

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

**Congressman Ben F. Jensen, of Iowa,  
Takes a Look at the Record on the  
Farm Issue**

EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF

**HON. BEN F. JENSEN**

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 11, 1956

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, during the past year or more hundreds of my constituents have written me expressing their great concern about the welfare of our farmers. Businessmen, as well as farmers, wrote and called on me, because all business is tied to agriculture. Many said give us about the right amount of rain and sunshine and all will be well without a farm program, while others talk about feed distribution, feed costs, feed supplies, credit, transportation, machine costs, and high taxes. Many complained about hog and cattle prices, and said they felt politics was entering into all proposed farm legislation. Let us take a look at the record.

The Democrat Party was in full power in both the White House and in Congress in 1951 when the President's hand-picked Director of the Office of Price Stabilization announced on February 19, 1951, that he would soon roll back the price of cattle 10 percent with President Truman's approval. At the same time he announced that was only the beginning—because said he, "I'm going to roll back cattle prices another 4½ percent on August 1, and another 4½ percent on December 1, because said he, cattle prices are too high." We Congressmen from cattle producing areas took up the fight and were able to stop all except the 10 percent rollback, but the damage was done—cattle prices, as you well know, started on the toboggan the day after his dictatorial announcement, which also pulled other farm prices down and down. Now we hope the present increased prices of livestock will hold, and they will hold unless the packers decide otherwise. We are still waiting for the packers to explain the low hog prices in 1955 in face of the fact that the American people ate more pork in 1955 than the farmers marketed as shown by the Department of Agriculture records.

The House of Representatives passed a bill amending the Agricultural Act on May 5, 1955, to strengthen the farm economy, but the Democrat-controlled Senate committee pigeonholed the bill, and then the Democrat bigwigs began trying to blame the farmers' troubles on the Republican administration. That was the worst kind of politics, and at the expense of our farmers. Their time would have been better spent cooperating with the Congressmen from the farm States who asked nothing more than fair and equal treatment for the farmer with other segments of our people. Then in order to give quick help to many financially distressed farmers President

Eisenhower and all the Republicans, and a few Democrats, in Congress, worked hard to get this present Democrat-controlled Congress to put a provision in the soil-bank bill to pay 50 percent of the soil-bank benefits this year to farmers who would agree to comply next year with the soil-bank provision in the bill; but the Democrats screamed politics to the end that section was knocked out of the bill.

Now let us take a look back at the record. Total farm income was less during the Democrat 8-year period, 1933 to 1940,

than it was during the preceding Republican 8-year period. Take a look at hog prices for instance—long after the New Dealers plowed under corn, wheat, and cotton, and destroyed little pigs, and spent over \$19 billion trying to prime the pump—the highest price paid for hogs at the Omaha market in 1940 was \$7.30 in August, the low was \$5.25 in February. Please note below price chart compiled from the Omaha market, also please note hog prices for years 1947, 1948, 1953, and 1954, when the Republicans were in control of Congress:

Top prices for hogs by months

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
1956	15.25	15.00											
1955	18.75	18.00	18.75	18.50	19.00	22.25	20.50	17.85	17.25	16.35	13.75	12.00	22.25
1954	27.35	27.25	27.90	28.65	28.25	27.00	26.00	24.50	21.50	19.75	19.75	18.85	28.65
1953	19.25	21.75	22.25	24.65	25.25	26.00	27.50	27.25	26.00	24.75	24.00	27.00	27.50
1952	18.35	18.10	18.25	17.85	22.25	21.25	23.50	23.75	21.60	20.75	17.60	19.25	23.75
1951	22.00	23.75	22.75	22.25	22.25	23.00	23.25	23.60	21.65	22.50	19.60	18.75	23.75
1950	17.75	17.85	18.00	17.75	20.50	21.75	25.75	26.50	24.50	20.75	19.25	20.75	26.50
1949	21.50	21.75	22.50	21.75	22.25	22.25	23.00	23.60	22.75	19.50	17.00	16.00	23.60
1948	28.75	26.50	25.25	23.50	26.00	29.50	30.50	32.25	30.00	27.50	25.35	22.75	32.25
1947	25.25	29.50	29.25	28.00	25.25	25.25	28.75	28.75	32.00	30.00	25.85	28.75	32.00
1946	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.50	22.85	24.00	15.90	27.50	25.25	25.00	27.50
1945	14.45	14.45	14.45	14.45	14.45	14.45	14.45	14.45	14.45	14.45	14.50	14.50	14.50
1944	13.45	13.55	14.10	13.75	13.45	13.50	14.45	14.45	14.45	14.45	14.45	14.45	14.45
1943	15.00	15.25	15.40	15.00	14.50	14.15	13.90	14.00	15.10	14.65	14.15	13.50	15.50
1942	11.85	13.00	13.65	14.50	14.20	14.40	14.50	14.70	15.00	15.30	14.10	14.75	15.30
1941	8.85	7.75	8.10	9.10	9.35	10.90	11.60	12.15	12.30	11.35	10.50	11.15	12.30
1940	5.65	5.25	5.50	6.35	6.00	5.40	6.75	7.30	7.25	6.40	6.10	6.85	7.30
1939	7.70	8.20	8.00	7.00	6.90	7.00	7.15	6.65	9.25	7.15	6.50	5.75	9.25
1938	8.50	8.85	9.35	8.60	8.65	9.00	10.05	9.80	9.15	8.60	7.90	7.45	10.05
1937	10.60	10.00	10.45	10.15	11.60	11.50	12.60	13.10	12.25	11.40	9.25	8.85	13.10
1936	10.75	10.75	10.55	10.60	10.10	10.50	10.75	11.40	11.00	10.15	9.55	10.35	11.40

In the year 1940 after 8 years of new dealism when the Democrats were in full control, both in the White House and in Congress, over 10 million Americans were out of work, but World War II solved that problem for them by giving jobs to 14 million Americans in uniform—then, of course, all prices, including farm prices, went up and up. But thinking Americans want no more of that kind of business.

By honorable, peaceful means—without the stimulant of war and its heartaches—the Republican peace party will earnestly strive, and will succeed in leading the way to genuine prosperity. That is our sacred pledge to the American people. So, I am proud to continue to cast my lot with the Grand Old Party.

**Future Business Leaders of America Meet  
in Washington**

EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF

**HON. EDWIN E. WILLIS**

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 11, 1956

Mr. WILLIS. Mr. Speaker, I appreciated and enjoyed very much a visit made to my office by a number of young folks from Louisiana and their sponsors who are in Washington for a convention of the Future Business Leaders of America. This organization is sponsored by the United Business Education Association, a department of the National Edu-

cation Association, and is made up of students who are specializing in business subjects, particularly secretarial science and bookkeeping. Its purpose is to sponsor activities that provide opportunity for development of the proper attitudes and leadership among boys and girls interested in the field of business.

Louisiana leads the Nation in the number of chapters of the Future Business Leaders of America and in participation in the national conventions. The program in Louisiana is incorporated in the State department of education, under the supervision of Superintendent Shelby M. Jackson.

The group which I had the pleasure of greeting included: L. C. Cambre, Paula Mackey, Janelle Savoy, Dolores Hebert, Betty LeBlanc, Tracy Trahan and Susan Phillips, from Lafayette Senior High School and their sponsor, Mrs. F. J. Nugent; Jerry Meaux, Ruth Pellerin, Geraldine Duhon, Jane LeBlanc and Amos Trahan, sponsor, Judice High School; Jeannette Smith, Annette Smith, Lucille Breaux, Madeline Brewer, Paul Steve Benoit, Sue Ann Broussard, Dolores Breaux, Carline Prejean, Sylvia Brasseur, Nina Breaux, Velver Roger, Thomas Hutchinson, Judy Hutchinson, Tyrone Devalcourt, Carencro High School, accompanied by Mrs. Russel Hutchinson, chaperon, and Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Devalcourt, the latter being sponsor for the group from Carencro; James Wilkins, Washington; Paul Blanchard, University High School, Baton Rouge, with his sponsor, Mrs. Louise H. Beard; Eloise Allen, Janelle Brussard, Istrouma High School, Baton Rouge, and their sponsor, Mrs. E. W. Graves.

## Memorial Day Address of Hon. Philip J. Philbin of Massachusetts

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

## HON. PHILIP J. PHILBIN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 11, 1956

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks in the RECORD I include therein excerpts of speeches I made at Memorial Day exercises at Clinton and Gardner in my district:

CONGRESSMAN PHILBIN'S REMARKS IN PART AT THE DEDICATORY EXERCISES AT CLINTON, MASS.

The beautiful plaque which we dedicate today on Memorial Day to those who died in World War II and the Korean conflict will fittingly commemorate the valiant service and supreme sacrifice of these great heroes. We thank the veterans of Clinton for establishing this lasting memorial to their names.

We could never adequately express our gratitude, but their noble deeds will live in the hearts of our fellow citizens forever.

To their families and loved ones, we again tender deepest sympathy. From the immortal sacrifices of these boys, and boys like them, our people will ever take inspiration and courage. Their memory will ever be sacred to us.

ADDRESS OF CONGRESSMAN PHILIP J. PHILBIN AT CLINTON AND GARDNER, MASS., MEMORIAL DAY, MAY 30, 1956

Speaking at Memorial Day services at Clinton and Gardner yesterday, Congressman PHILIP J. PHILBIN, of Clinton, declared that "the honored dead of all American wars set a stirring example of courage and devotion to the principles of freedom which the people of this generation must emulate, if we are to guard our way of life against the evil designs of potential enemies."

"These gallant heroes never hesitated when the call came to defend the Nation," he said. "Many of them paid the supreme sacrifice. Others were completely disabled and lie in hospital beds keeping the lonely vigil of liberty. All those who served us so nobly—those who died, and those who were willing to die, symbolize the spirit of America. They best exemplify the spirit of American freedom. They have won the undying gratitude of the Nation. Their memory is imperishable. They will ever inspire our youth and our people in loyal devotion and willing sacrifice for our cause."

"Today as we recall their illustrious deeds and reverently send up our prayers of gratitude for their unselfish devotion, it is fitting that we should repledge our own loyalty to the great cause of human liberty for which they gave their all."

"In this troubled world, never so upset before, we are threatened with military aggression, poisonous propaganda and stealthy infiltration openly designed to accomplish the undermining and collapse of our great democracy. These evil movements are not confined to this Nation alone. They extend to virtually every part of the world. Their declared aim is to destroy democracy and conquer the world for communism. They are moving toward that aim with unbending purpose and great cunning."

"Through treason and espionage they have stolen our most precious military and scientific secrets. They now pose a threat of deadly hydrogen warfare over the heads of all nations.

"Behind the Iron Curtain, they hold millions in cruel bondage. Outside of the Iron

Curtain, they skillfully move to impose slavery on the peoples of the earth.

"But this Nation must not flinch. This Nation is strong in its arms, strong in its terrible weapons of war, strong in its trained men and women and in its invincible spirit to protect our shores and our Government, come what may, against possible aggressors and those who scheme, conspire, and work to destroy us.

"The world situation is profoundly serious. But we have faced serious situations before. Our Nation was born in a struggle against oppression. It has been guarded against oppression by generations of Americans who were determined to protect their liberties. Inspired by the sacrifices of the past and by the great faith of religion, democracy, and freedom which guides our destinies, the American people of this generation are also determined to defend their liberties. They will not let the threats of Marxist communism and its evil works, or the hydrogen bomb, or any other devilish weapons swerve or dissuade them one iota from guarding and protecting this great democracy and this great Nation. The American people will not be intimidated or terrorized by the machinations of any earthly power.

"Peace we must have, and peace we must work for. Let it be clear that this great Nation, devoted to the welfare of free men and women, would never in any sense take responsibility for starting a great war that might spell the doom of civilization. Only complete fanatics could take such a step. Soviet leaders know as well as we do what the dire consequence would be, not only to other nations but to themselves, because, whatever destruction were wrought elsewhere, they well realize that the greatest devastation of all would be visited upon the territory behind the Iron Curtain. God forbid this should ever happen.

"In the memory of these heroes, liberation of oppressed peoples should be a foremost aim of the free world. We should insist in the United Nations and in all our foreign relations, upon freedom for all peoples, the present pitiful captives of stupid diplomatic concessions, as well as the age-long victims of colonial tyranny. And we should try our best to end the myth once and for all, that any race of people living in this world is superior before the law merely because of its color, its origin or its status. Equality of justice, equality of opportunity and the precious civil rights of the individual should be zealously safeguarded and protected. The dignity of every human soul must be acknowledged and recognized."

"If we could lift the shadows of doubt, fear and suspicion, end aggressive threats and poisonous infiltration, this Nation and the world could move forward to a veritable golden age. In the name of our hollowed dead whose blood consecrates our sacred cause, let us resolve today to strive to our utmost for peace. Let us keep our Nation possessed of that strength, vigor and spirit which are vitally needed to guard and develop our way of life. But so long as danger lurks, let us be calm, steadfast, and courageous—prepared to meet every test, every sacrifice, that may be called for to keep inviolate our country, our Constitution, our Bill of Rights, our free institutions and the safety and security of our homes and our people.

"If we achieve these things in our day, we will be contributing best to the future of our great Nation as well as to a peaceful world. We will thus justify the glorious patriotism, the unselfish service and indomitable loyalty of those whom we honor today from our grateful hearts."

PHILBIN said that Memorial Day has become a great national holiday "dedicated to our honored dead, and to the remembrance of loved ones who have gone to join their

Maker in that great land from whose 'bourn no traveler ever returns'. With the beautiful flowers of spring and fervent prayers, we recall their love, their useful lives and their contributions to our country. If we measure up to their God-fearing devotion, this Nation need have no fears for the future."

## Until Lithuania Is Free, the United States and the United Nations Have Not Discharged Their Moral Obligation

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

## HON. HAROLD D. DONOHUE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 11, 1956

Mr. DONOHUE. Mr. Speaker, I have been asked to include the address I delivered at a meeting on June 10, 1956, sponsored by the Lithuanian Community Committee of Worcester, Mass., protesting the illegal and unjust Russian occupation of Lithuania. One of the resolutions unanimously adopted at the meeting called upon the United States Government to use its influence "to the end that the armed forces of the Soviet Union be withdrawn from Lithuania and the other occupied countries."

The chairman of the community group was Mr. Pranas Pauliukonis with the following members of the general committee: Mikolas Zemaitaitis, Jonas Dvareckas, Jonas Palubeckas, Albina Grazulis, Stasys Raudonis, Mrs. Maria Vaisoriene and Julius Svikla; Anthony J. Miller was master of ceremonies.

The address follows:

It is a high tribute to the Christian tradition of your forefathers that you are holding these exercises in commemoration of the countless number of heroic Lithuanians who have died in defiance of Russian tyranny. I am privileged to take part in this ceremony.

It is particularly fitting that we specially pray for and publicly honor the more than 40,000 innocent Lithuanian men, women and children who were deported by Soviet order to the Siberian labor camps 16 years ago. Only God knows how many of these tragic souls have died under conditions of barbaric brutality in these slave camps or continue to live under constant torture and terror. The terrible mass murders and inhuman deportations of these thousands of unfortunate Lithuanians by the Soviets in June of 1940 stand out among the blackest pages of world history.

It is a fearful reminder and warning to us of the evil depths to which the Communist leaders will descend in their devilish determination to wipe out the Christian liberties of free peoples everywhere and eventually enslave the whole world. Although the Communist leaders have most recently been making faint gestures of apparent desire to cooperate for peace, we must wisely beware of their treachery. In the light of their inhuman persecution of Lithuania, and so many other unholy aggressions against small defenseless nations, we would be foolish indeed to place any confidence in their mere words.

