	55.9	10	29.4	5	14.7
Division of Vocational Education	1			1	100.0		
Public Housing	4			2	50.0	2	50.0
Office of Education	21	13	61.9	6	28.6	2	9.5
NIH	17	9	52.9	5	29.4	3	17.6
Food and Drug	13	5	38.5	6	46.2	2	15.4
National Science Foundation	5	5	100.0				
NEA	1	1	100.0				
Vocational rehabilitation	2	2	100.0				
National Cancer Institute	1			1	100.0		
District of Columbia General Hospital	1			1	100.0		
Post Office	256	61	23.8	105	41.0	90	35.2
Mail equipment shop	4	1	25.0	2	50.0	1	25.0
Research and engineering	1					1	100.0
Fairfax	1	1	100.0				
Philat. sales	1					1	100.0
Alexandria	5	1	20.0	1	20.0	3	60.0
Arlington	11	1	9.1	5	45.5	5	45.5
Annandale	2	1	50.0	1	50.0		
Springfield	1	1	100.0				
Falls Church	2			1	50.0	1	50.0
Herndon	1			1	100.0		
Rosslyn	2	1	50.0	1	50.0		
Centerville	1	1	100.0				
Postal Transportation Service	1			1	100.0		
Labor	80	33	41.3	28	35.0	19	23.8
Bureau of Employment Security	4	3	75.0			1	25.0
NLRB	13	7	53.8	3	23.1	3	23.1

	Total responses	Good	Percent	Medium	Percent	Poor	Percent
USES.....	3	1	33.3	1	33.3	1	33.3
USMC.....	45	23	51.1	16	35.6	6	13.3
District of Columbia government.....	43	16	37.2	16	37.2	11	25.6
Public School.....	10	1	10.0	7	70.0	2	20.0
Department of Highways and Traffic.....	8	1	12.5	5	62.5	2	25.0
Department of Buildings.....	5	1	20.0	1	20.0	3	60.0
Correction.....	26	4	53.8	8	30.8	4	15.4
General Hospital.....	4	2	50.0	2	50.0		
Recreation.....	2	2	100.0				
Attorney's Office.....	1	1	100.0				
Metropolitan Police Department.....	13	3	23.1	4	30.8	6	46.2
Public health.....	6	2	33.3	2	33.3	2	33.3
CD.....	2	1	50.0			1	50.0
Fire.....	6	2	33.3		50.0	1	16.7
Sewage sanitary engineering.....	3			3	100.0		
Unemployment compensation.....	5	2	40.0			3	60.0
Bureau of Prisons.....	2			2	100.0		
Welfare.....	5	1	20.0	3	60.0	1	20.0
DMU.....	1	1	100.0				
Parole.....	1					1	100.0
Capitol Architect.....	9	5	55.6	4	44.4		
Northern Virginia Regional Planning Commission.....	1	1	100.0				
Capitol Power Plant.....	3			3	100.0		
Justice.....	60	34	56.7	1	26.7	10	16.7
FBI.....	39	24	61.5	12	30.8	3	7.7
Supreme Court.....	1					1	100.0
U.S. marshal.....	1	1	100.0				
Court of Claims.....	2	1	50.0			1	50.0
Tax Court.....	6	3	50.0	1	16.7	2	33.3
District court.....	2	1	50.0	1	50.0		
House of Representatives.....	9	8	88.9	1	11.1		
Senate.....	9	7	77.8	1	11.1	1	11.1
White House.....	7	4	57.1	2	28.6	1	14.3
USCSC.....	59	17	28.8	28	47.5	14	23.7
Peace Corps.....	3	3	100.0				
Red Cross.....	2					2	100.0
Civil War Centennial.....	1					1	100.0
Bureau of Federal Credit Union.....	1	1	100.0				

## Jack Brooks Sounds Keynote for Economic Progress

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

## HON. JIM WRIGHT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 3, 1962

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, each Member of the Congress is aware of many of the economic problems confronting our Nation which affect every businessman and every workingman. These problems often seem to feed upon one another and multiply among themselves until all that is apparent on the surface is a picture of confusion and hopelessness for the future.

We have long admired the work of our distinguished colleague from Texas, JACK BROOKS, for his untiring and demanding work as chairman of the Brooks subcommittee in effecting sizable savings for our taxpayers by demanding that we receive a full dollar's worth of good government for every tax dollar our National Government receives. Congressman Brooks' work toward eliminating waste and inefficiency in some 15 Federal agencies has reflected outstanding credit not only on the Congress but also on the people of the Second Congressional District who support his courageous work.

Mr. Speaker, I believe we have still another reason to admire the perceptiveness of our colleague, JACK BROOKS. In a speech which he delivered to the 11th Annual Management Conference at the Lamar State College of Technology on March 30, 1962, Congressman Brooks struck straight to the heart of our economic problems and offered the people of his district clear guideposts which can

guide the economic development of southeast Texas to new horizons of business and job opportunities.

At this time, Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit this speech to be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for today so that each of us may profit from Congressman Brooks' clear insights and unshinerman vision.

REMARKS OF CONGRESSMAN JACK BROOKS, 11TH ANNUAL MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE, LAMAR STATE COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY, MARCH 30, 1962

Let me say first of all that I am delighted to have this opportunity to be with you here at the 11th Annual Management Conference. The fact that this is the 11th conference has particular significance to many of us here who worked together to create our 4-year Lamar Tech.

The bill creating Lamar Tech was approved 13 years ago this spring. This is the 11th anniversary of the 1st graduating class as well as the 11th anniversary of our 1st management conference.

The creation of Lamar Tech was a significant step forward in providing educational and economic opportunities for the people of southeast Texas. The progress Lamar has made in the past 13 years has more than justified the faith of those of us who worked to make this dream a concrete reality. And I believe it illustrates in an important way the importance of the close, working relationship between Government and business.

The State of Texas is making a vital contribution to the efficient management of our industries and businesses here in southeast Texas by providing a first-class college curriculum covering many of the subjects in which our plants and businesses must find trained graduates. It is now possible for the future executives of our industries and businesses to have been born, reared, educated, employed, and to rise to top management in their field—all right here in southeast Texas.

In a larger way, our National Government and business are very natural partners in our democracy. We are committed as a nation to the defense of freedom. Those of us who treasure democratic freedom have no choice, just as we had no choice in World

War II. But if this commitment to the defense of freedom is to be meaningful, our Nation must be strong.

When business does well, and people who want jobs can find jobs, and our economy is growing fast enough to provide for our needs, our Nation is strong and we can equip ourselves to win on all fronts of the cold war against communism—the military front, the educational front, the trade front as well as the production front. When business activity and employment are high, our country does well. When our economy slumps, we all pay the price.

Another reminder of the importance of the relationship between Government and business is the understanding by all our citizens that our democratic form of government is irrevocably tied to our free enterprise economic system. Both are on trial for their lives (indeed, our lives) in the arena of world history. In order to succeed, our business community must prosper and our people must have an opportunity to work.

There is no question in any responsible person's mind that we must prove our free enterprise system, as well as our free election system, equal to the challenges which lie before us. Although there may be differences of opinion on how best to bring this country prosperity, responsible citizens know that if our economy prospers, the Nation lives; if our economy fails, we are dead.

Let's look for a moment at our current economic posture:

Our total national output of goods and services—our gross national product—has increased more than 8 percent in the past year—up to an annual rate surpassing \$550 billion.

