

By Mr. POFF:

H.R. 7474. A bill granting the consent of Congress to the compact entered into by the States of West Virginia and Virginia with respect to a certain part of the boundary between such States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROBERTS:

H.R. 7475. A bill to amend the act of August 5, 1954 (68 Stat. 674), and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 7476. A bill to extend for 2 additional years the authority of the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service with respect to air pollution control; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ROGERS of Colorado:

H.R. 7477. A bill to provide for the establishment of a National Wildlife Disease Laboratory; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. ROGERS of Florida:

H.R. 7478. A bill to amend the act of July 27, 1956, with respect to the detention of mail for temporary periods in the public interest, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. SMITH of Mississippi:

H.R. 7479. A bill to provide for the retirement of the public debt in amounts which reflect annual increases in the gross national product; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ULLMAN:

H.R. 7480. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, with respect to label declaration of the use of pesticide chemicals on raw agricultural commodities which are the produce of the soil; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. METCALF:

H.R. 7481. A bill relating to the sale of certain minerals and metals acquired by the United States; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. DOWNING:

H. Con. Res. 190. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to a program for paying the national debt; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

MEMORIALS

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

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Nevada, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to enact legislation defining the waters originating on federally owned or controlled lands which contribute to flowing or moving surface or ground waters; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Nevada, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to repeal the Pittman Act (43 U.S.C. secs. 351-360) and to amend a section of the Desert Land Act (43 U.S.C. sec. 325) by eliminating the exception of the State of Nevada from the provision that no person shall be entitled to make entry on desert lands unless he be a resident of the State in which the land is located; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Nevada, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to aid the mining industry of Nevada and other sections of the United States either by imposing tariffs or by other reasonable and effective methods so that the United States may become more prosperous and be assured of a constant supply of minerals necessary for an effective defense program; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Texas, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States relative to the role that the small family farmer and the small communities of our Nation have played and should continue to play in this, the great drama of America before God and man, in preserving and making steadfast our cherished way of life; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Texas, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States, relative to requesting the executive and legislative departments of the Federal Government to issue the necessary administrative ruling or to pass the necessary legislation making poultry, egg, hog, and milk producers

eligible for loans from the Small Business Administration; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Texas, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to enact restrictive and remedial legislation that will afford protection to the people of the United States against such enemies of our Government as reflected by the threats of Hoffa and his hoodlums; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. BROOMFIELD:

H.R. 7482. A bill for the relief of John Walter Humber; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BUCKLEY:

H.R. 7483. A bill for the relief of Miss Allegra Azouz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FOLEY:

H.R. 7484. A bill for the relief of Daniel B. Fogle; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. UTT:

H.R. 7485. A bill for the relief of Serafin Estrada-Serna; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. VAN ZANDT:

H.R. 7486. A bill for the relief of Panatallis Stamathioudakis and Anastasia Stamathioudakis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

203. The SPEAKER presented a petition of Adele E. Pearce and others, Hatboro, Pa., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to requesting enactment of legislation which will grant us social security coverage in addition to, but separate from, the U.S. civil service retirement program, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Memorial Day 1959

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES E. VAN ZANDT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 1, 1959

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Speaker, it was my privilege to deliver the following Memorial Day address at Fuoss Mills, near Tyrone, Pa., Philipsburg, State College, and Greenwood Cemetery, near Altoona, Pa.:

MEMORIAL DAY ADDRESS BY REPRESENTATIVE JAMES E. VAN ZANDT, MEMBER OF CONGRESS, 20TH DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, MAY 30, 1959

Memorial Day is the most solemn and sacred of our patriotic holidays.

It is a day of reverence when Americans assemble all over this broad land to pay tribute to those who have fallen in battle or who have served their country in the Armed Forces of the United States.

There is no greater honor than to be asked to participate in rendering homage to our departed comrades who gave the last full measure of devotion to the cause of freedom.

We the living, owe them an everlasting debt of gratitude for it can never be repaid.

They died in advancing the ideals of liberty and freedom which are responsible for the spiritual and material blessings which all Americans enjoy.