We must remind ourselves and remind them also that actions speak louder than words, and there are actions within their power to take that would prove their sincerity. One of the most convincing and

happiest actions they could take tomorrow would be to liberate Lithuania and the other small nations that they unjustly hold in subjugation under the iron heel. Until the Communist leaders give back the God-given freedom they stole from Lithuania and the other subjugated nations, we can have no faith in the new Russian propaganda policy of apparent repentance and reform into a peaceful world neighbor. In remembrance of the heroic Lithuanians who were annihilated and deported in 1940, we shall never relax our efforts until Russia has restored liberty to their homeland.

The slavish tyranny still being forced upon Lithuania and the other oppressed nations by Russian domination is a constant challenge to the moral conscience of this Nation and the United Nations to reestablish the great basic principles of Christian freedom and liberty for all peoples. In assuming leadership for justice in the world, our Government must perseveringly request and insist that the Lithuanian people be granted back the inalienable right to govern themselves as they see fit without Communist interference.

The major allies and the United States engaged in two great world wars and the Korean War for the Christian objective of liberty throughout a free world. Although the wars were won, the objective has not yet been accomplished.

The other world powers and this country still remain unhappy partners in the disgraceful betrayal of the smaller nations like Lithuania, while they continue to allow them to be cruelly suppressed by the Soviet imperialism which defies every concept of Christian democracy. The deaths of our World War and Korean war heroes will not be vindicated until Lithuania is free.

Although we have good cause to be sorrowful today about present Lithuanian subjugation, we have no cause to despair; quite the contrary. We can be certain that the Lithuanian people themselves will never cease their efforts to throw off the Communist yoke of slavery. Repeatedly through her history, Lithuania has proven that her people can eventually overcome any temporary defeat of oppressors. The Christian faith which in 1399 emerged triumphantly over the Tartar invasion and saved all Europe from barbarism is still with her today. It still gives her the spiritual vigor to outlive any ungodly dictatorship.

From my own friendship with and knowledge of my fellow Americans of Lithuanian descent, I know that deep in the heart of every Lithuanian is that passion for liberty and freedom which never dies. There is no power that can forever enslave a people who remain ever determined to be free.

Let us, then, pray for the souls of the Lithuanian patriots who have heroically died in defiance of Russian persecution and oppression. In memory of their sacrifices, let us dedicate ourselves to perseveringly work together until Lithuanian independence is restored.

May God grant that we can meet again soon in joyous celebration of the return of freedom to Lithuania and the other persecuted nations throughout the world.

### The Candle of the Lord

EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF

HON. CLINTON P. ANDERSON  
OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES  
Monday, June 11, 1956

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, on May 29 it was my privilege to address

the overseas breakfast of the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church at Philadelphia, Pa. I had been urged to discuss the world situation and what atomic energy might do to improve it.

I ask unanimous consent to include the text of that address, entitled "The Candle of the Lord," in the RECORD.

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

My pastor gently chides the members of his congregation who come to church only on Easter Sunday. Perhaps he makes a mental exception in my case, because Washington is a far journey from Albuquerque. Yet last Easter morning our family was at his service, well rewarded by his sermon.

The glory of the Gospels is that they grow as our lives grow, that their lessons take on new meaning as our tasks expand and our experiences broaden. A Bible story that we heard as youngsters in Sunday school may have a wholly different meaning when we hear it at the baptism of the children of our children.

How many times I have heard the story of the resurrection. Yet this past Easter, against the background of a contemplated trip to the far Pacific to watch the air burst of a hydrogen bomb, it changed color like a chameleon and was seen anew. The trip itself was later abandoned, but the setting for the sermon remained.

My pastor was sounding again the declaration of Christian faith: that Christ was risen, that "He ascended into Heaven, and sitteth on the right hand of God the Father Almighty \* \* \*"

Then came these words: "Without the resurrection, Christ would be a good man but only a good man. Without the resurrection the Christian plan of salvation would be a beautiful theory, but only a theory."

Through my mind ran the conviction that he was right. Without the resurrection, without the power to roll away the stone and arise from the dead, there could be no Christian faith. But my thought went to the atolls around Eniwetok, to the atomic blasts I had seen, and to this question: If the world die, can it live again? Would it, too, need to experience disaster and rise phoenix-like from ashes in order that in the end it might find salvation?

Eleven years have passed since the first atomic explosion at Alamogordo, 11 years since a group of noted scientists went into an unpopulated section of New Mexico to wait in that cold dawn behind hastily constructed bunkers to find out if the monstrous thing which they had concocted would finally go off.

How had we come to that momentous point of modern day history? Scientists had speculated for generations that the atom could be split. Yet it remained for Albert Einstein on August 2, 1939 to send a letter to President Roosevelt suggesting that recent work by Fermi and Szilard which he had seen in manuscript had led him to expect that the element uranium might be turned, as he put it, "into a new and important source of energy in the immediate future." It might become possible, he thought, to set up a nuclear chain reaction in a large mass of uranium by which vast amounts of power and large quantities of new radium-like elements would be generated. Then came his hint which altered the course of history. This new phenomenon, he said, would also lead to the construction of bombs, and that it was conceivable though much less certain that extremely powerful bombs of a new type might thus be constructed.

We can pass over the preliminary experiments leading to the first atomic pile and

the first chain reaction. The actual work toward a bomb got under way in April of 1943.

Dr. Robert Oppenheimer, who then headed the effort, has since described to me a week-long series of meetings during that month. They were held at what then was known as site Y—the mountain camp famous ever since as Los Alamos, birthplace of the atomic bomb.

Beginning each day at 9 o'clock, 30 men were cloistered in a brand new but windowless building, a strange structure to fit into that mountain setting of singular beauty. For 3 hours they would discuss their undertaking, break up for lunch, put in a whole afternoon again and then following their evening meal, continue informally until late at night. They literally breathed, ate and slept the nuclear possibilities of their task. They were driven by the white heat of war, constantly prodded by the idea that our enemies might achieve this new weapon ahead of us and that we would thereby emerge from worldwide conflagration as the vanquished instead of the victors. All through the bitterness of Dunkirk, the bombing of London, the slow, difficult fighting in the far Pacific, this fear that they would not be in time was to drive them to long hours of unprecedented endeavor.

Military men were later to label this new type of bomb as a "decision in a packet," and our scientists were determined to claim the decision.

Finally they had a chance to test their potential weapon. Slowly the seconds to zero could be counted off—5, 4, 3, 2, 1—then the brilliant flash, the light which could be seen for hundreds of miles, the roar that rumbled and thundered against the mountain peaks of my home State. Then there was silence, and a chance for men to reflect that the instrument which they devised in their effort to free men from the yoke of oppression in all parts of the earth might equally well constitute the instrument of man's eventual destruction.

Dr. Oppenheimer, in whose hands had been placed the responsibility for the creation of this newest of all weapons, was among the watchers. He, like the others, had been reasonably sure that the device would explode. And yet, on that cold grey morning when he saw and heard the evidence of the correctness of all their calculations, he could experience no sense of exultation, no rapturous ecstasy that success had crowned their efforts. He could think only of two lines from Bhagavad-Gita: "I am become death, the shatterer of worlds."

My hope this morning is that we may sketch briefly the world scene and attempt to discover how atomic energy may affect it, that we may consider what spiritual significance atomic energy may have over the world today, that we may ask, in other words, what atomic energy and atomic power mean as we try to build a Christian civilization.

First of all, then, what does a layman see on the horizon? Are there spots that give us concern? Is there a tenseness in the air? Do we live in a troubled and restless world?

Obviously time does not permit a careful review of world conditions even if I were competent to make it. But we might take a few quick glances to see if forces of integration, of community, of peace are drawing us more surely together than diverse forces are pushing us apart.

We have placed great faith in NATO—the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Today it is in a state of disintegration, and the most recent meeting of NATO Ministers was, in effect, an added failure. I could hardly speak disparagingly of Three Wise Men before a church gathering, and yet, despite the creation of a commission of three wise men who are supposed to explore the totality of NATO to see in what field it can

be broadened, the fact remains that NATO was never in a more dangerous state than at present, nor is it prepared to become stronger in the future.

In the book of Proverbs there are these words: "The spirit of man is the candle of the Lord." If the spirit of man can bring into being a candle which will shine its light into this problem of NATO, then we may hope that this international effort may not head toward eventual disintegration but instead may find increasing strength.

But let me mention the little things—the clouds no larger than a man's hand—which threaten to set aside our high hopes for the future of mankind. For example, the United States has been asked by the Icelandic Parliament to withdraw from our air bases there, even though we came in initially at the request of Iceland itself and have spent there over \$200 million in projects.

In the middle of NATO, the French have withdrawn practically all their divisions assigned to NATO to handle the trouble in Algeria.

On the eastern anchor of NATO, we have the trouble in Cyprus which involves Great Britain, Greece and Turkey. Britain's only remaining major base in the Near East is Cyprus which she must maintain to protect the oil of the Middle East, on which England and Western Europe depend for 90 percent of their needs. In the Middle East there is 70 percent of the known world reserve in oil. Cyprus has a world importance all out of proportion to its size.

The Arab-Israeli question has been accentuated by the penetration, economically and politically, of the Soviet Union and its satellites into that area. The Soviet Union is, for the first time, in both the Middle East and Africa, and in to stay.

In south Asia, Nehru is facing tremendous difficulties internally. In Thailand there is a shift away from its alliance with us and toward neutralism.

In southeast Asia, Cambodia has indicated, as Indonesia has so pointedly announced, that it will receive help from any quarter. Vietnam still has a long and difficult road to travel.

Singapore may well be on the verge of being lost to Great Britain, and it would not be surprising, unless there is a drastic turn of event, that this Crown Colony might go Communist.

The importance of the Bandung Conference of April 1955 cannot be overestimated because out of this conference came the Afro-Asian bloc, which is becoming more unified and stronger as time goes on—especially in its voting capacity in the United Nations.

Hong Kong is being held only on sufferance. Taiwan and Korea are being maintained largely through United States help, and Ceylon, as the result of recent elections, is shifting away from the West and toward closer relations with the Communist states.

I am one of those who is persuaded that the two most important areas of the world at the present time are Germany at one end of the Soviet Empire and Japan at the other. I share this morning's program with the moderator of the United Church of Christ in Japan and hope that his impressions of this assembly will be that America in official and unofficial life senses the great importance to the peace of the world of the 90 million people who live in his land.

I hope that the people of the United States will continue to appreciate that Japan's population is increasing at the rate of 2 million a year and that this poses an extremely difficult problem for her with not more than 16 percent of her land arable and with many resources missing that her economy sorely needs. Japan, I would think, faces three choices: (1) Increased trade with the world; (2) trade where she can find it and continued assistance from the United

States; or (3) going Communist. If the first two fail or falter, the third result may well happen, not because of any sympathy for the Communist ideology, but because of economic necessity.

Germany, on the other hand, is interested primarily in unification. The Western World has placed great reliance on rehabilitation, reconstruction, and the possible rearming of the Western German army. The Soviet Union, to look at the other side of the coin, has the power to compel Eastern Germany to unify with Western Germany; she can offer the return of lands which she and the Poles have taken from the Germans; she can persuade Czechoslovakia to effect a Sudetenland settlement; she can offer trade and economic opportunities to the East; and she might well ask in return a treaty of neutrality and a German withdrawal from NATO. While Adenauer may refuse, we have a right to wonder what the German people would do.

Africa is in a state of turmoil, and nationalism is on the rise. In Latin America there are strong indications that the Soviet Union is seeking to extend its way economically.

Thus we can call a partial roll of trouble spots. The list, though not complete, may suffice for this discussion.

If you are willing to accept my belief that the world we live in is troubled and restless, then we may ask why that condition is particularly perilous now. The world has been at war before, has been divided between alliances of great powers, has seen the areas of conflict grow until nearly all the civilized world became involved, but has come at last to the day of armistice and peace when the wounds of war could be slowly bound up and the scars of a hundred battles could disappear. Is this experience unique?

Yes, it is unique, without parallel in history. If man could destroy his fellowmen in the past, such destruction was limited. But we have come a long way from the days when the walls of Jericho came tumbling down. We passed through the age of gunpowder, through the conflict between the trench and the tank, through the terrific pounding of aerial bombardment and the menace of the submarine that lurked in the sea. Now we are not content with airplanes that sweep through skies at several times the speed of sound, not made safe by automatic antiaircraft missiles that can track an attacking bomber and explode it and its cargo, not satisfied with submarines propelled by nuclear fuel that may lurk in deep waters month on end. Why, the crew of the *Nautilus* jokingly guarantees that their ship need surface only to let its crew members reenlist. But with it all, we do have enough.

Now we study and design and test for the ultimate weapon, if such there be. We want the tools for a push-button war. We will have guided missiles with atomic warheads that will be able to fly at thousands of miles an hour, far above the range of defense guns, and hit a target 5,000 miles away with deadly accuracy. We will have bombs that will plunge into the far depths of the ocean and wipe out a nest of submarines. We will have power to fill the stratosphere with atomic particles so dangerously charged that airplane crews cannot pilot their craft. So we will find what we may then call "safety" in these arsenals of annihilation—on land, in the sky, and deep in the bosom of the sea. Only—these will not bring safety, and we will not know peace.

We have had before the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy of this Congress a long parade of witnesses outlining the latest plans for the military application of atomic energy. These top military leaders were competent and convincing. They have not only paraded their weapons and explained their plans, they have estimated the capability of the enemy and then played the game of war with different sets of assumptions as to which combatant has taken the initiative.

From all their testimony, there seems to me but one conclusion: That we and the enemy become, as one scientist said, like two scorpions in a bottle. Each scorpion has the power to inflict the sting of death. Naturally, he seeks to maneuver himself into a position where, if he sees the need, he may destroy the other without harm to himself. But, being scorpions, each recognizes that to close with his opponent means the risk of a deadly counterstroke. And so we sit in uneasy stalemate, realizing that war with atomic and thermonuclear weapons means not only the destruction of the active participants but could easily mean the end of civilization itself.

Of course, we could remove ourselves from the bottle, and so could our opponents, merely by dismantling totally and forever all manner of atomic arms. But that brings only partial relief. The intelligence that taught us to make the bomb may tell us how to fashion new devices not banned by rules of war but equally destructive.

For man has reached to the very source of the energies resident in the cosmos—atomic energy. In doing so he binds to his will a force that seems without limit by the finite standards of men—yet puny in contrast to the infinite power of God.

Latent in this almost unbounded source of energy are immense possibilities for both life and death—death because no man can hope for immunity from the worldwide contamination of earth and atmosphere that would result from all-out nuclear war. Yet every day brings stories of how the split atom may be used to bring new standards of health, wealth, and happiness to the peoples of the earth.

Near Chicago is an isotope farm where plants and animals can be raised in an atmosphere of radioactive carbon dioxide. From this work can come the tools for the investigation of biochemical mechanisms. We will soon begin to learn more about how our bodies work, what throws them out of gear, and what therapy may set them right again.

Near New York City is a laboratory where radioactive isotopes are being applied to the problems of agriculture. These tracers can be followed through a growing plant like a man carrying a lighted lantern down a dark street at night. We see how a plant uses its food, and what foods best suit the digestive systems of different plants. We have not yet learned why a red cow eats green grass and gives white milk, but we learn how to trace tiny particles from the roots of a plant to its branches and leaves, how to produce disease-resistant varieties of grains and fiber, and how to grow more and better food.