Consumer spending has risen in the past year \$28 billion. This is an increase of 7 percent.

Personal disposable income now stands above the figure of \$1 billion per day. This is an increase of 6 percent in the past year.

Corporate profits have increased to a total of about \$47 billion per year. This is an increase in corporate profits of about 20 percent.

Expenditures for new plants and equipment have reached the annual rate of \$36.5 billion. This is an increase of about 7 percent in the past year.



These advances in our economy are genuinely gratifying because they have been made in a period which reflects stable prices.

However, we have still with us some very serious economic problems which point up very vividly that our economy must grow and expand even faster in order to meet the challenges of our time.

The level of housing starts is not recovering as fast as we would like after the slump of 1960, but we may anticipate that the formation of new families will eventually accelerate the rate of new starts on homes.

Of even more serious nature is the continued high rate of unemployment. There are more than 4.5 million workers unemployed in our country. This is almost 7 percent of our total civilian labor force. Here in Jefferson and Orange Counties, while there are 108,000 persons employed, 7.6 percent of our labor force is unemployed. We have made some progress. A year ago at this time more than 9 percent of our workers here at home did not have jobs.

But at the present rate of growth of our national economy, it's not easy to be optimistic about further reducing unemployment unless we devote particular attention to this critically important problem.

Here are some reasons why:

Although 2 million workers were added to industrial payrolls during the calendar year 1961, there are still 4.5 million workers without jobs.

There are 800,000 teenagers out of school and out of work right now. There will be 26 million new young workers coming into the job market in this decade. Unfortunately, out of this 26 million, about 7.5 million are not going to have high school diplomas. These are the "drop-outs" that our parents, our teachers, and our school boards are deeply concerned about. This 7.5 million teenagers will enter the labor market as unskilled workers.

New production methods are, this year, already displacing 35,000 unskilled workers every week.

As you can see it's easy not to become overly optimistic about the employment situation.

It is fundamental to clear thinking about the economic issues of the cold war that we must rely on the strength of our free enterprise system in order to survive. We cannot outnumber the populations of the Communist-bloc nations, but we can beat them with quality, with know-how, and with efficiency.

We cannot turn back the clock to old production methods. Instead we must continually search for new and better and more efficient methods to produce. Automation has been an important answer to more efficient production, and no one can long defend any proposal to repeal automation. But at the same time no one can ignore either the human or the economic tragedy of millions of workers unnecessarily out of work and still more millions expected in the labor market.

Our task, then, is to find a way to utilize the God-given talents of these men and women so that they can find a good job and make a worthwhile contribution to our community. We can be absolutely sure that poor folks enjoy living as much as rich folks, and bank accounts aren't always an indication of a person's willingness to work his heart out for his family, or to want to do his part as an American.

Most of you already know that the Congress approved and the President signed, on March 15, a pilot program providing for the retraining of about 410,000 displaced workers so they might qualify for jobs in industries which need new workers. The Federal Government, the State governments, and businesses themselves can all cooperate under the provisions of this legislation.

I am delighted to report that, in approving this legislation, Congress did not create any new bureaus. I believe this program bears watching to see if something along these lines might be a significantly helpful approach to our unemployment problem.

Another perplexing problem facing our economy today is that of a favorable balance of payments having as many gold dollars coming into the United States as are going out.

Our problem is not that we import more goods than we export. As a matter of fact we exported last year \$5 billion more in merchandise than we imported. Secretary of Commerce Hodges told me last week that this area exported about \$130 million in petrochemicals last year. But this surplus is being more than offset by our military expenditures abroad, the 20 percent of our foreign aid not actually spent in the United States, by American capital investment abroad, and by American travel expenditures overseas.

The balance-of-payments deficit of 1960 of \$3.9 billion was reduced by careful management to about \$2.5 billion in 1961. But we still have a way to go.

One answer to the problem might be to renege on our military and economic commitments abroad; however, I do not think anyone seriously believes we can survive as a free island in a world left for the Communists to move in and take over.

Instead, the present administration and business leaders are convinced that the answer lies in our exporting more goods to make up the deficit. This emphasis on exports does not seem unreasonable. We export only 4 percent of our total national production. And if we increased our exports by just 10 percent, the balance-of-payments deficit would no longer be a problem.

In comparison with our exports of 4 percent of our national production, West Germany exports 17 percent, Canada exports 15 percent, and Sweden exports 21 percent of their national production.

Now, expanding our export market at this time has some unique problems. But if we do expand our export market, we shall also enjoy some unique advantages.

We all are aware that the principal industrial nations of Western Europe are uniting in a trade agreement known as the European Common Market. This means simply that they hope to eliminate tariffs among themselves as quickly as possible so that goods will flow between these European countries duty-free, just as we ship products freely back and forth across the Sabine River. As a matter of fact, they got the idea from us.

The European Common Market is potentially the largest market in the entire free world. Soon about 90 percent of the free world's industrial production may become concentrated in only two markets—the United States and an expanded European Common Market.

If we are to stay in business we must take adequate steps to be able to trade advantageously with the European Common Market—to sell them what we can produce most efficiently and buy from them what they can produce most efficiently. In this way we can win tariff concessions from them.

Here's a somber example of the type of competition the common market is already showing us: In 1960, before the common market tariffs were being lowered, West Germany imported 39 percent of a certain radio category from the United States and imported only 4 percent from Italy. Nine months later, as Common Market tariffs began to come down, we dropped from 39 percent to 20 percent of the West German market. Italian sales jumped from 4 percent to 25 percent.

Our signal opportunity to increase our exports, do business advantageously with the European Common Market, and further

solidify the free world's economic position against Communist trade advances is being considered by Congress at this time. Under the proposed Trade Expansion Act, we would have the bargaining power we need to compete and cooperate with the European Common Market and at the same time safeguard our trade agreements with Japan and other free countries not included in the Common Market.

We all know that tariff agreements are pretty complicated, but every person here is aware of one import problem that hits mighty close to home. This is the problem of oil imports. It's a complex problem but it has a simple result. When we import large quantities of oil to be refined instead of refining our own oil, our domestic oil producers are severely affected. And the men who run the drilling rigs, the pumps, the pipelines, the oilfield equipment folks—are looking for jobs most of the time.

You can be sure that I'm working with every Member of Congress I know who is from an oil-producing State—Democrats and Republicans—to see if we can get a realistic limit imposed on oil imports so our people who depend on domestic oil production for a job and a living will have an opportunity to work.

I believe a reasonable limit can be imposed without jeopardizing in any way whatsoever our bargaining position with the European Common Market.

In reviewing our National and State picture, we cannot escape the facts that we here in southeast Texas have a high stake in alleviating the unemployment problem, in finding a way to better utilize our manpower resources and in finding markets abroad for the products that we produce.

Jefferson and Orange Counties in 1960 had a population of about 300,000 persons. The best census bureau projections for 1970 predict that we shall have, in just 8 years, a population of about 400,000. If we need 115,000 jobs now for full employment, this means we will need about 170,000 jobs for workers in 1970. In the next 8 years our economy in Jefferson and Orange counties must produce from 50,000 to 55,000 new businesses and job opportunities. This is a large order.

These young people coming into the labor market must be educated and trained if they are not to flounder in a large pool of unskilled workers. And our economy here in southeast Texas must grow at an accelerated rate if there are to be jobs for skilled workers.

