

natures of 45 residents of Detroit urging immediate enactment of a separate and liberal pension program for veterans of World War I, their widows and orphans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

1106. Also petition of Homer S. Bruce, Detroit, Mich., containing the signatures of 45 residents of Detroit urging immediate enactment of a separate and liberal pension program for veterans of World War I, their widows, and orphans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

1107. Also, petition of Frank A. Constable, Detroit, Mich., containing the signatures of 45 residents of Detroit urging immediate enactment of a separate and liberal pension program for veterans of World War I, their widows, and orphans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

1108. Also, petition of Alfred Hanson, Harper Woods, Mich., containing the signatures of 45 residents of Detroit urging immediate enactment of a separate and liberal pension program for veterans of World War I, their widows, and orphans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

1109. Also, 3 petitions from Peter E. Harris, Detroit, Mich., containing the signatures of 135 Detroit residents urging immediate enactment of a separate and liberal pension program for veterans of World War I and their widows and orphans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

1110. Also, petition of Fred W. Keat, Detroit, Mich., containing the signatures of 27 residents of Detroit urging immediate enactment of a separate and liberal pension program for veterans of World War I, their

widows, and orphans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

1111. Also, petition of Fred Kohn, Detroit, Mich., containing the signatures of 45 Detroit residents urging immediate enactment of a separate and liberal pension program for veterans of World War I, their widows, and orphans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

1112. Also, petition of George A. Miller, Detroit, Mich., containing the signatures of 45 residents of Detroit urging immediate enactment of a separate and liberal pension program for veterans of World War I and their widows and orphans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

1113. Also, petition of Joseph A. Schiappacasse, 2505 Baldwin Avenue, Detroit, Mich., containing the signatures of 45 residents of Detroit urging immediate enactment of a separate and liberal pension program for veterans of World War I, their widows, and orphans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

1114. Also, petition of William J. Schwartz, Detroit, Mich., containing the signatures of 45 residents of Detroit urging immediate enactment of separate and liberal pension program for veterans of World War I and their widows and orphans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

1115. Also, 2 petitions from the Eddie Stinson Post 2407, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Detroit, Mich., containing the signatures of 90 residents of Detroit urging immediate enactment of a separate and liberal pension program for veterans of World War I, their widows, and orphans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

1116. Also, petition of George W. Zedd, Detroit, Mich., containing the signatures of 47 Detroit residents, urging immediate enactment of a separate and liberal pension program for veterans of World War I, their widows, and orphans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

1117. By Mr. SILER: Petitions of 4,484 residents of the counties of Ashtabula, Butler, Carroll, Champaign, Clark, Clermont, Clinton, Columbiana, Crawford, Cuyahoga, Defiance, Delaware, Fayette, Franklin, Fulton, Greene, Guernsey, Hamilton, Hancock, Allen, Lucas, Highland, Huron, Jefferson, Licking, Logan, Lorain, Mahoning, Marian, Miami, Morgan, Muskingum, Perry, Ross, Sandusky, Seneca, Stark, Summit, Trumbull, Tuscarawas, Union, Warren, Wayne, Wood, and Wyandot, Ohio, urging enactment of legislation to prohibit the transportation of alcoholic beverage advertising in interstate commerce and its broadcasting over the air; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1118. Also, petitions of Margaret C. Smith, Kentucky legislative representative, BRC, and some 227 other residents of Louisville, Ky., and that area, urging enactment of H. R. 10578 and H. R. 9065, to help relieve the economic distress of railroad people dependent upon annuities for their sustenance; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1119. By the SPEAKER: Petition of Henry J. Molony, and others, Brooklyn, N. Y., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to urging the adoption of the proposed Bow amendment to the Mutual Security Act (H. R. 11356); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

### Address by Hon. Alexander Wiley, of Wisconsin, at De Pere, Wis., Memorial Day Patriotic Observance

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. ALEXANDER WILEY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, June 6, 1956

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the text of a Memorial Day address I delivered on May 30, at the De Pere, Wis., patriotic observance.

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

FULFILLING THE MEANING OF MEMORIAL DAY, 1956: MORE B-52's, B-47's, GUIDED MISSILES ESSENTIAL NOW FOR OUR DEFENSE

(Excerpts of address delivered by Hon. ALEXANDER WILEY, of Wisconsin, at De Pere, Wis., patriotic observance, May 30, 1956)

Today, we decorate the graves of America's heroes of its past conflicts.

We lay flowers—in fact and in spirit—on the final resting places of those who made the supreme sacrifice that this Republic might endure.

We witness the proud marching formations of America's uniformed servicemen—the minutemen of defense of the atomic age.

#### HONORING HEROES WITH DEEDS

But I know that all who are in this audience would agree with me today on this: If

we are truly to decorate the final resting places of our honored dead, if we are truly to cooperate with our Armed Forces, we must do so with constructive deeds, and not mere words, however sincere as truly those words are.

The challenge is, therefore, for everyone who is grateful to the heroes of Memorial Day—to rise to his or her own responsibility to help defend our beloved land.

#### FOUR-POINT PROGRAM OF DEFENSE

I should like to suggest a 4-point program by which we may prove worthy of the tradition which they left us.

1. Our first step is to protect this Republic from the menace from within.

That means promoting real brotherhood in America. It means strengthening the legislation by which we cope with the subversive, troublemaking forces in our midst.

Thus, a number of important anti-Communist bills are now pending before the Congress, including legislation to tighten penalties against seditious conspiracy (which I personally have cosponsored). This legislation must be enacted before Congress adjourns.

2. As a second step, we must fulfill our deep obligations to the Nation's 22 million ex-servicemen, and their families. Calvin Coolidge once stated, "A nation which forgets its defenders will itself be forgotten."

We must make sure that the compensation and pensions which our veterans have earned by their deeds of valor remain intact and are improved. We must make sure that pensions are brought up to date, are modernized wherever inflation may have so depreciated their purchasing power as to make them currently inadequate.

3. Our third step is to make sure that we are today thoroughly informed of the Soviet military danger to our country, and (4) that we are thoroughly prepared against it.

In past times, as you and I know, we did not need to concern ourselves with what was occurring beyond the broad Atlantic and Pacific Oceans—on foreign shores.

We Americans are, after all, not meddlers. We do not and did not believe in interfering in other people's problems.

#### OUR NEARNESS TO THE ENEMY

But in 1941, a ruthless enemy streaked thousands of miles across the Pacific, and, on a quiet Sabbath morning, blasted the American flag at Pearl Harbor. And so, with World War II, the age of America's isolation drew to a close.

Today, every single newspaper, every radio broadcast and telecast confirms our nearness to the world—our nearness to a still more ruthless foe, the atheistic force of aggressive communism.

Already, 900 million people are in its iron grip, and it reaches hungrily for the one-third of the world which is still free and which is committed against it. It reaches as well for the so-called neutral one-third of the world.

#### COMMUNISM'S LETHAL CLAWS

Its reach has deadly claws—super-modern intercontinental bombers, 400 submarines, fast developing missiles, the largest ground forces in the world.

Under these circumstances, it would be tragic folly if we lagged in our own defense. We must and will therefore step up our production of B-52's, of B-47's, of guided and ballistic missiles and every other weapon of offense and defense, including protection devices for our own cities.

#### OUR DEFENSE PACE MUST BE SPEEDED UP

We are definitely not doing enough right now. Despite the best of intentions and the

best of military leadership, we are not advancing our defenses and our research at the necessary pace.

Remember, at this very minute, we here in De Pere are but a half-dozen hours away from jet bases in Soviet Siberia. Moreover, the Communists are on their way to developing an intercontinental guided missile which will bring us within 30 minutes' time of the Red rocket launching sites.

Under these circumstances, we dare not be uninformed, and we dare not be unprepared—or second best.

#### PRESERVE OUTER RAMPARTS

Throughout the world, we have erected outer ramparts of defense. Why?

So as to protect the weak and helpless. Moreover, our aim is simultaneously to keep the potential battlefield as far from our own shores as possible.

I am sure that everyone in this audience will agree, that if war should come, we would prefer not to have to fight it on our own continent, if possible. We would prefer to fight it at far distances from our own land.

And so we have erected these outer ramparts of our defense—far-flung ramparts on Formosa, on Okinawa, Iceland, Greenland, North Africa and elsewhere in the world. These ramparts are today threatened—not only from without but from within. In many places, Communist agitators are at work trying to stir up hatred so as to kick us out of our outer defenses. The Reds are trying to force us back to our own land, so as to reduce our overseas air bases and so as to make us more vulnerable to direct attack.

But, in cooperation with our friends, we must protect our outer ramparts. Our bases must remain intact.

Consider this analogy: There is no one in this audience today who has not seen fire engines rushing across town in order to put out a blaze before it reaches our own home.

So, today, we and our allies have set up an international fire department to try to put out blazes before they get to our shores. We have made military pacts with 45 nations to protect them and to protect ourselves from the Communist arsonists. Only a fool would sit back in his own home and ignore a fire, simply because it seems small and because it is still on the other side of the town. Once a fire breaks out, however small—once it goes unchecked—then every house everywhere is endangered.

#### COMMUNISM HAS NOT CHANGED

Today, communism—despite Joseph Stalin's death and the so-called Soviet new look—is still a form of deadly arson. Communist arsonists, firebugs, are lighting flames in North Africa, in South Asia, and elsewhere.

Meanwhile, they are spreading the false line that Soviet communism has actually changed for the better. They have denounced the memory of Joseph Stalin, but they have not denounced Stalinism.

They have not denounced the slaughter of Polish soldiers in the Katyn Forest or the mass murder of millions of Russian peasants in the mania for collectivization.

Moreover, they have not freed Poland or East Germany or the Balkans or the Baltics.

Why then should we accept their sirupy words at face value. Why should we be so naive as to swallow their lies?

We dare not be; we must not be; we will not be naive.

#### CONCLUSION

And so, under these circumstances, we must be both well-informed and well-prepared against the Communist menace.

By fulfilling a comprehensive program of defense, we will, in truth and in action, honor America's war dead.

If our heroes of the Civil War, of the Spanish-American War, of World Wars I and

II, and the Korean conflict, could arise, they might say this: "We are grateful for your remembering us, but do not honor us with lip service; do not simply praise us with words. Praise us by your deeds. Preserve the Republic for which we died. Give to it your all, as we did. Make any sacrifice, financial or other, so that Old Glory will keep flying. Support the National Guard; support the Reserve; support the Armed Forces of our country—keep the Stars and Stripes proudly aloft forever."

This then, is the message of the heroes of Memorial Day in the year 1956, the 11th year of the Atomic Age.

### Results of the 1956 Poll for the Fourth Congressional District of New Jersey

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK THOMPSON, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 6, 1956

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, during the past several weeks

I have been conducting a poll of my constituents in the Fourth Congressional District of New Jersey. This was done to ascertain their opinions on the many important issues facing the Nation on which Congress will be called upon to make decisions.

This poll was mailed to a cross section of the voters in my district representing all shades of political opinion. The response was quite good, indicating a freshening of interest in national political issues in this election year. Significantly, of those answering the poll, the two questions receiving the greatest number of "Yes" or "No" answers as opposed to "No response" were those dealing with the deepening of the Delaware River Channel to Trenton from Philadelphia and the question of governmental sponsorship of a flood-insurance program. The question on which those polled showed least interest was that dealing with the Taft-Hartley Act.

I feel that the results of this poll will be of interest to my colleagues in the House of Representatives, and I include as a part of my remarks the questions which were asked, together with a breakdown by percentages of the responses I received. These percentages are based on a total return of 5,387 questionnaires. The results follow:

Questions	Percent							
	Total		Democrat		Republican		Independent	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1. Do you think Congress should set up a system of flood insurance so long as private companies are unable to provide it?	78	22	87	13	71	29	76	24
2. Charges have been made that Federal and State authorities have been lax in preventing the denial of civil rights for minority groups, including preventing Negroes from voting. Do you think Congress should establish a bipartisan commission to investigate these charges?	72	28	73	27	62	38	81	19
3. Do you think Congress should investigate possible abuses of union welfare funds to see whether legislation is needed to protect the contributors?	89	11	88	12	90	10	91	9
4. Do you think Congress should support the President's recommendation for a 1-cent increase in 1st-class mail rates to reduce postal service deficits?	62	38	54	46	67	33	64	36
5. What policy should Congress follow toward immigration:								
(a) Reduce present yearly quotas?	34	xxx	38	xxx	31	xxx	33	xxx
(b) No change in present law?	19	xxx	20	xxx	24	xxx	14	xxx
(c) Increase in present quotas along the lines recommended by the President?	25	xxx	15	xxx	33	xxx	28	xxx
(d) Replace present quota system with one not based on national origins?	22	xxx	27	xxx	12	xxx	25	xxx
6. Farm prices and income have been dropping. Do you think Congress should increase Federal spending this year to help farmers cut back surplus production?	55	45	70	30	49	51	47	53
7. What policy should Congress follow regarding the Taft-Hartley law:								
(a) No changes?	31	xxx	18	xxx	40	xxx	35	xxx
(b) Remove injustices claimed by union leaders?	21	xxx	29	xxx	11	xxx	23	xxx
(c) Put greater restrictions on labor unions?	30	xxx	20	xxx	46	xxx	29	xxx
(d) Repeal the law?	18	xxx	33	xxx	9	xxx	13	xxx
8. Do you think Congress should establish a Presidential fund for sending outstanding representatives of American culture—art, music, literature, education, industry, etc.—abroad on good-will tours?	54	46	59	41	47	53	54	46
9. What policy should Congress follow on public housing for low income groups:								
(a) Build less public housing?	11	xxx	06	xxx	12	xxx	14	xxx
(b) Build more public housing?	36	xxx	49	xxx	25	xxx	36	xxx
(c) Stop building public housing?	15	xxx	08	xxx	21	xxx	15	xxx
(d) Continue to build public housing at the present rate?	38	xxx	37	xxx	42	xxx	35	xxx
10. Do you favor reduction of the national debt, even if it means no tax cut this year?	83	17	70	30	90	10	90	10
11. What policy should Congress follow on economic aid to other countries?								
(a) Increase aid?	14	xxx	15	xxx	10	xxx	18	xxx
(b) Decrease aid?	32	xxx	32	xxx	35	xxx	29	xxx
(c) Keep aid at present level?	38	xxx	38	xxx	42	xxx	33	xxx
(d) Stop all aid?	16	xxx	15	xxx	13	xxx	20	xxx
12. Do you favor deepening the Delaware River Channel to Trenton?	91	09	95	05	86	14	90	10

NOTE.—Party percentages for those answering poll: Democrats, 43 percent; Republicans, 32 percent; Independent, 25 percent.



**Memorial Day Address of Hon. Chester E. Merrow, of New Hampshire**

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF**

**HON. CHESTER E. MERROW**  
OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Wednesday, June 6, 1956

Mr. MERROW. Mr. Speaker, under leave granted to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include therein the Memorial Day address which I delivered in Rochester, N. H., on May 30, 1956:

Ladies and gentlemen, I was glad to receive an invitation from my good friend Dick Cooper to speak here in Rochester at these Memorial Day exercises. I have been here on several occasions and it is always a pleasure to participate in Memorial Day ceremonies in your city.

**SIGNIFICANCE OF MEMORIAL DAY**

Today is one of the most significant days of the year. It is Memorial Day and we have gathered here to pay tribute to our honored dead who have made the supreme sacrifice that this Republic may live and to honor those still among us who have borne the strife of battle for the glory of our country. By appropriate ceremonies which are being held in every portion of this great free land, we commemorate the valor and the sacrifice of the veterans of all our wars, from the Revolution to the conflict in Korea.

Although Memorial Day came into existence following the Civil War, it is fitting and proper that we remember all those who have died for the United States of America from the earliest days of this great Nation to the present hour. We think, today, of those who have fought and bled and died that the people of this Nation may be free. In retrospect our minds turn to the Civil War, the Spanish-American War, the First World War, the Second World War, Korea, and all the other wars in which our country has been engaged. We know that because of these struggles and the great, decisive victories which were achieved, we live in the finest Nation on earth and in the world's greatest citadel of democracy the world has ever known.

**IN COMMEMORATION**

At this season of the year, we commemorate the valiant deeds of our fallen heroes by placing American flags above their graves, by heaping beautiful floral tributes on their last resting places, by Memorial Day parades, by statements and speeches apropos to this occasion, and by appropriate ceremonies, religious services and affairs such as these in which we are participating. How feeble our attempts to do them honor when what they did and what they have accomplished speaks far more eloquently than anything which may be said on this Memorial Day in 1956.

**A DAY OF DEDICATION**

Not only is this a day of doing honor and paying tribute—not only is this a day when we recall with ever-deepening pride the many valorous acts performed by so many patriotic Americans on the battlefields throughout the world. Actually this is a day of dedication. We dedicate our minds, our hearts, and our lives to the cause for which so much has been sacrificed.