I am ready to concede that here in America where agricultural surpluses are a perpetual headache to Congress and the farmer, this science may be of no immediate value; but there are hungry mouths in many parts of the world where we might go, not to be ministered unto but to minister. After all, with world population increasing 50 million persons each year, the day of food surpluses may not last forever—even in America.

The atom, then, has possibilities for life or death. Of itself, atomic energy knows nothing of these ends to which it may be put. It is in the truest sense a neutral. The decision to use it for one purpose or another rests with man himself.

Indeed, if atomic energy presented only the issue of life or death it might be in no way different from all the material means at man's disposal. But there is a difference which is made evident by the orders of magnitude of what the new power does. A week ago a hydrogen-type bomb was exploded in the Pacific. It was not nearly as powerful as we know how to make bombs, but it had the TNT equivalent of all the firepower this Nation used in World War II—in rifles, in field artillery, in naval shells, and in the rain of

bombs that poured from our airplanes. It was a one-shot atomic war. What if a hundred such bombs should fall?

Perhaps as we think of that grim possibility, our reflections will permit us to penetrate beyond the issues of life and death to those that are really decisive. For beyond them are to be found the larger issues of justice and injustice, of right and wrong. In the last analysis, this breakfast assembly might regard these as the true alternatives between which a choice must be made. Life or death remain but the consequences of that choice.

The making of a right choice in these matters will involve courses of action that are many and varied. The possibility of physical destruction must be a matter of personal concern for each and every one of us. It cannot be otherwise when all-out nuclear warfare could mean the annihilation of human life on this planet. Consciousness of this fact should serve to demonstrate anew the moral solidarity of mankind. It should likewise serve to demonstrate that every man is responsible to all men and for all men. The problem we face is to make all men feel this responsibility that is theirs.

How do I intend to exercise my responsibility? That question is asked to illustrate that each of us must find the work best suited to our hands.

First of all, I shall not rely on the powers of destruction. That does not mean that my voice or vote will be used to cripple the defense of my country or to stop the development of its weapons. On the contrary, I shall favor its programs of defense as a deterrent to the horror of an atomic war. But I shall know that there will be no victor in a nuclear conflict, and I shall want mankind to survive.

Second, I shall seek to encourage at home and abroad an understanding of the basic issues confronting mankind today.

Only a few days ago President Sukarno, of Indonesia, addressed a joint meeting of the two Houses of Congress. He told us that he had come to the United States to see our country with his own eyes, to confirm or to modify the impressions of this land which he had collected from afar over a period of many years. But most of all, he had come to learn something from America—not merely as a nation, but as a state of mind.

That, in my judgment, is the part of his address that appealed most to the Congress—this concept that the visitor from abroad must study not only the physical characteristics of our country, must count not only the dollars we may spend in our programs of military and economic aid to the free peoples of the earth, but must know the state of mind which exists in America itself. This understanding of us and our problems—and our appreciations of theirs—may in the long run persuade the uncommitted people of the earth to cast their lot with us and our allies in the worldwide cause of freedom and right. Without it, they may turn to some other land which may offer less in material goods but more in sympathetic understanding.

Third, I shall recognize in atomic energy an instrument that may be useful in the endeavor to find peace. To do that, it may be necessary to cast off the bonds of materialism and practice the ancient and noble Christian virtue of sacrifice, but the goal is worthy of it.

This morning, when I fly back to Washington, my first obligation is to return to hearings of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy on the subject of the Nation's reactor program. We have been taking testimony for more than a week, considering every facet of the subject.

Through the testimony—like a red thread woven into a dull blanket—has been the showing that here in America the development of cheap atomic power is not urgent. As a nation, we have large supplies of power

generated by falling water—and we are about to add the power of Niagara to our supply. We have inexhaustible supplies of coal from which electricity might be generated, and we have a reasonable supply of gas and oil. We may not need a new source of energy, but 20 years of population growth with a heavy drain on other resources may alter that story.

Then, too, the presently planned atomic power plants will not be competitive with conventional plants using fossil fuels. Therefore, their construction in America now would impose a double burden: (a) The current would be higher in cost and a subsidy for its use thereby required, and (b) the plants would be outmoded and hence need to be substantially modified when a later round of atomic powerplants with lower power costs could be constructed.

But there are areas of the earth where power costs are high and where atomic power is soon to be cheaper than conventional power. Hence England has already turned the electricity from its first plant into its national grid, and Russia will be building its first atomic plants in its European areas where power is high and not in Siberia where coal is abundant. Likewise, atomic power is already attractive to many sections of South America, to Turkey, and to parts of Africa.

Do we like the threat that godless Russia now poses in atomic science? Shall we permit a communistic country to occupy the areas that we leave open? Russia will build an atomic plant in East Germany, is pushing atomic development in Red China, has her eyes on Egypt, and will undoubtedly expand her atomic penetration whenever and wherever the chance may come.

So what can we do to help atomic energy build a Christian civilization? Presbyterians are at work in 34 countries, and in many of these lands, the very thing that they can use now is the power of the atom.

To these friendly lands and to the uncommitted peoples of the earth, I would send the evidences of our purpose to use the atom for peace, not just the nuclear fuel which the President has already promised, but the vessels in which it is to burn. Thereby we would test the most promising types of reactors, revise and rework them under actual operating conditions and thus have them ready for our use at home when the cost of their electricity became competitive with the energy we now have in abundance. Such a program could cost us as a nation a billion dollars in 5 years, a large sum to be sure, but only a small part of what is now contemplated in military aid. I think it would pay far greater dividends both in security and satisfaction. Actually the House of Representatives seems to feel that the cost of foreign aid might be cut a billion dollars this year—enough for a whole program of international atomic aid.

Then what we did would speak clearly to the world of what we are—a nation devoted to peace, working through Christian faith toward the goal of worldwide justice and welfare.

If "the spirit of man is the candle of the Lord" then the candle would shine in these far fields where humble people need this blessing of modern science poured out to them.

First, in many cases they need such a program in research and in building up adequate numbers of trained scientists, engineers, and technicians. We are training foreign scientists and engineers at State universities and at our great atomic installations at Oak Ridge and the Argonne National Laboratory. We must encourage these activities; and the moral influence of the church can help to enlist new trainees and potential scientists from the lands across the seas.

Second, they need it in medicine—and we have medical research reactors scheduled for use in friendly countries. There the people understand medical purposes. Most of what they have heard of us in atomic matters is the bomb—the messenger of death. Now they see the beneficent side of the atom, the medical research reactor—the giver of life.

Third, they need it in food. Here again we are not dealing with the agriculture of the United States. The world has never had enough to eat, and in many of these 34 lands, the skills developed by atomic research would be very welcome.

Fourth, they need it for power. At the Geneva Conference on peaceful uses of atomic energy last August, I heard Dr. Homi Bhabha describe the energy problem of India where 75 percent of their power comes from cow dung. With population on the march, India needs new sources of power. Where will she turn? I hope: To this Christian land. Surely the sacrifices we will require in our own program will be nothing compared to the benefits we will bring to them.

"The candle of the Lord"—how will it shine around the earth? The decisions now being made in America on these problems of atomic power may determine how far it will throw its light. For these decisions with regard to the use of atomic energy are shaped by a very few men. The spiritual problems of the multitudes are pressing ones, indeed. But still more pressing are the problems of these leaders of the people in this day of atomic crisis. It is a spiritual and moral problem of the greatest moment.

From my post of observation in the Senate of the United States and as chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy of the Congress, I have no doubt whatever about the material strength of this Nation. Yours is the responsibility to see that the spiritual strength is not lacking to the end that our people and our leaders may continue to discharge their responsibilities to all mankind and prove this truly to be a "nation under God."

## Disposal of Land Along the Inland Waterway in North Carolina

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. W. KERR SCOTT

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, June 11, 1956

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, it has come to my attention that the Federal Government is planning to dispose of some 4,858 acres of land it now owns along the inland waterway in North Carolina.

According to the General Services Administration, the land lies along the waterway between the North Carolina-Virginia line and Beaufort Harbor.

In response to inquiries by me, the GSA says it has just let a contract to appraise the property, and the appraisal report is due to be completed September 1, 1956. The GSA says further that immediately after the appraisal report is approved, the property will be advertised for sale to the general public.

The Federal Government bought the land, mostly from individuals, to cut portions of the inland waterway through North Carolina. It was purchased in much the same way as right-of-way is

bought for highways. The first purchase was made in 1908, and the Government continued buying land adjoining the waterway through 1947.

It now says that it no longer needs the land and wants to sell it.

To me, there seems to be a serious question of what will happen to the land in respect to soil erosion. Recent hurricanes and floods have taught us that conservation practices are precious factors in all coastal areas.

I think the Government ought to consider seriously offering to the State any surplus it has for use as State parks and the like before taking competitive bids. I should dislike to see selfish interests come in, buy the land for a song, and then sell valuable timber from it at a handsome profit. There is a large amount of first-class timber on some of the property, and every precaution should be taken to avoid windfall profit schemes devised by persons who have no interest in the waterway or the land adjoining it.

If there is no public use for the land, the Federal Government ought to give the original owners the first opportunity to buy it back.

I understand that plans to sell the land have been under way since last October, but until now the GSA has failed to offer any information about what is going on in the matter.

To me, this seems to be a poor way to do business. At least, the GSA could have let the public know what it has in mind. Both Congress and North Caro-

lina State officials should have been advised, if not consulted. It is, in short, another case of not letting the right hand know what the left hand is doing.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD letters concerning this matter which I have received from Edward J. Fanflik, Acting Assistant Chief of Engineers for Real Estate, and Frank J. O'Gara, Regional Director of the General Services Administration, Atlanta, Ga.

There being no objection, the letters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,  
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,  
Washington, D. C.

Hon. W. KERR SCOTT,  
United States Senate,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR SCOTT: Reference is made to your informal request to this office on May 29, 1956, for information as to the status of excess lands along the Intracoastal Waterway from the Virginia State line to Beaufort Inlet, N. C., and of the disposal proceedings in connection therewith.

On October 28, 1955, the district engineer, Corps of Engineers, at Wilmington, N. C., reported certain lands acquired by the Government for the Intracoastal Waterway to the Regional Director, General Services Administration, at Atlanta, Ga., for further utilization by other Government agencies or disposal, pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (Public Law 152, 81st Cong.) and implementing regulations of the General Services Administration. The lands so reported comprise the following sections and acreages of the waterway:

Section	Acreage	Holding agency No.	GSA control No.
North Carolina Cut, N. C.	592.51	WILM-2(56)	D-NC-432
Alligator River to Pungo River, N. C.	2,591.08	WILM-3(56)	D-NC-433
Goose Creek to Bay River, N. C.	443.50	WILM-4(56)	D-NC-434
Neuse River to Beaufort Harbor, N. C.	1,231.70	WILM-5(56)	D-NC-435

Brig. Gen. Henry J. Hoefler, the Division Engineer, Corps of Engineers, at Atlanta, Ga., informs me that he has recently obtained informal information from the Regional Director, General Services Administration, that the contract for the required appraisal of the aforementioned property was awarded on or about May 15, 1956, and that the appraisal work is scheduled for completion around the middle of August. The property is scheduled to be advertised in September 1956, and it is anticipated that disposal action will be completed by December 1, 1956.

In connection with the operation and maintenance of the Intracoastal Waterway, it is considered necessary that certain easement rights in the aforementioned property be retained by the United States. A copy of the reservation recommended by the Department of the Army for inclusion in any conveyance of these lands by the General Services Administration is inclosed for your information.

Inasmuch as the General Services Administration is the disposal agency of the Government in this instance, it is suggested that further information regarding disposal of the property be obtained from the Regional Director, General Services Administration, 50 Seventh Street NE., Atlanta, Ga. In any communication to the Regional Director of General Services Administration concerning these lands, a citation to the holding agency numbers and/or the GSA control numbers indicated above will be of assistance to the Regional Director in expediting a reply.

I trust that the foregoing information is satisfactory for your purposes.

Sincerely yours,

EDWARD J. FANFLIK,  
Acting Assistant Chief of Engineers  
for Real Estate.

AMENDED RESERVATION CLAUSE

Each instrument or deed of conveyance shall include the following:

"Whereas in the River and Harbor Act of Congress approved July 25, 1912, and subsequent amendments thereto, provision was made for the constructing, improving, and maintaining an intracoastal waterway from Norfolk, Va., to Beaufort Inlet, N. C., in accordance with a project set forth in House Document (or River and Harbors Committee Document) No. 391, 62d Congress, and pursuant thereto, an intracoastal waterway has been constructed over, across, or adjacent to the land herein conveyed, there is excepted from this conveyance the said Intracoastal Waterway as a part of the navigable waters of the United States, and there is reserved to the Government and its assigns the perpetual right and easement to maintain the said Intracoastal Waterway and to enter upon, dig or cut away, and remove any or all the hereinbefore described tract of land as may be required at any time in the prosecution of the aforesaid work of improvement, or any enlargement thereof, and maintain the portion so cut away and removed as a part of the navigable waters of the United States; and the further right to maintain the aids to navigation presently established by the

United States on the land herein described with the rights of ingress and egress thereto; and the further perpetual right and easement to enter upon, occupy and use any portion of said tract of land, not so cut away and converted into public navigable waters as aforesaid, for the deposit of dredged material, and for the placement thereon of such aids to navigation deemed necessary by the Government, and for such other purposes as may be needful in the preservation and maintenance of said work of improvements: *Provided, however,* That the grantee, his heirs and assigns shall enjoy all such rights and privileges in said tract of land as may be used and enjoyed without interfering with or abridging the exceptions and reservations herein contained."

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION,  
Atlanta, Ga., June 5, 1956.

The Honorable W. KERR SCOTT,  
United States Senate,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR SCOTT: At the request of Mr. Cochrane, of your office, furnished below is information regarding the property known as the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway, N. C. The property was turned over to us for disposal by the Corps of Engineers and is divided into four reports, as follows:

Location	Case No.	Acreage
Currítuek County.....	D-NC-432..	592.51
Hyde and Tyrell Counties.....	D-NC-433..	2,590.63
Pamlico County.....	D-NC-434..	443.50
Carteret and Craven Counties.....	D-NC-435..	1,231.78

We have just let a contract to appraise this property and the appraisal report should be received in this office on or about September 1, 1956. Immediately after the appraisal report is approved, the property will be advertised on a tract basis to the general public, with sealed bids to be returned to this office on a specified date.

In reporting the property to us, the Corps of Engineers reserved the right to maintain and, if necessary, enlarge the waterway and in so doing, dig away or remove any portion of the land considered necessary for this operation. This restriction might indicate that sale of the property might have to be made at rather low prices; however, there is considerable interest in the property and we believe that its sale will reflect an adequate return to the Government.

We propose to offer the property in tracts, as acquired.

If additional information is desired, it will be a pleasure to furnish it upon request.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK J. O'GARA,  
Regional Director.

Address of Congressman Philip J. Philbin at Graduation Exercises, Cushing Academy, Ashburnham, Sunday, June 10, 1956

EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF

HON. PHILIP J. PHILBIN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 11, 1956

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, under leave to revise and extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include therein a speech which I delivered yesterday at the graduation exercises of the class of 1956 in the

81st year of Cushing Academy at Ashburnham, Mass.

These exercises, which were held at Cowell chapel of Cushing, were largely attended and most impressive.

This commencement marked the final official appearance of the outstanding headmaster of the school, Mr. Clarence P. Quimby, who is retiring this year after 23 years of most conspicuous service.

During his administration, Cushing had made great progress. Its physical plant, its enrollment, and its curriculum had all been extended and greatly improved. Under his direction, the school achieved highest ranking among the secondary schools of the Nation.