Here—as we began—I believe our Government and our business community are national partners.

In southeast Texas we are just beginning to tap the total wealth of our natural resources. Two hundred million dollars in new industrial expansion has been announced in Jefferson County since the first construction money on McGee Bend Dam was approved by Congress. The dam represents a sizable investment by the people of the United States in developing the Neches and Angelina watershed, but the industrial expansion which we can support when the dam is completed—and we have an almost unlimited supply of fresh water—will dwarf the initial investment.

I expect Congress to consider this summer authorization for the Corps of Engineers to dredge our deepwater shipping channels serving our heavy industries down to 40 feet. This is more efficient and effective utilization of our natural resources for economic growth. Ships which have to leave our ports and industries partly loaded to keep from scraping bottom will now be able to top off their holds and tanks.

Congress will also consider this summer authorization of a hurricane protection plan for the highly industrialized Port Arthur

and south Jefferson County area. This program can not only protect the present investments we, our friends, and neighbors have in businesses and homes and jobs, it will encourage new business and new job opportunities for the south county area.

Each of these projects involves participation and contributions by local governmental bodies. And each is a sound investment in the economic future of our area, just as the creation of Lamar Tech has been.

These are graphic examples of the advantages of our Government and our business community working together, and there are others.

As a member of the House Judiciary Antitrust Subcommittee, I have an opportunity to see firsthand the role of our Government in protecting the opportunities for business to compete in the open market.

I have learned that the popular conception of our Government's role in antitrust matters as "antibusiness" is just not true. Roughly two-thirds of the complaints on antitrust violations come from businessmen themselves—businessmen who represent almost every conceivable area of the business community—both giant and small—and who are asking their Government's help in enforcing the well-recognized rules of the game.

As a Member of the House Government Operations Committee, I have seen firsthand the fantastic results of research projects, financed by Congressional appropriations, carried out by private companies and the findings later applied to both business and Government practices which save both investors and taxpayers substantial sums of money.

Our free society has demonstrated time and time again that our Government and our business community are logical partners in developing the maximum strength of our Nation.

Frankly, I believe that those persons who would incite our Government against our business community, and who would incite our business community against our Government, are attempting to hold back our people when we must move ahead.

Here in southeast Texas we have made genuine progress, but there is much that remains to be done. We have come this far through cooperation and hard work. We are laying a solid foundation for a "go economy" in southeast Texas. We must now finish this foundation and begin to build a new economic structure.

I am confident we will continue to work together and I am equally confident that all our people can prosper and remain free.

Thank you.

**Blinded Veterans Association, Through Its Intelligent Programs, Carries Forward Worthwhile Work—The Rambler Is Quoted**

EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF

**HON. JENNINGS RANDOLPH**

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, April 3, 1962

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, the Blinded Veterans Association reports that more than 40,000 veterans are visually handicapped as a result of their service in the armed forces of the United States. Five thousand of these veterans are now blind, and it is estimated that

4,000 more will go blind from their war and service injuries. They are presently going blind at the rate of more than 100 a year. Five thousand veterans know what blindness is, and, with the help of the Blinded Veterans Association, hundreds of them have brought to life BVA's motto, "that the blinded veteran may take his rightful place in the community of his fellows."

I am a member of the advisory board of the Blinded Veterans Association. It was organized in March 1945, at Avon, Conn., by a group of newly blinded veterans at the Advanced Army Rehabilitation Center for the Blind and chartered by Congress in 1958. From this small nucleus, an organization has developed that is recognized as one of the most dynamic and outstanding in its field. The association has an excellent record for its program of service, its cooperation with other organizations and Government agencies, and its high standards of fundraising.

For the past 17 years, the BVA has worked continuously for good rehabilitation services for all blind people. It was responsible for the establishment of the blind rehabilitation program at the Veterans Administration Hospital, Hines, Ill., in 1947. The training there has become a pattern for many State and private programs that are administered for the civilian blind.

In 1953, the BVA, with headquarters in Washington, D.C., established its field service program. Since then, over 2,000 blinded veterans have been interviewed and assisted by field representatives. These men have been helped in securing adjustments in their disability compensation or pensions; in obtaining needed medical care, social services, prosthetic equipment and sensory aids; in securing prevocational and vocational training; and in finding gainful employment. The field service program has demonstrated beyond doubt that blind persons who have the will to succeed, with adequate training and intelligently coordinated services, can find and hold gainful employment.

It is hoped that in the foreseeable future, all rehabilitated blind people will be judged on the merits of their abilities and will find employment in keeping with their talents and training. Today, many employers judge a blind person by these criteria, but there are others who think a blind person must do repetitive work or be placed in sheltered types of employment. In case after case, the association has disproved this. There are now blinded veterans who are machinists, electricians, and cabinetmakers. There are others who own their own businesses, teach school and do social work. There are also doctors, lawyers—and one Indian chief.

One phase—an important one—of employment for the blind veteran and non-veteran, is in the operation of small business units under the Randolph-Sheppard Act—Public Law 74-732—signed into law by President Franklin D. Roosevelt. It was my responsibility to have coauthored this measure when I served in the U.S. House of Representatives.

This legislation authorized the operation of stands in Federal buildings by blind persons and to enlarge economic opportunities for the blind. The Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, reports that in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, there were 2,332 blind persons operating vending stands in Federal and non-Federal buildings. The total sales amounted to \$42,057,598 with a net profit to the operators of \$8,376,408.

Although a picture of great accomplishment has been presented here, there are many cases that are incomplete. There are blinded veterans who, for one reason or another, have not yet been able to be placed in gainful employment. These men will continue to need a wide variety of services. Many suffer from multiple injuries. In addition to their blindness, some have sustained the loss of hearing or the loss of arms and legs.

And what about the 4,000 still to go blind? They can only await this major handicap with fear and anxiety. But once the shock of blindness has been suffered, they, too, can be helped along the road of total rehabilitation—moving from medical rehabilitation to prevocational training; from vocational training to competitive employment.

The Blinded Veterans Association has a good history and a merited reputation, but much work lies ahead. It is always ready to assist those persons who are going blind, by working with the Veterans' Administration, the State agencies for the blind, and many private organizations to see that each will receive the same services as those blinded during World War II and in Korea.

Interesting and factual information about the Blinded Veterans Association is in the Rambler's column from the Washington (D.C.) Star for November 20, 1961, which I ask to have printed in the RECORD.

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

THE RAMBLER LUNCHEONS WITH BLIND VETS

(By George Kennedy)

"Luncheon, at 12:30," said Jim Chambers over the telephone. "We'll be seeing you."

The last was just a figure of speech, because Jim Chambers is blind. He had telephoned about the Blinded Veterans of America, wanted the Rambler to meet George Gillespie, the new executive secretary.

"All our staff members are blind," Jim said. "We have only two sighted employees, clerical workers in the Washington office."

Jim turned out to be surprisingly young. He wore a wedding band on left-hand ring finger.

George Gillespie, a heavy-set man of 44, wore dark glasses. His nose and cheeks evidently had been rebuilt after severe head wounds.

Four years ago, when Jim was 19 and serving in the Army, he was blinded by the accidental discharge of a shotgun while hunting rabbits.

George Gillespie was in a truck in the Colmar pocket on the upper Rhine in January 1945 when a mortar shell exploded above it.