On Memorial Day when springtime with blossoms and song arrives once more to spread her mantle over the good, green earth, the thoughts of the American people turn to the heroic past and to those who have left them the legacy of freedom.

This day of memory is a time for meditation when with humility and reverence we salute the heroes of our Nation's wars.

Memorial Day or Decoration Day as it is still called in some sections of our land contributed greatly to temper the bitterness of the Civil War.

It recalls the fact that the forces of the North and South fought for the cause they believed to be just.

It brings realization that through their blood was welded a union of States.

A union of States which has had the strength to survive all international storms and to emerge as a Republic, yes, a Republic

that has become the most powerful and richest Nation in the history of civilization, with the result that today as a Nation we lead the free world.

It is appropriate to express our gratitude to divine providence for the blessings we enjoy as citizens of this great Republic.

All of us should be mindful of the fact that the United States of America was founded upon a spiritual base and that to a major degree it still today rests upon that base.

We are reminded that our ancestors fled the intolerance and oppression of Europe with its strict class distinctions.

They left the Old World in order that they and their descendants might have greater opportunity to carve out an existence without being deprived of the God-given rights of liberty and freedom.

Our Founding Fathers fashioned this Nation from a vast wilderness by toil and sacrifice.

In so doing, they yearned for freedom of religion and freedom of expression.

They were firm in their conviction that a government should be the servant of a people—not the master.

To perpetuate this concept of government in a span of 42 years we have engaged in two world wars and a third conflict in

Korea with a godless, communistic horde, bent upon world domination.

During this Memorial Day period we honor those who fell in defense of our ideals of liberty and freedom which we are eager to see prevail throughout the world as a living symbol of international justice.

As we salute our departed comrades we realize that not only did they do their duty but they added to the glorious tradition of our Armed Forces that commenced at Concord and continued over the years every time our national security has been threatened.

By their victories our military forces made it possible for the United States to become a world power and to shoulder great international responsibilities.

Many historians agree that the Spanish-American War gave to our country international prestige accompanied by international problems that projected our Nation into the arena of major powers.

Our entry into World War I was the result of the threat of militarism seeking to engulf the world.

We came to the aid of war-weary England, France, and Italy.

That great conflict brings to many the stirring memories of such historic battles as the Meuse-Argonne, St. Mihiel, and Belleau Wood.

Yes, for the first time in World War I we fought in the Old World from whence our forefathers came.

Time marches on; many veterans of World War I have died and although their deeds have been recorded in history their memory lives, especially in the minds of those of us who were their comrades in 1917-18.

They, too, in the American tradition performed deeds of valor that have enshrined them in the hearts of all liberty-loving Americans.

Following the Armistice of 1918, in the short span of less than 25 years we found ourselves engaged in World War II, in a deathless struggle against militarism and fascism—in short—against those whose sole aim was world dictatorship.

In that Titanic struggle we recall among the many bloody conflicts the Bataan death march, Anzio Beachhead, Iwo Jima, Okinawa, and the Battle of the Bulge.

In the historic struggles that marked World War II, many veterans of the first World War returned to active military service as they joined the millions of younger servicemen and women who comprised the personnel of our armed forces on nearly 100 World War II battlefronts.

When victory in World War II was achieved it was the prayerful hope that at last peace would be restored to a weary and heartsick world.

Unfortunately, the goal of universal peace was not within our grasp because in the short period of four years American youths were following the stars and stripes in the rice-paddies of Korea in a struggle against the forces of world Communism.

We are all familiar with the heroism of American servicemen on Pork Chop Hill, Old Baldy, and Heartbreak Ridge.

Today those heroic dead in Korea join Americans who made the supreme sacrifice in the two world wars, for the whole earth is girdled with their graves.

We who fought with them shall never forget them and throughout our lives we will carry an imperishable memory of their devotion to our country's cause.

A profound, heartfelt devotion to the memory of the defenders of this Republic is expressed in sincere, dignified ceremonies observed throughout the land on every Memorial Day.

In reality they are ceremonials that bind the dead to the living, and the living to the unborn.

Such observances contribute to the spirituality of our people.

Particularly this program today manifests the imperishable brotherhood of our countrymen that transcends race, religion, and status.