Mr. Quimby leaves a tremendously vital, incomparable legacy, which would be impossible to excel. He has profoundly influenced the educational processes of his time and our generation, and his contributions, not only to Cushing, but to the cause of improved, progressive education will certainly be difficult to equal, if not impossible to excel.

The popular and famous headmaster retires at a time when he is virtually in the prime of his intellectual powers and professional fitness, and it is ardently to be hoped that he may be persuaded to pursue his activities in some broad educational field commensurate with his great ability, long experience, and inspired zeal. Cushing Academy and its many friends may not only be proud, but exceedingly grateful to this illustrious headmaster, who, out of the goodness of his heart, tenacity of his purpose, integrity of his dedication, and exceptional talents has forged such a remarkable record in the educational world.

The address follows:

Doctor Quimby, distinguished guests, members of the board of trustees, members of the faculty, members of the graduating class, parents, and friends:

This is indeed a day of fulfillment, a day of vital tasks successfully finished, a day mingled with feelings of joy of achievement and the sorrow of parting. I am greatly honored to be with you. I come, not only as Congressman of this great district, but a genuine admirer of Cushing and its outstanding headmaster, Dr. Quimby. And I come as a friend who has, for the past 3 years, had an excellent opportunity to observe the class which we honor today and as a proud parent with a lovely daughter just completing her junior year at this fine institution.

First of all, let me heartily congratulate each and every one of you, your parents, and teachers, on your graduation. I am exceedingly pleased with the splendid record which the members of this class have made at Cushing. The completion of your course here marks an important step in your personal advancement. It is an accomplishment of which you can be justly proud. If you had not worked sincerely and intelligently, you would not have been able to reach the cherished goal which we all take joy in celebrating in these impressive exercises, and which bring to this happy ending your secondary school careers. But actually, it is just the beginning. The wide world opens before you. Boundless opportunities of a promising and successful future await each and every one of you—await the impact of your aspirations, energy, and ability.

In every sense of the word, you are the beneficiaries of a noble tradition. You were blessed by providence with the favored destiny of being raised and educated in this great free country of ours—the most powerful, the richest, the most prosperous, and the

happiest democracy the sun has ever shone upon. It has been your happy privilege and good fortune to be educated here in the atmosphere of a beautiful historic New England town, in a select institution of learning typified by an abundance of patriotism, idealism, constructively balanced living and genuine American culture. You have been fortunate enough to live in an atmosphere of tolerance where men and women are judged for what they are, what they achieve, and what they strive for, and not alone for their success, for the circumstance of their birth, their race, their religion, or their national origin. It would be difficult for me, indeed, in this brief talk, to recite the merits, the virtues, the reputation, and the immeasurable contributions of Cushing Academy, its great leaders and its able teachers. The vital thing to recall here and to remember henceforth is the wonderful atmosphere of opportunity, tolerance, pride in accomplishment, incentive, scholarship, and inspiration which has been engendered in this place and which you have been so fortunate to share.

We must remember that it has taken well nigh a century to fuse the basic elements of our American culture, outlook, and institutions into the comprehensive traditions of learning and useful citizenship that rightfully belong to Cushing and its graduates.

We must take note of the fact that the deep spirituality of the early American founders combining with their practical vision and love of freedom, merging with the enthusiasm, unbounded energy, and willingness to sacrifice for advancement under personal liberty which characterizes the many people who comprise this Nation, is mainly responsible for the dynamic, stimulating atmosphere of the school of which you may be so proud to be graduates today.

As years go by, you will place higher and higher value upon the advantage given you of living here during your formative years and you will come increasingly to appreciate the broad, spiritual, God-fearing patterns which have formed the secure foundation for so many of its other favorable characteristics.

You have been fortunate also in the extreme of being educated under such high minded, able leadership by such devoted, capable and conscientious teachers. There is background and patient development and rich traditions associated with your school. Its contemporary leaders and teachers are admirably carrying out and implanting the ideals of the great leaders and teachers of the past and when history is written, the names of men like Clarence Quimby as well as individual members of the faculty will be ranked with those of past generations whose devoted and unselfish work has helped so immeasurably in laying the groundwork and advancing the high aims of Cushing Academy.

In this connection there is a special sadness associated with this occasion in that it marks the last official commencement appearance of Headmaster, Quimby, whose rugged character, high ideals and unflagging devotion have been indelibly impressed upon this institution and the educational history of our times. Please bear with me a moment while I recount for you a brief excerpt appearing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of recent date concerning the service of your beloved and unexcelled headmaster. I quote:

"It would be a happy circumstance indeed, if every institution in the land could be infused with the spirit of patriotism, love of humanity, enthusiasm for work, unselfish devotion to students, school, and Nation, which Clarence Quimby has exemplified at Cushing.

"A true patriot in thought, word, and action, he is never given to narrow provincialism, hysterical fanfare or eccentric theory. His powerful influence for good will long be felt in the field in which he worked.

"The Nation that has men like Clarence Quimby among its leaders, working for the

enlightenment and advancement of its youth, need have no fears for the future.

"I extend to him and to his devoted helpmate, Mrs. Quimby, who has been loyally and magnificently by his side in all his endeavors, my heartiest congratulations for their very many contributions to the educational, cultural and business and civic life of my district and State and wish them both many years of continued constructive effort and happiness."

And I tender to the new and able headmaster every wish for a most successful administration. He is well equipped for his tasks and will have the wholehearted cooperation of all.

I know that this afternoon as you meet officially with your teachers for the last time that your hearts are filled with deepest gratitude for all they have done for you. Future years, let me assure you, will serve only to heighten your feelings of appreciation for their labors in your behalf, and they will serve to bring into focus as an inspiring force in your lives the many unparalleled advantages and benefits that you have enjoyed under their leadership as students of this school.

There is another group this afternoon to whom you owe an indefinable debt for your present success. I know you will recognize that as a parent myself I speak in a very personal sense and, like all the other parents here, I am exceedingly proud at this time for the events which transpire here in which you play the principal role as graduates.

For I am sure that you are even more anxious than I am to emphasize in your own hearts and minds and in every fiber of your being the truly infinite value of the love, devotion, loyalty, and in all so many instances, the real sacrifice, which your loving parents have displayed in furthering your interests and welfare without which this happy result we all rejoice in would never have materialized.

Your parents seek no encomiums. They are patient and long suffering, let me assure you as one who knows. But I think I can speak for all the parents when I say that what they have done, they have done gladly and willingly, yes, with the eagerness born of true affection—and they seek no reward or commendation of any sort, save that which is worth more than anything else—continued goodness of character, renewed devotion to duty and future contributions in the form of good living, good works, and constructive activity by all our graduates for and in behalf of their families, their community, their Nation, and their Creator.

In brief, parents ask nothing more of you than that you adhere to the ideals which you have been taught in your homes, your churches, and your school; that you continue honestly and wholeheartedly to do the best you can in whatever work you undertake; that you recognize your responsibilities to yourselves, to your families, to the people as a whole and to the country; that you work, live and strive as good industrious, God-fearing, self-respecting Americans contributing in every way you can to the building of good citizenship, wholesome family life, loyal friendships and the building of a better America and a peaceful world.

For parents this afternoon, there is a real pride and happiness for your success up to this time. But this occasion also brings remembrance and reminiscence. Parents, too, have come this very path years ago. They know the joys and sorrows of life, the trials, adversities, and problems.

From personal experience we parents know the obstacles, the pitfalls, the difficulties which you will have to face. Yes, my friends, we came this way ourselves. And if we were to close our eyes today we would find ourselves again in the bright sunlight and flower-decked fields of other years.

We would see before us the smiling faces of dear loved ones who made our way easier, who made our progress possible. We would

feel again the affectionate touch of their hand upon our shoulder, we would hear their words of counsel, advice, and courage.

We would recall the love and help they so unselfishly gave us; their look of disappointment when we lost; their unrestrained joy when we won; their never-ending concern for us; their loyalty and steadfastness. These are precious memories which will always live in our minds. Because those were days when family ties bound us together like hoops of steel, more tightly perhaps than in this modern day.

And now the vision dims, the bright sunlight of those happy years fades, the faces of those dear ones disappear and we are back again in the prosaic world of the present.

And so it will be with you, my young friends. Opportunity is beckoning. It knocks on your door. It may knock but once. It is up to you to embrace it. It is up to you to remember your noble heritage, to treasure and sustain your high ideals and let nothing swerve you from them. We will all be pulling for you in your every undertaking.

Many of you will go out into the realistic, practical, everyday world of work. Some of you will go to higher institutions of learning to seek further training for higher fields of endeavor. But all of you will have to face the same essential problems—how can you fulfill your highest destiny—how can you meet the responsibilities you have as educated men and women living in this fast-moving, rapidly changing atomic and hydrogen age with its quantum mechanics, nuclear physics, and theory of relativity.

You are finishing the happiest but at once a most vital and important period of your lives. You have made a fine start. As a class and as individuals you have made a great record here. Your class has distinguished itself in the classroom, on the athletic field and in every other school activity. You have all recorded a significant accomplishment in your school work. By your training and your character, you are well equipped for the future. If you have the will, ambition and determination, you can go on to finer achievements.

You can go on to service to your own aims, and service also to the Nation and humanity, to the task which faces every one of us today more than ever before of protecting, preserving, maintaining, enriching and perfecting the great institutions of our country which have given you, and so many others, priceless, incomparable advantages of "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

If you but will it, if you courageously persevere in your aims, you can reach your goal and you can make your contribution worthwhile. Whatever that contribution is, make sure that it is your very best. Make sure that it represents the very best effort of which you are capable. Make sure that it is sincere, earnest and conscientious. Make sure that you work diligently at the tasks at hand. But no matter what your gains in material wealth and position, never take yourself too seriously.

Remember that you are human and finite. Never let failure deter you from another and still another try. Remember the words of a great philosopher, "There is no such word as failure in the lexicon of a bright youth." Keep your courage high, because you may score a touchdown on the next play. Be humble of your talents and accomplishments, and never gloat over the reverses or misfortunes of others. Tomorrow they may rise to success.

Distinguish between confidence in yourself and vainglory. Keep it in mind that "pride goeth before a fall," and that vanity casts doubt upon your real worth. Be generous, kindly and just—always ready to lend a helping hand, particularly to your less favored brethren. Respect the judgment of your elders because their experience can guide you safely away from the shoals. One is wise who learns from his own mistakes. One is a genius who learns from the mistakes of others.

Be interested in the civic and political affairs of your town, your State and your Government. Democracy can be destroyed by nonparticipation of the average citizen and the activity of minority pressure groups. The Nation and the world are faced by many grave problems. Your generation will necessarily have to play a large part in solving them. They cannot be solved without your active help.

You and those who will work with you will be the leaders of the future. What kind of a future—slave or free? Upon you the Nation will depend for its freedom and security. To you and other young Americans the whole world will one day look for guidance and inspiration in the struggle for peace and democracy. It will be your major task and duty to defend our liberty and save it from destruction by tyrants who are, if the facts were known, case problems for the psychologists, but who are preaching poisonous class hatred and intolerance and seeking by force or stealth the destruction of individual liberty and the enslavement of mankind.

My friends, there is no magic formula to prepare you for these great tasks, no open sesame to success. But there are some guides and signposts you can follow. First, remember that there is no substitute for hard work in the life of an individual or a nation. The able-bodied individual who strives to avoid or evade his responsibility, who turns to the government at some level to solve his personal problems, or to provide him with a means of livelihood, is foredoomed to failure. Similarly, that nation which turns its back on the dignity and worth of the individual and pursues the wraith of collectivism and socialism will soon suffer the same fate as all the other nations throughout history which have departed from the basic values of life ordained to us by the Almighty and exemplified so brilliantly by the unmatched glories and achievements of our Nation.

Remember that this Nation is not a static organism. To stand still is to regress. We must work for a dynamic, forward-looking, forward-moving democracy. But at the same time we cannot ignore or discard the solid, constructive values of the past. Industry, thrift, preparation for rainy days, above all, the deep spiritual values, and wholesome home and family life are the enduring basis of any worthwhile, well-ordered government.

Do not be led astray or swerved from your chosen course by current despotic doctrines as old as Methuselah or the Corn laws of Rome that there is any easy road to personal success, governmental stability or national prosperity. A nation, like an individual, must zealously protect its freedom, or it will crumble through soft living, inertia, moral decay and spiritual degeneration, like so many other nations of the past, into the dust of oblivion. All the experience of mankind and all the lessons of recorded history indisputably prove that fact.

Let me reemphasize: Be true to yourselves and the ideals you have learned in your own homes, your churches and this school. Be confident of your abilities and aim high. Remember the words of the poet "Not failure, but low aim, is crime." Be proud of your heritage and never betray it. Stand by your principles and your convictions. Respect yourselves and others will respect you.

Live like your fathers and mothers have tried to live—loyal to God and country, loyal to every worthy institution, loyal to your friends. Strive to advance yourself, and live, not by selfishness or vanity or materialism. "To thine own self be true and it must follow as the night the day thou canst not then be false to any man," is something to remember, if you place beside it "Love thy neighbor as thyself" and the injunction of the Golden Rule, "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you." And when you are right, fear no one but God, because the truth will make you free and freedom will make you strong.

It always tugs at the heart to leave dear friends—the young and the old. But time waits for no one. Like all those who have gone before you, now you must move forward—always forward—to the broader opportunities and achievements of the future. You part today but you will be together again, I know, together in these fine warm friendships you have formed here, together in the spirit of these noble teachings and ideals, together in the company of all those who strive to keep our high faith in America and all she stands for, the eternal faith which by the blood and sacrifice of her sons we have sworn to uphold to the end.

Years ago in a similar setting as this I had the high privilege of rendering my own class ode and the closing lines of it went something like this:

"But now as we start on life's battle, let us be brave and heed the words of our own class motto, 'Every day some noble deed.'"

And I think today, my friends, that the last line of that song may well be kept in mind by all of us, young and old: "Every day some nobler deed."

Let me again congratulate you, your parents and teachers, upon this great, memorable, unforgettable day in your lives, so full of deep meaning for them and for you.

And let me wish you all, and let me wish for my dear friend, Clarence Quimby, your great headmaster, all the very best of health, success, prosperity and happiness in the future, whatever may be your chosen way of life.

May the good Lord of hosts continue to shower his richest, choicest blessings upon all of you.

God love you.

## Senator Lehman's Sixth Radio Report to the People of New York State on the Work of Congress

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. HERBERT H. LEHMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, June 11, 1956

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a monthly radio report which I made to the people of New York State on Sunday, June 10, 1956.

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

#### NEW YORKER'S REPORT ON THE NATION

(Text of Senator HERBERT H. LEHMAN's sixth radio report to the people of New York State during the 2d session, 84th Cong.)

Fellow New Yorkers, the past 4 weeks in the United States Senate have been busy and productive. I am pleased to report to you that since my last broadcast, the Senate has passed four major pieces of legislation on which I have been working for some time—the Niagara power bill, the flood disaster insurance program, a broad Federal housing program, and an extension of the GI home-loan program.

This has certainly been my most productive legislative month in the Senate. Each of these four major legislative achievements are matters of vital interest to the people of New York and I am sure you would like to hear something about them.

The bill providing for the public development of the Niagara Falls power resources by the New York State Power Authority passed the Senate on May 16 by a vote of

48 to 39. As the primary sponsor of this bill, I was most gratified by the size of the favorable vote in the Senate. The chief issue in the debate on the Senate floor was whether Niagara power should be developed by the State of New York, for the benefit of all the people of the State, or whether the Niagara resource should be given away by the Congress, despite the laws of New York State, to a private power monopoly headed by the Niagara Mohawk Power Co.

