

at the railroad division), such trips as may be necessary to transport cargoes in reasonable quantities delivered at or destined to Port Birmingham, Ala., and such on-line cargo in reasonable quantities as may be offered for transportation.

(g) In the event transportation to Stout City, Iowa, becomes practical and feasible, the purchaser will extend service to this area to provide such services as are justified in the light of demand therefor and cargo available. The contract further provides that at intermediate ports and landings, calls will be made and barges spotted whenever a reasonable quantity of cargo is offered for transportation.

The agreement further provides for the payment of damages by the purchaser to Inland Waterways Corporation for defaulted trips, unless excused, ranging from \$1,000 to \$5,500 per defaulted trip.

A default of 30 percent of required trips in any 1 year in any 1 district or division, if not excused, will be deemed a total default of the conditions of performance of the contract. A default in common-carrier service on 30 percent of the required trips in any 1 year on which common-carrier service is to be provided will, if not excused, also constitute a total default.

Under the terms of the agreement, 14 percent of the total tonnage each year, or 875,000 tons, whichever is lower, must comprise less than barge-load traffic. Default on this requirement will mean the payment of damages to Inland Waterways Corporation of \$2 per ton of deficiency. A deficiency of more than 150,000 tons will be deemed a total default.

In the event of breach of contract the Government has recourse to the courts to enforce performance or to recover damages or by written notice to terminate the agreement and repossess the facilities sold, possess new facilities acquired, and demand the surrender of any retained net earnings.

Breach of contract includes: (1) Default on principal installments; (2) failure to maintain minimum working capital of not less than \$600,000 net; (3) total default in providing transportation service; (4) failure to perform any other covenants or agreements of the contract; and (5) assignment to creditors or bankruptcy.

Over the years the barge line has depreciated greatly. The fixed assets have a book value—based on a 20-year depreciation schedule—of \$9,100,000, approximately, but the Interstate Commerce Commission's appraisal assigns a value of only \$2,900,000. This latter figure covers railroad property only, no commercial value being assigned to waterline facilities.

The Corporation operates the most complete common carrier service by barge offered on the Mississippi, Illinois, Missouri, and Warrior Rivers. All types of freight, except livestock and perishables, are handled on 3,800 miles of inland rivers. Operations are conducted through numerous private terminals as well as through 30 general merchandise facilities.

The Corporation also operates a railroad switching facility, approximately 18 miles, between Port Birmingham and Ensley, Ala., to serve the industrial area in and near Birmingham, Ala., and to provide a connecting link between the Corporation's Warrior River barge service and the trunk line railroads serving the Southeast.

The Inland Waterways Corporation had its origins in a study by the Council of National Defense in June 1917 looking to the more effective use of domestic waterways.

Under the Federal Control Act of March 21, 1918, the Director General of Railroads commandeered privately owned floating equipment on the New York State Barge Canal and on the Mississippi and Warrior Rivers and initiated the construction of new floating equipment. The unprecedented wartime demands for transportation to sup-

ply United States troops overseas caused such a congestion of the railroads that it became necessary to turn to inland waterways.

Operations commenced on the lower Mississippi with the first sailing from St. Louis on September 26, 1918. The fleet acquired first consisted of 5 towboats and 29 barges. Service on the Warrior River began in December of that year with 1 towboat and 2 self-propelled barges and 10 coal barges.

The operations begun by the Railroad Administration on inland waterway, continued to February 28, 1920, when the Government-owned facilities were transferred to the Secretary of War for operation under the terms of the Transportation Act of 1920.

On July 19, 1924, Secretary of War John W. Weeks, father of Sinclair Weeks, now Secretary of Commerce, signed an order under the Transportation Act transferring to the newly created Corporation all inland waterway assets and facilities under his control.

On February 8, 1933, Secretary of Commerce Weeks announced his intention to take the Government out of the barge line business. At that time he invited inquiries from private sources interested in the possibility of purchasing the business.

He received approximately 300 inquiries from all sections of the country, and each inquirer was sent a brochure describing the physical and financial condition of the Corporation and setting forth the terms and conditions of sale. Seven firm offers were finally received by the Secretary and after scrutiny the successful bidder was Federal Waterways Corp.

Wanted: A Foreign Policy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. SAMUEL W. YORTY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 15, 1953

MR. YORTY. Mr. Speaker, I desire to call attention to a timely editorial from the American Federation of Labor News Reporter of July 17:

Wanted: A Foreign Policy

Saying that the United States is in an appreciably weaker position than she was during the last months of the Truman administration, the widely read Catholic weekly, the Commonwealth, blames the lack of an American policy for the fact that we have lost prestige, initiative, and leadership.

"It is now a case of every man for himself," the Commonweal summed up. "American leadership can't . . . And new policies to meet the emerging shape of opportunities and challenges of the future. But leadership is now absent.