A day of tribute and a day of dedication. This is the abiding and eternal theme of Memorial Day ceremonies. As Abraham Lincoln said: "It is for us the living rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus so far nobly advanced." These words are emi-

nently applicable at this hour. What is the work our honored dead of all wars have thus so far nobly advanced? It is the work of preserving the American heritage of freedom. It is the work of building a constantly better democratic society. It is, today in the middle of the 20th century, the work of world leadership among the nations of the free world. It is the work of continuing with unabated and unrelenting vigor the struggle against the diabolic forces of Communist tyranny until freedom is known to all men around the globe.

**CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PRESENT WORLD**

We live in a world of illimitable power and in a world which is sharply divided between the free and the enslaved. On May 21 the United States Air Force dropped a hydrogen bomb over a desolate area in the Pacific. The explosion which followed dwarfed all previous man-made explosions. It was by far the most stupendous release of energy that man has ever made. Forty miles from the explosion the luminosity exceeded 500 suns. The power of this bomb was from 15 to 20 megatons—a megaton being the equivalent of a million tons of TNT.

Tremendous power is within our hands and in my opinion, with this power we are in a position to give leadership in a world gravely dangerous. This power has terrifyingly augmented our responsibility.

This is a divided world. The tyranny of communism seeks to annihilate freedom of speech, freedom of press, freedom of religion and the opportunity of the individual to develop according to his innate ability. The issue confronting us was well stated in what is now known as the famous Declaration of Washington issued on February 1 by the Prime Minister of Great Britain, Anthony Eden and President Eisenhower. They stated: "We are conscious that in this year 1956 there still rages the age old struggle between those who believe that man has his origin and destiny in God and those who treat man as if he were destined merely to serve a state machine." We propose to win this struggle. We must and we are determined to win this struggle.

**RESOLVE TO KEEP THE FAITH**

The United States is the indisputable leader of the free world in this universal struggle to ensure the continuation and the spread of freedom. In this world of power and Communist tyranny, we must ever be on the alert and constantly rededicate ourselves to the cause for which our honored heroes of all wars sacrificed so much—many of whom have given the "last full measure of devotion." We must not be misled by the blandishments of communism and by the new tactics of the Soviet Union—by their soft words and by their fabrications. Their fundamental principle is the same. They seek to destroy the free world. I am glad that the House of Representatives on May 10 passed a military appropriation bill amounting to \$33,635,066,000 by an overwhelming vote of 377 to 0. This certainly is one resounding answer to the Communist endeavor to subjugate the world. It is telling evidence that we are not going to be deceived by their change of tactics which are designed to accomplish their nefarious goals.

On this Memorial Day in 1956 we recognize that our heritage of freedom and democracy so dearly bought by blood and sacrifice is in danger if we do not remain constantly alert, vigilant and adequately prepared for any emergency. We are fully aware that we face one of the gravest and most sinister challenges to human liberty that free men have ever experienced. We can best do honor and pay tribute to those who have fought in the wars of our country by being firmly resolved that we will rise to the occasion of world leadership, that we will employ our

strength and our influence in exercising this leadership in the military field, the economic field, through the United Nations and its associated agencies and that we will give leadership spiritually—steadfastly determined that we will keep the faith with those who have maintained the republic on many a bloody battlefield throughout our history. This is a day of consecrated dedication—a day in which we evaluate the current struggle—a day in which we will endeavor to envision the future—and a day of firm resolution to be successful in the endeavor to maintain and add to our heritage of freedom.

Much has been accomplished but there is much to be achieved. As we contemplate our objectives we know full well that in their realization the accomplishments of the future will be something of which all Americans can be proud. Ours is a civilization based on religious faith. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles in a speech to the 4-H Club in Chicago on November 29, 1954, said: "The reality of the matter is that the United States, by every standard of measure, is the world's greatest power not only materially but spiritually. We have national policies which are clear and sound. They fit a civilization based on religious faith."

We say to our honored dead and to those who have fought that this Nation may live: Our faith in the ideas and the ideals for which you sacrificed so much is a living, vital force as we seek to solve the problems that confront us. We believe today as you believe, in the achievement of a better way of life for men, women, and children wherever they may live. We accept the challenge on this Memorial Day in 1956. We will preserve our heritage against the ruthless and unconscionable tyranny of Communism and with zealously we will seize the opportunity to give leadership in building a better world. We say to all those whom we are honoring today, we derive inspiration from what you have done and we hasten to exercise our leadership in the many phases of world affairs by rededicating ourselves to the ideas and the ideals which have made this Republic what it is—the ideas and the ideals which are the core of democracy and for which you have fought unflinchingly with no thought of self. We pledge our determination to carry on the work which you "have thus far so nobly advanced" and we pledge to you that in the years which are given to us, we will continue to strive as you have striven to bring into existence the realization of the very thing for which you have prayed and we are praying: "Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven."

**Vote, It Is Your Patriotic Duty**

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF**

**HON. VICTOR WICKERSHAM**  
OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Wednesday, June 6, 1956

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Speaker, we should make a start in taking an earnest interest in self-rule, and thereby insure for the future generations the implanting of a mighty good habit—that of being a real good citizen. It is a serious responsibility to be a citizen. Your first ethical duty in the field of public service is your duty as a voter. Use, protect, and cherish this right.

If we are to maintain a government of the people, by the people, and for the

people, we must vote. Democracy depends upon it. A democracy is a group of people who get together in a common enterprise for the purpose of governing themselves.

Registered adult citizens, regardless of property or poverty, may vote. Our wishes can be best expressed through the ballot. You do not have to be a king or of nobility to have a part in our Government.

We, as American voters, should not be derelict in our duty, and we must not be negligent about taking part in our elections. Under a democratic system of government like ours, the character of the Government is largely what the voters make it. Every voter is a part of the Government. As such, he has a distinct moral duty to exercise his franchise in such a manner as to bring about the best welfare of the Nation as a whole.

As a result of 50 years of agitation by those who felt that the discrimination against women was unjust and unreasonable the 19th amendment to the Constitution was adopted, giving women equal suffrage with men. Since then women have taken a deep interest in elections.

You mothers, fathers, wives, sweethearts, and relatives of veterans, should remember that the ballot is just as essential to the maintenance of good government in time of war and peace as arms and a willing soldier in time of war, especially when our servicemen have been sacrificing their lives for the freedoms we enjoy.

There should be no indifference on our part. If popular government is to be a success, we must have an electorate, not only intelligent and honest but also wide awake and vigilant at all times.

Among the greatest dangers of popular government are indifference and neglect on the part of voters. We should be greatly concerned about the failure of our friends to vote. You should contribute your share by going to the polls and voting and urging your neighbors to do likewise.

We have no right to criticize unless we do take part in elections. To fully participate in the official activities of our Government is a patriotic duty, privilege, and opportunity no citizen can afford to shirk because the majority rule is determined by the will of the people.

### Schenck To Confer With Residents of His District

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. PAUL F. SCHENCK**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 6, 1956

Mr. SCHENCK. Mr. Speaker, it is my great privilege and honor to represent the people of the Third District of Ohio here in the Congress of the United States. I am humbly grateful for this opportunity to be of service, and it is my constant aim to serve my constituents in the very best way possible. As their Representa-

tive in Congress it has been my constant policy to keep in close contact with the people of the Third District so that I may know how they feel about the many important issues facing us here in Congress.

Our Third District is the largest congressional district in Ohio and one of the largest in the United States. Its great importance, however, is not dependent on size alone, but rather on the outstanding contributions of its fine citizens to the general welfare of our Nation. Not only is it the birthplace and cradle of aviation, but many of its other products and inventions are serving people throughout the world. Our people are highly skilled in many ways, and we have a district in which scientific projects, manufacturing, and agriculture are developed to an unusually high degree. As the Representative of this great district, I have considered it my duty not only to be well informed of the opinions of my constituents, but also to be of the greatest possible service to persons having problems dealing with agencies or departments of our Federal Government.

Five years ago I initiated the idea of holding "grassroots conferences" throughout our district, and I have continued this practice each year during the time Congress is in adjournment. I also have a full-time congressional service office at the United States Post Office Building, in Dayton, where I can meet with people personally at any time that my official duties permit me to return to the district.

During the time I am in Washington, attending to legislative and official duties, a competent secretary is in charge of my district service office to assist callers and to help them with requests for aid in dealing with the Federal Government so that I can be of every proper assistance to them.

In these ways I have sincerely tried to keep well informed as to the personal opinions of my constituents, and I have also tried continuously and sincerely to be of every proper service to them.

Members of Congress are constantly called upon to give careful and earnest consideration to legislation dealing with many complex national and international problems. These day-to-day decisions often affect the lives and living of every citizen in our Nation. Consequently, these personal and private conferences help me to serve all of the people in my district in a much more effective manner.

This year during our official congressional recess, I am again taking time to hold these "grassroots conferences" throughout our district at convenient public buildings. I deeply appreciate the fine cooperation of the many officials who have made these meeting places available to me as an aid in rendering this public service.

This is the schedule I have arranged:

Dayton Post Office, room 314: September 10 and 11, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Miamisburg City Building: September 13, 4 p. m. to 8 p. m.

Germantown City Building: September 14, 4 p. m. to 8 p. m.

Hamilton Court House: September 17 and 18, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Middletown American Legion, 116 South Main Street: September 19 and 20, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Oxford Municipal Building: September 21, 4 p. m. to 8 p. m.

Fairfield, Butler County, City Building: September 22, 4 p. m. to 8 p. m.

Brookville City Building: September 24, 4 p. m. to 8 p. m.

Each year an increasing number of our folks have visited with me at these conferences, and the attendance has been most encouraging. It is sometimes surprising to see how much can really be accomplished when a citizen and his Congressman can sit down face to face and talk over problems of national concern.

Special appointments are not necessary for these conferences, and I sincerely urge individuals or groups to meet with me on the date and at the place most convenient to them. The knowledge obtained through those "grass roots conferences" will help me to render better service—both legislative and personal—to all of the people of our important Third District here in the Congress of the United States.

### Proposed Changes In Excise Tax Administrative Structure

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. JERE COOPER**

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 6, 1956

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Ways and Means today resumed consideration of the report of the Subcommittee on Excise Tax Technical and Administrative Problems. As I have done in the past, I will insert in the RECORD at this point a release which I issued as chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means with respect to the action taken by the committee today.

The committee will meet in executive session on Friday, June 8, 1956, to resume consideration of the subcommittee's report, as set forth in the press release:

CHAIRMAN JERE COOPER OF THE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS ANNOUNCES TENTATIVE DECISIONS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON EXCISE TAX TECHNICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROBLEMS

The Honorable JERE COOPER, Democrat, of Tennessee, chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, announces the tentative decisions reached today by the committee with respect to the recommendations contained in the report of the Subcommittee on Excise Tax Technical and Administrative Problems. Previous announcements with respect to earlier decisions of the committee were issued on May 10, 14, 16, and 17, 1956. These announcements are printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORDS for May 10, 15, 16, and 17, 1956, and appear on pages A3818, A3918, A3965, and A4020, respectively.

Chairman COOPER stated that the committee would resume its consideration of the subcommittee's report in executive session at 10 a. m., on Friday, June 8, 1956. A table



of revenue estimates relating to the subcommittee's recommendations is printed in the subcommittee report, beginning on page 13. A more detailed explanation of the recommendations appears in the subcommittee report beginning on page 16. The decisions reached by the committee today are as follows:

#### XI. TOBACCO AND ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE TAXES

1 through 3. The committee deferred further action with respect to these paragraphs until Friday, June 8, 1956, at 10 a. m.

4. Cigar manufacturers should be authorized by the Treasury Department to shift over to a daily return basis for reporting receipts. This should be optional with each manufacturer and should be effective July 1, 1956.

5. Refunds or credits for the tax attributable to losses of distilled spirits, beer and wine in a disaster, as declared by the President, should be made available directly to retail liquor and beer dealers as well as to manufacturers and wholesalers.

6. The phrase limiting refunds or credits in the case of alcoholic beverage or tobacco product losses attributable to a disaster, to the tax paid on products condemned by a "duly authorized health official of the United States or of a State" should be broadened to include health and police officials of cities and towns.

7. Refunds or credits in the case of the tax paid with respect to losses of alcoholic beverages or tobacco products in the floods and hurricanes on the east coast of the United States in 1955 should be made available in the same manner as is proposed for the future where a disaster is declared by the President. In addition, the committee adopted an amendment to allow refunds for beer lost, destroyed, or condemned as a result of the Mississippi and Missouri Valley floods of 1951, along the line of the refunds already allowed as a result of those floods in the case of distilled spirits.

8. The committee deleted the subcommittee recommendation which would have disapproved a proposal included in the ATTD revision which would extend to breweries operated by different corporations the right to transfer beer from the plant of one corporation to the plant of another corporation if the controlling interests in each of the corporations is owned by the same person or persons.

9. Under present law a drawback is provided under the distilled spirits tax with respect to \$9.50 of the total tax of \$10.50 in the case of spirits used in the manufacture of medicines, medicinal preparations, food products, flavors, or flavoring extracts which are unfit for beverage purposes. The language of the drawback provision should be changed to provide a refund of all but \$1 of the distilled spirits tax, so this provision will not need to be changed with each change in the distilled spirits tax.

10. Provision should be made for the tax-free withdrawal from bond of alcohol for any pathological laboratory exclusively engaged in making analyses, or tests, for hospitals or sanitariums.

11. The right of the Treasury Department to waive the application of any internal revenue provisions relating to distilled spirits (except the taxes) where the Secretary of the Treasury deems it desirable from the standpoint of national defense expires July 11, 1956. The committee acted to extend this authority for 3 years to July 10, 1959.

#### XII. ADMINISTRATIVE

Action by the committee with respect to recommendations 1 through 3 of the subcommittee was deferred pending receipt of a report from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue on the information covered by these recommendations. It is expected that this report will be available by June 15, 1956.

#### XIII. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

The committee took no action at this time with respect to matters referred to in this section of the subcommittee report.

#### XIV. MANUFACTURERS' EXCISES

The committee acted to reconsider its previous action with respect to recommendation 11 (f) under section I, Manufacturers' Excises. This recommendation as previously approved by the committee would impose on tubeless tires a tax rate 1 cent a pound higher than tires requiring separate inner-tubes. The effect of the committee's action today is to delete this recommendation.

The committee adjourned to meet again in executive session at 10 a. m., June 8, 1956, at which time consideration will be given to recommendations 1 through 3 in section XI of the report pertaining to tobacco and alcoholic beverages taxes. Following the consideration of these recommendations, the committee will give consideration to those recommendations which had previously been passed over by the committee.

### Congressional Secretaries To Visit New York

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF HON. VICTOR L. ANFUSO

OF NEW YORK  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 6, 1956

Mr. ANFUSO. Mr. Speaker, this week-end, June 8, 9, and 10, the Congressional Secretaries Club, which includes the secretaries of nearly all Members of Congress, are making their annual trip to New York City. This annual pilgrimage has become traditional with our secretaries. Since I have the honor to represent a sizable portion of our fair city in the United States Congress, and since a large number of the secretaries making this trip are my personal friends, I want to extend a very hearty welcome to them and my sincerest wishes for a most enjoyable visit in New York.

I am naturally very proud of our great city of New York. I think it is about the greatest place in all the world, and there is no equal to it. I am also very proud of our employees here at the Capitol who assist us so ably in taking care of the needs of our constituents back home. Therefore, it is my distinct pleasure to welcome the "best" to the "best."

Mr. Speaker, as you and all our colleagues know, the Congressional Secretaries Club was formed in 1935 for the purpose of helping to obtain information so that the secretaries could better serve their Congressmen. The organization has grown from 25 members at the first meeting in 1935 to over 1,200 members last year. Practically every congressional and senatorial office is represented in the club by one or more of its staff members.

This year's trip has been arranged with the kind cooperation of my good friend Milton H. Berger, one of the most outstanding public relations men in New York, whose efforts have always been directed towards the public good and the welfare of the Nation. He has been extremely helpful in setting up part of the

itinerary, particularly the visit to Steeplechase Park in Coney Island, which is often described as the "Playground of the World."

The visit to Steeplechase Park is scheduled for Sunday, June 10, and this means fun in the sun, hot dogs, cotton candy and the like for the entire party. Mr. Berger has reserved combination tickets free for the entire group, including the amusement rides, food, and soft drinks.

I believe it is of interest to note that Steeplechase Park, which opened on May 19, is now in its 60th year of existence. It was founded by the late George C. Tilyou, one of America's greatest showmen. This amusement mecca for millions covers 25 acres in Coney Island and employs a crew of over 350 men to operate the park and its numerous rides and other attractions.

Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I wish to insert at this point the itinerary of the Congressional Secretaries Club during the coming weekend:

#### CONGRESSIONAL SECRETARIES ANNUAL TRIP TO NEW YORK, JUNE 8, 9, 10

This is the complete itinerary as to the time of each of the planned functions. The time given is the departure time and it is suggested that you be a few minutes early on each occasion in order not to be left.

#### FRIDAY, JUNE 8

9:45 a. m.: District of Columbia time: Special train will leave by B. & O. from Union Station. Sign will be on gate. Mr. Bob Petzold, of B. & O., will be with us the entire trip for any service he can render. Luncheon will be served on the train.

1:45 p. m.: Arrive at Jersey City. Board buses for transportation to Hotel Governor Clinton, 7th Avenue at 31st Street. Hotel rooms will be assigned on train and it is urged that each person mark their name and room number on the baggage stubs which will be given them on train in order that bag may be placed in room on arrival at hotel.

3:30-5 p. m.: Cocktail party by Frank L. Sundstrom, of Schenley Industries, Inc., on the 37th floor of the Empire State Building, 350 Fifth Avenue. Tickets for the observation tower of the Empire State Building will be available for those who wish to visit the observation tower through the courtesy of Mr. Sundstrom. Transportation will not be furnished as Empire State Building is only 3½ blocks from Hotel Governor Clinton. Arrive at your leisure.

5 p. m.: Leave by bus from Empire State Building for Whitehall Club, 17 Battery Place, Manhattan, for cocktail party as the guests of the United States Lines. Buses returning to the hotel will leave at 7 o'clock from the Whitehall Club.

Rest of Friday evening open.

#### SATURDAY, JUNE 9

8:30 a. m. Buses will leave Hotel Governor Clinton at 8:30 for B. Altman's Department Store for breakfast and style show for ladies only. The show and breakfast will be in the beautiful Charleston Garden Restaurant at 9 o'clock. Charge of \$1 additional is required for payment of breakfast. Corsage and door prizes will be given. After style show you will have free time for shopping, etc., until 12. Independent transportation back to hotel.

12:15 p. m.: Buses will leave Governor Clinton for pier 1, North River, Manhattan, to embark on Coast Guard cutter for cruise around Manhattan Island, and luncheon. Lt. Cmdr. Frederick Goettel will be acting commanding officer. Those having tickets

to Perry Como dress rehearsal will debark by tug at pier 9. Others will continue to pier 1 and debark. Buses will take both parties to their destination.

Rest of Saturday evening open.

SUNDAY, JUNE 10

11 a. m.: Brunch at Governor Clinton Hotel.

12 noon: Those in party desiring to do so may visit Steeple Chase Park, Coney Island, through the courtesy of Mr. Milton Berger of that company. Tickets have been reserved for our entire group and should be requested upon arriving at the ticket office at Steeple Chase Park. They are being given a complete list of members and guests on the trip. To get to Steeple Chase Park, Coney Island, walk east to 33d and Broadway. Take BMT downtown express to Coney Island (ask subway cashier for route number of train). It is estimated that it will take 45 minutes each way. It is suggested, therefore, that those going to Coney Island leave by 3:30 in order to check out of the hotel and board last bus which leaves at 4:45.

4:45 p. m.: Board bus for Jersey City. Train leaves at 5:45. Dinner will be served on train and is included in your ticket.

9:45 p. m.: Special train arrives in Washington, D. C.

Those having tickets to Steve Allen show, "Tonight," Friday night, are required to be in the Hudson Theater, 141 West 44th Street, at least by 10:45. The shows lasts 1 hour and 30 minutes.

Those having tickets for the Perry Como dress rehearsal Saturday afternoon are required to be at the Century Theater, 57th Street and 7th Avenue, by 4:45. As we only obtained 100 tickets to each of the above shows, members can choose which show they wish to attend as long as tickets last. Tickets for these shows will be distributed by Bob Petzold at the Whitehall Club cocktail party.

Tickets to Radio City Music Hall and Roxy Theater will also be available when we get to New York.

Your tickets cover cost of hotel room. However, upon checking out please see cashier and pay incidentals such as telephone calls, room service, etc.

We will see that your bags are placed in your room upon arrival, but it is up to you to see that your bag is placed on bus when you check out. Customary tip is 25 cents per bag.

Buses are furnished to us by the courtesy of Mr. John E. McCarthy, president, New York City Omnibus Corp.

#### LONG-RANGE WEATHER FORECAST

New York City temperatures will average near or a little below normal. The highest temperature will be near 80° and the lowest near 63°. Friday will be warmer, turning a little cooler late Saturday or Sunday. Scattered showers Saturday or Sunday. Not more than one-fourth inch precipitation expected.

### Soil-Bank Plans Need Clarifying

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ED EDMONDSON

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 6, 1956

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, most members of the Oklahoma delegation are deeply concerned by the uncertainty in the Department of Agriculture concerning the soil-bank program.

Yesterday we read in the press a report on Secretary Benson's speech in Wisconsin which indicated that only limited use of the soil bank could be expected in drought and flood damaged areas. The reason given was the Secretary's desire to get a dollar's worth of value out of every dollar invested in the soil bank.

Today we read that the Senate Majority Leader has been advised by the department that no soil-bank applications will be accepted before June 15, although we had been promised "immediate" inauguration of the program once enacted.

A Member of this House on the minority side, who has read the full text of the Secretary's Wisconsin speech, today assured me that Mr. Benson did not in any way intend to curtail the soil-bank program in drought or flood areas, but merely stated it was not intended as a "relief" program.

According to this colleague, a farmer in a drought or flood area will be given the same opportunity to participate in the soil bank as any other farmer—and can do so by all the means provided for by the law, so long as he signs up for the full period required in the acreage reserve.

I earnestly hope this is true, and the farmers who are victims of drought or flood are not to be discriminated against in the new program. It is not so much a question of "relief" as it is a matter of equal opportunity without penalty due to adversity.

The farmer who lives in a drought or flood area, and who puts land in the soil bank, should get the same "normal yield" credit as the farmer in a more fortunate section of the country—and to provide otherwise would surely be unfair and discriminatory.

Yesterday seven members of the Oklahoma delegation wired the Secretary of Agriculture to urge that he clarify at once his position in this regard.

We hope for an early answer to this wire, the text of which follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5, 1956.

HON. EZRA TAFT BENSON,  
Secretary of Agriculture,  
Department of Agriculture,  
Washington, D. C.:

Under provisions of Public Law 540 as enacted last month you were given clear mandate to put soil bank in effective operation this year and all allotted acreage was made eligible by law for participation in soil bank. Legislative history clearly indicates intent to include farmers who are victims of adversity, as evidenced by remarks of Congressman POAGE and others on floor of House May 23. Associated Press now quotes you in Wisconsin speech with remarks indicating soil-bank plan will not be offered in drought or flood-damaged areas where full value in conservation or crop reduction not available to government. Please reply by wire clarifying your intentions in drought and flood disaster States and sections. We are reluctant to believe you intend to penalize farmers already victimized by disaster by reducing or limiting in any way their opportunity to participate in soil-bank program. This would deprive farmers most in need of assistance at critical time, and certainly would violate intent of

Congress in passing this legislation. Under your reported interpretation soil bank would be reserved only for prosperous or fortunate farmers while denying farmers who are victims of natural disaster a chance to participate.

ROBERT S. KERR,  
United States Senate.  
A. S. MIKE MONRONEY,  
United States Senate.  
ED EDMONDSON,  
Member of Congress.  
CARL ALBERT,  
Member of Congress.  
TOM STEED,  
Member of Congress.  
JOHN JARMAN,  
Member of Congress.  
VICTOR WICKERSHAM,  
Member of Congress.

### Hon. Alexander Wiley, of Wisconsin, Presents 20-Point Legislative Program

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ALEXANDER WILEY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, June 6, 1956

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the text of an address delivered by me over radio station WGN, Chicago, June 3, 1956, in connection with my 20-point legislative program.

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

HON. ALEXANDER WILEY, OF WISCONSIN, PRESENTS 20-POINT LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM—URGES BACKING OF PRESIDENT EISENHOWER WITH REAL DEEDS, NOT PHONY LIPSERVICE

Senator WILEY. Your United States Congress has but 2 months or so before it recesses its current session. During these next 60 days we must, therefore, act on a great many important issues. These issues affect the 48 individual States, affect the Midwest and other areas, and, most important of all, contribute to the well-being of our entire country.

I believe that each Senator and Representative should offer his own ideas of a constructive program for the Congress to enact during these remaining 2 months. And each of us legislators should not only have such a program, but he should and must fight for that program.

And so I would like to use the next few minutes to describe what I regard as an essential 20-point program.

I am going to urge my colleagues in the Senate and in the House of Representatives to enact what I regard as this vital program before Congress' adjournment.

Now, friends, I am going to answer some questions about this 20-point program. And I want to invite you, my listeners, to write in and give me your personal reactions to it.

Tell me what you frankly think—about peace, about our efforts against communism, about tax reduction, etc. It will be a pleasure to hear from you.

#### DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN PLANKS ESSENTIAL

Question. Senator WILEY, broadly speaking, what are the major parts of the program?

Answer. They are very simple—two in number. First, the program consists of en-



lightened action on our own domestic front—for a prosperous, sound, healthy America. And, second, there must be action on the world front on behalf of the great goal of peace—avoidance of atomic war.

#### AN EISENHOWER PROGRAM FOR AN EISENHOWER-MINDED AMERICA

Question. How would you characterize this program in general?

Answer. Basically, this program is an Eisenhower program.

It is not a partisan program. It is designed to carry out the type of clear, American, middle-of-the-road thinking, as well as the specific suggestions, of the great President of the United States.

I personally have pledged the President my continued loyal support. Of course, I don't believe in mere lipservice—in empty praising our President in words and not backing up with deeds. I believe in carrying out my pledges. And I think my record proves it.

But some people do believe in mere lipservice for the President. They believe in giving only token support. They pretend to be Eisenhower supporters in their words, but they try to sabotage him with their actions. In particular, they try to sabotage his great efforts for world peace.

We've got to combat such sabotage.

We've got to rally behind Ike in the fight to avoid war. We Americans hate war.

Question. That, then, is the first point on your program—the sincere promotion of President Eisenhower's efforts for world peace.

#### WHAT MODERN WAR COULD MEAN

Answer. Absolutely. We must avoid war, avoid it with honor, with strength, not with dishonor or appeasement.

That, then, brings us to the second point of my program—invincible military strength.

Question. How would you define this strength, Senator WILEY?

Answer. I am referring to invincible strength in the air, with our long-range and medium bombers; invincible strength on the sea, with atomic submarines and surface craft; invincible strength on the ground. As regards our land forces, I don't want to see obsolete mass armies, armed with "pea shooter weapons." I want our men equipped with the strongest, most modern weapons in the world, so that they can be effective against the Communist menace, if ever it should strike again.

Question. Peace and invincible military strength against the Communist menace—points 1 and 2. Now, what is the third point on your program, Senator WILEY?

DON'T BE BLIND TO ANY PHASE OF RED THREAT

Answer. I have referred to the Communist menace abroad. That brings us to the Communist menace at home, because it is part and parcel of the worldwide threat. I say, enact every needed bit of anti-Communist legislation. Complete action on the Wiley bill for more effective registration of Communist foreign agents.

Use every law that we already have on our statute books, including the Smith Act, for an unending crack-down on the 22,000 Reds in our country and on fellow travelers.

Question. Peace, combatting communism abroad, combatting communism at home. What are the other elements of your program, Senator?

#### SPEED UP SEAWAY CHANNEL WORK

Answer. In the few remaining moments, I am going to just run down a few of them, briefly.

The next point—the fourth—is to complete as speedily as possible the 2,300-mile St. Lawrence Seaway, and to complete action on the Great Lakes connecting channels—the channels to the upper lakes.

Question. That is certainly an immensely important point. Now, how about other

issues, Senator, on the home front? How about the farm problem?

Answer. Yes, indeed. Point 5 on my program is to halt the serious decline in farm income, the drop in agricultural purchasing power. This is June Dairy Month. Dairying provides the greatest single source of cash income of American agriculture as a whole.

The city man cannot prosper unless the farmer prospers. And so, I am taking action in this June Dairy Month and in every month to help the farmers of America's Dairyland—my own State—and to help the farmers throughout America.

I am glad that at least we are beginning to get some action under the new soil-bank law. It is unfortunate, however, that provision was not made to provide for prepayments to farmers this year who cooperate with the soil-bank program. But this is only part of our program.

What we must do is, of course, to increase our citizen's consumption of farm products. That means—eat and drink more wholesome, nutritious dairy products—milk, butter, cheese, ice cream, nonfat dry milk solids.

#### VETERANS, OLD FOLKS, SMALL BUSINESS

Question. Now, turning to other groups in our population, Senator, how about the veterans, how about the old folks, how about the small-business man?

Answer. Yes; how about them?

Congress must assure a square break for them. Taking the old folks first, Congress must and will liberalize the inadequate social-security system. Inflation has seriously depreciated the purchasing power of old folks' pensions. Not enough people are covered under these pensions. Elderly women are not provided a fair break. And so we must strengthen the pension system.

Now, as regards our veterans, the 22 million Americans who have saved this country on the field of battle with their heroism, Congress must reject—I stress—reject the unwise recommendations made by the Commission which would slash veterans' benefits.

Instead, Congress must take action as I have repeatedly recommended, to strengthen the program, particularly for combat-disabled veterans.

I have mentioned old folks and veterans. Now, I want to turn to another group which has also been having a hard time. That is, of course, the small-business man. I am a cosponsor of legislation to ease taxes on them. Right now, they are hit by a terrific 52 percent tax which prevents them from expanding and competing with bigger business.

If we are truly to prevent the dangerous growth of monopoly in our country, if we are to keep small business alive—small business which is the real backbone of our free enterprise economy—then we should enact this amendment to ease the taxload on small business.

Question. Those are three additional points. How about taxes, generally, Senator?

Answer. Well, as a ninth point of my program, if we have sufficient surplus in the Treasury, I see every reason for us to provide a tax break for our people this year.

We should ease taxes particularly on the low-income brackets to the greatest extent possible. We should enact various liberalizing deductions.

Question. Thus far in your program, Senator WILEY, you have mentioned 9 points of your overall 20-point program. You have discussed the battle for world peace, the battle to support President Eisenhower, rather than simply giving him lipservice.

You mentioned your fight against communism abroad, because of the desire of the Reds to conquer the two-thirds of the world which is still not Communist ruled. You have turned to communism on the home

front urging action on the WILEY and other anti-subversive bills. You have mentioned the St. Lawrence Seaway which is appropriately titled the Wiley seaway law. You have referred to the battle for fair dealing for old folks, for veterans, for the small-business man, and for 50 million American taxpayers.

Now, would you mention some of the other points in the program?

Answer. Yes. Here they are:

10. Floods: Complete action on legislation to provide insurance against flood disaster which have taken a terrific toll on our country.

11. Roads: Complete action on the Federal highway bill to modernize our horse and buggy interstate road system which is choked with 60 million cars and trucks.

12. Schools: Ease the terrific crowding of the Nation's classrooms by expanding school construction.

13. Health: Expand health research. Strengthen our hospitals and medical schools, so as to improve the health of our people.

14. Conservation: Strengthen our program to preserve the United States outdoor heritage—its wildlife refuges, its national parks and forests. Protect these beautiful national assets from being despoiled.

Question. What are the remaining points on your program?

Answer. Here they are.

15. Fair dealing: Pass civil rights legislation, legislation to assure a fair break for all Americans, regardless of race, creed, or color. But to do so with reason, with judgment, and with maximum voluntary—I emphasize—voluntary cooperation by men of good will.

16. And now, the mighty atom. Spur domestic development of atomic energy. That means providing insurance, so as to help cover the risks which are inevitably involved in dealing with this powerful nuclear force.

17. Here is point 17. Combat the underworld. Fight the hoodlums, the racketeers, the thugs who, for example, threw acid in the face of columnist Victor Riesel. Pass the Daniel-Wiley bill against the terrible narcotics evil, the dope problem in our country.

18. Housing: Liberalize Federal credit so as to expand United States housing construction. This year, 1.2 million homes will be built, but with proper sound credit, that figure might well be increased.

19. My next to the last point is for clean elections legislation. The present bill before the Senate must be amended to include clean primaries, honest primaries, with all campaign contributions fully reported. In that way, the people will be aware of any dishonest lobby dealings.

20. And finally, my last point relates to governmental streamlining, Federal efficiency. I mean economizing whenever possible, by genuine reorganization and improved businesslike management.

#### CONCLUSION

Question. Senator, you have mentioned your 20-point program for Wisconsin, for the Midwest, for all America. I know that your listeners have enjoyed your remarks. And I know, too, that they will take you up on your invitation by giving their reactions to your program.