The people of New York State are the direct beneficiaries of this victory over the advocates of the giveaway of Niagara power. The Senate action in passing my bill was a great step forward in achieving early development of this single greatest undeveloped hydroelectric site in the United States.

My colleague, Senator IVES, attempted to have this bill sent back to the Public Works Committee for what he called further study even though we have been studying it for years. This move would have killed the bill. Fortunately, his proposal was defeated and now the day is closer at hand when all the people of New York State will reap the benefits of two great hydroelectric developments—the St. Lawrence, presently under construction, and the Niagara.

Practically speaking, what does this mean for the people of New York State? It means that low-cost hydroelectric power will attract more industry to New York and that employment opportunities will thus be increased in our State and it means cheaper rates of electricity for home and business consumers.

Under the terms of the Niagara bill, as it passed the Senate, this will all be accomplished without cost to the taxpayers of New York State or of the Nation.

Now we must all push ahead to achieve the same type of victory in the House of Representatives. This is your fight. Passage of the Niagara bill in the House is going to be difficult. I am confident, however, that with the same widespread citizen support for the public development of Niagara power which I received during the Senate debate, we can achieve affirmative action in the House, and the great Niagara power development can proceed to become a reality in the next several months.

The Senate also enacted a Federal flood-disaster insurance program on which I have been working since the disastrous floods in our Northeastern States last fall. As acting chairman of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee considering the flood-disaster insurance program, I held extensive hearings in New York State and in other States on the east coast. Over the decades our Nation has been intermittently plagued with floods. Almost no State has escaped their devastation.

The Northeastern States, and the Atlantic Seaboard States have suffered terrible losses in recent years from floods following hurricanes. We all remember the destruction wrought by hurricanes Diane and Connie. The losses to homeowners and businessmen amounted to hundreds of millions of dollars.

Since private insurance companies will not write flood insurance, I conducted hearings on this subject for the Banking and Currency Committee, and the Senate, on May 10, passed my bill providing for the establishment of a Federal program of flood-disaster insurance. I am sure that those of you who have been hit by floods will understand the importance of this legislation. It, too, is now before the House and I am extremely hopeful that favorable action will be taken on the disaster insurance program before the closing of Congress.

The last two major legislative achievements of the past month which I want to tell you about are in the field of housing. The great volume of mail which I have received from citizens of New York State has made me more keenly aware that the question of adequate housing for our citizens is at the

top of the list of unresolved problems confronting our Nation today.

With this in mind, I introduced a bill proposing a major overhaul of our Federal housing program. As a member of the Housing Subcommittee I heard the testimony of experts on housing needs and of representatives of the housing industry. From these hearings, and subsequent studies by the committee, we drew up and sent to the Senate a good housing bill. This housing bill was passed by the Senate. It goes further than the scanty program proposed by the administration but I would have liked to see it go even further in several respects, especially in the area of providing middle-income housing for persons unable to qualify for low-cost public housing but who are unable to meet the high cost of sale and rental housing being built by the housing industry today.

The housing legislation passed by the Senate authorizes 135,000 public housing units for each of the next 3 years, as against the meager 35,000 units for each of 2 years requested by the administration. This legislation provides a greatly expanded program of urban renewal and slum clearance assistance to our cities struggling with the growing problem of our slums.

But that isn't all that this housing bill accomplishes. We have also made provision for 15,000 units annually of public housing for elderly people, and instituted a program of special financial assistance to housing enterprises designed to meet the needs of our elderly families which are unable to find adequate apartments or homes.

This elderly housing program was a great victory for those of us who have witnessed the real needs of our senior citizens. It is a good start and it is a firm basis on which to build and expand a program for housing for the elderly in the years to come.

While my proposal for a full-scale middle-income housing program was defeated in the Senate Banking and Currency Committee by a tie vote, the Senate agreed to direct the staff of the Housing Subcommittee to make a complete study of middle-income housing needs and to report back to the Banking and Currency Committee the full facts of the crisis in middle-income housing. I am proud of the progress we made this year in laying the groundwork for positive legislation in this field and I am also proud of the overall housing bill which the Senate passed and sent to the House for action.

Still on the housing bill, I was the sponsor of an amendment which the Senate adopted extending the GI housing loan program for another year. When the Veterans' Administration announced its plan to stop receiving applications for home loans as of next January, I felt it would be a tragedy to let this program expire before some 11 million veterans throughout the Nation—and many hundreds of thousands in New York—could avail themselves of their rights for these Veterans' Administration guaranteed home loans. I therefore proposed to the Senate, and the Senate unanimously passed, a 1-year extension of the GI home-loan program. I am confident that the House of Representatives will take similar action before the end of the session.

So much for our recent victories in the Senate.

In my remaining time I want to tell you about another important subject now being debated on the floor of the Senate—a proposed liberalization and revision of the social-security program.

Among the changes being proposed to the social-security program, there are two particular amendments I want to discuss with you. These deal with the payments of benefits to totally and permanently disabled workers at the age of 50 if they were, before their disability, employed in jobs covered by social security—and the lowering of the retirement age for women from 65 to 62.

The bill which is now under discussion passed the House of Representatives last

summer by an overwhelming vote. It contained the two provisions to which I have just now referred. However, the Senate Finance Committee accepted the arguments of the administration and various pressure groups and eliminated the disability provision completely and made the lower retirement age for women applicable only to widows.

A group of my colleagues and I are now carrying on a fight to have the two original provisions restored. There is nothing complicated about these proposals. They do not deal with involved legal questions or abstract theories. They deal with people—their human needs and wants.

The Senate Finance Committee also decided that the reduction in retirement age for women should be made effective only for widows. To me this is an outrageous example of discrimination. The problems of the older woman do not depend on her marital status.

Of course I am concerned about the woman who finds herself a widow at the age of 60 or 62—a woman without skills, training, or job experience. But, I am also concerned about the woman in her early sixties who loses her job and is unable to find another because of the reluctance of employers to hire women over 60. And I am concerned about the woman who has no children to support her, no insurance or other source of income to fall back on.

By lowering the retirement age for all women to 62, we can give them something to look forward to—we can make their advanced years years of brightness and hope—we can make them secure in the knowledge that they will not be dependent on others—that they will be self-sufficient, instead of charity cases.

I have touched only on the high points of the social-security debate. I am confident that you share my views—that you hope and pray, as I do, that the United States Senate will promptly approve these pending amendments that mean so much to the people of this Nation.

All of my time has expired. I will be back on this station in 4 weeks with another report to you on my work in the United States Senate.

## America and the World's Debt to Poland

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. HAROLD D. DONOHUE**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 11, 1956

Mr. DONOHUE. Mr. Speaker, I have been asked to include the address I delivered on April 29, 1956, at the annual convention of the Worcester County Association of Polish-American Citizens' Clubs.

The committee in charge of convention arrangements was headed by Mrs. Stella A. Ciborowski, association president, assisted by Mrs. Stella A. Recko, Mrs. Anna Kowiako, Mrs. Adeline Petrowicz, Mrs. Stephanie M. Paterak, and Miss Amelia Gutowski.

The address follows:

SPEECH BY HON. HAROLD D. DONOHUE, OF MASSACHUSETTS, AT CONVENTION OF WORCESTER COUNTY ASSOCIATION OF POLISH-AMERICAN CITIZENS' CLUBS, WORCESTER, MASS., APRIL 29, 1956

I am very grateful for the cordial invitation to visit with you this afternoon and very happy I was able to accept your hospitality because I know I am among good friends.

Another good reason is that I feel right at home here. As perhaps most of you know, I was born and lived for many years within a few blocks of this building. As a school-boy, I went to school in this area and played in the streets of this neighborhood. It was in those early years I first learned by observation about the high and noble qualities of the Polish-American people because I lived among you. All of those early Polish associates are still among the closest friends I have.

No one can live among the Poles without seeing that they are honest, hard-working, God-fearing people. They are devoted to their families, quietly courageous, and possessed of intense loyal patriotism. They have never hesitated and will never cease to be ready to fight and even die for the Christian principles and democratic freedoms. Without having to refer to the pages of the noble history of your native land, we have the impressive truth and proof of your willing heroism in the war records of America. Such names as Pulaski and Kosciuszko are immortally associated with the origin of our own liberty. During the Civil War, the documents demonstrate that several thousands of Poles fought to preserve the Union. In the First World War, tens of thousands of Polish-Americans served with our Army, Navy, and Marine Corps. In the Second World War, several hundred thousand fought and died to maintain American freedom, and the battle awards and distinctions they achieve are legion.

The contribution to the beginning and development of this Nation by your people is universally recognized with the deepest gratitude by your fellow Americans all over the country. Is it any wonder, then, here in our own vicinity, that every citizen of our area knows about the substantial part your Worcester County Association of Polish-American Citizens' Clubs has played and is playing in advancing all the civic and patriotic objectives of this community and this country. They respect and admire you for it. They realize that your combined activities in explaining the standards of good American citizenship to your members and your persistent urging of the acceptance and fulfillment of the individual responsibilities of good citizenship is vitally needed for the preservation of this blessed Nation in these hectic times. It is, then, not only a pleasure, but, indeed, a public duty for me as Congressman to compliment you for your wholesome and inspiring example of the highest patriotism.

There is another reason why I personally have the highest regard and admiration for the Polish-American. It is because no people have a greater concern or any greater loyalty to the old folks than you do. In the best Christian spirit, you are devoted to your own families, you are courteous and respectful to the aged and truly charitable in providing for their needs. A good Christian heart is your heritage and you, and your fathers and mothers before you, brought that good heart to America to add to the culture and progress of every city and State, in which Polish-Americans live.

It is, indeed, because of your Christian heritage that you recognize better than most Americans the grave danger threatening us and the free world in this fierce struggle against the barbaric atheism of Communist tyranny. Because of the experience of your beloved native country and because in some cases of unfortunate family experience, you have a clear understanding of the terrible fierceness, the relentless cruelty, and the devilish determination of the Soviet leaders in their plans to conquer and subjugate the free world into slavery. Because you are intensely aware of the godless nature of communism, you are intensely concerned with the universal promotion and practice of good citizenship without which America cannot expect to escape Communist subjec-

tion and consequent suppression of all the fundamental liberties we enjoy.

Because of your Christian heritage, you appreciate better than most what these liberties are and what they mean to you and your families and to all Americans. You realize very well that here in America we have the privilege of casting votes as our conscience dictates without any dictatorial interference. Here our Government leaders do not seek to impose their will upon us, our homes cannot be searched without a warrant, our property is not subject to unlawful confiscation, our families are not put in danger of bodily harm or imprisonment because of our convictions, our choice of schools to which we send our children is unlimited, and our privilege of worshiping God is unrestricted. These are blessed freedoms of a blessed land. You Polish-Americans know very well just how blessed they are, and you also realize very well how easily they might be lost.

Other unfortunate peoples all over the world almost overnight have lost the rights and the privileges and the freedoms that had taken hundreds of years to gain. Under Communist inspiration, events are constantly occurring around this current world which are a grim reminder to all Americans that we must not and cannot take our freedoms for granted. All Americans today must earnestly realize, as you people do, that the struggle for freedom never ends and that the greatest danger to our present freedom is to take our democratic liberty for granted.

It is not enough ever, but more especially in these dangerous days, to merely enjoy the privileges and the liberties of a democracy; we must accept the responsibilities of citizenship to maintain our freedoms. The Communist leaders stand ever ready to take quick advantage of any wide neglect in or retreat from acceptance of the responsibilities of American citizenship. We, then, must remain ever ready to make the sacrifices necessary to prevent such a terrible catastrophe.

Your native land gave us the best modern example of such sacrifice in that serious engagement with the Communists in 1920. The Polish people proved then to the world that they were among the very, very few who early recognized the planned Communist objective of reducing the free world to tyrannical slavery. Would that we had wisely learned from their example, and the recent years of too much appeasement and too often retreats, of developing world confusion, and of increasing turmoil might well have been avoided.

The debt that the free world owes to heroic Poland for her courageous struggle against the Communist horde 36 years ago still remains unpaid and it still remains as a blot upon the moral integrity of this country and the United Nations.

It is not, however, thank God, too late to save America and to vindicate our honor by continuing to demand liberation and freedom from Communist tyranny of Poland and the other enslaved nations. America is today the outstanding single force preventing the final success of Communist propaganda, intrigue, and even forceful aggression. It would appear that they fear our military strength and so are content to wait and watch, hoping that we will become weak from within. They hesitate to openly attack us because they know we have great military resources; they are not so sure and they doubt that we possess the greater and more enduring strength of moral character as a nation and a people.

We must, then, give a resounding and convincing answer to that particular challenge. We must demonstrate to them that the great majority of Americans do possess the moral capacity to make personal sacrifices for the common welfare. We must show them that the great majority of Americans are willing to govern their private ambitions for the general good. We must thoroughly convince them that they could wait until

doomsday before the great majority of Americans will ever betray their neighbors, become disloyal to their country or accept the false and unholy appeal of Communist propaganda.

The only way we can do that is by individually and wholly accepting and carrying out our responsibilities as good American citizens. The foundation of good citizenship is to live our daily lives among our fellows with Christian self-restraint and in accord with the laws of God and duly constituted authority. In my opinion, the continuing demonstration of the great moral strength of the Christian unity among the American people will provide the greatest discouragement to the Kremlin leaders and will eventually force them to abandon their pagan plans to enslave the world.

You members of the Worcester County Association of Polish-American Citizens Clubs have provided us with an inspiring example of how that Christian unity and moral strength is achieved. If the rest of the American people will imitate and persevere in your patriotic example, I hope and believe that, with the help of God, all of us will live to soon see the dawn of a new era of peace for America and freedom for Poland and the rest of the Christian world.

## The Dangers of Oil Importation

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. J. T. RUTHERFORD

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 11, 1956

Mr. RUTHERFORD. Mr. Speaker, for a number of years those of us ever mindful of the threat constituted by continued high importation of foreign oil have worked in various ways to curtail this dangerous practice. Although we have worked long and hard, we have little to show for our labors. The Neely amendment, which would have curtailed such importation to an extent, was not adopted by the Congress. Although the President has authority under the provisions of H. R. 1 to curtail imports of any commodity which might threaten the security of the United States or endanger our domestic market in any given field, the law has not been properly applied to the importation of foreign oil.

It is my sincere opinion that every American should be warned of the dangers of continued high foreign oil import quotas. The President, his Advisory Cabinet Committee, the Congress of the United States and all persons in a position to do something about these excessive imports should combine their efforts to right the wrongs and eliminate the dangers brought about as a result of this folly.

Import quotas are provided on a large number of commodities including cattle, fish, wheat, nuts, barley, sugar, tobacco and furs. Yet, there is no legal restriction on most foreign oil production and none whatever on foreign oil imports. Wells in the Middle East run as high as 6,000 barrels of oil daily, while the average well production in my own State of Texas is only 19 barrels. The foreign wells, owned mostly by a few major oil companies, produce oil every day while in Texas, largest producing State in our Nation, production is often shut down to 15 days per month.

I would like to ask the Members of this body, Mr. Speaker, if they know of any other industry that would not be severely crippled should it be forced to work on a part-time basis? Is there a man among us who could properly feed and clothe his family, and meet his other financial obligations, if he should be forced to restrict his earning capacity by working only 2 of every 4 weeks? Yet, this is the situation that has been thrust upon our domestic oil producers by foreign oil imports.

Since 1946, oil imports have increased almost 200 percent, or 5 times as rapidly, percentagewise, as domestic production. Before World War II, imports averaged about 5 percent of domestic demand. In 1946 to 1951 they averaged about 10 percent of consumption in this country. Today, foreign oil supplies more than 15 percent of our requirements.