BVA employs six other blind vets who are stationed around the country. Blindness is increasing among our 22 million veteran population, sometimes from old war injuries, sometimes from peacetime accidents and often from diabetes.



At the end of the war there were 1,400 blind vets; now there are 3,500.

When a new case of blindness is reported to the Veterans' Administration, a BVA representative goes to the home and assures the family, the wife especially, that life is not over.

He encourages the man to accept retraining at the VA rehabilitation center for the blind at Hines, Ill., near Chicago.

"Blind veterans will never starve," said George Gillespie. "If blindness is service-connected, they get \$309 a month. But they want to live normal lives. Most are married. They have children. They need to earn on their own."

"All through history people have been sorry for the blind. 'Alms for the blind' is a very old expression. It is only recently that efforts have been made to help the blind help themselves.

"It started with workshops where the blind made brooms, stuffed mattresses, or caned chairs. Improved machinery and plastics are denying this work to the blind, and maybe it's a good thing in the long run. We know now that the blind can be trained to do highly skilled and complicated work."

Jim Chambers said, "We have one member who assembles gear boxes for helicopters; another works on the assembly of missiles."

The BVA has an unusual angel, an organization known as the Bowlers of America. During the war, the bowlers, like other organizations, wanted to do what they could to help. They chose the rehabilitation for the blind as their field of service. They raised money.

After the war, when they realized how much blind veterans, who had been through the mill, were able to do for the newly blind, they gave the newly organized BVA \$75,000. Since then they have given it \$25,000 a year.

### Maj. Gen. Keith R. Barney

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. FRANK W. BOYKIN

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 3, 1962

Mr. BOYKIN. Mr. Speaker, ladies and gentlemen of the House, on March 31, 1962, my good friend, Maj. Gen. Keith R. Barney, Deputy Chief of Engineers for Construction, is retiring. General Barney has done an outstanding job and has certainly been a friend, not only to Alabama, but to all of the States in the Union. General Barney's experience is wide and varied.

Before assuming his present duties in October 1960, General Barney was division engineer, Missouri River division, with headquarters in Omaha, Nebr. In this position, which he held from 1958 to 1960, he continued the authorized program of the Army Corps of Engineers for the development and control of the waters of the Missouri River Basin. He served as district engineer, Kansas City District, a part of the Missouri River Basin, from 1953 to 1955.

Between his tours of duty in the Missouri River Basin, General Barney was Director of Installations in the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, Washington, D.C. His other tours of duty in Washington included 3 years, 1950 to 1953, in the Office, Chief of Engineers, Military Construction, and 2

years, 1945 to 1947, as a General Staff Officer, War Department. Between these last two tours, he was Director of Installations, Pacific Air Command.

In World War II, General Barney assumed command of the newly activated 1120th Engineer Combat Group, which he took overseas and commanded throughout the European campaign. His decorations include the Silver Star, Legion of Merit, Army Commendation Ribbon with Metal Pendant, Legion of Honor (France), and the Croix de Guerre (France).

Prior to World War II, his assignments included a tour of duty as military assistant to the district engineer, St. Paul, Minn.

General Barney was born in Springfield, Vt., on July 17, 1904. He graduated from the local high school and then from the Phillips Exeter Academy. He was commissioned in the Army Corps of Engineers upon his graduation in 1926 from the U.S. Military Academy, West Point. He holds the professional degree of civil engineer from Cornell University, 1929. He is also a graduate of the Engineer School, Fort Belvoir, and the Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

General Barney is a fellow of the American Society of Civil Engineers and a registered professional engineer, District of Columbia. He is a former chairman of the board, Army-Navy Country Club. He has written articles for the Society of American Military Engineers and the American Society of Civil Engineers.

He is married to the former Frances McClymonds, of Pittsburgh, Pa. They have one son, 1st Lt. Keith R. Barney, Jr., TC-Res., presently on active duty at Fort Gordon, Ga.

I know all of you join with me in wishing General Barney well now that he is leaving Government service. Fortunately, General Barney will stay in the Washington area and will join an engineering concern here in Washington. We will all miss his words of encouragement and advice.

### Dove of Peace

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. F. EDWARD HÉBERT

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 3, 1962

Mr. HÉBERT. Mr. Speaker, last month my native New Orleans pulled all the stops in staging one of the most exciting Mardi Gras celebrations in the history of that wonderful day. From all accounts it epitomized everything Mardi Gras in New Orleans has come to be down through the years.

As any Mardi Gras participant or on-looker can tell you, the success of the day depends in a large degree on the originality and staging of the many parades that roll through the Crescent City on that day. Traditionally the

parades of Rex and the Mystik Krewe of Comus climax the celebration.

In the last few years, however, another parade has grown so much in stature that it deserves widespread and immediate recognition. I refer to the exciting and imaginative parades of the Elks Krewe of Orleanians and I think that this year's parade was their best yet. Nor am I alone in this thinking.

For example, one float in particular, entitled "Dove of Peace," was adjudged grand prize winner and needless to say this is not an honor to be treated lightly. The Krewe members who created this particular float are to be commended for the profundity of their theme and the daring and brilliant execution of the design.

It was a float that must be seen to be fully appreciated but it will give some small idea of its appearance to say that it consisted of a giant dove, an elaborate center piece carrying the float's title, and at the end of the float an enormous globe depicting the earth. As the "Dove of Peace" arrived before City Hall a large number of doves were released and I am told it was one of the most stirring moments of the 1962 Mardi Gras when the doves fluttered into the brilliant skies.

Although the Elks Krewe of Orleanians is comparatively young as carnival organizations go, it has probably made as much or more progress as any other carnival group in its 27 years of existence. New Orleanians have watched this parade climb the ladder of Mardi Gras recognition year by year and it is a credit to every member of the Krewe that this is so.

And now the "Dove of Peace" has climaxed their efforts. I know the Members of this House will join with me in extending our heartiest and warmest congratulations.

### History and Scope of Communism and the Threats of Communist Aggression

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. MICHAEL A. FEIGHAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 3, 1962

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, by leave previously obtained, I insert in the RECORD the keynote address on "History and Scope of Communism and the Threats of Communist Aggression," which I delivered on March 30 at the American Strategy Cold War Seminar, sponsored by the Buffalo Junior Chamber of Commerce, and held on the campus of the University of Buffalo, Buffalo, N.Y.:

#### HISTORY AND SCOPE OF COMMUNISM AND THE THREATS OF COMMUNIST AGGRESSION

Mr. Chairman, distinguished guests, reverend members of the clergy, and my fellow Americans, the Junior Chamber of Commerce of Buffalo deserves the highest commendation for organizing this 2-day American Strategy Seminar. Your program reflects a keen awareness of the life or death challenge which confronts every citizen of

the United States, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, and 52 weeks in every year. It also heralds a determination to penetrate in depth the facts and realities of this challenge, to clearly identify the enemy, to understand the objectives and tactics of that enemy, and to generate a spirit of public dedication in support of the will to win the war which has been forced upon us.