I know that you mean this program and that you intend to carry it out. That it is not simply a paper program, but one which you will fulfill with all possible effort.

Answer. That is indeed my purpose in presenting it tonight. This is an action program, a battle program. I will be helped on it by hearing from my listeners.

I want to thank station WGN for its kind courtesy in carrying this broadcast. And I want to thank each of you for listening to it, and I hope, for giving me your reactions.

This is Wisconsin's senior Senator, ALEX WILEY, signing off from Washington.

## Congressman Carroll D. Kearns Reports on His Mission to the Far East

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. CARROLL D. KEARNS**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 6, 1956

Mr. KEARNS. Mr. Speaker, under permission to extend my remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, I submit the following report on my recent mission to the Far East:

#### CONGRESSMAN CARROLL D. KEARNS REPORTS ON HIS MISSION TO THE FAR EAST

Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks I would like to take this opportunity to pay high tribute to the United States Air Force and its capable Secretary, the Honorable Donald A. Quarles, for good discretion in sending the United States Air Force Symphonic Band to the Far East on a mission that was cosponsored and approved by Secretary of State John Foster Dulles. The mission was not only timely but will prove to be a great investment in the years to come.

I want to pay special tribute to Col. George S. Howard, his staff, and the members of the band—whom I call our music ambassadors—for the marvelous performances they gave on this mission.

I know that each and every Member of Congress, and each and every citizen of the United States, would have been happy and proud if they could have seen these representatives abroad. In fact I find it is practically impossible to envision any American product which, when presented for the consideration of foreign nationals, could meet with such an overwhelming unanimity of acclaim.

The band's tour of the Far East—and unfortunately I could not accompany the group on the first part of their tour—began in Hawaii on April 12 where a concert was heard by 25,000 people, breaking all previous attendance records for a musical event in Honolulu. The impression that the United States Air Force Symphonic Band made in Hawaii will last for a generation. Mrs. ELIZABETH FARRINGTON, the Delegate from Hawaii, suggested that this band should repeat its tour of the Pacific and Far East, and emphasized that its friendly efforts are in a different but supplementary field from those of previous international aid programs.

Next stop was Japan and the tour there was a colossal success. Besides playing for nearly 100,000 people, and turning away almost an equal number because of inadequate seating capacities, the band had a radio audience of 32 million and a television audience of close to 5 million.

Thus practically everyone in Japan either heard—or heard of—the United States Air Force Symphonic Band. Press coverage of the events was the widest and most prolonged ever accorded a visiting artist or cultural group, and the concerts proved even greater than anticipated.

In Hiroshima, for example, where the memory of the atom bomb is vivid 11 years after the war, 6,000 Japanese jammed into Peace Memorial Hall that normally seats 1,800. Another 15,000 had to be denied tickets and were turned away for lack of standing room.

Mayor Watanabe, of Hiroshima, who previously had never attended a concert by foreigners, wrote to an Embassy official: "The band certainly brought music nearer to our hearts than has any other great orchestra visiting this city and thereby has brought the hearts of our nations closer together."

Throughout Japan the band set startling attendance-breaking records. In Kyoto, cultural capital of Japan, the largest crowd ever assembled for a single event turned out for the band. 20,000 crowded into an open-air theater that normally would hold only 5,000. Outside, students perched in trees; old men clambered to high places to see inside; and women with babies on their backs (traditional Japanese style) pushed and jostled to get inside. The overflow was so great that the mayor, as a last resort, got up on the stage and announced that thousands of people would have to leave before the concert could proceed because serious injury might result to the mass assembled.

In Fukuoka, where the concert was held in one of the largest indoor arenas in Japan, 10,000 secured seats. They were the lucky ones; they had stood outside in queues 3 blocks long, 5½ hours before concert time.

Press comments throughout Japan, all of them favorable, filled hundreds of columns of newspaper space. What amazed the critics most was the versatility of the band. "They have something for every musical taste," one said.

Marcel Grilli wrote in the Nippon Times: "In its physical makeup this 84-piece combination is a purely military band, though its spirit is far from martial. In its musical conformation it is a far cry, too, from the days of such stalwart bandmasters as John Philip Sousa and Arthur Pryor. \* \* \* From romantic music to jazz, and from operatic arias to folk songs, this ensemble can elicit the special flavor of different musical styles."

Masato Yamamoto, chief of band music of the Tokyo Academy of Fine Arts, wrote: "We who are concerned with band music certainly learned much from the performance of the United States Air Force Symphonic Band. From now on we should give up our old concept of band music, stop imitation, and bend our efforts toward the development of this new form of band music."

The newspaper, Nishi Nippon Shimbun (circulation 452,000), cosponsor of the band in Nagoya, reported for days after the concert that letters of appreciation were flooding its offices. Commented the official in charge of special events: "We have never had this kind of response before to any project."

Our Ambassador to Japan, the Honorable John M. Allison, said in a letter to me that the cultural acumen of the members of the United States Air Force Symphonic Band, coupled with their great professional ability and polished manner, generated a good will towards the United States, particularly to our military units in Japan, that would have far-reaching developments in Japanese-American understanding. Mr. Walter Nichols and Mr. Robert M. Allen of the United States Information Service in Japan made a great contribution to the success of the tour.

Following this phenomenal and unprecedented reception in Japan, the band took to the skies for its next stop, Korea. 50,000 people turned out for the concert at Seoul. Colonel Howard told me afterward that in his very wonderful conference with Syngman Rhee, the veteran President informed him that more Koreans went out and attended the concert of the United States Air Force Symphonic Band than any public performance heretofore held in Korea. Public Affairs Officer John P. McKnight, cabled the State Department: "This concert of the United States Air Force Symphonic Band was received with even more enthusiasm than the NEC Symphony of the Air concert last spring. Korean audiences, normally undemonstrative, received the symphonic band with great enthusiasm and insisted on several encores."

Next on the itinerary was Okinawa, our supreme fortress of the East, where everyone, our military personnel, the Okinawans, and even the schoolchildren were unanimous in their enthusiasm for the band. The visit there was beautifully summarized by Father Kevin Smyth of the Catholic Mission at Naha

who wrote: "Being in close contact with the Okinawan people, I can say that such concerts do more to promote good will than many other direct methods. Here representatives of our Government meet the Okinawan people in mutual respect and share the riches of culture in a language that all can understand."

The next stop was Taipei in Taiwan, known to us as Formosa, where a 1-night concert was scheduled. That was where I joined the tour. Our distinguished Ambassador, Mr. Rankin, very graciously met us upon our arrival, and at 5 p. m. I had the pleasure of accompanying him on a visit to the President, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. The Generalissimo and his lovely wife told me that this visit of the United States Air Force Symphonic Band marked a new milestone in our cultural relationship that had not previously existed. The response to the concert that evening certainly upheld Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's evaluation. Although rain fell all day long and into the evening, 15,000 people crowded into the semisheltered Armed Forces Stadium (again breaking all existing attendance records), and despite a leaking roof that made it necessary for the performers to wear raincoats—I recall loaning mine to one of the trumpet players—the concert was played to one of the most genuinely enthusiastic audiences of our entire tour.

The next morning found the band boarding our C-124 Globemaster bound for Hong Kong, the international city of the Far East, and probably the most fabulous city in the world. The first of our three concerts there was a VIP concert in honor of His Excellency, the Governor of Hong Kong, Sir Alexander Grantham, Mrs. Grantham, and our American Consul General, the Honorable Ernest F. Drumright and his wife. This VIP concert was held at the beautiful Empire Theater, with appropriate appointments for a concert of this type, and was attended in formal dress. The program began at 9:30 p. m. with a definite understanding that His Excellency, the Governor, had to leave at 11:23 p. m. The music proved so tasteful, however, that the Governor decided during intermission to abandon his 11:23 p. m. departure. He stayed for the entire program, and even remained an hour on the receiving line following the concert.

The other two concerts at Hong Kong were public concerts and were played for capacity audiences of civilians and schoolchildren. Here is the reaction of the Hong Kong Standard music critic, Mr. K. C. Harvey: "My few hours' association with the United States Air Force Symphonic Band has confirmed my original belief that in this somewhat unique combination of symphonic and military band, chamber music and instrumental group, dance and rhythm band, lies a near perfect answer to music for every occasion." The United States Air Force Symphonic Band will long be remembered in Hong Kong.

From this international city we headed skyward for a visit to Clark Field, which is located on the large island of Luzon in the Philippines. There the band played to 5,000 wildly cheering military and civilian employees of the base.

The next morning, Sunday, May 6, at 8 o'clock, Colonel Howard and I greeted Gen. Laurence S. Kuter, Commander of the Far East Air Forces, who arrived from Baguio with the chiefs of staff of the 12 nations assembled at Clark Field to inspect the Air Force equipment of their countries. The inspection took 4 hours and was followed by a luncheon at the officers' club, after which I flew to Manila with General Kuter and the chiefs of staff in the general's private plane. General Kuter was kind enough to tell me on our flight to Manila that the repeated presence and sustained interest of a long-time Member of the United States Congress like myself was a source of inspiration to the members of the band and to all the members of the Far East Air Forces. In his opinion the fact that I traveled right



with the band and personally conducted some of their brilliant numbers added greatly to the national stature and public acceptance of the Air Force Band.

At Manila that afternoon the greatest air show since World War II was given, participated in by all 12 nations of the Far and Near East, and witnessed by nearly everyone in the Philippines. One of the highlights of the show was the exhibition put on by Gen. Tiger Wang, of Taiwan, Commander of the Chinese National Air Force, who had his pilots do acrobatic stunts 10,000 feet in the air.

As the shadows of evening started to fall, thousands of people began to stream to Luneta Park in Manila, and by 6:30 p. m. some 200,000 had assembled to hear the concert of the United States Air Force Symphonic Band. On the stage was the Vice President of the Philippines, together with the chiefs of staff of the 12 nations, in full dress; and, of course, our boys were in full dress too. It was a most glorious concert, and all numbers were intermittently interrupted by wild applause from the crowd, indicating their approval of the repertoire which Colonel Howard had selected for this important concert. Following the concert, President Magsaysay entertained the chiefs of staff, Colonel Howard, and me at a formal dinner at his mansion. During my conversation with him at dinner, President Magsaysay expressed his gratitude to the Secretary of the Air Force, Mr. Donald Quarles, and the State Department for sending this marvelous musical organization to the Philippines. He said it had written another chapter in the great sincere feeling between the Philippines and the United States, which had been expressed in the afternoon in the might of the military, and in the evening by the beauty of music.

From Manila we flew to Saigon in South Vietnam, a country that just recently obtained its independence. The concert site was at the city hall, where stands had been erected and an audience of 20,000 heard the concert. It may be said here that the visit of the United States Air Force Symphonic Band during the early days of the independence of South Vietnam was highly significant and really made a terrific impression. President Diem was loud in his acclaim of the band and personally expressed his deep appreciation to Colonel Howard and me for this visit of the music ambassadors from America, saying it had had a wonderful effect upon his people.

The next morning, because of transportation difficulties, only part of the band could go to Phnom Penh in Cambodia. The others left in our C-124 for Bangkok in Thailand. The concert at Phnom Penh was most unique inasmuch as it was given at the Royal Palace with the royal family in attendance, along with a record-breaking crowd of 50,000 Cambodians. Here Colonel Howard was awarded the highest decoration ever given to any foreigner, with the exception of Vice President Nixon. Colonel Howard, in accepting the honor, was most gracious and told the people how pleased he was, but explained that he accepted it not for himself but for every citizen of the United States of America who would share the honor with him.

Next was Bangkok, Thailand (often called the Venice of the East), where the band was reunited and a VIP concert was given the first night, which was attended by the Prime Minister. It was his first appearance in his box at a concert given by foreigners. Seated with him were members of the royal family, Ambassador Max Waldo Bishop and his lovely wife, and Col. Ben Garland, the United States air attaché, who had assisted with arrangements, and Mrs. Garland.

Our Ambassador, in introducing the band, praised the United States Air Force for sending their music ambassadors to Thai-

land and paid tribute to Colonel Howard and me for our musical talents and abilities. He stressed that there is much to be gained in the way of understanding, and mutual respect and regard, through cultural exchanges such as this—good things in life that come to us from our strength and from our freedom.

The people of Thailand obviously had not had much opportunity to hear classical music and seemed especially interested in the music of a lighter vein, particularly, American jazz; however, they were most enthusiastic about the numbers they liked and we evaluated our mission to Thailand as one of a pioneer nature which can be effectively developed in the future.

The Prime Minister told me later that he had never attended a concert that he enjoyed as much, and he thought the band had brought to the people of Thailand a new concept of appreciation of the works of American composers. The Princess also expressed delight at the concert and said she had spent one of the most enjoyable evenings of her life.

We had two public concerts at Bangkok, attended by 25,000 people each night, and then returned to Tokyo for a command performance, which unfortunately was rained out. So the band left Tokyo on Tuesday, May 15, for the United States.

In all, 32 concerts were given, and the total personal attendance was 500,100, making an average attendance per performance of 15,625. In all cases admission was free of charge. Of the 500,100 persons who heard the band, 200,000 were Filipinos, 91,500 were Japanese, 50,000 Koreans, 50,000 Cambodians, 34,000 Okinawans, 22,000 Hawaiians, 20,000 South Vietnamese, 18,000 Thais, and 12,000 Chinese. Wherever they went, they made friends for America.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that the annals of American history will show that the United States Air Force Symphonic Band was the pioneer organization in what may be known in the future as "Cy-War"—that is, fourth dimensional or psychological warfare.

The role the Air Force Symphonic Band played exemplifies our boy in uniform—his rearing, education, specialized training, and many talents and gifts. He, by preference, enjoys sharing his talents and performing so that he can bring happiness to many, many people, not only at home but abroad. In the need of combat, however, he is just as effective and willing to perform. Thus there was a double significance to this great symphonic band, in full dress military uniform, putting aside military tactics to play the national songs of the countries they visited.

As a Member of Congress, I have been privileged to have one of the greatest experiences of my life, and I wish that each and every one of my colleagues would consider sometime during his tenure in Congress accompanying Colonel Howard on a tour like this so that he could fully realize the appreciation and affection overseas for our famous Air Force musicians.

The personnel of the United States Air Force Symphonic Band on this highly successful tour of the Far East is as follows:

Col. George S. Howard, conductor.  
Maj. Samuel Kurtz, project officer.  
Capt. Robert L. Landers, director, The Singing Sergeants.

Lt. Harry H. Meuser, assistant conductor.  
M/Sgt. Michael R. Mudre, advance representative.

M/Sgt. Floyd E. Werle, arranger.  
Clarinets: Russell A. Mitchell, Charles T. Foster, Oscar A. McGregor, George L. Dietz, Anthony J. Grado, Harold J. Rigg, Glenn J. Valmont, Leslie R. Ticknor, Bertrum S. Glick, Robert E. Gerken, Jay Hauenstein, James B. Preus, Robert C. Barker, Alan A. Dore, Raymond E. Stahura, George D. Yeatman, Robert J. Luther.

Cellos: Boleslaw D. Zukowski, Bert Kuschan, Chester G. Wood, Charles A. Baker, Carleton B. Spotts.

Harp: Phillip M. Young.  
Flutes: Robert E. Cray, Erich R. Seehafer, Warren F. Halt, Jack V. Tuk, Thomas P. Perazzoli.

Oboes: Oscar Gheblian, William J. Weber, Roger W. Sutherland.

Bassoons: Franklin M. Biskey, Stanley D. Petrulis.

Cornets: Arthur R. Will, Ivan D. Genuchi, Joseph A. Latinski, John A. Maiocco, Delbert A. Dale.

Trumpets: Robert J. Markley, Charles J. Gorham.

French horns: Joseph Freni, George E. Roberts, Frank A. Dearstyne, John I. Strylowski, Edward E. Searle, Jr., Peter W. Silverson, Robert N. Drake, Harrison C. Raper.

Baritones: Edward J. Whitfield, Robert A. Sadler, Karl T. Humble.

Trombones: Edward J. Zeman, John A. Velke II, Alexander Nichiporuk, Bruce C. Whitener, Harry S. Beltz, Jr.

Percussion: Robert F. Moore, Paul M. Dolby, Frank D. Rinaldi, Jr., Ronald K. Holmstrand.

String basses: William J. Zschunke, Fredrick Sollner, Jr., Edward C. Skidmore.

Tubas: Edward G. Grace, Glenn Orton, Raven E. Corn, Robert J. Chab, Jr.

Soloists: William K. Dupree, tenor; Thomas M. Edwards II, harmonica; Joseph R. Soprani, accordion; Robert D. Kerns, baritone; Edward G. Grace, typewriter.