It is in a spirit of humility and gratitude that we stand shoulder to shoulder to salute across the years those Americans who brought deathless glory to our arms.

It is customary on Memorial Day to read—as it is always read at Gettysburg—site of one of the most decisive battles of all times—the immortal address of Abraham Lincoln.

Looking out over the graves of the heroic dead, the brooding Lincoln said "... That we here highly resolve—that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this Nation under God—shall have a new birth of freedom—and that the Government of the people—by the people—for the people—shall not perish from the earth."

In these trying days when world communism has thrust the cold war upon us, Americans—and all free men everywhere—would do well to ponder the noble words of Abraham Lincoln, which provide the best definition of a republic ever given—"a government of the people, by the people, for the people."

We may not realize it, but our conduct as a Nation in the cold war is the basis for a momentous new chapter of history that is being written.

The result is—that the quality of America and of the American people is being subjected to a more rigid test than we have ever witnessed.

The heavily armed, resourceful, and ruthless communist tyranny is aimed at destroying the foundations of our civilization.

In fact, the menace of communist aggression has cast a shadow of darkness over the whole earth, dimming our ray of hope—that universal peace can be achieved among the nations of the world.

For over 40 years the architects of the Communist conspiracy from Lenin to Khrushchev have openly boasted of their intention of destroying everything—including the United States—which stands in the way of bringing about—the complete dominance of Communist imperialism throughout the world.

To attain their diabolic objective they have made it crystal clear that they will employ every resource at their command.

A review of world events reveals that the masters of the Kremlin have been pursuing such a course with fanatical zeal and ruthless determination.

Lenin preached the dogma of "permanent revolution" against every non-Communist country.

Since they are dedicated to the cause of Lenin, in like manner, the Chinese Reds are committed to unrelenting efforts to subdue the world for communism.

Although the Communists speak of peaceful coexistence, they are guilty of double-talk, because they operate on the doctrine that there can be no lasting peace between communism and freedom—that the revolution must go on until one or the other perishes.

The permanent revolution advocated by Lenin is not only a reality, but it has many different forms.

One moment the Communists with honeyed words preach peace, while in the next breath they brandish their ballistic missiles and H-bombs in the hope of frightening and blackmailing free nations into a fatal compromise with tyranny.

The record shows that Communist leaders seek to keep the free world off balance and in a state of constant tension and turmoil in order to uncover any weaknesses which may exist.

They seek to create critical situations which they can profitably exploit by propaganda, infiltration, subversion, or the ultimate appeal to military force.

At this moment we have a dramatic example of the "crisis technique" in the situation prevailing in Berlin.

The Communists have stirred up the Berlin situation with the expectation of obtaining information regarding the military defense of the free world, and at the same time test our moral armament.

While the Berlin crisis may be viewed as a testing ground, military observers realize that it would be dangerous to underestimate or scoff at the seriousness of the Berlin problem.

This is painfully true because of our knowledge of Communist technique and that the chief stock in trade of the Soviets is that of deceit and treachery.

We know that the Soviet leadership is wholly without moral scruples.

We know that it is absolute in its authority and since it is answerable to no one—it is able to put into split-second operation any plan of action.

We know that it is dedicated solely to the advancement of the Communist dictatorship and will go to any extreme to achieve its goal.

We know, finally, that the Soviet leadership has at its command the largest mobilized armed forces on the face of the earth.

When all these factors are taken into consideration, it should become clearly evident to the most wishful thinker that any complacency or indifference on our part is a plain invitation to disaster.

While we must avoid being led astray by the Communist-manufactured crises, we cannot afford to become panicky.

To the contrary, we gain renewed confidence in the fact that our Armed Forces and those of over 40 allied nations stand shoulder to shoulder with us in defense of the free world.

Yes; a mighty host is arrayed on the side of right and justice.

On this Memorial Day it is incumbent upon us to guard against the Communist campaign to confuse, delude, and conquer.

For example, they make the baseless charge that the people of the United States are warmongers, while the Soviets yearn only for peace.

In short, we Americans are charged as being the main cause for continuing the cold war.

In this connection it is imperative that we as a nation zealously guard against any shortcomings of memory which might obscure the truth.