The independents in this industry own little or no foreign oil. They have been damaged by excessive imports. Yet, the real threat lies not in what has happened, but what can happen in the future. Our own country, among the major free world powers, is alone blessed with ample oil resources and productive ability to assure fulfillment of our needs for both war and peace. We must guard that position at any and all costs. I believe that can be done without disrupting our trade relationships, and certainly without disturbing our friends in oil-producing countries in the Western Hemisphere. We want their trade and can use some of their oil, but it should bear a realistic relation to our domestic production and requirements.

The United States has today the heavy responsibility of leadership to maintain throughout the world. Never has there been a more urgent need to expand the Nation's productive facilities that insure our economic well-being and our military preparedness. No material is more essential to national welfare and security than petroleum. This Nation must have access at all times to sources of enough oil to meet the requirements of any emergency. This requires substantial and continuing expansion of the capacity to produce, process, transport, and distribute crude oil and its products.

Prior to World War II, the petroleum industry in the United States had developed a reserve-producing capacity that exceeded the then current level of oil consumption by about a million barrels per day. The importance of that reserve cannot be exaggerated. It meant the difference between victory and defeat.

Today, we are in a far less fortunate position in terms of petroleum productive capacity. Our ability to produce liquid fuels provides no margin of safety over present requirements.

The reason for this lack of reserve is all too obvious: it comes from idle wells in the United States, and from lack of speculation by many of our domestic producers. We cannot expect these producers to invest and risk their capital in extensive exploration and drilling, if they know any strike made will be restricted to half-time production while foreign oil continues to come into the country in increasing abundance. We cannot expect them to invest in ventures which only pay dividends on a part-time basis.

The petroleum industry in the United States is one of the greatest bulwarks to our general economy. All but 18 of our 48 States now produce oil or gas, or both. Others are being explored, and are hopeful of being added to the producing ledger. In 11 of our States including my own State of Texas, crude petroleum ranks first in value of all minerals produced. It is obvious that the health of the domestic oil-producing industry is of primary importance to these States. In Texas, for example, taxes on oil production amount to 67 percent of all business and property taxes. Oil pays 45 percent of the cost of public education in Texas, and 44.9 percent of the cost of higher education. When production is slashed, our State budget is denied funds for schools, highways, colleges, and other essential public projects.

The Cabinet committee on oil imports has reached certain conclusions, with which I find fault. I think they should be reconsidered. The conclusions would permit total crude oil imports for the year 1956 to exceed their 1954 relationship to domestic oil production by an average of 234,000 barrels per day. The conclusions would permit increase in crude oil imports during 1956 over 1954 of 1,300 percent from Canada, 36 percent from the Middle and Far East and 26 percent from Venezuela, as compared with an increase of 10 percent in United States crude-oil production. The conclusions would permit the United States west coast to become increasingly dependent on Eastern Hemisphere crude oil. The conclusions would permit total imports of crude oil and refined products to take over 20 percent of the United States market in 1956 as compared with 18.3 percent in 1955 and 16.6 percent in 1954—the largest increase in this ratio since 1950, which would inevitably lead to inadequate domestic supplies and increasing dependency on foreign oil.

The Independent Petroleum Association of America, and other persons realizing the dangers to the oil industry and our Nation as a result of excessive imports, have asked the Advisory Cabinet Committee and the Office of Defense Mobilization to take another look at the recommendations, and reach a more realistic conclusion; a conclusion which will be more in keeping with our national interests and with a strong sense of justice and fair play.

I pledge my efforts to aid in this fight, Mr. Speaker, and I urge each Member of this body to study the facts and join in the battle to curtail these dangerous, excessive, foreign oil imports.

### Influence of the College of William and Mary on 18th Century America

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

#### HON. WILLIAM M. TUCK

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 11, 1956

Mr. TUCK. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, June 10, 1956, the Honorable A. WILLIS ROBERTSON, JR., Virginia's distinguished

junior United States Senator, delivered a most interesting and inspiring address at the annual graduation exercises of the College of William and Mary at Williamsburg, Va.

Since obtaining its charter in 1693, thus becoming the second college to be established in America, the College of William and Mary has maintained a continuous period of proud and honorable operation. It has exerted great influence for good in the life of our Nation. I am pleased to count myself among its alumni.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I include the following text of Senator ROBERTSON's address:

#### INFLUENCE OF THE COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY ON 18TH CENTURY AMERICA

(Remarks of Senator A. WILLIS ROBERTSON at the annual graduation exercises of the College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va., June 10, 1956)

In selecting for discussion today the influence of William and Mary on 18th century America, I planned to emphasize the importance in human affairs of intangible values but my preparation has reminded me of the fact that intangibles are not as readily perceived or as easily defined as tangibles. Take my own experience with William and Mary for example. I had tangible contacts with William and Mary athletes on the football field in the falls of 1905, 1906, and 1907 but long prior to that I had unrecognized intangible contacts through attending public schools of Lynchburg, headed by E. C. Glass, an LL.D. of William and Mary and a member of its board of visitors, a high school in Rocky Mount of which the principal was J. Taylor Thompson, a William and Mary graduate, and classes in English at Richmond College, under another William and Mary man, Dr. J. A. C. Chandler, father of your present president.

In attempting to recall something of the tangible influence of William and Mary on the early life of our Nation, I shall mention as illustrations only a few of the many personalities involved.

Two years ago, when I delivered the commencement address at another Virginia institution, often referred to as "Mr. Jefferson's university," I started out by saying: "The longer I live, the more convincing proof I see of the fact that Thomas Jefferson was our greatest political philosopher." Naturally, therefore, I want to say something about Jefferson today, since he was one of the men trained at William and Mary who influenced the thinking and course of events not only in our country but in the entire world. But I also want to emphasize the cumulative importance of other graduates, less widely known, whose accomplishments some of you may duplicate.

In recent years, more people from other States and more people from foreign nations have become acquainted with the physical plant of William and Mary and the wonderful restoration of Colonial Williamsburg than any other historic spot in our State. And in the celebration next year of the first settlement in nearby Jamestown, hundreds of thousands will come to Williamsburg to visit that spot which, as Daniel Webster said "cradled and defended the infancy of our Republic." Some of these visitors may learn that William and Mary was the first institution of higher learning projected for America and the second actually to be established; that William and Mary is unique in receiving a charter directly from the crown of England and a Coat of Arms from the College of Heralds in London; that this college was the first in the United States to have a full faculty of professors, first to adopt the lecture system and the elective and honor systems, first to widen its scope

to that of a university, first to establish courses in municipal and constitutional law, modern languages, political economy and history and first to organize a Greek letter Intercollegiate Fraternity, the Phi Beta Kappa Society, a membership in which I highly cherish.

Some of them may also learn that men trained at William and Mary in the latter part of the 17th century and the early part of the 18th century accounted for 7 out of 11 members of the Committee on Intercolonial Correspondence, 6 out of 11 members of the Virginia Committee of Safety which was the real governing body of Virginia after the iniquitous Lord Dunmore took refuge on a British gunboat, 4 of the 7 Virginia signers of the Declaration of Independence including its author, Thomas Jefferson, 15 of the 33 Virginia members of the Continental Congress, including Peyton Randolph, the first President of that Congress, 2 of the 3 Virginia members of the Annapolis Convention of 1786 to frame a new Constitution and 4 of the 7 Virginia members of the Philadelphia Constitutional Convention of 1787, including Edmund Randolph who opened the proceedings by presenting the Virginia plan on which so much of our charter of American liberty was framed. We could also tell them about one-half of the Governors of Virginia from 1776 to 1800, 6 of 8 United States Senators from Virginia and 3 of the 7 Virginia-born Presidents being trained at William and Mary.

All those things would fall in the realm of the tangible but it is more important for the members of this graduating class and for the thousands of visitors who annually come here, to have a clear conception of the intangible influence of William and Mary not only upon 18th century America, which is my primary topic, but upon more than 300 years of our history.

William Wirt Henry wrote in 1891 that William and Mary "trained and gave to the world during the Revolutionary period a host of statesmen whose names are indelibly impressed on the pages of American history." It was that type of training that caused Thomas Jefferson to say that his beloved science teacher, Dr. William Small, had probably fixed the destinies of his life.

Woodrow Wilson said in a commencement address shortly after he left the University of Virginia that those who are leaders must lead their own generation. William and Mary had an important influence on 18th century America because the college was adapted to the needs of its day.

Historians have pointed out that two great movements were born and flowered in the 18th century. One was the movement among the intellectual classes referred to as "The enlightenment," which meant self-emancipation from prejudice, conversion and tradition and assertion of the right of individuals to give their intellects free rein rather than be curbed by established dogmas. The other 18th century movement was the democratic revolution among the middle and lower classes, involving all human activities, and leading to development of two of our most cherished political principles. One of these was that all men are born equal, meaning, as John Adams explained to his wife, Abigail, when she wrote that he knew this could not be true, that the phrase in the Declaration of Independence meant all men were born men and not some men and some whales. The second principle was that there were certain cherished rights which were not derived from kings or potentates but were inherited by man from his Creator and could, therefore, be designated as inalienable rights of which he could not justly be deprived by any form of government. How well these principles were absorbed by Thomas Jefferson and others of his generation who attended William and Mary is suggested by the epitaph Jefferson selected for his tomb indicating the three forms of freedom he had

championed: Freedom of the body, as spelled out in his Declaration of Independence, freedom of religion, as spelled out in Virginia's Statute of Religious Freedom and embraced in the first amendment to the Federal Constitution, and freedom of the mind, as exemplified by a system of public education capped by the university at Charlottesville which he sponsored.

Jefferson once wrote that all the manna in heaven could not make a mammoth out of a mouse. He obviously was of superior clay to start with, but there is much evidence to show that the training he received at William and Mary increased his stature enormously.

Looking back 60 years after leaving the college, Jefferson vividly remembered his teacher of natural philosophy, William Small. He spoke of Dr. Small's enlarged and liberal mind and said, "Most happily for me," he became "attached to me and made me his daily companion, \* \* \* and from his conversation I got my first views of the expansion of science and of the system of things in which we are placed."

It was through Small that Jefferson met George Wythe, with whom he studied law and whom Jefferson later had appointed as the first teacher of law in the college, and this friendship continued throughout his life.

Recently I asked Dr. Julian P. Boyd, the distinguished editor of Jefferson's papers, for his comment on what William and Mary did for Jefferson, and he told me this: "Jefferson was a man of clearly defined aims and a practical sense of what was possible as well as what was proper. One thing we can be sure of is that his teachers did not try to instill in him the idea that this was the best of all possible worlds, or that colonial Virginia was a stable, orderly society incapable of improvement. William and Mary prepared him for a world of change. Small and Wythe gave Jefferson a sense of man's endless possibilities. They showed what man might become if he went on improving himself and his institutions under the general reign of reason and justice. They helped to prepare him to be both a revolutionary and a founder."

We can trace these influences through Jefferson's career. He assumed changes were natural and inevitable but accepted this as a challenge and an obligation to control the change rather than be controlled by it. He believed in an aristocracy not of wealth or power but of character, intelligence and accomplishment. He believed it was the duty of this aristocracy to make issues clear but that the ultimate power of choice and decision must lie with the whole people.

But the system of things that Jefferson and his contemporaries learned at William and Mary did not include the belief that the people were automatically right. What he learned, and what his whole life teaches, is that the citizen in a free society faces an exacting and heavy responsibility. Free enterprise to Jefferson meant freedom of opportunity and equality before the law, but it did not mean freedom from responsibility.

Applying his principles to his own life, Jefferson confessed that music was his great passion, science was his delight, agriculture his cherished occupation and the beloved Monticello the end of all his private dreams. But these things he subordinated whenever the higher duty demanded. These things he laid aside when his obligations as a citizen required him to do so.

On the 200th anniversary of the establishment of William and Mary a brilliant alumnus, J. Allen Watts, of Roanoke, after discussing the contribution of William and Mary's alumni to the birth of a new nation, said of those priceless principles of political and economic freedom that were born of the brain and purchased with the blood of the Founding Fathers: "The chief danger that menaces this country of ours is the danger that these principles may be forgotten, or may be cast aside as antiquated

and of no value in these latter days. Hoping and believing as I do in the great destiny of this country, I feel that our safety depends upon our keeping before us for emulation the names and deeds of our colonial and revolutionary sires, whose lofty intellects, dauntless wills, and unquestionable love of true liberty—liberty regulated by law—enabled them to gain a foothold in this country, wrest it first from the savage and then from England, and found the first true republic the world has ever seen, and under whose care the common property, the common liberty, and the common future of all were to be protected."

Many of you will recall that William and Mary was established as a church school and while the first instructors in theology did not teach separation of church and state they did teach many fundamental principles of the Bible as found in the King James version and the Bible is filled with references to property ownership. "Thou shalt not steal"; "the Lord loveth a cheerful giver"; King Ahab coveted Naboth's vineyard; the good and faithful servant was he who prudently invested the funds left in his care by the master. And how little meaning would there be in the words "pursuit of happiness" if they did not include the right to own and enjoy property, the fruit of one's own labor. William and Mary had a part in teaching the framers of a unique experiment in self-government that it must rest upon the teachings of the Bible.

It is the fundamental principles of our democracy for which William and Mary trained the leaders of the 18th century which are being challenged today by the anti-God ideology of communism. In recent years it has been my privilege to visit most of the countries in Europe that are not behind the Iron Curtain and some of the countries in the Orient, and the more I see of the spread of socialism in other parts of the world, to say nothing of communism, the more convinced I am that it is folly to assume that there can be a separation of property rights from personal rights. They are the root and branch of the same tree, and when you kill one, both will die. Yet that vital principle is being challenged by sponsors of the welfare state as well as Communists who would overthrow our Government by force. On neither front can we afford to let down our guard.

On the home front a willingness to take some hard knocks is implicit in any system of private enterprise. Who carried an ax in one hand and a rifle in the other? Those who carved an empire out of a wilderness. And one hundred and sixty-eight years after the first humble start at Jamestown those settlers were willing to fight a world power to protect their property and political rights. They believed those rights stemmed from the teachings of the Bible and that God would be on their side. "And if a sparrow cannot fall to the ground without His notice," said Franklin at the Constitutional Convention, "is it probable that an empire can rise without His aid?"

Russian leaders have repudiated Stalin but not Lenin who dedicated his revolution to the destruction of all capitalist countries. We cannot afford to accept words in lieu of deeds as proof of the fact that the present leaders of the Politburo have abandoned Lenin's plan for world conquest. As a member of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Defense, I have had access to confidential information concerning the relative military power of Russia as compared with our own and it is disturbing.

Since the end of World War II we have invested \$60 billion of gifts and loans in a program intended to strengthen our allies and stop the march of communism. While the purpose of that program was sound, it was organized on too lavish a scale and the results have been disappointing. The European Defense Community failed, and inter-

national military organization called NATO is only a skeleton of what it was supposed to be and European politicians have invested our funds in socialistic schemes helpful to themselves.

In August of last year when I met with representatives of some 35 nations attending a meeting of the Interparliamentary Union in Helsinki I was impressed by the obvious lack of appreciation of our efforts and the fact that other free nations receiving our aid were taking at face value Russia's assurances of peaceful coexistence and using it as an excuse to ease their own tax burden for military spending.

I was shocked, therefore, to read in the press when I returned to Washington that some unidentified spokesman for the administration had predicted we would cut appropriations for our Air Force by a billion dollars and I wrote a strong letter of protest to the President, urging him not to reduce our capacity for defense while Russia was continuing to increase her offensive power with hydrogen bombs and other weapons of mass destruction.