Singing Sergeants: William S. Brower, Jr., Paul V. Hull, Howard J. Ruff, Harry H. Haywood, Jr., Henry E. Gerhart, Robert L. Conforti, Donald L. Boothman, William S. Jenette, Jr.

In conclusion, Colonel Howard and I, and each and every member of the band, are most grateful to the fine crew that piloted us safely on this tour of the Far East. Under the command of Col. Hollis B. Tara, this C-124 operation was a model of efficiency, safety and dependability. The fact that they were operating the world's largest production model transport did not concern them in the least. They handled their Globemaster at gross weights up to 190,000 pounds just as if they were flying an ordinary transport aircraft. The names of this efficient crew are as follows: Col. Guy Cooke, Jr., Maj. William E. Shelton, Capt. Henry G. Henderson, Capt. Wilbert C. Oltman, Capt. Wilkes A. Wilk, Lt. George R. Adams, T. Sgt. Marshall Purcell, S. Sgt. Glen Moore, S. Sgt. Garry Wilson, S. Sgt. Ted Grosshopf, S. Sgt. Harold E. Kozee, A1c. Terry Cassidy, A1c Robert Cantrell, A2c Thomas J. Wilson, Jr.

## Textile Imports

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

## HON. HENDERSON L. LANHAM

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 6, 1956

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Speaker, with leave to extend my own remarks in the RECORD, I am including a letter written by Mr. L. W. Turner, Jr., president of the Southern Garment Manufacturers Association, of Nashville, Tenn., to the Washington Post and published under the heading of "Letters to the Editor," in the June 5 issue of the Post as follows:

### TEXTILE IMPORTS

Our attention is called to your editorial of May 27 to the effect that the Senate Finance Committee takes the position imports of textiles and apparels from Japan

are not offering sales competition to domestic industry. The Tariff Commission apparently has little grasp of the ruinous effect of these imports. Total imports of women's blouses and men's and boys' shirts alone in 1955 and thus far in 1956 seriously approach domestic production figures.

Japanese imports of men's and boys' shirts and ladies' blouses were several million dozen. What the Tariff Commission evidently does not understand is that it takes only a relatively small quantity of cheaper priced goods or articles to set the market price in a given market. In other words, 1,000 dozen men's and boys' Japanese shirts and ladies' blouses can set the market price for all American competitive garments in the city of Washington.

It is in this manner that Japanese imports of apparel and textiles are setting the market price for such domestic-made goods, thus pulling down the price structure with consequent discouragement to American producers. This we have seen happening right along for more than 1 year. Some plants are closed, the owners say, because of Japanese competition and some are running on short time for the same reason their owners say.

The Tariff Commission has rendered disservice in not getting the full facts and ascertaining the effect of Japanese competition on the textile and apparel industry which we have herein briefly explained.

There is reason to wonder whether textile or apparel industry has any friends at all connected with the Government.

L. W. TURNER, Jr.,  
President, Southern Garment Manufacturers Association.

This letter is very timely and has my wholehearted approval.

I too wonder, as Mr. Turner does, whether or not the textile or apparel industry has any friends at all connected with the Government and by that I mean the administrative branch of the Government and not the Congress.

The Congress has refused to pass the OTC bill which would, in effect, approve all that GATT has done in strangling the American textile and garment industry. Because we have not had the backing of the textile industry in our efforts to get legislation passed to prevent the destruction of this great industry, we have not been able to get such legislation reported out of committee. We can and will continue to fight OTC which, as I say, would be a ratification of the GATT agreements.

Apparently the administration believes the textile industry is expendable for the benefit of the steel, automobile and other huge industries which want all tariff barriers removed. They too are calloused and unconcerned just as the executive department of our Government is about the problem of the textile and garment industries.

The Tariff Commission, now dominated by the executive department although it is allegedly an arm of the Congress, has refused to get all the facts about the effects of Japanese competition on the textile and apparel industry and has apparently abandoned these industries to their fate.

It is often said that because Japan buys some of the American farmer's cotton, the cotton farmer of the Nation ought to support the disastrous agreements which permit the importation of textiles from countries where wage scales

are so low that our own textile and apparel industries simply cannot meet the competition. However, if the textile industry in America is destroyed, 60 percent of the farmer's market for his cotton will go down the drain with the textile industry.

It is encouraging to see now that Mr. Robert Jackson, the president of the ACMI, has learned the lesson that he cannot expect any help from the administration although rumor has it that most of the industry supported Mr. Eisenhower and his party. We Members of Congress who are so vitally interested in the preservation of the textile industry have been trying to convince Mr. Jackson and the ACMI of this fact so that we might get the necessary backing for legislation that would do what the administration fails and refuses to do. It is rather late now for any such legislation to be passed. It is understandable, however, that the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute was loath to turn to the Congress for protection before all avenues of relief in the administrative department had been explored and found closed. We have at least been successful in holding up action upon the bill which would create a "super-duper" international organization in which the United States would have only one vote to control our foreign-trade policies.

### Will Soviet Union Confess the Katyn Massacre?

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

#### HON. DANIEL J. FLOOD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 6, 1956

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following address which I presented before the political action committee of the Polish-American Congress at Philadelphia on Thursday, May 31, 1956:

#### WILL THE SOVIET UNION CONFESS THE KATYN MASSACRE?

Again and again my voice and my petitions have been heard crying out in my own country, to the nations of the world and to the high heavens, against the enormity of the crime perpetrated by the Soviet Union and known in the catalog of international outrages as the Katyn massacre. It may be asked of me in the Department of State in Washington, or they may ask it in the United Nations, or in the Kremlin itself: When will I forbear raking up old wounds, when will I cease the clamor for justice and the law? My answer, I am pleased to avow before this, the Polish-American Congress, is as simple, and as fair, as devoid of rancor and vindictiveness, and as righteous as the facts testify. My answer is that neither I, nor the Congress of the United States, nor any international tribunal in the United Nations, can shut its eyes to the horror of the calculated mass murder of the Polish officers and civilians in the forest of Katyn until the truth shall have been acknowledged by the perpetrators or their associates and successors and due

contrition observed. For me or for any just official, or for any government in the free world, not to press for adjudication in this wise of an atrocity so enormous, is to make one's self a kind of passive accessory to the crime after the fact.

This I shall never be and thus I stand here today symbolizing, if you please, the conscience of the Congress of the United States and the people of this country. It is not enough that the select committee of which I was a member found unanimously in its investigation and study of the facts, evidence, and circumstances of the Katyn Forest Massacre that there was irrevocable and conclusive proof that this horror had been committed by the Soviet NKVD or People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs. It is not enough to establish the date as not later than the spring of 1940. It is not enough to conclude as the select committee unanimously concluded that the "Soviets had plotted this criminal extermination of Poland's intellectual leadership as early as the fall of 1939—shortly after Russia's treacherous invasion of the Polish nation's borders." I am quoting House Report No. 2430, 2d session of the 82d Congress, which goes on to say: "There can be no doubt this massacre was a calculated plot to eliminate all Polish leaders who subsequently would have opposed the Soviets' plans for communizing Poland."

I say it is not enough to have probed for the truth, unearthed it, exposed it, proclaimed it. For what is involved here is the very heart of the moral values for which World War II was fought, a war that cost mankind 40 million lives and \$2 trillion. If we merely find the truth, as we have here, and then tell it and let it pass into history like a forgotten page in a book that is out of date we shall have performed a disservice to western civilization and the free world. For that is only half of the task. We shall have acted weakly and ineffectively and in a manner destined to make us look vapid and hypocritical in the eyes of posterity and pusillanimous before the bar of world opinion. It is one of the major prides of my career in the Congress of the United States that I have not permitted this matter to sleep in the archives of government. Nor could I rest comfortably in my conscience knowing that the job of the select committee, magnificently accomplished both on American soil and in Europe, might evaporate without a fixed result, like a case tried adequately before a qualified court but without the resultant improvement to society that litigation is expected to yield.

If there is genuinely a new policy in the Kremlin since the death and desanctification of Stalin, I was determined to put it to the acid test.

Thus it was that on May 3 of this year—1956—I wrote Secretary of State John Foster Dulles asking that he transmit to the Polish Government the report of the select committee which is now a public document of the United States. I asked also that the Secretary of State transmit to the United States delegation of the United Nations the same report "so that all members of the United Nations," my letter to the Secretary said, "may be officially aware of the existence of this public document." And finally I asked Secretary Dulles that the report and hearings record of the select committee be placed in all our embassies and libraries overseas through the Secretary's efforts and that of the United States Information Agency.

Since then I have heard from Theodore C. Streibert, Director of the United States Information Agency, indicating that the Voice of America had broadcast my statements and that of my colleagues in the House to Poland and other Iron Curtain countries, in connection with Polish Constitution Day. Likewise Director Streibert in that same letter of May 18, 1956, informed me that on last



April 13 they had broadcast a special commentary on the anniversary of the Katyn massacre. Other broadcasts, the letter said, were forthcoming that might be useful should the Polish Government initiate an investigation of its own into what may be termed one of the outstanding atrocities of the Soviet Union in World War II.

On May 18 of this year the Department of State in response to my letter informed me by letter that they had given practical effect to my suggestions. I was informed that the Department had even before my letter instructed Ambassador Lodge on January 30, 1953, to transmit to the Secretary General of the United Nations 70 copies of the select committee's report. Ambassador Lodge was instructed to send a note, the Department's letter to me said, to the Secretary General of the United Nations describing the work of the select committee and asking him to transmit a copy of the report to the representatives of each member of the United Nations. This was done, and other steps were taken to reveal definitely before the pertinent body of the United Nations the details of the outrage which concerns us here.

As for the possible establishment of a Soviet or joint Soviet-Polish commission to examine the Katyn Forest massacre; that, the letter from the Department of State informs me, is still in the rumor stage with nothing to confirm the rumor's authenticity.

And that brings me to the issue of the day.

What we are in fact asking for is a second and a honest investigation from behind the Iron Curtain of all the facts behind the Katyn Massacre. The first investigation made by the Soviet Government yielded findings which perpetuated the fraud that sought to absolve the Soviet Union from guilt. We know, and the Russians know, and the Germans know—all the world now knows—that the Kremlin has murder on its hands for the Katyn Massacre. What justice and history, what the ethics of a religious society demand, is that the alleged new masters of the Kremlin who repudiated Stalin, now stand up and be counted. They are asked to give mankind for all time on the basis of a thorough investigation of their own the confession of guilt without which this case cannot be said to be closed. Abundant evidential materials and witnesses still exist. And on the basis of this confession the guilty should be asked to make whatever retribution is yet possible.

It is to this end that in my letter to Secretary Dulles on May 3, of this year, I asked that the Polish Government be furnished anew the report and hearing record of the select committee. It is easy enough to make the findings we made, powerful and conclusive as they are, and to now drop the matter. But this course of placid acceptance of a frightful wrong does violence to the most elementary precepts of justice that have evolved in our civilization since the dawn of time. We did what we could in the circumstances, but we must not stop now. The issue before the United States and the world is a strategic one and can be lifted now to the highest vantage point of international drama. It can be lifted to this exposed area because the Kremlin has professed to reform. Whether this is true or just another Communist fraud may now bluntly be determined by a simple question from the President of the United States to the so-called collective leadership of the Soviet Union. The eyes and the ears, the heart and the conscience of mankind, are riveted on these two mighty centers of executive power: the Kremlin and the White House. If Khrushchev and Bulganin mean what they say then let the President ask him to admit forthrightly the guilt of the unspeakable Stalin—on the corroborative evidence they must have in their archives—of this atrocity that brought the record of crime, even in war, to a new all-time high. This crime of

crimes must be exposed for what it was just as world society had at Nuremberg condemned the overwhelming crimes of Hitler and his unmentionable associates.

But this time it should be done by confession arrived at by authenticated evidence, from within the Kremlin's own walls, not because the crime needs further authentication, but because this proposed open confession, voluntarily arrived at, is one of the basic penalties communism should be willing to pay in the interests of justice and as proof of the sincerity of its protestations of reform. We have to remember that when the Soviet Union sat in as a judge during the international military trials held in Nuremberg after World War II it came with blood on its hands and guilt in its heart. The adjudications of that court, in my judgment, were the adjudication of the outraged conscience of mankind and were valid, sound, and merited. But the Soviet Union, on the basis of its conduct in the forest of Katyn, came to the judgment table with an unclean soul. Moreover, the 20th century has been the special victim of the type of national fake by which the perpetrator of murder, arson, and torture fabricates the evidence and then the propaganda blaming his crime on the enemy.

The solution of the Katyn crime, in accordance with my suggestion, will help conclusively to nail this type of lie to the masthead of international publicity, so that in the future it will be more difficult to perform this kind of international fraud. Khrushchev and Bulganin must not be invited to come to the United States. They must first be persuaded to go to Canossa in contrition and in penance. Unless a world of justice and righteousness rubs the nose of mankind's ruthless enemies in the ghastly evil of their own deeds, what chance is there for moral progress? I ask you, the Polish American Congress, to join with me in an unrelenting and persistent determination to keep this crime alive in the conscience of the world until the Soviet Union shall have confessed and made amends even at this late date for an outrage that is beyond atonement.

### The Administration's Foreign Policy Wins Tremendous Victory in Egypt (Serendipity-style)

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. FRANK THOMPSON, JR.**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 6, 1956

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, on June 12, 1956, James Reston's article in the New York Times on "Serendipity in Capital" advised us of the cure-all the administration has discovered. A remarkable elixir originally found by the English writer, Horace Walpole, it gets its name from his fairy tale, *The Three Princes of Serendip*. The three princes were never dismayed by misfortune, but always managed to discover the most wonderful things.

In the prevailing fashion in Washington these days of always creating the impression that all is well in the world I have come to the startling conclusion that our foreign policy has just won for us a tremendous victory in Egypt.

Mr. Speaker, for reasons of state it is not likely that the future American historian will take special note of the 5-day celebration that began in Cairo last

Wednesday, June 13. This is a period of rejoicing in Egypt where they are celebrating the most glorious event in their modern history. That event is the departure of the last British soldier from the Suez Canal base and the transfer of the canal to Egyptian hands. To mark the end of 74 years of British guardianship, the Egyptians climaxed their celebration on Monday by naming it Evacuation Day.

This day should be marked in our own diplomatic history as a milestone in American Middle East policy, for we were primarily responsible for persuading our British allies to give up this life line of empire. Apparently we also insisted that no conditions were to be attached to this generous gift of a powerfully equipped military base and a critically important international waterway.

At the same time the American people were assured that a new day was dawning in the Middle East. Egypt was going to be made safe for democracy and freedom, and we could believe her claim of being an enemy of Communism. Egypt could not be any other than our everlasting, grateful friend. With our help, living standards would go up and American technical know-how would speed the modernization of Egypt. We were told that under Naguib and Nasser a grateful Egypt would surely be a cooperative Egypt and that as a result tensions in the Middle East would disappear.

The author of this profound policy was our former Assistant Secretary of State for the Near East and present Ambassador to Egypt, Mr. Henry Byroade. To him must go the applause for inspiring this spectacular change, and its execution should have earned him at least the eternal gratitude of Egypt. Mr. Byroade is now in Cairo. And no doubt the Egyptians planned to honor somebody on Evacuation Day. But these Egyptians are a strange people. They did not respond the way Mr. Byroade said they would. The guns they fired during the celebration were Communist guns, and the jet planes that flew overhead were Soviet MIG fighters. Furthermore, the man they invited to help them celebrate Evacuation Day was not Mr. Byroade, but Mr. Dmitri Shepilov, the new Foreign Minister of Soviet Russia. Perhaps Mr. Shepilov will suggest to his new Egyptian friends that they rename Monday, June 13, Byroade Day.

No doubt there is some logical explanation for Egypt's choice of Mr. Shepilov in place of Mr. Byroade. It may have something to do with the mercurial nature of the Egyptian rulers who find such extraordinary ways to show their devotion to freedom and democracy. No doubt Mr. Byroade has an explanation.

But if he has, he should come home to enlighten us. And if he has not, he should come home to tell us why he has not. Either way, it is high time that Mr. Byroade, who started the administration's last agonizing appraisal of our Near East policy, step aside to let someone devise a program, more appreciative of the danger and more faithful to America's own best interests.

# Radio Corporation of America Dedicates Enlarged Plant in New Jersey Expanding Capacity To Aid National Defense

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. CHARLES A. WOLVERTON**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 6, 1956

Mr. WOLVERTON. Mr. Speaker, the Radio Corporation of America has made an enviable contribution to the cause of science by its continued and far-reaching research over a period of many years. Its numerous and varied activities in advancing the art of communications and related subjects has been of incalculable value to our Nation and its people in time of peace and war.

In its ever-expanding program and creation of new and additional facilities, to enable it to give even greater assistance in the cause of science, RCA on Friday, May 4, 1956, dedicated a major enlargement of the RCA missile and surface radar engineering plant at Moorestown, N. J., representing an important expansion of RCA's capacity to aid national defense.

