

grim and terrible gap between military and civilian defense. It is unrealistic indeed to appropriate huge sums of money for the Military Establishment and to ignore minimum requirements for civilian defense. Civilian defense is directly related to the threat of war. Our huge appropriations for the Military Establishment is evidence enough of the threat of war. We must maintain a civilian-defense establishment in proportion to the danger of war indicated by our appropriation for military defense.

The citizen must be alerted. They must be alerted to the possibilities of civilian defense. This all-out effort should be conducted through all of the modern media developed for communication and dissemination of information: the printing press, the radio, television, motion pictures. The all-out defense against all-out war is all-out knowledge and education. Government must provide the funds necessary to implement all-out knowledge and to exercise all-out defense.

We all regret the fact that our civilian defense program is not as far advanced and as adequate as we would like it to be. Yet we should all be deeply grateful to the thousands of patriotic and conscientious citizens of our Nation—most of whom are volunteers—who have been devoting themselves to civilian defense organization. I am fearful that a heavy slash in requested appropriations would strike a death blow to the morale of these public-spirited citizens. Even though our civilian defense organization is not fully effective, we can all find comfort in the fact that we do have at least a skeleton organization upon which we can build. If the morale of this skeleton organization is undermined, and this organization is destroyed, then we must begin to build all over again.

Congress must bolster the morale of civilian defense workers and must lead the way for the strengthening of the civilian defense organization. The responsibility is too great for us to take any other course.

Congress must be mindful of the consequences which must necessarily flow from its slash of requested civilian defense appropriations. If the Congress maintains its slash of civilian defense funds, it will set up a chain reaction which will certainly result in a slash of appropriations at State and local levels. We must assume State and local officials will naturally look to Congress as a gauge and barometer of civilian defense requirements. If Congress indicates that the need is not great, then we must expect State and local legislative bodies to act upon such indication. Congress would, therefore, be responsible for a slash in civilian defense funds in the Nation which would run far beyond the amount actually cut from requested appropriations of the Federal fund.

With warm personal regards, I am,  
Sincerely,

SAMUEL N. FRAZIER,  
Member of Congress.

Aloysius, Cardinal Stepinac, of Zagreb,  
Yugoslavia

EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF  
HON. FRAZIER REAMS

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Friday, July 24, 1953

Mr. REAMS. Mr. Speaker, millions of Americans are following with their hopes and prayers the condition of a clergyman in Zagreb, Yugoslavia. He is the

only man in the world who has been the recipient of special medical attention. I wish to be made with their remarks a bulletin which I have secured from our Department of State with reference to establishing an American physician and medical aid to be sent to him.

I also wish to express my hopes and wishes for speedy recovery for Cardinal Stepinac.

JULY 22, 1953.

The Reverend John J. Fitzpatrick, executive editor, the Florida Catholic, St. Augustine, Fla., originally communicated with the White House on this subject by telegram of June 24, 1953. In that telegram he stated that he had reports that Cardinal Stepinac was dangerously ill and requested the President to take steps to secure an American physician to be flown to the side of the cardinal so that adequate provision could be made for whatever the cardinal might require.

It is understood that the White House replied to this telegram pointing out that, while the United States had no basis to intervene officially to extend medical assistance to the cardinal, should an American physician request permission to go to Yugoslavia for purposes of attending the cardinal, every appropriate effort would be made to facilitate his travel to Yugoslavia for that purpose. The letter also stated that the consul in Zagreb would be requested to do what he could to ascertain the exact condition of the cardinal's illness.

On July 15, Father Fitzpatrick sent a second telegram to the President reiterating his plea that immediate action should be taken. This telegram was apparently sent simultaneously with telegrams to a number of United States Senators. In addition it is understood that the White House has received numerous similar pleas from various Catholic officials and organizations throughout the country.

In the interest of avoiding further delay, and in order to clarify precisely the action which this Government would be able to take, Mr. Wainworth Barber, Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for European Affairs, called Father Fitzpatrick by telephone on Friday, July 17, 1953, assuring him that this Department is desirous of doing everything possible to assist an American physician to travel to Yugoslavia, but pointing out that no action could be taken until the Department was informed of the name of such physician.

On Saturday, July 18, Father Fitzpatrick informed the Department by telephone that Dr. John H. Lawrence, of Donner Laboratories, University of California, Berkeley, Calif., was prepared to go to Yugoslavia immediately. Father Fitzpatrick accordingly was advised of the steps which Dr. Lawrence should take in applying for a passport and visa. Father Fitzpatrick was also requested to ask Dr. Lawrence to notify the Department as soon as he had applied for a Yugoslav visa.