The leaders of business, industry, religion, and education who have given their support to this seminar are deserving of an equal accolade. For they are the responsible leaders in any community—as they go, so goes the community—and as the communities throughout the length and breadth of our Nation go, so goes our Nation in its response to the challenge of the Red barbarians on the march. What your Government in Washington does on this vital issue is, and will continue to be, in direct proportion to what the people of our Nation demand be done. Government in the United States is the servant of the people and it cannot serve well or adequately unless the voice of the people is clear and loud on vital issues. There is nothing wrong with the body politic of the United States that an enlightened and articulate electorate cannot remedy. It has always been the role of responsible local leadership to crystallize issues directly affecting the welfare of the people in their community and to hammer out corrective programs of action directed at removing evil threats to local peace and security while advancing the common good. Organized, aggressive, Russian communism is a present threat to every citizen in every community in the United States. That is the nature of the war which has been forced upon us. I, therefore, congratulate the leaders of the city of Buffalo gathered here today, for meeting their responsibilities to the people of your city, to our Nation, and to the cause of freedom everywhere.

Karl Marx and his associate Frederick Engels took the theories and notions of a wide assortment of dreamers and malcontents out of the coffeshops, beer halls, and dusty attics of Europe and brought them into the marketplace of human affairs. This they did by their publication of the "Communist Manifesto" of 1848, which was the first general and organized public statement of what a Communist should believe. For some time prior, the so-called Communists had been meeting and acting in a covert manner, loosely organized or I should say disorganized, because they lacked basic definition of purpose and the guidance of stated principles. Marx claimed the time had come for those who believed in communism to openly face the world, though those who so believed or thought they believed were but a handful of men, and to do so through an open statement of principles. That is the why of the manifesto, which was composed by Marx and Engels. It is interesting to note that in the introduction to the manifesto this bold but untrue claim was made; "Europe is haunted by the specter of communism." Europe of 1848 was certainly haunted by terrible injustices in the social order as a consequence of the industrial revolution and there was grave unrest among the working classes but there was no specter of communism because no one had, up to that time, given any definition to the term. Yet Marx and Engels engaged in the art of the grandiose claim before agreement had been reached among a handful of theorists on the meaning of communism and certainly long before the oppressed common man had even heard the term. This is an important point in the history of communism because it has been maintained and perfected as a technique by the Russians since 1918. The grandiose claim is still the most powerful weapon of the Russian Communists and their collaborators.

From 1848 to 1918, the theories of Marx and Engels remained as theories. The believers of Marx split off into countless sects in this long period of debate, recrimination, and accusation which marked the internal workings of the Communist believers for that period of 70 years. But the crackup of the Russian Empire of the czars in 1917-18, provided the first opportunity for those believers to test the theories of communism. Lenin, an exiled Russian living in Switzerland, was the leader of one Communist sect who had done extensive work on the organization aspects of Communist theory. He, with another handful of adherents, arrived in Petrograd at a time when the seat of imperial power was broken and a vacuum of government authority existed because the Russian people for centuries had grown accustomed to the despotic rule of the czars and were hence incapable of self-government. Lenin stepped into this vacuum with his totalitarian concepts for applying the theories of communism and the transition of power was completed in a relatively short period of time.

Once in power, Lenin devoted his first efforts to reconstructing the empire of the czars. This required wars of aggression against the many, newly independent nations which had broken out of the empire during the period of 1917 through 1920. It was in these circumstances that Lenin developed the techniques of war communism, that is war against all the non-Russian nations which were once under the colonial rule of the czars. These same techniques of war communism are now directed at every nation on earth—the objective being to make the entire world a colony of the Russians.

But Lenin ran into real trouble when he began to apply the social and economic theories of communism to the captive non-Russian nations of his reconstructed empire. He found they would not work, that they were contrary in a violent sense to the nature of man. We must, however, credit him with an all-out try—costing the lives of millions of people during the period of experiment.

In 1923 Lenin was forced to conclude that the economic theories of Marx must be abandoned and that it was necessary to seek the help of the free world capitalists to save the revolution from total collapse. He then announced a new economic policy which we now refer to as NEP, and under which the capitalists of the free world rushed to the rescue of the Russian despots. The so-called revolution was saved, but in all candor it must be admitted that the remedy once applied could not be abandoned by its users. That is why there is no communism in practice in the Soviet Union or elsewhere behind the Iron Curtain. Khrushchev openly admits this fact while at the same time predicting that a Communist system will be established there during the next 20 years. This was his major boast during the recent 22d Congress of the Communist Party. At least he has dropped the 5-year-plan idea for a 20-year promise—he won't be around then, and hence won't be responsible for admitting another failure. Here again we find the Russians stalling for time. The fact is, and Khrushchev knows it as well as I do, the economic system of the Soviet Union is state capitalism with all the monopolistic features most pleasing to the new Russian barons in the Kremlin. The theories of communism have been made into myths—sort of lullabies to keep the Russian people in a stupor of ignorance and contented with their historic lot of servility.

Reasonable men must ask, "If there is no communism in practice behind the Iron Curtain, as Khrushchev openly admits is the case, what, then, is the economic and social structure of the empire? Well, I have already described what the economic system is. Now as to the social system. It can be

summed up very quickly. It is no different in essential respects from the system of social injustice which existed for hundreds of years under the czars. All that has changed are the names and titles of the rulers, the state religion, and the line of succession to the seat of the czar. Believing this, as I do, I suggest it is time we stopped chasing shadows and stopped attempting to wrestle with myths and theories. It is time we got down to the business of engaging the real, live enemy. That enemy is Russian imperialism, not a new specter haunting Europe, but one which has haunted the civilized peoples of Europe for many centuries. Now it is our business because it haunts the present and the future of our free way of life.

So, for purposes of our discussion, when I mention communism please remember it is the mythical cover word for Russian imperialism. Hence, communism and Russian imperialism have the same meaning and I shall use the terms interchangeably.

Moreover, members of Communist parties anywhere in the world are nothing more than Russian agents, even though some of them may still believe they are chasing the utopian dreams of Marx.

The present epoch of great trial in which we live started with our political recognition of the Soviet Union in 1933. We can trace step after step, defeat after defeat in our dealing with the Communists, because we have refused or failed to understand or recognize the nature of the enemy we face. The Russian Communists have broken international agreements again and again, as Lenin directed years ago, "like piecrusts, made to be broken." Yet even today we continue to negotiate with these same rogues who are basically immoral and dishonest. They believe that the end justifies the means—and the end is imperial Russian rule of the world. These people will not change. We must accept this as a fact of contemporary life.

Fearful defeatists contend that we should not speak the truth about communism or Communists because we might offend them, or lose some point at a conference table, or provide grist for their propaganda machine. I want to see concrete evidence of anything we ever gained at a conference table with the Russians. They will hold an agreement only as long as it is in their own vital interests and not one minute longer.

If it suits the Communist purpose to negotiate—and they have been much more successful at this deadly game than we have—they will negotiate regardless of what we say or do. If negotiation does not suit their purposes, no sweet words from the West will induce them to negotiate. A lie to the Communists comes just as easily as a distortion for propaganda purposes. We must learn that the Communists react only to raw power, never to sweet and soft words. We must never judge them by our own normal intentions or reactions. They have no ethical or moral code. The only code they live by is the Communist code which says that any act is justifiable which promotes the cause of Russian communism.

Today the Communists control 26 percent of the world's land mass and 36 percent of the world's population. They have dragged 15 countries and 900 million people behind the Iron or Bamboo Curtain since World War II. They had destroyed the national independence of no less than 10 other nations before World War II.