The ceremonies, which included demonstrations of some of RCA's latest developments in military electronics, were witnessed by military and Government guests, representatives of the press, and more than 1,500 employees at the RCA plant.

During the program Brig. Gen. David Sarnoff, chairman of the RCA board, announced RCA activity in the new defense missile program, as well as development of RCA's abilities to design and produce complex electronic systems for the military services.

General Sarnoff said RCA is developing and producing, under contracts with the Department of Defense, land-based tactical launching and guidance systems for the Talos guided missile, a defense weapon designed for use against enemy aircraft. This surface-to-air guided missile is being built for the United States Air Force by RCA, which also has the responsibility for a portion of a shipboard system for the United States Navy.

### RCA'S GROWING RESPONSIBILITIES

RCA's growing responsibilities in guided-missile activities were commemorated by meetings at the Moorestown plant of the board of directors of RCA, the National Broadcasting Co., and RCA Communications, Inc.

General Sarnoff presided at the meetings and later joined with Frank M. Folsom, president of RCA, and other executives to welcome Government and military guests who included Maj. Gen. F. L. Ankenbrandt, director of communications-electronics, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and myself as a Member of Congress.

Also present for the dedication were New Jersey State Assemblyman C. William Haines, Chairman W. J. Hall, and Moorestown Township Committee Members Thomas Cunningham, Irving Hol-

lingshead, and J. Aubrey Sutton; Donald Dunn, administrative manager of Moorestown, and the Reverend Mr. Victor S. Griggs, pastor of the Second Baptist Church of Moorestown and president of the Moorestown Council of Churches, who delivered the invocation.

Climaxing the ceremonies General Sarnoff unveiled a plaque which officially commemorates the RCA Moorestown plant as a missile and radar systems center.

In accordance with the consent granted by the House, I now wish to include as part of these remarks, the address of General Sarnoff, and that of General Ankenbrandt, Dr. Engstrom, and T. A. Smith.

General Sarnoff, in his address, declared:

During the past decade, developments in electronics have revolutionized the ancient art of warfare. Foremost among these has been the development of the guided missile to a stage of perfection that makes it awesome in its capacity for destruction.

The German buzz-bombs that rained from the skies of Britain during World War II were as BB-gun pellets, compared with our modern guided missiles. The sobering fact is that our vast oceans and Arctic wastelands have been converted into highways for weapons that can destroy cities and their populations on a scale never before experienced by man.

The Soviet leaders Bulganin and Khrushchev have openly boasted of their "mighty guided missiles." We in the United States have no rational alternative but to meet the menacing competition whereby world communism has perverted science and technology to its evil purposes. For the sake of our own security and the survival of our civilization, we dare not permit the Kremlin to gain even a temporary monopoly on such appalling weapons.

The Radio Corporation of America has long been dedicated to the principle that our prime responsibility is to serve the Nation—by providing the Armed Forces with equipment vital to the success of their operations.

In line with this principle, we recently concentrated the engineering and production of military equipment in an operating unit devoted exclusively to this mission. This is our defense electronic products unit, and the organization here at Moorestown is a part of this unit.

### "TALOS" PROJECT

General Sarnoff, in announcing the "Talos" project, stated:

RCA is developing and producing, under contracts with the Department of Defense, land-based tactical launching and guidance systems for the "Talos" guided missile. We have as partners in this program the American Machine & Foundry Co. "Talos" is a surface-to-air guided missile developed by the Johns-Hopkins applied physics laboratory for the United States Navy Bureau of Ordnance. The initial land-based "Talos" system was developed by RCA under contract with the Navy Bureau of Ordnance.

RCA is building land-based "Talos" systems for the United States Air Force and has responsibility for a portion of a shipboard system for the United States Navy. This "Talos" project at the Moorestown plant represents one of the most comprehensive of all electronic systems, and utilizes the latest techniques developed by RCA.

This plant, and the people who give it meaning and significance, symbolizes RCA's effort in the fulfillment of our foremost responsibility—to serve the Nation.

And so it is with a deep sense of pride in RCA's work on behalf of our national defense that I unveil this plaque, dedicating the RCA Moorestown engineering plant as a missile and surface radar development center.

### REMARKS BY GENERAL ANKENBRANDT

In his remarks, General Ankenbrandt declared:

For some time it has been recognized by the military that the essential elements for true national defense include far more than the Department of Defense and the military departments themselves.

This realization has grown from a very small beginning in the years leading up to World War II, on through that war and the succeeding days to the present, when all of us in the military are very conscious of the essential part being played by our partners—science and industry. That this realization has grown to its present proportions has been due in considerable measure to the expanding activities of such fine organizations as AFCEA (Armed Forces Communications and Electronics Association), NSIA (National Security Industrial Association), IRE (Institute of Radio Engineers) and the like. Parenthetically, as most of you know, the theme of this year's AFCEA annual convention in Boston later on this month is "military and industry: partners in progress."

However, in greatest measure, this realization has come from the positive results which have accrued to the military from this partnership—the tremendous outpourings of scientific, engineering, production, and servicing assistance from American industry, without which our present-day advanced weapons systems for defense would not exist or could not be operated efficiently.

It is with this background that I take great pleasure, on behalf of all of us in the military, in participating in the dedication of this new and great facility here in Moorestown of RCA, devoted as it is to the creation of highly sophisticated systems for the defense of our Nation—systems involving, as most now do, heavy radar and complex electronic fire-control elements for missiles and weapons of all types—ground, sea, and air based.

I congratulate you, General Sarnoff, the board of directors of RCA, and all the members of your company, and this city who had a part in providing this forward-looking facility—a splendid testimonial to the teamwork of industry and military working together for our common national defense.

### REMARKS BY DR. ENGSTROM

Dr. E. W. Engstrom, senior executive vice president of RCA, in his remarks preceding his introduction of General Ankenbrandt and General Sarnoff, said:

I am honored to participate in these ceremonies; for today we dedicate not merely a building, or a facility, but a major national resource in the field of missile and surface radar operations—one that is probably unequalled in the world. In these critical times, the significance of this operation to our Nation and to our traditional way of life cannot be overestimated.

RCA's pioneering in radar has contributed much to the extraordinary growth of this primary instrument of national security.

Our work in radar has continued and is continuing for the Navy, the Army, and the Air Force.

On this occasion, I think it is appropriate to point out the extent of RCA's engineering and productive capacity not only here in the Delaware Valley, but also throughout the State of New Jersey. Our activities here, for example, are closely integrated with the corporation's David Sarnoff research center in Princeton, N. J. We also have important plants and associated activities, for military



or civilian goods, in eight other major locations in the State—Camden, Cherry Hill, Harrison, Jersey City, Woodbridge, Rockaway, Somerville, and Clark Township.

Total RCA employment in New Jersey, excluding Princeton and Clark Township, is 26,700 persons. The annual payroll is more than \$135,000,000. As a former resident of Camden County, now residing at Princeton, I believe I can speak for all RCA employees in expressing deep pride in the contributions that we make to the economy of our State.

#### REMARKS BY T. A. SMITH

Theodore A. Smith, vice president and general manager, RCA defense electronic products, who welcomed guests to the dedication ceremonies, declared:

It seems only yesterday that we stood at this location to dedicate the original buildings in December 1953. At that time we expressed the hope that this was only the beginning of our expanded program in the broad field of radar, and that we would grow and flourish with the community.

Now, 2½ years later, much of that healthy growth has been accomplished. Our engineering capacity has been virtually doubled. From an employment standpoint we have grown from 600 to more than 1,500 persons. Far more important than physical statistics, however, is the fact that we are now equipped to make substantially increased contributions to national security.

#### DEMONSTRATION OF MILITARY ELECTRONIC PRODUCTS

To symbolize RCA's varied research and development activities for national defense, a program of demonstrations disclosed three major RCA developments in the field of military electronics:

A portable electronic detector for "nerve" gas—developed by the Army Chemical Corps and RCA. The first such detector accepted for military use, the unit not only can serve as a field alarm for military personnel and installations, but also can be utilized for gas-detection protection of population and industrial centers. It has possibilities as a detector for hazardous industrial and commercial gases.

An RCA-developed wide-spaced image orthicon tube, or television camera tube, which can be used for televising scenes and objects under light conditions as low as those of a moderately cloudy moonlit night.

Noise-canceling microphones and headsets for aircraft intercommunications systems, which RCA has developed and is producing for the United States Air Force. The highly selective and sensitive equipment provides clear communication under noise conditions which would make intelligible conversation virtually impossible by other known means.

The electronic "nerve" gas detector was demonstrated by special detachment of the Army Chemical Corps under the command of Lt. Col. Oliver R. Hertel, Chemical Corps, Engineering Command, Army Chemical Center, Maryland.

Described, but not demonstrated at Moorestown, was the RCA "cat eye"—an electronic light intensifier which is capable of seeing objects in the dark to produce sharp and clear television pictures. The Air Force has announced that the "cat eye" enables airmen to see in the dark with almost daylight clarity

and that it is expected to become a valuable aid to the Air Force as a reconnaissance device.

#### SERVICE GUEST LIST

In addition to General Ankenbrandt, officers of the armed services attending the Moorestown dedication included:

Army: Maj. Gen. V. A. Conrad, commanding general, Ft. Monmouth, N. J.; Brig. Gen. Marshall Stubbs, commanding general, Army Chemical Center, Edgewood, Md.; Brig. Gen. H. V. Gaskill, Office of Chief of Research and Development, United States Army, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Colin Hudson, Office of Chief of Ordnance, United States Army, Washington, D. C.; Col. C. A. Poutre, Signal Corps Supply Agency, 18th and Locust Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.; Col. H. M. Murray, Frankfort Arsenal, Bridge and Tacony Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.; Lt. Col. O. R. Hertel, Chemical Corps, Engineering Command, Army Chemical Center, Edgewood, Md.

Navy: Rear Adm. F. S. Withington, Chief, Bureau of Ordnance, Department of the Navy, Washington, D. C.; Capt. R. L. Taylor, Bureau of Ordnance, Department of the Navy, Washington, D. C.; Capt. A. C. Packard, Bureau of Aeronautics, Department of the Navy, Washington, D. C.; Rear Adm. H. C. Bruton, director, Naval Communications Division, Office of Deputy Chief of Naval Operations, Department of the Navy, Washington, D. C.; Capt. D. O. Lacey, United States Navy Aviation Supply Office, 700 Robbins Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Air Force: Maj. Gen. G. R. Acheson, commander, Middleton Air Materiel Area, Olmstead Air Force Base, Pa.; Brig. Gen. I. L. Farman, Assistant for Electronic Supporting Systems, deputy commander, Weapons Systems Headquarters, Air Research and Development Command, Post Office Box 1395, Baltimore, Md.; Brig. Gen. S. T. Wray, ADES Project Officer, 220 Church Street, New York, N. Y.; Col. A. R. Shiely, Air Research and Development Command, 220 Church Street, New York, N. Y.; Col. Jay Jaynes, Office of Deputy Chief of Staff, Development, United States Air Force, Washington, D. C.; Col. W. J. Adams, Eastern Air Procurement, 1411 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

#### PRESS ATTENDANCE

Newspapers, wire services, magazines, and television stations represented at the RCA Moorestown program included: The Associated Press, United Press, Tele-News, station WRCV, station WRCV-TV, station WFIL-TV, the New York Times, New York Herald Tribune, Wall Street Journal, Aviation Age magazine, Tele-Tech magazine, Popular Mechanics magazine, Radio and TV Daily, Aviation Week magazine, Electronic Design magazine, Research and Engineering magazine, Philadelphia Inquirer, Philadelphia Daily News, Philadelphia Afro-American, Philadelphia Tribune, Camden Courier-Post, Pittsburgh Courier, Moorestown News Chronicle, Mt. Holly Herald, American Aviation magazine, Electronics magazine, Popular Science magazine, Broadcasting magazine, Aeronautical Engineering Review, Radio

Electronics magazine, Electrical Engineering magazine.

The 730th Air Force Band, under the direction of Chief Warrant Officer Dieter, Maguire Air Force Base, Trenton, N. J., participated in the ceremonies.

### Progress Toward the Integration of Europe

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. CHESTER E. MERROW

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 6, 1956

Mr. MERROW. Mr. Speaker, under leave granted to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include therein a speech given by me before the First Regional Model Assembly of the Council of Europe in Rochester, N. H., Saturday, May 19, 1956. The speech is entitled: "Progress Toward the Integration of Europe":

Mr. President and members of the Model Assembly of the Council of Europe: It is a great pleasure, a high privilege and a distinct honor to be here in the Spaulding High School Auditorium this afternoon to address the High School Model Assembly of the Council of Europe under the sponsorship of the New Hampshire Council on World Affairs and the International Relations Club of the University of New Hampshire. I am delighted to have the opportunity of delivering the closing address to the members of this assembly.

I take this opportunity to congratulate the New Hampshire Council on World Affairs, the International Relations Club of the University of New Hampshire, and the students of the participating high schools in New Hampshire for your efforts in making this Model Assembly an outstanding success.

I am greatly pleased that New Hampshire has a Council on World Affairs. We need to devote our attention to international problems since they affect our everyday life. Whatever happens in one part of the world sends repercussions around the globe because of the closeness of the continents in this age of rapid scientific advancement. I notice that in the brochure put out by the New Hampshire council entitled "World Affairs Are Your Affairs," it is stated that the purpose of the organization is to "create an informed public opinion as the democratic basis for a sound foreign policy, to operate as a coordination point and service center for interested organizations, advocating no specific policy or action, and to promote the widest possible understanding of world affairs as an essential step toward lasting peace." I hope this organization continues to grow and that it will have a wide membership in every section of the State, for we certainly need to have the broadest possible understanding of foreign affairs in this nuclear era.

I know of no more worthwhile endeavor than the organization and the holding of a Model Assembly of the Council of Europe. This interest in foreign affairs is most encouraging and it is most important, since the United States of America, this Republic, is the leader of the free world. We are in foreign affairs to stay and as the days come and go, we will find that it is necessary for us to have an ever-increasing understanding and to take an ever-increasingly active part in the solution of international problems.

We need to know more and more about foreign affairs and the shaping of foreign policies because the future of the world will depend directly upon how wisely the United States exercises its destiny-given position of leadership in the new role in which the Republic finds itself.

#### REPORT OF STUDY MISSION

My specific object this afternoon is to discuss with you the progress toward the unification and integration of Europe. This is a subject in which I have long been interested. In the fall of 1953 I had the opportunity of being the chairman of a study mission to Europe. The mission made a thorough study of the specialized agencies of the United Nations, also a complete survey and appraisal on European unification and integration. In the section of our report dealing with European integration, we gave detailed information on the Benelux Economic Union, the Organization for European Economic Cooperation, the European Coal and Steel Community, the Western Union, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the proposed European Defense Community, and the Council of Europe, all having the purpose of bringing about a closer unity among the nations in Europe.

#### NEED FOR UNITY

In our report dated February 25, 1954, the study mission stated: "At the end of World War II, the concept of unity took on new meaning and significance. \* \* \* Cooperation among the nations of Europe had become more than an ideal or a dream. It had become a matter of life and death for free peoples. The formidable obstacles to unity, so long recognized, were at last challenged by the overwhelming need for unity.

"Since the closing days of the war, efforts toward increased cooperation among the European nations have followed many different lines and assumed many different patterns. These have ranged from consultation among national governmental representatives on international committees to the surrender of portions of national sovereignty to supranational organization, with one objective in mind: To achieve peace, security, and economic prosperity through the joint action of two or more nations."

In an article entitled "United States Leadership in a Divided World," which I wrote for the 1953 September issue of the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, I stated: "As I think of the disunity in Europe and as I think how important the achievement of unification—political, economic, and military—has become, my mind turns to the history of the 1860's in which Abraham Lincoln gave leadership to his country. His farsighted statesmanship prevented the division of our country and made certain the continuation of the United States."

Had it not been for Lincoln's leadership the United States today might not be in existence and our continent would undoubtedly be an atomized continent, with many divisions, and instead of one nation we might find ourselves hopelessly factionalized. Happily, this is not the case. Although it would be impossible to make one nation out of the European countries, nevertheless, a much greater degree of unity is possible and a much greater degree of unity is essential if Europe is not to perish in a maelstrom of differences, rivalries, dissensions, and conflict.

#### INTEGRATION IMPERATIVE

By the end of World War II it had become perfectly apparent to thinking people that a greater integration of Western Europe was imperative if the nations on that continent were to survive the threat of communism and if they were to preserve the culture developed over so many years. The Soviet Union insisted upon maintaining large standing forces. The policy of Moscow was intran-

sigent and aggressive. The Soviet Union presented a threat that was far beyond the ability or capacity of any of the European states to meet as individuals. Collective action was the only way that the countries could be preserved. It was also apparent that Europe by itself could not survive.