Meanwhile, special provisions have been made to expedite issuance of a passport to Dr. Lawrence whether he applies in San Francisco or in Washington. In addition, the Yugoslav Ambassador has been requested to do everything possible to authorize issuance of a Yugoslav visa to Dr. Lawrence when he does apply, and has been further requested to cooperate in making all such arrangements as may be necessary for Dr. Lawrence to see the cardinal.

This Department will continue to make every effort to expedite Dr. Lawrence's travel.

Information available to this Department indicates that Cardinal Stepinac is suffering from polycythemia vera, an illness characterized by an excess of red-blood corpuscles. It is reported that the cardinal has received

special attention from Belgrade specialists, but there is no information available as to any specific medical requirements in connection with treatment of the cardinal.

Puerto Rico Hails Progress in Year

EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF  
HON. FRANK T. BOW

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 24, 1953

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the Record, I should like to call attention to an excellent article appearing in the New York Times July 19, 1953. This article describes some of the progress which Puerto Rico has made in recent years and describes Puerto Rico's emergence from dependent status. Today marks the first anniversary of the birth of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

This is an important birthday, not only to the people of Puerto Rico, but to the United States as well. To the Puerto Rican people, it marks a year of progress under full self-government in matters of internal import. For the United States, it is a demonstration in action of a policy of total freedom and total liberty for all peoples under our flag.

Puerto Rico has been making rapid strides in recent years in internal economic and industrial development, as well as in political progress. During the last 5 years, 252 new factories started operations in Puerto Rico creating 20,000 new jobs directly and an additional 20,000 indirectly. This is an indication of the success which the Puerto Rican government has had in attempting to place less emphasis on agriculture in a small overpopulated island where there is not enough land, and more emphasis on industrialization. I have observed this activity first-hand during my several trips to the island of Puerto Rico, and I have been impressed with their "Operation Bootstrap," their gigantic struggle to elevate themselves through their own efforts.

Puerto Rico is attracting new industries by reason of a liberal tax-forgiveness program for a period of years, and by its enormous reservoir of available labor. As a credit to the administration of Governor Muñoz-Marín, it might be pointed out that no industry will be granted tax exemption which closes a factory in the mainland to open a factory in the island. Puerto Rico's program of industrialization is based on attracting new capital and genuine expansion of business.

If the progress in Puerto Rico has been rapid in recent years before it organized itself into a Commonwealth government, that progress has been even more accelerated since. I am sure that the people of Puerto Rico will continue to meet their great need through their own efforts within their new political status. I say, "Hail to them and congratulations and best wishes for the future."

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currency and know-how of dependable and creditable ones.

Let me turn now to economic development. Within size, we have a vast area of land. The Western frontiers was for the United States throughout the 19th century. We have to advance as the men of those days advanced. But we are not a continent of almost limitless space, but a small overcrowded island tightly surrounded by the sea. Our frontier is not westward or eastward, but inward. We cannot make new lands produce for our needs, as there is no new land. Only new skill, new knowledge, new technique and a dedication constantly renewed remain to be pioneered—and we are pioneering them.

We cannot have more land by seeking it in a covered wagon, but we can have more understanding, more know-how growing inside of ourselves, by seeking it with an open mind. Puerto Rico is very densely populated. There are 2 1/2 of us to each square mile of territory. Half of the land can be cultivated, as there are 1,300 of us to each cultivated mile. The size of this problem can best be gauged by thinking of it in this way: Suppose the population of all the continents and islands of the entire world should move into the United States, then the United States would have about 650 inhabitants per square mile, as Puerto Rico has now. The United States would be as densely populated as Puerto Rico. But if we are to make a proper comparison, we must suppose further. Suppose that, finding all the population of the world within its boundaries, the United States should find themselves at the same time lacking in all natural resources—no coal, no oil, no metals. Suppose further that with all the people of the world inside United States, American industry should be only beginning to develop. If you can imagine all these things together, you have a fair picture of what the people of the United States would be facing under such circumstances. That is the challenge that the people of Puerto Rico are facing today. If the United States were facing such difficulties, we know how the American people would meet the challenge; how the American businessmen, technicians, teacher, farmer, and worker would meet the challenge. The challenge would be met. There would be no defeatism. The cry of despair would not be heard in the land. Energy would be brought forth out of need. Imagination would stand ready to do the job, and sound common sense would stabilize it. The theoretically tough problems would be attacked, and in due time they would be solved.

This is just what you can see in Puerto Rico today. You see a people, a community of your fellow citizens, beset by grave difficulties. You see them doing about these difficulties what you would do about them, with the courage, unquenchable determination, and a reasonable amount of good humor.