The record of the cold war speaks for itself and should be kept before us at all times.

Frankly, no amount of Kremlin double-talk can change the fact that every aggressive move in the cold war has been made by the Communists themselves.

Did they not, for example, incite civil war in Greece in 1946?

Did they not blockade West Berlin in 1948?

Were they not responsible for the invasion of South Korea in 1950 and the 3 bloody years of war which cost the lives of more than 33,600 Americans?

Did they not brutally crush with overwhelming military might the patriots of East Germany in 1953?

Did they not likewise crush Hungarian patriots in 1956 when they bravely arose against tyranny and sought to reestablish free government of their own choice?

Did they not bombard the Quemoy Islands in 1958?

I ask in all sincerity, who persistently and maliciously meddles in Asia, Africa, and the Middle East in attempts to stir up unrest and to undermine young and struggling national governments?

And I ask you, who makes a practice of wantonly shooting down unarmed aircraft in peacetime holding the citizens of other countries for ransom and violating every principle of fair dealing among nations?

Finally, everyone knows who at the present time is bluntly threatening open warfare in order to force the guardian troops out of West Berlin.

Ladies and gentlemen, in every case the accusing finger of truth points directly at Soviet Russia and Red China.

By way of contrast, the record of the United States reveals that it has never coerced nor attempted to dominate any peaceful nation but has respected the integrity of all and sought to uphold it.

We as a Nation have sat down with the Communists at numerous conferences in a patient effort to explore all avenues leading to a just and lasting peace.

We have sought to reunify divided Germany, Korea, and Viet Nam on honorable terms.

We have taken the lead in the "atoms for peace" program and advocated a comprehensive system for the limitation and control of armaments together with any effective system of international military inspection which would prevent surprise attack by any aggressor.

All in all, our efforts with the other free nations of the world to negotiate with the Communists have been fruitless.

In addition, we have learned the bitter lesson that the Kremlin regime lives by the frankly stated philosophy that "promises are like pie crusts—made to be broken."

We have always regarded international agreements as sacred.

The Communists on the contrary regard such covenants as mere scraps of paper which may be thrown into the wastebasket when it suits their pleasure or convenience.

In trying to achieve the goal of universal peace, it is a significant and deplorable fact that Russia as a government lacks national integrity as evidenced by her long record of broken promises.

Ladies and gentlemen, on this Memorial Day of 1959 the need for national unity must rise above partisan politics—for every American must stand shoulder to shoulder—to let the Red rulers and the World know we are standing firmly against Communist aggression that has plagued the world for 40 years.

By standing united not only can we resist Communist designs for world conquest, but we will uphold the cherished principles of liberty and freedom for which millions of Americans made the supreme sacrifice.

We dare not do less.

Although we earnestly seek peace, we cannot afford to merely dream about it—not in this day of coldly calculated unfriendliness.

We should keep in mind that those who died fighting for our country in time of war were realists.

They faced facts bravely when they plunged into battle—and certainly they would not have us falter today.

So it is in tribute to them that we translate our debt of gratitude into terms of practical thinking and positive action.

On Memorial Day we fulfill three obligations:

We strengthen our appreciation of the men whose sacrifices made secure, in large measure, the freedoms we have inherited.

We pay tribute to those men through our spoken word, our floral tokens, and our prayers.

Furthermore, we reaffirm our courage and determination to carry on our defense of the cause for which they fought.

Finally, we declare again that our honored dead shall never be forgotten.

And we quote these words from Theodore O'Hara's "Bivouac of the Dead":

Nor shall your story be forgot,
While fame her record keeps,
Or honor points the hallowed spot
Where valor proudly sleeps.

Address by Hon. Stuart Symington, of Missouri, at Annual Dinner of Chamber of Commerce of Winston-Salem, N.C.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SAM J. ERVIN, JR.

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, June 1, 1959

Mr. ERVIN. Mr. President, on May 21, 1959, the able and distinguished junior Senator from Missouri [Mr. SYMINGTON] made a notable address at the annual dinner of the Chamber of Commerce of Winston-Salem, N.C.

I ask unanimous consent that the address be printed in the RECORD.