Why have we, the strongest nation in the world, allowed this swallowing up of free and independent nations by the forces of Russian tyranny? I feel this has happened because we, as a people, have lost the feel for our own political heritage. We have become soft and secure on the fruits of the Founding Fathers. We have allowed a com-



promise of the great principles of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness under God. We have lost sight of the great spiritual values which motivated our Founding Fathers. We have not stood firm against any and all efforts to weaken the structure of representative self-government. In brief, we have not been acting like the informed, bold, and dedicated leaders who passed on the torch of freedom to succeeding generations of Americans.

Our national policies have been weak, vacillating, and aimless. Three main ideas have governed our policy. They were from 1947 to 1955, containment; 1955 to 1961, evolution, i.e., the mellowing of the Soviet Union into a peaceful Socialist state; and now 1961, escalation into general nuclear war.

The theory of containment of the Communist menace became national policy in 1947. This stated that communism contained the seeds of its own destruction, therefore if we contained it, it would destroy itself. This gave the Communists a base from which to operate, which was unmolested and unchallenged. They were able to consolidate their illegal base and build up their military and economic power. From this base they moved to new adventures on the international scene.

In 1955 a new tactic in the cold war was adopted by your Government. National policy was then based upon two pillars—foreign and international information programs. These were called positive-action programs. Since the policymakers of the period considered anticommunism as strictly negative, national policy concerning the Sino-Russian bloc could only go in one direction. It went from containment to the policy of encouraging changes within the Sino-Russian bloc by evolutionary processes. This change brought about cultural exchanges, trade with the Russians, aid to Poland and Yugoslavia, and visits to the United States by Mr. Khrushchev, Mikoyan, and other Russian Communist leaders.

The policy planners in the State Department sold our leaders on the idea that we should not attempt to win the cold war. By this, I do not mean that they wanted us to lose. They had the idea that we should not dare to win for fear that we might lose. So, they naively sought an accommodation with a conspiracy which they held would evolve into a peaceful Socialist state, but which in reality, can be trusted to do only one thing—to seek to bury us, as Mr. Khrushchev has vowed they will do.

There are many indications the fuzzy thinking of the State Department policy planners has been compounded by pouring in a top layer of accommodation sympathizers in high level positions of your Government. This is not something new. It has been going on without interruption since 1955.

Within the framework of containment and evolution there was a slight opening for some strong actions against the Russian Communists.

There is a possibility that this slight opening for positive political action may soon be closed tight. The present guidance within our State Department holds that we should be careful of any action against the Communists, since it might escalate into general nuclear war. Under this policy guidance, even an individual soldier may not fire back to defend himself, since it might escalate.

During the Korean war we were not allowed to fight for final victory, since it might have led to general war—so held the State Department. Now, it appears that we are not allowed to fight for any victory in the all-out war being waged against us by communism, since it might escalate into general nuclear war.

This newest version of national policy, escalation into general nuclear war, is a graduated extension of the policies of evolu-

tion and containment, with a new variation. The prior policies led us into defeat after defeat and the new policy of escalation offers high promise of leading us into the better Red than dead finality.

No victory has been ever achieved by fear. Fear paralyzes our every activity against the threats of communism. Even the deadly poison of Castro only 90 miles from our shore cannot be eliminated, because Khrushchev has exploded 50 atomic bombs and hinted that any efforts to effect change in Cuba might escalate. Too many high officials immediately run for their shelters and ask for more millions for bomb shelters at the slightest threat from Khrushchev. I ask you, if the wildest threats from Khrushchev and company do not escalate us into nuclear war then who is in charge of the escalator?

In spite of all the evidence of our softness and confusion, we can win the cold war and defeat Russian imperialism if we are determined to do so and establish a bold course of action for this purpose. Secretary of State Dean Rusk recently stated that any effort on our part toward victory in the cold war would only lead to a nuclear holocaust. This type of fearful reasoning will lead us into retreat, step by step, as we have been doing, to the point where there would be no choice left except surrender or nuclear war. No sane person wants to be backed into that corner. Let us make sure that shall never happen.

The American people deserve and are waiting for leadership toward another alternative—victory over Russian communism. Only the American people can bring about this change. I said earlier that in our country, government is the servant of the people. It is the people, therefore, who have the right to determine what the policies of their National Government shall be at any given time. This right of the people to determine national policies includes the right of the people to determine foreign policies. The principal means by which the people can exercise this right is through the ballot. But forceful expression of their desires by the innumerable means available to them is desirable at all times.

The American people can be deprived of their right to determine national policy only if the facts of the existence of alternative courses of action are withheld from them. If by some device or devices all but one course of action open to us is withheld from the public, the people then lose their right to participate in the formulation of policies. I maintain it is the duty of Government to fully inform the people on all courses of action open to us in meeting the Russian problem.

One point of view expounded by many individuals high in Government circles deliberately avoids a public examination of other avenues of action which might better serve our national needs and interests.

It is not so much the elected officials of your Government who engage in the take-it-or-leave-it approach to policy as the non-elected, but appointed or career employees thereof. They tend to know what is best for the people, much like the foreign offices in monarchies, and they too often feel they are above the electorate, and they are more often wrong than right.

When the public is deprived of a clear and understandable explanation of a national problem, a degree of apathy can be fostered which assures continuation of the monopoly on the making of policy by the favored few. This is especially true in the area of foreign policy which the bureaucrats are trying to wrap in mystery and intrigue.

An example of announcing a policy and shielding, from the public, of the full facts is the recent announcement by the Department of State on what they call the fragmentation of the Communist parties caused by the forces of nationalism. This in effect

means that our policy toward the Russians will be based on the premise that the Russians have lost control of the non-Russian Communist parties of the world and that the forces of nationalism are affecting the internal cohesion of the Russian international conspiracy.

What are the true facts? Is the Russian government really losing control of the Communist parties of the world? Are the forces of nationalism affecting and weakening the Communist parties of the world? There can be no doubt that the most powerful political force in the world today is nationalism. That is the driving power behind the national independence movements in all quarters of the globe. But President Kennedy has warned that "the tide of self-determination has not yet struck the Communist empire." I agree with him, but the career people in the State Department do not.

We are not faced with a Nazi- or Fascist-type movement. Those movements could be compared with an octopus spreading its tentacles. Communism is a Banyan tree. From its roots spring trunks of trees often bigger and stronger than the original tree. Its roots travel underground. The mother tree remains Russian imperialism.

In my opinion, there is no sharp division between the Russian, Chinese Communists, Yugoslavs and Albanians. There is no hard intelligence which justifies claims of a deep rift between these groups. The estimates of a split are based upon the words and strange actions of the Communists, and no more. Since when could a Communist's words be relied upon or his strange actions be considered other than normal for an abnormal person.

The current theory of fragmentation of the Communist parties of the world is accompanied by an abundance of wishful thinking. In rebuttal to this theory, the present Russian activities in espionage and subversion speak an adequate answer. Those actions are well directed, effective, and well integrated into the Communist worldwide system which is tightly controlled by the organs of the Soviet Union. The control emanates from the foreign section of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The head of the foreign section is M. Suslov, a member of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R.

The Russian espionage and subversive network has made serious inroads into political, military, and industrial targets around the world. They control all the intelligence services of the satellite nations and work in close unison with the Chinese Communist agents. The Chinese Communists have an espionage and subversive office in East Berlin which is directed at Europe and the continent of Africa.