With United States help and by moving together, the countries had the possibility of achieving a power sufficient to form a balance. The economic problems created by a series of small States separated by tariff barriers and trade restrictions seemed to mean continued economic difficulties for all, while integration offered the efficiency and economy of a mass market and specialization. Integration, in short, seemed the one logical way of meeting a number of different problems. It is my purpose to trace the development and the contribution made by various European organizations toward a greater integration of the continent, economically, militarily, and politically.

#### BENELUX

In 1944 the first attempt at integration economically was the so-called Benelux group, consisting of Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg. These countries established a customs union which merged, to some extent, the economies of the member States. The agreement provided for the elimination of tariffs existing between the member countries and the establishment of common tariffs on imports coming into the union. Complete union has not been achieved, since all trade barriers have not been eliminated.

#### ORGANIZATION FOR EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION

Three years later, in 1947, steps toward a broader economic integration occurred when 16 countries in Europe cooperated to create the Organization for European Economic Cooperation. This organization, established to implement United States economic aid under the Marshall plan, had four aims: First, to reduce trade barriers; second, to facilitate the distribution of essential materials; third, to promote economic stability; and fourth, to utilize more effectively European manpower.

In our report on the unification and integration of Europe, our study mission stated that "the long-term aim of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation is the achievement of a sound European economy through the economic cooperation of its members. In pursuing this goal, its immediate purpose was to insure the success of the European recovery program through cooperation with the United States." The program was most successful and in the present mutual-security bill there is no economic aid program for Europe.

#### EUROPEAN COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY

Another of the organizations making an outstanding contribution to economic integration is the European Coal and Steel Community. It is particularly important because it created the first effective supranational agency. For the first time nations surrendered a sufficient amount of their national sovereignty to the new organization, the authority of which was considered superior to the individual authority of each member state.

The members of the European Coal and Steel Community include Belgium, Italy, France, Western Germany, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands. Its purposes are: First, to enlarge the European market; second, to encourage the increase per capita steel consumption; third, to pool their resources; and fourth, to assist member states to adjust their economies to an intensified competition in Europe and elsewhere. In establishing a dominion over the distribution of coal, iron ore, steel, and ferrous scrap within the political frontiers of the member countries, the European Coal and Steel Com-

munity is a real supranational authority and is making a valuable contribution to the economic integration of Europe.

#### THE EUROPEAN PAYMENTS UNION

Another organization contributing to economic integration was founded in July 1950. This was the European Payments Union. The Union provides a common currency pool for balancing international payments on a multilateral basis. In this way a freer flow of currencies and goods has been made possible.

#### WESTERN UNION

The establishment of the Western Union on March 17, 1948, by France, Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, was the first step toward the post-war military integration of Europe. Under this pact the countries pledged themselves to give immediate military assistance to any party against which aggression might occur.

#### NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION

On April 4, 1949, a treaty was signed in Washington, D. C., which brought NATO, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, into being. By negotiating this treaty, the North Atlantic Community reaffirmed its faith in the purposes of the United Nations Charter, seeking to stabilize the North Atlantic area by organizing for collective defense to keep the peace and maintain the security of the community. The treaty aimed to strengthen the free institutions of European nations and to encourage economic collaboration within the framework of cooperative consultation.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization has been an outstanding success. At the moment the following nations—Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States, and Western Germany—are members of the Organization.

In the military sphere the North Atlantic Treaty Organization is accomplishing the principal task for which it was intended, that is deterring Communist military aggression in Europe, insuring the territorial integrity and political independence of the European nations and enabling those nations to stabilize their respective economies. However, events of recent months have clearly demonstrated that the North Atlantic Treaty Organization needs to become more than a military alliance. The threat of the new look Russian foreign policy demands that new life and broader vision be given to NATO.

#### RECENT NATO ACTION

In view of the new tactics of the Soviet Union, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization has taken some recent and significant action. At a meeting of NATO in Paris on May 5, it was decided to set up a committee of 3, including Foreign Ministers Gaetano Martino of Italy, Lester B. Pearson of Canada and Halvard M. Lange of Norway, to make a study of NATO problems and to develop ways and means of defeating communism. As suggested by Secretary of State John Foster Dulles to the NATO meeting in Paris, this high level council would sit permanently, dealing with political and economic problems confronting the Atlantic community. Thus, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization has reacted to the new situation created by the change in the tactics of the Soviet Union—a change which is, of course, calculated to help them in their fundamental objective of world domination, which does not change.

Today perhaps more than ever before, Europe is aware that its very survival rests on the strengthening of economic, military and political ties within the Atlantic community. European nations must realize that there are issues involved that require the sacrifice of certain nationalist goals and de-



sires. For Europe to assume her rightful place in any international negotiations and decisions, she must work effectively and soon toward greater integration and unity.

Guy Mollet has said: "Russia's cold war has shown the need for a Europe united militarily; Russia's new look calls even more loudly for a Europe united politically." Progress has definitely been made toward European integration. Europe has moved toward the idea of a common market. A common coordinating authority will act as a spokesman for the common European interest, although a "United States of Europe" with executive, legislative and judicial powers is far from a foreseeable realization. An agency coordinating on a supranational level to give Europe the strength she needs for survival and effective international cooperation is a reasonable expectation.

#### REJECTION OF EUROPEAN DEFENSE COMMUNITY

The foregoing is a brief summary of the principal successful European ventures since the termination of World War II. Concomitant with these successful ventures have been certain projects and proposals which have not fared so well. The aura of success which tends to surround these union efforts of postwar Europe must not blind us to setbacks which have occurred.

For one thing, I refer to the rejection by France of the European Defense Community. Although France had led the way in proposing the European Defense Community, the proposal for pooling the Armed Forces of the 6 member nations into a common army was turned down by the French assembly in 1954. Among the principal reasons for this rejection of the European Defense Community was the French fear that Germany would dominate it, being potentially more capable of developing military predominance in Europe. Of course, the concept of supranationalism associated with all these schemes for integration has always run headlong into the competing nationalisms of the respective countries. For this reason all the interested European nations have approached this concept with caution.

With the rejection of the supranational European Defense Community, the countries fell back upon a more orthodox military alliance. Some years earlier, Britain, France and the Benelux countries had signed a defensive alliance called the Brussels Treaty Organization. With this Organization as a basis, the Western European Union was established at the Nine Power Conference held in London in the fall of 1954, consisting of Britain, France, the Benelux countries, Germany and Italy. Since this alliance was a substitute for the European Defense Community, it naturally had the same purpose to add Western German strength to that of the allies and at the same time to control that strength. As stipulated in this Western European Union, Western Germany is pledged to abide by a continental arms control, not to manufacture atomic, biological or chemical weapons, to conduct its foreign policy in accordance with the United Nations Charter and never to resort to force to achieve German unification. Thus, although the Union does have certain aspects of supranationalism, it does not have such extensive ones as those the defunct European Defense Community would have had.

#### THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

In the report of the study mission several paragraphs were devoted to the Council of Europe. As you all know, it was in March 1948 that the French Parliament adopted a resolution calling for a European Constituent Assembly to establish a European federation. Established on May 5, 1949 with the aim of promoting "greater unity among the European countries in order to facilitate their economic and social progress," the

Council of Europe now includes the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Italy, Ireland, Saar, the Scandinavian countries, Greece, Turkey, Iceland, and the German Federal Republic.

The major organs of the Council are: the Committee of Ministers, composed of the Foreign Ministers of the member States or their deputies, which meets at least twice a year in closed sessions; the Consultative Assembly, consisting of 132 delegates with delegations varying in size according to the relative sizes of the member countries, which meets in open sessions annually for 1 month in Strasbourg, France; and the Secretariat. Before the Consultative Assembly can make recommendations to the Committee of Ministers, a two-thirds majority vote is required, and such recommendations, if unanimously approved by the Ministers, are then transmitted to the member governments. A system of "partial agreements," agreements among certain members which do not bind those who abstain, which slightly modifies the unanimity rule, has only recently been adopted by the Ministers.

Because of the existence of other international organizations with functions similar to those of the Council of Europe, which in essence is a clearinghouse of ideas for the means of advancing European unification, the Statute of the Council provides that the work of these other organizations be kept in mind when the Assembly is planning its agenda, thus avoiding a duplication of effort.

#### PROSPECTS FOR FURTHER PROGRESS TOWARD INTEGRATION

We may now ask ourselves what are the prospects for further progress toward integration in Europe. In the first place, the new habits and institutions established within the European Community have taken root and have been accepted by Europeans and the world. The European idea has captured the imagination of even the once skeptical European. A new consciousness of "Europeanness," so to speak, about the common background of the European civilization has been realized by Europeans themselves.

More and more one hears Europeans speaking in terms of common interests and a common market. From the beginning of the Marshall plan the matter of a common market has persistently appeared. When Robert Schuman's plan for pooling coal and steel resources was accepted by the 6 European nations in April 1951, it was establishing a common steel and coal market for regulating production and eliminating trade and other restrictions. It is felt that this 6-nation common market of 150 million in a united Europe should increase production and prosperity by creating a larger and greater demand for new goods. Coal and steel were selected as the first sector to be pooled because these two resources are the major ones upon which the heavy industries of both France and Germany exist. By September 1955 progress had been made toward stabilizing the common market, as well as toward integrating other fuel and power resources into the plan. For the future there is talk of integrating transport, other conventional fuel and power, and even nuclear energy.

#### TOWARD THE FUTURE

In the report of the special study mission on International Organizations and Movements and on the unification and integration of Europe issued in 1954, we stated in our last paragraph: "The United States has steadfastly encouraged and supported unification and integration movements in free Europe. In the final analysis, however, these movements must spring inwardly from the will of the Europeans themselves. United States policy is premised on that will. But if the passage of a reasonable length of time indicates that such a will does not exist, the

United States would be compelled—not by its own choosing—to readjust its policy."

I like to believe that there is springing from the hearts of the Europeans a desire for a closer integration and unification. The events of the past several months have posed new problems and in view of this, the United States is in the process of readjusting its policy, not because we have lost faith in the unification of Europe, but because we recognize that into the existing organization, particularly the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, there must be breathed a new life and a new vitality.

That Europe is endeavoring to come to grips with this problem is evidenced by the recent appointment of a committee of NATO members to study and report to the Council, which I mentioned previously. That we are coming to grips with this problem is evidenced by a suggestion which Secretary of State Dulles offered in his speech closing the mutual security hearings on May 10 of this year. The Secretary stated that consideration is being given to the establishment of a committee to conduct an independent study of various aspects of the mutual security program. In listing the topics under consideration, he included: "The relative role of the State and Defense Departments in administering the program; whether we should seek to put more of our program on a loan rather than a grant basis; whether the program needs to be enlarged and given greater continuity to meet the new Soviet tactics." Thus, the free nations of the world, because of the recent change in Soviet tactics, are endeavoring to shape policies to meet the new situation.

#### STATEMENT MADE BY THE UNITED NATIONS DELEGATION TO SECRETARY OF STATE DULLES

In connection with this shift in Soviet policies, the United States delegation to the 10th General Assembly of the United Nations, of which I was a member, submitted to the Secretary of State on December 9, 1955, a statement on foreign policy. In this communication we stated:

"The present period in history may one day be recognized as a major turning point in the struggle between communism and freedom. It appears to be clearly a shift in the cold war, in which economic and social problems have moved to the forefront.

"Members of the United States delegation during this General Assembly session have observed the effectiveness of Soviet tactics under these new conditions. This can be seen both in the way the Soviet bloc delegates work in various United Nations meetings and also in the voting that occurs in many committees. As we observed maneuvers, we were conscious that the Soviet Union, elsewhere in the world, was using economic and social collaboration as a means for jumping military as well as political barriers. Examples of this can be found in India, Egypt, and Burma.

"We believe that the United States must counter these Soviet efforts. We can succeed, not by outbidding communism in sheer amounts of economic aid, but by making newly independent and newly articulate peoples feel that they can best satisfy their wants by becoming and remaining part of the community of free nations.

"We welcome more emphasis on economic and educational endeavors, for we have a proven experience in these fields.

"We are in a contest in the field of economic development of underdeveloped countries which is bitterly competitive. Defeat in this contest could be as disastrous as defeat in an armaments race.

"We could lose this economic contest unless the country as a whole wakes up to all its implications."

#### CONCLUSION

Europe must continue its drive with constantly increasing intensity to become more

united economically, militarily, and politically, if the threat of communism is to be effectively met and destroyed. The Council of Europe, which is the political organization for the purpose of developing ways and means to bring about political unity, can well become the most important instrument for the realization of more cooperation among the countries of Europe. The unification of Europe has widespread support not only in Europe but throughout our own country. I know of no better way to become familiar with the problems inherent in the various moves calculated to bring about European unification than to make a study of this many faceted problem through a Model Assembly of the Council of Europe, such as you have held here today.

Europe is an integral part of the free civilization which it is our privilege to possess. Stretching back over the centuries, the nations of Europe have made a growing and an enduring contribution to the culture and the civilization of the West. From these countries we have received enrichment in art, music, literature, and many of the fields of human activity.

The revolution in scientific fields, particularly aviation and nuclear energy, is demanding that equal progress be made in the field of economics and politics. As the organizations we have been talking about become successful, we will find in the future a strong and invigorated continent continuing to make a contribution to the civilization of the West. This is our hope for Europe. We thoroughly believe in European unification and integration. We are endeavoring to shape our policies to bring about this desired end. I have confidence that we will be successful and I am certain that the nations of Europe, which are already hearing the clarion call of destiny, "unite or perish," will rise to the occasion in this mid-20th century, and will, with our help and our encouragement, move ever closer to unification and integration until the peoples of those countries are completely secure from the sinister threat of communism, are able to live free from the fear of war and are able in a peaceful environment to help in the bringing about of a prosperous and peaceful world community.

### A Reappraisal of the Life of Jefferson Davis

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. WILLIAM M. COLMER

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 6, 1956

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, on May 5 last a memorable occasion was held at Fort Monroe, Va. At that time the dedication ceremonies were conducted by the United Daughters of the Confederacy dedicating the Jefferson Davis Memorial Park.

On that occasion an outstanding citizen of the South, my distinguished colleague, Senator JOHN C. STENNIS, was the principal speaker. This was most appropriate since that great southern leader of the Confederacy, Jefferson Davis, was a Mississippian.

In view of the wealth of information concerning this truly great man contained in the address, it is appropriate that the remarks of Senator STENNIS on that occasion be given wider circula-

tion. The address itself was a splendid one honoring this Mississippian, the leader of the Southern States in that unfortunate fratricidal strife.

Senator STENNIS' address is as follows:

#### A REAPPRAISAL OF THE LIFE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS

The United Daughters of the Confederacy do well to honor the spot where the very last drops of the lifeblood of the southern Confederacy were drained off, and the one man who was the symbol of that mighty cause suffered the ignominy and torture of chains and imprisonment.

The ironing of Jefferson Davis at Fort Monroe, where at first he was thrown to the stone floor and held down by four soldiers while a blacksmith riveted heavy shackles on his ankles, was as a cup of vinegar to the South, as much as it was a mortifying and painful attack on the body of the President of the Confederate States of America.

But even the rigors of this Gethsemane never daunted the spirit of Jefferson Davis.

There he was:

That great and good man from my own home State of Mississippi; that gallant soldier who had been the outstanding military figure of the Black Hawk and Indian wars; that renowned hero who had given luster to American arms in the war with Mexico at Monterey and Buena Vista; that calm and dispassionate scholar who had been the friend and confidante of America's great military captains, and friend and advisor to three Presidents of the United States; that wise and provident counselor who had stood on the floor of the United States Senate with Webster, Clay, and Calhoun, and pleaded for measures of justice and conciliation that might have saved the Union and saved it without bloodshed; and finally that stalwart, towering, and lonely figure, called by 13 American States to share their brilliant but tragic destiny in their second war of independence.

What could the stone walls and iron bars of Fort Monroe do to a spirit like this?

In spite of chains, imprisonment, and utter defeat, the President of the Confederate States of America was no lost leader of a lost cause.

The South was fighting, not for slavery, not for any white-pillared aristocracy, not for its own independent economy. She was fighting for a principle as old as the hills and as sacred as the covenants of all God-fearing peoples. She was fighting for autonomy and local self-government, something that men call freedom, something known as liberty, which men had fought and died for since the dawn of civilized man.

The truth is, the frightful and bloody fratricidal war she was called upon to wage in defense of her soil and rights to self-government, was merely a single engagement in the still greater and continuous war, which has been waged for centuries by freemen everywhere for freedom, for the right of self-determination, for local self-government, and for freedom from colonialism and empirical controls.

For his spirit to live, Jefferson Davis had to be a great man. And he was.