At this point I wish to emphasize that the industrial growth of Puerto Rico, encouraging as it is to us is insignificant as compared with the economic life of the United States as a whole, and is not depriving any region of the continental United States of any of its established industries. We do not intend to do so. On the contrary it is our deliberate policy not to do so. We are aware of our moral responsibility not to use our good economic relations with the United States as a means of harming any part of the mainland. We are conscious of the fact that we must use our good relations to the limit by creating new wealth in that part of the economy of the United States which is Puerto Rico, and not by transferring wealth from one section of the economy to another. That is why, by a resolution of our executive council no tax exemption is granted to any firm that chooses a plant in any part of the United States in order to open one in Puerto Rico.

...of new capital... The American citizens living in Puerto Rico comprise 1 1/2 percent of the population of the United States as a whole. And our industrial plan calls for less than one-fifth of 1 percent of the new capital generated, not without our modest collaboration by the American economic system each year. It would seem clear that we need have no fear that the industrial system of the United States is in danger of destruction at the hands of Puerto Rico.

We are well climbing a steep hill. We are far from the top, but already we can see the top in the distance. Let us look at it even from afar. What is it we want to do, or to carry with us and display at the top of the hill?

It is something more than the improvement of our economic standard of living. It is a way of life, a culture. The economy is included to sustain a way of life. Culture is only in a degree the tool of economics. What a people with spiritual values want is a way of life. Their economic effort must be made to serve that purpose—and must not be allowed to hinder it.

I see at the top of the symbol a people well housed—very few of them in luxurious palaces and none in wretched huts or slums. I see the opportunity for honest work at a rate of pay moderate but adequate to a good and satisfying life. I see families that are at peace in the thought that their children will be educated to the maximum of their natural abilities, and happy in the knowledge that they will have security against sickness and old age and the assurance of fortune beyond the control of the human will. I can see that some will have more than this as a result of their own effort, and in some cases much more than this. But none shall have less than this. I can see that all of us will work with enthusiasm, freedom, and a sense of duty and respect for the rights of others. I see private initiative for the common good conceived as a duty rather than only as a right.

A life of freedom well lived is part of the ideal in the hearts of our people. The negation of freedom and the abuse of freedom are undivided and are contrary to the higher traits of the human spirit. As between these two, the abuse of freedom is preferable to the denial. But far better than either is the civilization that gives freedom with the dignity that freedom deserves, the fraternal feelings toward all men are also part of this ideal. I believe that we will come to realize even better that which we already know well: That all men are more alike than they are different from one another. Our friendly people will become a brotherly people, and Puerto Rico will be an example and a small but unquenchable bastion of resistance against the nationalistic spirit that is destroying peace and hope among men everywhere.

The Korean Truce

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. PAUL W. SHAFER

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 27, 1953

MR. SHAFER. Mr. Speaker, a report on Korea, unconstitutionally undertaken by President Truman, has been terminated or at least temporarily suspended.

...as this means a reprieve from blood-letting the arithmetic is, of course, welcome.

But the circumstances and terms of the truce are not welcome. The unreliability of the enemy, the uncertainties of impending negotiations, the secrecy which shrouds our commitments, and the continued division of Korea with Chinese Communists in undisputed control of North Korea, remove any basis for American rejoicing.

I was the first Member of Congress to warn of the menace of a divided Korea. That was in 1947. Now, 5 years later, and after appalling casualties, Korea is still divided, and now we are accepting a truce on that basis.

This is not victory. And the substitute for victory is prostration, repentance, and inglorious.

I was also the first Member of Congress to urge withdrawal of recognition of Russia. That step should be taken if Soviet Russia and its satellites fail to carry out, in Korea, its professed desire for peace.

We must be firm in our dealings with world communism. That firmness must be backed by military might. Therefore there can be no slacking off in our defense preparations. We must be ready, at a moment's notice, for a resumption of hostilities in Korea or a new outbreak somewhere else. As President Eisenhower has warned, this is not peace but a truce—and a precarious truce at that.

The Proposed Postal Rates Increase

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. MELVIN PRICE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 27, 1953

MR. PRICE. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I herewith include testimony of Ward A. Neff, general manager of Corn Belt Farm Dailies, before the Post Office and Civil Service Committee of the House of Representatives on H. R. 6062 on July 23, 1953.

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, my name is Ward A. Neff. I live in Chicago and manage four newspapers owned by the Corn Belt Farm Dailies, located at the four primary livestock markets of the country—Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Louis. They are the world's greatest livestock markets.

They supply the rural sections of Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Missouri, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Wisconsin with daily information about commercial and breeders' livestock prices. Our present postage bill is about \$42,000. On October 1, this will be increased about \$10,000, or 24 percent under the proposed new postage rates provided in section 7 (a) of H. R. 6062. We would prefer no increase, but if rates are to be advanced we would rather pay increased postage rates, as they do not discriminate against our publications. What I came here to protest is an increase of about \$30,000 which would result from the application to our business of the proposed 300 percent increase in the minimum charge per copy, provided in section 7 (c) of the bill.