One tentacle of this system, for example, leads from Moscow to Prague to Mexico City. There it is directed south toward Central and South America and north toward the United States and Canada. Another tentacle runs from Moscow to Belgrade to Havana. The Yugoslavs are also exporting the Russian-Cuban type subversion to Central and South America.

The Communist intelligence and subversive system leaves little to chance and is supported by a number of parallel organizations. All the Russian instruments of espionage and subversion are now operating at full capacity.

In view of the above, it is fair to ask where is the fragmentation, how can the forces of nationalism weaken the basic espionage and subversive tasks of Communist parties throughout the world? This intelligence and subversion master plan is well controlled and close knit. Espionage and subversion are not ends in themselves, but only serve to further other more insidious plans. In this case world domination by the Soviet Union.

We cannot afford to sit back and wait for the Communists to evolve into a peaceful Socialist state; we must carry the political fight to the heartland of the Russian empire. We must realize that the Communists have declared total war against us and all the free peoples of the world. We are not in a cold war, but an all-inclusive war—political, economic, diplomatic and military. At this very moment, people in other parts of the world are losing their liberties and even their lives at the hands of Communists who are using subversion, terror, treachery, and deceit to attain their goal.

It is this attitude of sitting back and waiting for the Russian Communists to change, by some magic formula unknown to the general public, this wait-and-see attitude which has dominated our policies toward the Russian empire which in turn have caused a widespread spirit of frustration and disappointment among our people. Frustration and disappointment on such a massive scale is the primary cause, the stimulus for what is now being called thunder on the right. There are always individuals standing in the marketplace of human events who are quick to seize upon the negatives of contemporary affairs. Their actions soon identify them for what they are—opportunists. But the average citizen, who is concerned about the future of his country, whose intuitive sense tells him all that he believes in stands in mortal danger, who is moved by genuine patriotic intentions, can be made the innocent scapegoat of slogan branders. You and I know the nasty name callers are now busy as bees in the spring branding all those who dissent on the passive negative policies of evolution and escalation as "rightists" if not "Fascists." But this name calling will not get us out of the fix we are in and I hope it will not calm the voices of those who seek and master the facts about the origin, nature, and objectives of imperial Russian communism.

A massive effort is now being made to neutralize the body politic of the United States on the Russian question. That effort is directed by the manipulators of thought in the Kremlin and supported by their agents and organs of propaganda in the United States. They seek to make anyone who learns the truth about them and who dares to speak out against them appear as lunatics in the public image. In my considered judgment anyone who knows the facts on this vital issue would be acting like a lunatic if he does not speak out—to inform and warn his fellow citizens of the clear and present danger which confronts our Nation.

The sense of frustration and disappointment of which I speak will remain with us as long as the Russian imperial problem exists and our Government delays initiation of a political action program to bring about the orderly dismemberment of the modern-day Russian Empire. If our people were offered such a program, such a challenge, they would liquidate their frustrations in the healthy positives such a program would of necessity offer them. When we speak of the rising tide of expectations among the peoples of the world, let us not forget that the people of these United States are riding the crest of that tide. As members of a dynamic, free society they expect more from their Government in terms of positive political action programs on the international front than they have been getting in recent years. They are, I am sure, willing to take the risks involved to escalate the world into peace with freedom and justice for all men and all nations.

The Russian Communists consider a shooting war only an extension of political action—to be turned on and off as it suits their purpose. Many people and even some Americans are dying before Communist guns at this moment. Conflagrations caused by

Communist treachery are now blazing in Laos, Vietnam, South Korea, Guatemala, Thailand, and the Congo. These wars are hot to the people facing Communist guns, yet our policymakers prefer to call it a cold war.

The firing squads in Cuba, mass starvation in Communist China, and the slave labor camps in the Soviet Union and the satellites are also part of a hot war where people die daily.

Any negotiation or accommodation with the Communists ends in appeasement or war. They leave their enemy no other alternative. Concessions provide them an opening for infiltration and subversion. What we need is a positive, overall strategy to win the war thrust upon us. If we don't dare win, then we don't deserve the right to be called the leader of the free world, and, worse, we will end up in chains as is always the lot of the timid when faced by the barbarian. We will win and survive as a free society only if the people of the United States and the majority of their duly elected representatives in the Congress demand victory.

The people of our Nation have the will and the tools with which to lay the foundation for a winning political offensive. We have a constitutional form of government which has given our people more freedom than any people have ever known. We have the finest churches, schools, and the highest per capita income in the world. Our technological capabilities are greater than all the rest of the world put together. We have the best system ever known to man, to sell. We need not apologize to anyone for our way of life nor is there need to prove our mettle. We need not prove our intentions to the world or coddle the neutrals. Our history as a nation speaks for itself. Our way of life is an open book of which we should all be justly proud. Let the peoples of the world see us for what we are, let them compare and learn; and then I would ask them to point to a system which gives more freedom and opportunity to the individual than ours provides.

We must maintain a Military Establishment second to none. We should never be lulled into the dangerous fallacy of unilateral disarmament. Let us not quibble over certain aspects of air power or antimissile capability. We need RB-70 and an antimissile, missile. We cannot afford to be without them.

Our homes and heritage are too precious to be jeopardized by petty political squabbles. We must insure a supremacy of power and destructive capability since these are the only things the Communists respect—force and power. We need not fear a nuclear holocaust, if we remain strong and powerful. The Communists will never start a war as long as there is clear evidence that they will lose.

A high official once told me that "Communism would not be difficult to destroy if we could get through the marshmallow curtain in our own Government." This marshmallow curtain is the internal threat of subversion and infiltration. The Attorney General today lists 283 Communist-front organizations and I have been informed that there are approximately 200 new fronts not yet listed; 185 of these are now under FBI investigation. These fronts can be more dangerous than the Communist Party. After the experience of the past we would be awfully naive to think that there are no Communist secret agents in our Government. To proceed on the wise premise that agents of Moscow will infiltrate our Government is a prudent policy. We are and must remain an open society. We have vulnerabilities, and precautions must be taken to identify and prosecute all agents of a foreign power who operate within or outside our Government.

There is no shortcut to victory. While we must carefully reckon with the possibility of a nuclear war, we must stop ignoring the piecemeal, salami tactics employed by the Russian Communist. Let us take a brief look at the results of these piecemeal, salami tactics: Cuba is a vassal state of Russia, British Guiana under Japan is moving in that direction, Brazil and Argentina are tottering, Mexico is ripe for plucking, Communist uprising and agitation in Guatemala, Costa Rica, Haiti, Honduras, Ecuador is a reality, and guerrilla warfare in Colombia and Venezuela is underway. This is on our doorstep. In Africa, Ghana is for all intents and purposes tied to Moscow, serious situations are arising in the Brazzaville States, Rhodesia, Angola, and the Congo.

The Arab States of Africa and the Middle East are being manipulated by the agents of Moscow. In southeast Asia we are awed by the so-called specter of the Chinese Communists with the "largest land army in the world of 3 million men." But the true story is that they could not even muster more than 20 combat-ready divisions, amounting to approximately 200,000 men. In spite of this, our policymakers are so frightened of the myth of Red China power that southeast Asia could very well fall to the Communists whenever they make a serious effort to take those countries. Fear can prevent the kind of bold leadership demanded by the bold ventures of aggressive communism on the march.