Fortunately the President decided to put adequate defense above a balanced budget and a tax cut and the suggested cut in the Air Force was not proposed. My position as to our defense needs was further supported this year when the President, after sending us the defense budget, sent a supplemental estimate of \$500 million to speed our production of strategic bombers and guided missiles. But there still are doubts among those of us who daily hear testimony from top military experts as to whether our projected defense program will give us a superiority in the air which the Russian leaders can both understand and respect.

I believe defense spending must be geared to a sound economy in the United States but we must have an Air Force commensurate with our needs. Therefore, if a choice must be made as to allocation of funds, and there is not enough money for both, I shall vote to cut foreign aid to allies of uncertain dependability and to step up our production of strategic bombers and guided missiles. The time may come when the rank and file of the Russian people will recognize our viewpoint and our superior manner of life. The time may come when they will listen again to the sound of bells coming across the fields and comprehend and reverence the symbolism of the cross.

But until such time as God in his omnipotence and loving kindness sees fit to change the hearts of men and teach us how to build a temple of peace dedicated to the victory of moral force, the duty of every young American should be crystal clear. He must be willing to support at home American constitutional liberty which includes, of course, the American system of free competitive enterprise and he must be ready, able, and willing to defend it with his life if need be against any foreign aggressor.

In this behalf there is a job for all to do. "If we go out into a cloudless night and glance skyward, we observe the eternal stars and constellations; we call some of them by their name—Venus, Mars, Saturn, Jupiter, Neptune, the Pleiades, and the Milky Way. If there be no moon, we believe that the visible stars shed the light upon our pathway, and indeed they do, but astronomers who peer through remote spaces of the universe tell us that more than one-half of all of the blended radiance of the skies that falls upon our pathway comes from stars we never see. They are invisible; they have no name on earth; they seem to have no place in heaven; yet they light us on our way. Thus it is with human life and human destiny; a few persons may become bright particular stars in the political, financial, social, or economic sky, but we all may be, if we will, a part of that invisible host of stars that serenely shed their kindly lights on the paths of all mankind.

**Address of Hon. Daniel J. Flood, of Pennsylvania, at San Souis Park, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Sunday, June 10, 1956, at 20th Anniversary Catholic Slovak Sokol**

EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF

**HON. DANIEL J. FLOOD**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 11, 1956

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following address which I delivered on June 10, 1956, at the 20th anniversary Catholic Slovak Sokol, in Wilkes-Barre, Pa.:

Members of the Slovak Catholic Sokols, I get a real thrill in addressing this fine gathering of members of group 7 of the Slovak Catholic Sokols, and particularly today, when you are celebrating your 20th anniversary. We are blessed with just the kind of day this splendid organization thrives on when it takes to the wide-open spaces. And the outstanding gymnastic exhibition put on today has shown the kind of mettle Slovak-American boys and girls are made of.

Fine physical condition has always been an important factor in Slovak life, whether in the United States of America or in the great historical richness of its European background. Building the body as well as the mind and spirit, comes before good, useful lives can be led. I have always admired the Sokol motto: "A healthy spirit in a healthy body." Let us not forget that he who has health has hope, and he who has hope has everything.

Certainly, such an attitude of optimism toward life cannot be overestimated, in a day when the threat of war always hangs over our heads. Each day, the newspapers tell us about military plans to provide new defensive measures. We here in America, need more of what the Sokols stand for, optimism, hope for the future. But above all, we first need health. I believe it is the obligation of every American citizen both to himself and to his fellow citizens to keep his body so physically trim, that when he comes to the necessary tasks of making decisions about government, who to vote for, what civic programs to support, he will not be burdened by a tired body. He will not be handicapped with a rundown system. His mind, correspondingly, will not be taxed with longing for unnecessary stimulant.

History is full of great programs for physical fitness. The Nazis have their Jugend (youth movement), the Fascists also stress gymnastic work, and the Soviets too, have striven to impress the importance of physical culture on their young people, and similarly the Sokols aim to cultivate the benefits of excellent physical shape by developing its program on a group basis. But here the comparison ends, for the Slovak Catholic Sokol aims much higher than the creation of firm flesh for civil reasons. True to American ideals, a good Slovak Catholic Sokol does not hold that the state is the most important item in current affairs.

The Sokol, like the Declaration of Independence, advocates the right of each American to pursue happiness as he sees fit. But because it is a fraternal organization dedicated to principles of improving human relations—as well as man's relation with his God—the Sokol goes one step further. It wants to guide young Americans of Slovak Catholic heritage into a way of life which will bring them greater happiness because of their harmony with both God and Nation.

Mindful of the good the future can bring, the Sokol also wants its members to know

the good given by its great traditions which found birth in that wonderful land of the Tatars in Europe.

I believe that an important aspect of the athletic program of the Sokols, is the cooperation taught. We Americans are proud of the spirit of assistance we frequently employ, particularly when it comes to someone in definite distress. Recall the constant flood of CARE packages sent by private citizens to starving and needy people all over the world. Your organization, as one of the outstanding fraternal societies in America, has always been in the vanguard of mutual help. And that should not be surprising when it is realized that the founders of the Slovak Catholic Sokols here in the United States sought to develop a better relationship with one's fellow man.

For over 50 years your organization has been instructing its youth on how to get along with one another. Your founders built exceedingly well when they insisted that tolerance and good will among men cannot be overemphasized.

If we are to meet the challenge of totalitarianism, we shall need this faith in this basic principle. For the real strength of America lies not in her present wealth, her luxuries, but in the spirit of the people who produced them—the kind of spirit shown by the grandparents and great-grandparents of these fine boys and girls here this afternoon. These oldtimers had the indomitable courage and the longing for liberty, which easily enabled them to become an integral part of our great country. I count it as one of the great advantages of my life, to have been privileged to grow up with them back in North Wilkes-Barre, to have attended school with their children, and to count so many of them as personal friends. Who could not be but impressed after a 5-minute conversation with the late Msgr. John Sobota, who could not be but amazed at the versatility and genius of that great wireless inventor, Father Murgas, and who would not be stirred in reading the life stories of men like Father Jankola, Father Furdek, and a host of other great Slovak pioneers in the United States.

You boys and girls who have performed so magnificently here this afternoon have a great heritage. You have the stuff of great Americans. You are a final link of a great chain of an indomitable tradition. It is a pleasure for me, as a Member of the United States Congress to speak with you and salute you. You have been brought up in the high standards of the Slovak Catholic Sokols and you are blessed with the strength, the health, the educational opportunities, and the great heritage of freedom that will fit you for leadership in this age of great crisis. It is my earnest plea to you boys and girls this afternoon, that you realize the importance of continuing to remain faithful Sokols in this wonderful effort to fit yourselves for important service to God and country.

Never in history has there been so much opportunity available. One needs faith in both God and the future. Yours can be the faith to guarantee that while the America of tomorrow may be different from the America of today, it will remain a free and democratic America.

Zdar Boh—God bless you.

**American-Italian Educational Relations**

EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF

**HON. VICTOR L. ANFUSO**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 11, 1956

Mr. ANFUSO. Mr. Speaker, on June 1, 1956, it was my privilege to deliver a

lecture under the auspices of the Institute of Italian Culture in the United States on the theme American-Italian Educational Relations. In the course of my address, I offered a 10-point program calling for the improvement and expansion of the cultural and educational relations between America and Italy.

In recent days I have been informed by the institute that my address has been received with considerable interest in American and Italian educational and cultural circles. The institute is now arranging for a translation of the address into the Italian language and copies will subsequently be submitted to authorities in the Italian Ministry of Education, to the foreign minister, and other leading officials of the government, to Members of Parliament, to the heads of universities, technical schools and normal schools, and others interested in the field of education or in American-Italian relations.

Mr. Speaker, in view of this wide interest and for the benefit of further improving American-Italian relations, I am inserting the text of my address into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD so that the Members of both houses of Congress and the American public generally may have the opportunity to learn of my proposals.

The text of the address is as follows:

ADDRESS BY CONGRESSMAN VICTOR L. ANFUSO ON AMERICAN-ITALIAN EDUCATIONAL RELATIONS, INSTITUTE OF ITALIAN CULTURE IN THE UNITED STATES, FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1956, AT INSTITUTE OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Mr. Chairman, Professor Gerig, my good friend Ugo Cecchini, ladies and gentlemen, it is with considerable trepidation that I have accepted your kind invitation to speak to you this evening, under the auspices of the Institute of Italian Culture in the United States. May I say at the outset that the objectives of the institute are most praiseworthy. The dissemination of Italian culture in America and the intercultural relationship between the people of Italy and the people of America can in time, if properly developed, form the basis of a great cultural partnership of tremendous importance. The mingling of our two cultures holds vast promise for the future, and for this reason I want to extend my congratulations to all who are laboring in this vineyard of civilization.

I am very happy to be here with you and to have this opportunity to share some thoughts with you. My topic for discussion is "American-Italian Educational Relations." I am not an educator or pedagogue as are some of my distinguished listeners here this evening, but education is a field in which I have always found a great deal of interest as a parent, as a jurist on the bench, and as a legislator in the Halls of Congress. The educational relationship between the land of my forefathers and the land of my adoption is of particular interest to me because of very obvious reasons.

At this stage, however, I must ask you to bear in mind that what I am going to say to you tonight are the thoughts and views of one who is trained primarily in the fields of law and politics. Above all, do not regard this as political oratory.

The story is told in Washington about a Congressman whom a constituent of his was trying to reach. An important debate was going on then on the House floor, but the constituent nevertheless sent in a page boy to call the Congressman off the floor. When the Congressman came into the cloakroom, the constituent started to apologize for taking him away from the debate.

"Oh, that's all right," said the Congressman. "I am glad to have an excuse to come out here. This cloakroom is the best shelter we have from oratorical fallout."

Well, I don't know about the oratorical part of my effort here, but I am hoping that there will be a fallout of ideas which might prove stimulating as far as the educational and cultural relations of Italy and America are concerned. This is a field of endeavor which requires more than mere stimulation—it requires inspiration.

You have heard the story of Michelangelo and the piece of marble. He was strolling one day with a friend of his in Florence and came upon this block of marble half buried with dirt and rubbish. He cleared away the debris and lifted it from the mire. His friend, in surprise, asked what he wanted with such a worthless piece of rock anyway, whereupon Michelangelo replied, "Oh, there is an angel in that stone and I must bring it out."

He brought the piece of marble to his studio. There he worked on it patiently, lovingly, and finally brought out the hidden glory that was to inspire others for generations to come.

Not many of us can have the talents and the inspiration of a Michelangelo. But all of us, I dare say, can do our share in bringing out that which is true, and good and inspiring in human nature. And I know of no field where this can be done at its best than the educational and cultural relations of Italy and the United States.

Back in March of this year, you will recall, the President of Italy, the Honorable Giovanni Gronchi, came to these friendly shores on an official visit to the United States. It was an appropriate occasion for the highest representatives of both countries to acknowledge again the strong links between our two cultures, the bond between our two nations. Today, perhaps as never before in our relationships, the United States and Italy recognize that the bonds joining our two countries are much stronger and deeper than the ones resulting from a military pact, or an economic-aid program, or a program of student exchange. The bonds are those of continuous reciprocal contributions, of mutual respect between two great peoples, of genuine friendship for one another, and the desire to bring out the hidden glory of our two cultures—as Michelangelo did with that block of marble several centuries ago.

My friends, the bridge of understanding between Italy and the United States was not constructed overnight. It is a process which is at least as old as the United States, and in fact goes back to colonial days. I do not wish to go into a discourse on Italian-American history or the contributions of Italian Americans toward the growth and progress of this country. That is not my purpose tonight. But I do want to make a few references in order to point up my general subject.

During the colonial period of United States history, small but significant numbers of Italians joined the waves of early explorers and settlers that came to these shores. These Italians fitted themselves comfortably into the American social structure of that era, but interestingly enough they always retained a part of that color and sparkle which personifies the Italian. You know their names as well as I, beginning with Columbus, Giovanni Caboto (John Cabot) and his son Sebastian from Genoa, the Florentine Giovanni Verrazano, who discovered the harbor of New York, and Amerigo Vespucci after whom America was named.

But let me mention a few names, perhaps not so well known, but no less significant from a cultural standpoint. There was Philip Mazzei, who settled in Virginia and became an intimate friend of Thomas Jefferson. According to historians, Mazzei's letters had a tremendous impact on Jefferson's political philosophy.

There was Philip Tragetta, a musician and composer from Venice, who later became a friend of Presidents James Madison and James Monroe. Tragetta established the American Conservatorio in Philadelphia, probably the first institution of its kind in the New World.

There was Father Gregorio Mengarini, a missionary and educator from Rome, who established the first collegiate institution on the Pacific coast, the College of Santa Clara.

There was Father Benedict Sistini, who pioneered the teaching of algebra, geometry, and trigonometry in this country with his outstanding treatises on these subjects.

There was Prof. Vincenzo Botto, who taught Italian and literature at the University of the City of New York and was a friend of such literary luminaries as Horace Greeley, William Cullen Bryant, and Edgar Allan Poe. Professor Botto established the first important literary salon in the history of American letters.

These and many others too numerous to mention have made lasting contributions to our American heritage over the many and long years. The imprint of their contribution to American life and culture is visible all over our land.

Coming down closer to our own times, in the period after 1880 when large numbers of Italians immigrated to the United States, we find that they became a vibrant and meaningful asset to American democracy. We must not forget that the Italian immigrant came to this country through choice and with a burning determination to improve his lot. He believed in the "American dream" long before he left his native land. Political unrest and religious persecution played no effective role in the mass immigration of Italians, as it did in the case of immigrants from other parts of Europe. The Italian came to America in order to improve his human desire for advancement, for a better life for himself and his family, for opportunities which he did not have in his native land because it lacked the material resources.

The optimism with which the Italian immigrant greeted his newly adopted land was reflected in all his endeavors and throughout all his pursuits in this country. In the field of culture the contributions are practically inexhaustible. In art, for example, the works of Cappellano, Persico, Valperti and, of course, Brumidi, all exude the warmth and depth of meaning with which the Italian artist is known to imbue his art.

Over the years the bonds of blood, understanding and admiration between the two countries continued to grow. Academies and cultural institutes—and I want to single out this fine institute under whose auspices I am speaking here this evening—have become familiar phenomena in American life. In Italy, of course, these institutes contributed to the spread of culture and they helped to disseminate knowledge abroad of Italian intellectual life.

During World War II, America "rediscovered" Italy. In the inter-war period between the two World Wars, the attraction of Italy to the American tourist and the connoisseur never lessened, but somehow those visitors did not always have the proper appreciation for the more subtle and sophisticated phases of Italian life and ways. With World War II, however, there was almost a rediscovery of the finer facets of Italian culture. Since then this movement has been gaining momentum.

What has brought about this increased interest? Cultural exchange and development programs have accentuated the community of interests between Italy and the United States. Under the Fulbright Act, for example, good will and understanding between the two countries have been furthered through the exchange of students, teachers, university lecturers, and research scholars. The resounding ovation given

recently in Italy to American performers with the opera troupe of Porgy and Bess, demonstrated the basic pool of good will and appreciation for the finer things produced in America. Italians and Americans accord each other's motion pictures a high degree of prestige and recognition. Italy, the universally recognized birthplace of the melodrama, spontaneously acclaimed the popular music and the artists of America.

This common link between the cultures of the two nations was recently emphasized by David E. Finley, the director of the National Gallery of Art, in Washington, D. C., when he said: "We owe much that is best in our culture and our ideas of freedom \* \* \* to such nations as Italy." The cultural interchange in art, music, education, and other facets of life, has forged links in a chain of understanding that must stay strong and untarnished.