Governor Brown of Mississippi in proffering him a seat in the United States Senate referred to his military career in these words:

"The people will never cease to remember with pride and gratitude that to you, sir, and the brave Mississippians under your command, is our State indebted for honors as imperishable as the soil on which you won them; honors which shall last as long as chivalry is respected or valor has a place in the hearts of men."

Perhaps, as one who occupies the honored position of a successor to Jefferson Davis in the United States Senate, and as one who has as his desk on the Senate floor Jefferson Davis' own desk, my own mind dwells with singular

propriety on the great career the Mississippian carved out for himself as a statesman in that body.

Davis was only 39 years old when he first took his seat in the United States Senate. In a few brief years, he came to rank well up with such towering figures as ex-President John Quincy Adams, Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, and John C. Calhoun. When Calhoun, the acknowledged Southern spokesman, died in 1850, Davis was immediately recognized as his successor.

His spirited defense of Daniel Webster, a political enemy, when for cheap partisan advantage Webster's integrity was challenged in the Senate; his tireless efforts, as member and chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, to enlarge and strengthen the Armed Forces of the United States; his wise and courageous battle against the Wilmot Proviso; his lengthy, brilliant, and arduous debates in behalf of a strict construction of the Constitution as to powers ceded to the Federal Government and those reserved to the States; and his magnificent resentment of the abolitionists and their attacks on the South, in and out of the Senate—all these marked Jefferson Davis as undisputed leader of the South and Southern thought.

But Davis was far and above the position of a mere sectional or partisan leader. He was well in the forefront of the national expansionists. It doesn't seem necessary more than merely to mention in passing the hiatus in Davis' Senate career when he went home to run for the Mississippi governorship and was defeated by 999 votes. For, when Franklin Pierce came to the Presidency in 1853, the Mississippi ex-Senator was literally drafted for renewed public service as Secretary of War in the new Democratic Cabinet. He became one of the outstanding War Secretaries in United States history.

With the termination of the Pierce administration, on March 4, 1857, Jefferson Davis resumed his career in the United States Senate, 24 hours after he had ceased to be Secretary of War, and 4 days before the Supreme Court rendered the Dred Scott decision.

From this time to the day when he had to rise in the Senate and announce the secession of his own beloved Mississippi, Jefferson Davis strove in every honorable way possible to find some way to preserve the Union as well as southern rights.

Jefferson Davis returned to Mississippi and offered his services to the State, and was made a major general of the Army of Mississippi.

But he had a rendezvous with an unpromising and relentless destiny which was not to be denied; for on that fateful day of February 10, 1861, a messenger from Vicksburg arrived in hot haste with a telegram notifying him that he had been unanimously chosen President of the Confederate States of America. He thus became the leader, commander-in-chief and historical standard-bearer of the most bloody, costly, and devastating revolution of modern times.

The whole life and career of this man, it would seem in historical retrospect, had been a schooling and preparation for such a climax. As Senator Yancey said, "The man and the hour have met."

Certainly, he had been one who never turned his back but marched breast forward.

I shall certainly not here pursue all the brilliant strokes of genius and doubtless grievous errors of judgment, of his tenure as President of the Confederacy. I do want to point out now that, on assuming the exalted office of President of the Confederate States of America, President Davis said:

"I come with diffidence and distrust to discharge the great duties devolved on me by the kindness and confidence of the Congress of the Confederate States. I will devote to the duties of the high office to which I have



been called all that I have—of heart, of head, and of hand."

History records that in every sense of the word Jefferson Davis lived up to that pledge.

As he left the city of Richmond that he had so long and so magnificently defended, he had the right to look the world in the face and say, "I have fought the good fight, I have finished my course. I have kept the faith."

Today a bronze statue of President Davis, presented by my State of Mississippi to the Federal Government, stands in the Vicksburg National Park, which surrounds that heroic city. Also, his likeness stands in Statuary Hall in the United States Capitol as the greatest Mississippian. By his side stands the great and peerless Gen. Robert E. Lee, placed there by a grateful Virginia. These men live on forever; their greatness inspires us with patriotic pride. Our southern way of life will continue inspired by the thoughts and deeds of the heroic men of Davis' day.

For nations, as with individuals, times change. Old problems are solved, or pass off the scene. New ones arise. But principles live and remain the same.

As worthy descendants of our illustrious forebears of the time of Jefferson Davis, we must turn our faces not to the past, but to the problems of our own future. To these problems, we must apply the same high principles of public trust, personal honor, and devotion to duty, as were applied by that generation. We must have the courage of heart and mind to do more, regardless of the odds against us, for the great principles of government which we believe are sound and essential to our Nation's welfare.

Jefferson Davis, a man of vision, saw the necessity of preserving the powers of the States. Otherwise and inevitably a strong centralized government would eventually destroy personal freedom.

That truth was never better expressed than in the following words of the late Raleigh C. Minor, formerly of the University of Virginia Law School, and truly one of the great law teachers of our Nation:

"If a power is one reserved by the States, and, after long and patient trial and experiment, the States prove incompetent to exercise it properly and it is essential that it be so exercised, then let the power be transferred to the Federal Government by amendment to the Constitution. If the necessity is not great enough and evident enough to induce the legislatures of three-fourths of the States to assent to the transfer, it may be fairly assumed that the transfer is not so essential after all.

"But in any event let it not be accomplished by a forced construction of the Constitution. This is even now the canker that is slowly but surely eating away the reserved rights of the States and sapping their powers. If the process be not checked, the time must certainly come when the sovereign States will be nothing more than mere municipal corporations with only such powers left them as their Federal Government may choose to allow. God save the fair fabric of the Constitution from such a fate."

These words, written in 1913, were applicable in the days of Jefferson Davis, and they apply as well today.

If we would truly honor our forebears of that generation, we will face the responsibilities that come to our generation.

If liberty and freedom and sound principles of Government are to be preserved, it will be through the efforts of our generation—not the generation of Jefferson Davis nor the generation that is to follow us, but those of us who are living now.

God give us the insight to see our duty and our opportunity, and the courage to act.

Thus and thus only can we preserve constitutional government.

**Statement By Hon. John E. Henderson,  
of Ohio, in Opposition to H. R. 5550,  
Before the Ways and Means Committee  
of the House of Representatives on  
March 7, 1956**

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS**

OF

**HON. THOMAS A. JENKINS**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 6, 1956

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, on March 7, when the Ways and Means Committee, of which I am a member, was considering H. R. 5550, Congressman JOHN E. HENDERSON, of Ohio's 15th District, appeared before the committee to express his vigorous opposition to this measure. H. R. 5550 would authorize the United States to join an international organization known as the Organization of Trade Cooperation. The OTC would, in turn, have as its principal function the administration of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

The seven counties of Representative HENDERSON's district in southeastern Ohio have suffered seriously for many years as a result of policies which have lowered tariffs on those products which they and adjacent areas of our State produce. Although H. R. 5550 would not, in itself, authorize further tariff reductions, it would, in my opinion, authorize participation in an organization whose actions and policies would soon accomplish this end.

I believe Mr. HENDERSON's testimony before the committee is an excellent treatment of this complex subject. It is as follows:

My purpose in appearing before your committee during the hearings on H. R. 5550 is to urge that the committee and the Congress act with extreme caution in consideration of this legislation.

The bill before you would, if enacted, authorize the United States to be a party to the Organization for Trade Cooperation among whose duties are the administration of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

I should like to point out at the very beginning of my remarks that the average citizen looks to Congress as the responsible agency for those things which control his commercial activities. He feels that if remedial action is needed in any phase of Government he can look to Congress for that action. Especially does he feel that the question of the regulation of trade rests within the purview of the Congress for he knows that the Constitution of the United States, brief as it is, has specifically enumerated the question of tariffs for especial treatment when it says in article 1, section 8:

"The Congress shall have the power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imports, and excises . . . to regulate commerce with foreign nations."

This is a definite assertion of congressional responsibility for the regulation of duties and commerce with foreign nations.

The average citizen is somewhat bewildered to learn that the economic pinch that he feels because of a reduction of protective tariffs on the goods he manufactures has not been brought about by action of the Congress

but by an international agreement which the Congress has not ratified.

The average citizen remembers that the courts at one time had declared that there were some powers which Congress could not delegate. He is confused to learn that today he is faced, not with a simple delegation of authority, but a complex delegation from the Congress to the Executive and, thence, from the Executive to an international entity known as GATT—to the end that even the executive branch, in becoming a party to the agreement, has lost some of the authority that had been delegated to it.

That is the state of affairs prior to the enactment of the legislation which is now before us.

At the time that H. R. 1, the Reciprocal Trade Act extension, was under consideration in the first session of the 84th Congress, many of us expressed ourselves on the subject of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and what it had done to weaken the economic position of the United States.

In the first place, it was pointed out that the entire GATT program had been directed toward the reduction of United States tariffs and toward the establishment of economic advantages of one sort or another for many of the nations who were parties to GATT. Seldom, if ever, has this organization worked to the economic advantage of the United States.

Parenthetically, I would like to endorse the statements which have been made by the two speakers who immediately preceded me that these agreements have worked more specifically for the advantage of other nations.

We have progressed to the point now where our tariff rates are among the lowest throughout the world.

Those who advocate low tariffs will say that the benefits lie in three categories. First, that it encourages world trade. To this some of us must answer that our exports as related to our national productivity have reached such a low ratio that the benefits cannot outweigh the detrimental effects of wrecking home industries and rendering jobless the pottery worker, the glass worker, the worker in our clay tile industry, and the coal miner. In other words, the price we pay for world trade places a great and unequal burden on many of the important industries of our Nation.

Secondly, it is argued that by giving economic advantages to other countries, we are helping them without expense to our own taxpayers. To this must be given the answer that such economic concessions will cost us far more in terms of lost income to American industry and ultimately in the tax revenues our Nation receives.

Let us not forget that every dollar of corporate profit in the United States means at least 50 cents in tax revenues. Where our tariff practices have reduced the profits of the American pottery, tile, and glass industries by a certain figure, those same practices have reduced the taxes paid by those industries by at least one-half.

Thirdly, the advocates of low tariffs will say that American industry is more prosperous than ever and shows no signs (except in certain specific industries such as pottery, glass, coal, bicycles, textiles, wool, etc.) of being hurt by the program. To this we must answer that we are enjoying prosperity not because of but in spite of our trade practices. The ill effects are slow to show themselves. In spite of our dollar export figures our quantity export figures have not kept pace.

All of which leads me to the point of saying simply that GATT and the concomitant low tariff policy has done nothing to help the American economy and that GATT and its international attitudes has done several things which may only be interpreted as harmful to notable segments of our industry

and the men and women who depend upon these industries for their livelihood.

First, it has reduced America's bargaining position to something less than its wealth and prestige would reserve for it at diplomatic level. Though our world position as a nation among nations is one of great influence, as a signatory to GATT it approaches the same degree of influence as the weakest member. Secondly, it has weakened the constitutionally granted authority of the Congress to regulate foreign commerce. You and I know, Mr. Chairman, that in recent years the Congress has been repeatedly cautioned that it must follow certain selected paths and that failure to do so would lead to embarrassment because of concessions which our Nation had granted through GATT. To say that GATT has no power to work its will upon congressional policy is ignoring reality. Each time that a cautious Congress attempts to look under the covers of a trade policy all sorts of taboos, both large and small, are raised.

Yes; it is literally true that Congress has not ratified or officially recognized GATT; that Congress can yet act in matters of foreign trade. But will it be true if H. R. 5550 is enacted?

In enacting this bill Congress will be authorizing membership in an agency that will have as its chief duty the administration of GATT. The bill clearly states that purpose. Since it has this as its chief function, do we not at the same time ratify the contract which it administers? True, the organization has other duties, but they are lesser

duties and they are ones which can be ably performed in some other manner.

Let us ask ourselves several questions before we act upon this measure. First, do we want to continue down this pathway to ever-lower trade restriction? As we answered the rollcall on H. R. 1, many of us said we did not. Our industries, particularly those which produce our handmade products, our pottery and clay tile, our glass, and the industries which prepare our natural resources, coal and oil, and the thousands of American workmen engaged, or until recently engaged, in such production say that we do not. Secondly, do we want our trade practices so completely divorced from congressional authority through this process of double delegation to the point that we relinquish our prominence in the world today by being out-voted in a contractual arrangement such as GATT? As I see it, if we want an agreement, do we want this one? The Congress has never had an opportunity to express itself directly on this point. Thirdly, do we want to join this specific club, this organization, OTC?

Perhaps we have reached the point in civilization's march when we should direct more of our attitudes to internationalism—a march which has been fraught with disappointment in the past. But if we concede that we must now express ourselves as one unit of an international confederation, and must not only join, but, in return for some advantages must surrender sovereignty in some degree or other—if that is so, aren't we still privileged to carefully investigate the

club we will join? Perhaps this organization which seems so bent upon bringing advantages to other nations is not the one for us. Possibly one can be fashioned which will meet our needs far better—one which will not reduce this Nation of ours to the voting position of a second or third rate power. For as surely as we concur in OTC, and indirectly in the activities of GATT, we will be reduced to that position in other things.

Mr. Chairman, the day has not yet come when American industry cannot find markets within our borders and among our growing population. The day has not yet come when other nations will not procure our goods just as we will buy that which we must have from other nations. The day has not yet come in America when we would, as a measure of national policy, say to coal miners and pottery workers that you will be deprived of your jobs and you must sell your homes and leave your established communities to find new fields of work, forgetting your skills and accomplishments, because of the decisions of an international organization to which your elected Representatives in the Congress gave such authority.

The people of the 15th Congressional District in southeastern Ohio, which I have the honor to represent, have suffered grievous economic hardship because of the tariff policies of the past several decades.

My constituents have written and called on me to urge that your committee proceed on this legislation with extreme caution. Mr. Chairman, in appearing here today, I am speaking for them.

## SENATE

THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1956

(Legislative day of Monday, June 4, 1956)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

Rev. Father Joseph F. Thorning, D. D., Frederick, Md., honorary professor in the Catholic University of Chile, offered the following prayer:

Heavenly Father, King of our hearts and Saviour of our souls, look down with favor upon the Presiding Officer of the Senate and all the Members of the Congress of the United States.

Let the light of Thy countenance shine brightly upon all the Presidents of the American Republics who, in the final week of this beautiful month, will gather in historic conference in our sister Republic of Panama.

Grant to these gifted leaders, inspired by the ideals of the great liberator, Simon Bolivar, the vision of a Western Hemisphere where neighbors, partners, and friends freely can exchange ideas, skills, services, and the products of their toil.

Vouchsafe to the American Chief Executives and to all who counsel them the conviction that the divine revelation imparted in the Bible is the best fountainhead of freedom for the sons and daughters of the New World and for all humanity.

Do Thou, Most Holy Spirit, inspire every citizen of the American Republics to offer daily prayers throughout June that God's choicest blessings and graces may be showered upon our statesmen whose responsibility it is to advance the cause of brotherly love.

Confident in Thy holy protection, we seek these favors in the name of the Prince of Love and Peace, the Christ of the Andes. Amen.

### THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Wednesday, June 6, 1956, was dispensed with.

### MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

### GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT (H. DOC. NO. 421)

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and, with the accompanying document, referred to the Committee on Finance:

#### To the Congress of the United States:

This message is submitted pursuant to the provisions of section 4 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, as amended.

Under the authority of the trade agreements legislation, the United States entered into a trade agreement at Geneva, Switzerland, on May 23, 1956, with other contracting parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. A copy of that agreement is submitted herewith. The United States received tariff concessions from other countries on var-

ious products exported by the United States in return for tariff concessions by the United States.

On two products the United States by separate action negotiated increases in the existing rates of duty. In one case, involving certain fur-felt hat bodies, a court decision had in effect nullified tariff increases which were proclaimed a few years ago as the result of an escape-clause investigation. In its peril-point investigation on these hat bodies, the Tariff Commission found that the lower rates resulting from the court decision should be increased. The negotiated increases raise the rates of duty to the peril points found by the Tariff Commission, and in general restore the rates which had been applicable under the escape-clause proclamation prior to the court decision. In the other case, involving liquid sugar, there has been no peril-point finding that an increase was necessary; the objective was to equalize the rates applicable to dry and liquid sugar.

In the other two cases—certain tungsten alloys and violins and violas—in which the Tariff Commission reported that increases in existing rates of duty were required, it was found that the advantages of negotiating the increases would have been outweighed by attendant disadvantages which made it undesirable to accomplish the increases by this means. Also, in the case of tungsten alloys, only one group was listed for negotiation while others, including ferro-tungsten, the most important in terms of imports, was not listed. Increasing the duty on the listed alloys would thus have unduly complicated our tariff structure without adequate economic justification. For these reasons, increased rates on tungsten alloys and violins and violas were not included in the trade