The fundamental cause of fear is ignorance of the facts relating to a given situation. People who seek the facts are not addicted to fear, nor do they engage in name calling. Knowledge is power and the knowledge you seek here today is the key to a sane and realistic policy toward the age-long Russian problem which in our generation we have come to call communism. I wish you every success in your mission here and the rewarding public work which I am sure will follow from your experiences during these 2 days of the American Strategy Conference. Thank you.

**Mr. Jelesnik and the Salt Lake Philharmonic**

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS**

OF

**HON. DAVID S. KING**

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 3, 1962

Mr. KING of Utah. Mr. Speaker, the people of Utah and of the Nation can be justly proud of the life and activities of Eugene Jelesnik.

Mr. Jelesnik, conductor of the Salt Lake Philharmonic Orchestra, violinist and composer, left behind him the bright lights of Broadway just 17 years ago to live in the place he loves best, his now adopted State of Utah. Born in Russia on March 19, 1914, Mr. Jelesnik came to the United States with his mother when he was 11 years old to seek his musical future in the promised land. Shortly after his arrival, he received a musical scholarship through the New York Philharmonic, and pursued his career with one thing in mind—repaying his country for the privilege of being an American.

To Mr. Jelesnik, financial remuneration is only secondary to his art and service to his community. In Salt Lake



City where he now resides with his wife, Virginia, Mr. Jelesnik brought to Utah the old musical tradition of the "Pops concerts." His first concert was at the Liberty Park bandstand, overlooking the lake, on September 1, 1947. Since that date, these concerts have been repeated, much to the delight of music lovers. These concerts are presented free to the public and are sponsored annually by the city of Salt Lake and the parks department as a public service. For the past 10 years, Mr. Jelesnik directed, and still directs, the musical Pops concerts for the annual "Days of '47" celebration which commemorates the entry of the Mormon pioneers into the Salt Lake valley in 1847.

Every year during the Christmas holidays, Mr. Jelesnik assembles a group of entertainers for the annual Christmas cheer tour, which takes the performers

to every major hospital and the blind center in the area.

Although he made a good living as a musician during World War II, he devoted much of his time in entertaining our GI's in connection with the USO camp shows, both in the United States and overseas. While waiting to go overseas, Mr. Jelesnik performed in every Army and Navy hospital in the United States. In February 1944 he left to go overseas and performed under fire on the "foxhole circuit" in the Mediterranean theater of operations. He played in the frontlines in Italy. For the 145 performances he gave before a total of 56,640 soldiers there, Mr. Jelesnik received from the War Department his most treasured possession, the Civilian Service Award Ribbon.

Mr. Jelesnik and his variety artists also traveled over 35,000 miles to enter-

tain our soldiers in Korea, Japan, Philippine Islands, Okinawa, Guam, and Hawaii. Mr. Jelesnik's show, "Magic and Melody," was acclaimed as "one of the best, if not the best, entertainment units ever to play in Korea." For his tour of the Far East Command, Mr. Jelesnik received a Silver Medal Citation.

As a composer, Mr. Jelesnik holds an appointment to the American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers. It was through his untiring efforts on behalf of the community in which he lives that public musical tributes were given to two outstanding Utahans and world renowned musical figures, Mr. Otto Harbach and Mr. Harold Orlob. Indeed, Mr. Jelesnik is a source of great pride for all Utahans. His great ability, enhanced by his desire to serve, has made him an outstanding figure in the field of music and in his community.

## SENATE

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1962

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, and was called to order by the Vice President.

Rabbi Harry Z. Sky, of Temple Beth El, Portland, Maine, offered the following prayer:

Almighty Father, we stand at this moment at the crossroads of history—on one side, the looming shadow of destruction; on the other, the hopeful belief in a day colored by the fulfillment of the prophet's dream: No war shall be among you; no bloodshed shall disturb you. We ask that in these trying times we be aware of the destiny that lies within our hands. Though we may assemble to debate the future of this country, we are impelled to realize that its destiny is not only its own.

May we find within ourselves the courage, the faith, and the hope which these days of challenge require.

Let our fears—if fears we have—be still, And turn us to the future!

Not only for the glories which the years Shall bring us; not for lands from sea to sea,

And wealth, and power, and peace, though these shall be;

But for the distant peoples we shall bless,

And the hushed murmurs of a world's distress:

As we face this America which has been entrusted into our hands, may all of us, as citizens of the United States, ever realize that the vision of America is one that we, ourselves, will shape and fulfill.

To Thee, O God, we give thanks. These humble lips, which this day utter these words, bless Thee for having allowed us to live to see the day when a rabbi of a people long driven and persecuted has at last found for himself and his people a haven where no man threatens and no man denounces and no man destroys.

Bless these shores; bless its leaders; and may they ever have the faith and

the courage and the hope to fulfill the destiny that is America. May this be Thy will. Amen.

### THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. MANSFIELD, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday, April 3, 1962, was dispensed with.

### MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States submitting a nomination was communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Bartlett, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed, without amendment, the bill (S. 1934) for the relief of Mrs. Chow Chui Ha.

The message also announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 971) for the relief of Salvatore Briganti, with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 61) requesting the President to designate the week of March 25, 1962, as Voluntary Overseas Aid Week, with amendments, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 852. An act to amend chapter 3 of title 38, United States Code, to authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to establish medical advisory panels to resolve conflicts of evidence in questions involving service connection of disabilities or deaths;

H.R. 1372. An act for the relief of Rocco Cambrea;

H.R. 1533. An act for the relief of Lee Kyong Ja;

H.R. 1650. An act for the relief of Irene Kemeny;

H.R. 1651. An act for the relief of Adela Gilcman;

H.R. 1700. An act for the relief of Jaime Abejuro;

H.R. 1811. An act to amend chapter 35 of title 38, United States Code, relating to war orphans' educational assistance, in order to permit eligible persons thereunder to attend foreign educational institutions under certain circumstances;

H.R. 3005. An act for the relief of Sister Mary Aurelia (Chiara Di Gesu);

H.R. 3825. An act for the relief of T. W. Holt & Co. and/or Holt Import & Export Co.;

H.R. 5234. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for the restoration of certain widows and children to the rolls upon annulment of their marriages or remarriages, and for other purposes;

H.R. 5689. An act for the relief of Felicja Saulevicz;

H.R. 6344. An act for the relief of Mon (Fred) Young;

H.R. 7876. An act relating to the effective date of the qualification of the joint pension plan for employees of Local Unions 645, 1507, and 1511, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, as a qualified trust under section 401(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954;

H.R. 9285. An act for the relief of Helenita K. Stephenson;

H.R. 9445. An act for the relief of Miss Grace Smith, and others;

H.R. 10068. An act to amend section 742 of title 38, United States Code, to permit the exchange of 5-year term policies of U.S. Government life insurance to a special endowment at age 96 plan;

H.R. 10242. An act to amend Private Law 86-339; and

H.R. 10700. An act to amend the Peace Corps Act.

### HOUSE BILLS REFERRED

The following bills were severally read twice by their titles and referred as indicated:

H.R. 852. An act to amend chapter 3 of title 38, United States Code, to authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to establish medical advisory panels to resolve conflicts of evidence in questions involving service connection of disabilities or deaths;

H.R. 5234. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for the restoration of certain widows and children to the rolls upon annulment of their marriages or remarriages, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 10068. An act to amend section 742 of title 38, United States Code, to permit the exchange of 5-year term policies of U.S.