Turning now more specifically to American-Italian educational relations, you will remember that during World War II many educational institutions in Italy were severely damaged. The universities of Bologna, Cagliari, Florence, Genoa, Milan, Naples, Pisa, Turin, and the Catholic University of Milan were so badly damaged that for a time it seemed the damage was irreparable. Whole buildings were destroyed, others were sacked of valuable equipment by the Nazis; some were requisitioned as hospitals or troop quarters, and some were even used as defense points in battle. There was also widespread destruction or deterioration of scientific equipment and libraries.

After the war, the Government was faced not only with the problem of rebuilding and reequipping the universities, but also how to cope with the large number of war veterans who sought to gain admittance to the universities. It was at this time that the United States stepped in with aid from Marshall plan funds and also from private contributions, which were used for the restoration of buildings and equipment. Of course, the Italian Government also allocated funds for these purposes and, in addition, provided assistance to many students (former partisans, prisoners of war, etc.). It is now a matter of record that this Marshall plan aid was most efficiently used, and today we find that Italy's universities—at least in their physical aspects—have made a complete recovery, thanks to this generous aid from America.

At this point, I want to make brief reference to the School Reform which was decreed in 1949. I do not want to go into a detailed discussion of this reform, other than to say that it is based fundamentally on Article 33 of the Italian Constitution which states emphatically: "The arts and the sciences are free and free must be the teaching of them." The reforms, though gradual and experimental, also underscored the principle of education for all. This is a relatively new concept in Italy, where for generations both secondary and higher education were a privilege enjoyed only by the few, rather than by the masses as in this country. Make no mistake about it; the distinction between popular education and education for the elite has not yet been eliminated, but progress in that direction is being made. Today, the literacy rate in Italy stands at 92 percent, compared with 97 percent in the United States, 99 percent in Britain, 93 percent in France, and only 54 percent in Spain.

One of the achievements in this country which has a great impact on the people of Italy is the belief that "everyone in the United States goes to college." Such sweeping generalizations are always a bit exaggerated, just as is that other mythical assumption that "in America everyone has a car." But if this American impact helps to raise the goals of the Italian people in their educational endeavors and it encourages them to broaden their educational scope, then I feel it constitutes an influence for the good.

More and more one finds that educational circles in Italy, particularly the more progressive and more democratic elements, look to the United States for guidance and contact and specialization in every field of endeavor. Scholars and students in Italy manifest an ever-increasing desire to avail themselves of the vast educational resources of American universities, especially in science and technology. However, to date this thirst for knowledge and experience has not been fully utilized. It should be vastly expanded on a scale to benefit our two countries.

The questions remain: What is to be done? How is it to be done? And by whom? This is where I want to inject a few ideas and proposals. In full modesty, I urge you not to look upon this as a blueprint or even a specific plan. I prefer to regard it more in the nature of a set of ideas and suggestions toward the improvement and expansion of the cultural and educational relationship between America and Italy. These ideas should be weighed by experts, and those which are practicable and capable of realization should be developed fully. I can only indicate an outline for a plan.

First, I should like to suggest the establishment of an American House in Rome. This is not a novel idea. Our good friend, Prof. Vincenza Rivera, is the head of an organization of scholars at the University of Rome which aims to establish such a house. It is visualized as an educational link or as a clearinghouse between the universities in Italy and the universities in this country. In its beginnings, however, it would of necessity have to be on a very modest scale and on an experimental basis.

In this respect, we can perhaps learn from the experience of our fellow Americans of Scandinavian extraction, who maintain a foundation which over the years has proved itself to be of exceptional character and achievement. Suffice it to say that more than 500 American students attend institutions of higher learning in Sweden each year. This is an achievement of which Scandinavian-Americans can be justly proud, for it is one of the best and wisest methods in cementing the ties between two cultures.

Surely, we can do as well. We have the human resources in this country for a project of this kind. An American House in Rome would channel the placement of American students in every university in Italy, in every faculty of instruction, in every field of endeavor. One thousand American students in Italian universities each year would be a thousand American ambassadors of good will there, and a thousand ambassadors of friendship for Italy after their return to this country. Repeated year after year, you can visualize for yourself the enormous possibilities for close cultural and educational cooperation between the two countries. Its scope is unlimited. I am sure of that, with millions of Americans of Italian descent and many fine Italian-American organizations in this country, it would be possible to underwrite the establishment of an American House. It would be an act of patriotism in the interests of both countries. As you can see, I am interested in an American House that will help American-Italian relations, not one that will exploit either country.

Second, I suggest the establishment of several cultural agencies in this country whose purpose it shall be to maintain and develop intellectual relations with Italy. These agencies are to be set up in various geographical localities throughout the country, perhaps a half dozen at the start. Where possible, they should be established in conjunction with a leading university, preferably on or near the campus. They are to serve as a clearinghouse for Italian students studying in this country, for Italian educators and intellectuals visiting here; they are to be centers for the dissemination of Italian culture, for the study of the Italian language, for lectures on every phase on Italian creativity of the past and the present. They are to

be a center of attraction for young Americans, who are to be encouraged to familiarize themselves with Italy, its people, and its great cultural heritage.

Third, I should like to see a much larger educational exchange program than the one we have now. Educational exchange projects offer an effective way to enlarge the areas of common interests between two nations. By bringing together people of different countries and enabling them to share their knowledge and skills, to learn from each other, and to study common problems, we are helping to develop mutual understanding and respect.

How big has been this educational exchange in recent years? Let me cite to you some figures for the year 1954. In that year the State Department's exchange program, which applies to students, teachers, research scholars, and certain specialists, records a total of 419 persons, 232 coming from Italy to the United States and 187 Americans going there. It may interest you to know that in the same year the exchange program with Germany involved 1,338 persons (more than three times the size of the Italian exchange program), for England it was 762, and for France 643.

I should like to see this program considerably expanded, both in an official and private capacity. I think, for example, that trips to Italy should be arranged for Members of Congress and also for legislators and administrators in our State and municipal governments. It is important that as many American newspapermen as possible visit Italy, and that Italian newspapermen have an opportunity to work for a while on American newspapers. There should be an organized program of exchanges to include such groups as industrial leaders, professionals, people who are active in communal affairs, labor leaders, the heads of women's organizations, and other groups. But, above all, the exchange of students, teachers, and scholars should be increased to much larger proportions.

This exchange program should be established on a basis of mutuality of interests. It should be planned and developed to broaden and deepen the community of interests between the United States and Italy, if we are earnest in achieving greater understanding and solidarity between the two nations. When people of different countries have the opportunity to live and work together and to be in daily contact, they must develop feelings of friendliness and respect for each other, just as they are sure to lose the feelings of fear and suspicion of each other.

Fourth, I propose the establishment of more Chairs of American Studies in Italian universities, and Chairs of Italian Studies in American universities. Such studies should become a part of the regular curricula of the universities in both countries. Here, too, something has been done, but not quite enough. I visualize not only chairs which offer courses in the Italian language in our universities, but full educational programs which are to stress Italian civilization and culture, of the past and contemporary period, in American universities; simultaneously, such chairs in Italian universities should present courses in American history and contemporary life in this country in all its aspects, including the political, the economic, the social, and the cultural.

Fifth, I want to impress upon you the urgent need for adequate library facilities in Italy on all levels, from the university on down to the elementary schools in the villages. Let me read to you a few lines from an article by an American scholar who was in Italy on a Fulbright scholarship in 1954. This is what he says:

"Library facilities in Italian universities are shocking to the American observer. Not only are resources poor, especially in current acquisitions, but they are also inaccessible because of archaic cataloging and inefficient systems of circulation. Some libraries are

rich in manuscripts, incunabula, and periodicals, but these are very difficult for the student to get at and study efficiently. There is little concept of library services in Italy; comfortable and well-lighted reading rooms, the so-called 'tools' of library research, open shelves, and well-trained and available librarians familiar to even the smallest college libraries in the United States are virtually unknown in Italy."

Now, if this is the situation in the university libraries, how much different or how better could it be in the relatively few existing public libraries? The fact is that existing library facilities are not generally used effectively or to capacity. The universities spend very little for the acquisition of new books, and if this attitude is pursued for another decade or two the libraries of Italy will eventually lose their value as centers of research. It will hurt the universities and the entire educational system of Italy, and indirectly affect every aspect of Italian life and activity.

Here, then, is a field where a real job can be done—and it should be done fast. A project can be undertaken in this country to build up the libraries of Italian universities through acquisitions of books and manuscripts from this country, or making funds available to them for their own purchases. Let each large community of Italian-Americans in this country sponsor the rehabilitation of a library at some Italian university. But that is not all. I should like to see the establishment of an American library in every major city in Italy. These are to contain books for adults and children on every manifestation of life in America and Italy, from adventure to zoology.

At the same time, I believe that in many parts of this country it would be logical to approach public libraries to set up special sections, rooms or even shelves on Italian culture and civilization. Both in Italy and here, these library projects could serve as a profitable educational accomplishment.

Sixth, I should like to see an exchange program to include all phases of the arts, music, the theater, opera, radio and television, and of course, the painters and the sculptors, etc. Sponsorship could be for individuals, groups or whole companies. It could be under public or private auspices. But it must be the best and the finest in the arts and artistry of both countries. It must be an exchange on the highest artistic level which will be to the credit of both countries and to the benefit of both nations.

An American artist from Virginia, who studied painting at the Academy of Fine Arts in Rome on a Fulbright scholarship, had this to say of what he called his "Italian experience":

"The American artist who comes to Italy for a period of study and work has much to gain from many sources. The variety and richness of the Italian landscape, the ruins of ancient cities and temples, the warmth of the Italian people themselves, and constant contact with the Italian artists, all fuse into an experience, vivid and inspiring. Italian artists have been eager to communicate their ideas and have taken a great interest in the work and ideas of the visiting American artist. This healthy interchange has provided a stimulus which, together with the richness of other impressions, forms an integral part of the Italian experience."

What has been done in this single instance, I am sure, can be done in thousands of other instances to stimulate the cultural interchange of ideas and experiences between America and Italy.

Seventh, I should like to recommend an exchange, not of people, but of documents. I have in mind particularly the translation of important American documents into the Italian language and made available to the Italian people through their universities, schools, libraries, etc. This is a field which has been almost completely neglected. Do you know, for example, that the first Italian

translation of the famous Federalist Papers of Hamilton, Jay, and Madison, which have played such a significant part in American history, was published only a few months ago, in October 1955? Here is what an Italian scholar who read these early American essays had to say:

"Many reviewers are astonished that American thought of the 18th century could be so alive, original, and profound."

I believe that scholars in this country and in Italy could be interested in the participation of similar projects for the translation of other worthwhile documents, manuscripts, literary works of the past and the present of the two countries. This, in itself, could be a wonderful way for the promotion of educational and cultural relations between the two countries.

Eighth, I must express utter surprise that to this day there is no American University in Rome. American universities are functioning in Istanbul, in Beirut, in Cairo, and in other places. Why is it that no such institution has ever been established in Rome, which has so much to offer to American students and scholars?

I should like to see such an educational institution established, but on the basis of American standards and the American system of instruction, rather than the European system of university instruction. This is to be an American institution aiming to diffuse American culture and an appreciation of the American way of life and democratic ideals. I am sure that many Italian-American groups in this country would gladly underwrite scholarships for deserving students in Italy to attend this university.

Ninth, another field which should come under consideration, though it is indirectly related to education, is social welfare. I am thinking particularly of social-welfare institutions designed to aid children, such as nurseries, clinics, homes and schools for handicapped and delinquent children, and the like. This is another field where considerable work could be done, and should be done as soon as possible.

About 3 or 4 years ago, an Italian woman came to this country on a Smith-Mundt grant to study public health, juvenile delinquency, and other rehabilitation problems in this country. What were the things that impressed her most? Not the skyscrapers, the slick cars, or the numerous gadgets which have become indispensable to our daily living. She was impressed by the fact (and I quote) "that the streets of the United States were not swarming with ragged and begging children, that school buildings were adequately lighted, heated, and stocked with books."

I believe that with the aid of certain specialized agencies of the United Nations, church groups, women's organizations, and other voluntary groups in this country various institutions could be set up to aid such children through programs for health and education, to keep them off the streets and prevent them from becoming chronic beggars, to help them avoid the degradation of illiteracy and moral delinquency. There is much that we can offer in the form of advice and material assistance in helping the people of Italy to alleviate the conditions of these underprivileged children and give them new hope and a new lease on life.

My tenth and final proposal concerns the expansion of tourism between the United States and Italy. I would like to see tourism established on a large and organized scale, to encourage Americans of all walks of life to visit Italy. Perhaps courses could be set up in various parts of the country to acquaint Americans with Italy, its people and climate, its cultural heritage and its historical significance. Groups in larger and smaller number could be organized for a visit to Italy. Italian-Americans should be among the first to participate on a large scale. Perhaps we should undertake a cam-

paign where every American of Italian descent should at least once in his lifetime visit the land of his ancestors. This would be a great educational experience for them and for the people in Italy, too. Incidentally, it would also be of tremendous economic importance to Italy.

Some 200 years ago, the sagacious Dr. Samuel Johnson once remarked that "A man who has not been in Italy is always conscious of an inferiority." For many centuries people from many lands found that Italy was a source of inspiration because of its treasure house of past glories and the vitality of the genius of the Italian people. It can truly be said that the creative spirits of almost the entire world have turned to Italy, and in every instance the contact has been rewarding. I have no doubt that it would be equally rewarding to many Americans who would go to Italy, and that is why tourism should be an important part of American-Italian educational relations.

Such is the program I am proposing to you today. It is in a sense an educational point 4 program, aimed as a two-way avenue of educational and cultural relationship between two great nations of the Western World. A combination of this sort would be unparalleled in the sphere of cultural relations, perhaps unequaled in the annals of human affairs of all time because of the vast and unlimited possibilities it entails for intellectual creativity and educational accomplishments.

It has been said that "economic cooperation, political cooperation and military cooperation may break down under the strain of crisis, unless there is much more than superficial understanding of one another's cultures, problems and aspirations." That is very true, and that is the very purpose of my 10-point program. It is designed to bring about closer unity and fuller understanding of the cultures of our two peoples.

At the beginning of my address I stated that the bridge of understanding between Italy and the United States was not constructed overnight. I am not so naive as to believe that the program I have just outlined to you can be realized overnight. It is not a project for a year or two, but a painstaking endeavor which may require a decade or a whole generation. But it is practicable. It is realizable. Some of those points could be started immediately, others would require study and preparation.

This much I want to tell you: It is imperative that our cultural and educational relations with Italy be strengthened and extended. It is true, there are problems of an economic and military nature to be solved, but the cultural relations are no less important for both nations. A great American scholar has observed that "you can subtract Italian culture from civilization only by destroying that civilization." The future progress of democratic America depends, in a large measure, on reinforcing the cultural and other bonds with nations like Italy.

I can visualize the coming years as the period in which this cultural partnership may reach full fruition, a partnership which has so much to offer to the progress of mankind. Perhaps it may some day become known as the "Golden Era of American-Italian Relations." We can initiate that era. We can help to create it and to build it through bold action, and thus gain the everlasting appreciation of future generations in this country and in Italy.

Nearly a century ago, the English essayist, John Ruskin, said:

"When we build, let us think that we build forever. Let it not be for present delight, nor for present use alone; let it be such work as our descendants will thank us for, and let us think, as we lay stone on stone, that a time is come when these stones will be held sacred because our hands have touched them, and that men will say as they look upon the labor and wrought substance of them: 'See this our fathers did for us.'"