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

ADDRESS BY SENATOR STUART SYMINGTON AT THE ANNUAL DINNER, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, WINSTON-SALEM, N.C., MAY 21, 1959

It is a great pleasure to be with you in Winston-Salem tonight.

I am glad to be with that nationally known statesman, a great businessman before he became a great Governor, my friend Luther Hodges.

It is my privilege to serve on the Senate Armed Services Committee with your senior Senator SAM ERVIN—and on the Senate Agriculture Committee with Senator EVERETT JORDAN.

Together, these two able and dedicated public servants give North Carolina a representation second to no State in the Union.

May I also pay my respects and my tribute to your able Congressman RALPH SCOTT.

In a way, coming here is like going home, because there is so much similarity between North Carolina and my own State of Missouri.

Many Missouri families came from North Carolina, crossing the Alleghenies to the Middle West.

Some of our towns were given your names. Winston, in Daviess County; and Salem, in Dent County in the Ozarks.

Your great chamber of commerce has as its goal the commercial, physical and social betterment of this outstanding city; and you all can be mighty proud of what has already taken place.

Through tobacco, textile, banking and other interests, you are now a leader of the industrial Southeast.

Through Salem College, Teachers College, and Wake Forest, you have pioneered in the educational development of that greatest of all our national resources—the youth of America.

Although it still retains its southern charm, Winston-Salem has now entered the age of space.

Restoration of the homes of Old Salem runs parallel with work at Western Electric on the guidance systems for Titan missiles.

The growth of Winston-Salem is well illustrated by lines from the Greek poet Alcaeus: "Not houses finely roofed or the stones of walls well-built, nay nor canals and dockyards, make the city; but men able to use their opportunity."

And when we speak of civic-minded men, all of us think of that superb American, your former President Robert Hanes, whose death was a serious loss to North Carolina and America.

Although known better nationally as a banker, Bob Hanes was an able businessman. His entire life was dedicated to the

public good and built around the importance of sound management as the best road to progress.

It is the management of our Government that I propose to talk briefly about tonight.

There are few subjects more important to me as a legislator and former businessman than the amount of money the Federal Government spends—and, at least equal in importance, how that money is spent.

We hear much debate these days about whether our Government should spend more or less.

But I do not believe enough attention is being paid to the way this money is being used.

All of us here are opposed to waste.

With about 18 percent of our national income now going to Federal taxes, the people have every right to demand that their money be expended with wisdom, under principles of sound management.

When the operation of any business becomes infected with waste, that business does not prosper.

The same is true of Government.

May I present a few illustrations of what has developed in recent years.

This analysis is not political. Many of the practices which worry businessmen today have existed for some time.

It is not political doctrines, or a particular political party, which produce waste.

It is the gradual accretion of shoddy practices by a Government grown too complex to check itself.

In today's Federal Establishment, there are now 104 agencies which either lend money or insure investments.

There are 26 departments and agencies engaged in health services.

There are 29 engaged in research and development.

Surely we all realize the unnecessary overhead expense involved in such duplication of functions.

It is growing all the time—like a jungle in the monsoons.

To be more specific: If we look at the President's budget for fiscal 1960, we see that more than 5 of every 10 tax dollars are scheduled to be spent by the Defense Department.

Large expenditures for security have been with us for many number of years; and will remain with us as long as strength is the price of freedom.

Partially because it handles so much of our money, the Department of Defense can claim the questionable distinction of being the greatest source of waste in the Federal Government.

I say partially, because every informed person knows that the unwillingness to reorganize our Defense Department on the basis of progress—our willingness to let it continue to drift in tradition—is costing the American taxpayer billions of dollars each year.

In addition, unbusinesslike procurement causes heavy unnecessary expense.

As example, a contract was awarded to an aircraft company whose existing plant capacity could produce approximately three times as many of the planes in question as was the maximum schedule.

But the administration put a ceiling on expenditures for these bombers, a ceiling tailored to a previously decided upon budget figure.

In order to keep down the amount of money spent on these planes in any one year, the Defense Department decided not to buy on a volume basis; and spread the program out.

As a result, the Government paid millions of dollars more for each of these planes than it would have paid if the program had been scheduled for completion in a shorter period of time.