"We have squabbled over the value of economic assistance. We have discredited our information service and burnt our books, making ourselves look like buffoons with totalitarian inclinations. We have failed to liberalize our trade policies—aren't we on the verge of stiffening them. We have not liberalized our immigration laws. We cut our military appropriations.

"When the East German riots took place, we made newswires of them and advised prudence. We followed with a weak demand for free elections. We ignored the opportunity for real diplomatic attack, for a powerful high-level demand that East Germans be given their basic political rights, that the will of the East German people be heard."

Wanted: A foreign policy.

Commonwealth of Puerto Rico Celebrates First Anniversary

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. A. L. MILLER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 27, 1953

MR. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, under permission to revise and extend my remarks in the Appendix of the Record, I submit to my colleagues the speech of the Honorable Luis Muñoz-Marin, Governor of Puerto Rico, which he made July 25, 1953. I am sure my colleagues will find it very interesting and better understand the challenge facing the people of the new, but shining, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico:

Fellow citizens, we are celebrating today the first anniversary of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, created by the people of Puerto Rico under a constitution of their own adoption. Our Commonwealth status, brought about as a result of a compact between the people of Puerto Rico and the Congress of the United States, is a new form of political relationship in the American Union and in all America, a new form of political freedom in harmony with the economic freedom of our people.

The present position of Puerto Rico is that of a frontier of understanding between two different ways of cherishing freedom, that of North America and that of South America. Naturally, this understanding will not cause other peoples, nor is there any reason why it should cause them, to adopt a relationship similar to that existing between Puerto Rico and the United States of America. But this relationship between Puerto Rico and the United States can be useful and men of good will throughout the continent must endeavor, I think, to make it useful, in showing how the spirit of freedom has the great and fluid energy that can still create new forms to meet the challenge of new needs.

In truth, the political life of Puerto Rico does not date back more than a century. For about half of this period it was linked with the country of our origin, Spain, and for the other half with the United States. We take pride in our racial and cultural heritage. Toward our fellow citizens of the United States we have come to feel the sincere affection that goes with the common citizenship under which we have developed our economic efforts and our modern democratic principles. The Spanish people have a democratic strength deep in the marrow of their soul, but it is more closely connected with respect for the dignity of man and for the freedom of the mind than with the free, sound, and stable organization of the State. The people of the United States are a towering symbol of democracy in sound governmental organization as well as in respect for the dignity of the individual. We have tried to honor these two sterling qualities in our democratic heritage by using them creatively, and to contribute something of our own to their historic manifestation by aiding the fervor of our aspirations.

Thus Puerto Rico, although it does not make a monetary contribution to the United States Treasury, contributes with deep satisfaction to the better understanding of the Union throughout the Americas, to the better understanding of the peoples of our same origin on the part of the people of the United States, and to the betterment of democracy among all peoples. Although we are poor as money goes, we are rich in these other things, and I believe that our contribution in the

new in our history, between the Nation and one of its Territories.

For many years the United States was unjustly criticized by some elements for keeping Puerto Rico in a so-called state of servitude. The world travelers, the pinkos, and the like took advantage of the situation and stretched the facts so that they could use it in their propaganda machine. The action which was taken by Congress spoke out much stronger than any empty words spat by the Marxists. The first elected governor of Puerto Rico, the Honorable Luis Muñoz-Marín, has said:

Puerto Rico is not the old reality of 1898 or 1917 or even 1945. It is a new star, even if not the 49th. In the American sky. For a new reality, we are making a new status. That is the dynamic American way.

That is what he, the spokesman of all Puerto Ricans, had to say about the newly established Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

When the United States acquired Puerto Rico, it was not through mutual agreement as the case of Hawaii and neither was it through purchase as the case of Alaska. It was partly through conquest coming to us after the Spanish-American War. Spanish influence was very strong, but during the past 50 years Puerto Rico has intergraded itself into the customs and traditions of the American way. The rights and privileges we have in the United States are taken very lightly by some here, but in Puerto Rico they are held very dearly by all. One Member of Congress who witnessed the first elections in Puerto Rico described them as, "I was impressed with the way they feel of their right to vote there. They are very proud of it and were jealous of it." The number of voters who went to the polls vigorously upholds that statement.

The commonwealth status was not forced on the people of Puerto Rico. Congress asked them if they wanted that status. The people answered in the affirmative. On August 27, 1951, through popular election, they voted overwhelming approval with over 500,000 votes cast. A constitutional convention was held and only three voted against the constitution that was offered the people. The people then, through another election, approved the constitution of this new democracy under a republican form of government by a vote of 373,419 for to 82,742 against.

The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico is one of the most heavily populated areas in the world. There are over 1,300 persons to each cultivated square mile. They cannot reach out and grasp new areas for they are bordered on every side by the seas that wash their shores. Their challenge is great—just as the challenge was great for our forefathers who founded our Nation. They are meeting this challenge with confidence and determination and they will win because they have the God-given right to rule themselves and to do good and be better.

Industry is growing rapidly and their economy is becoming more stable. They are throwing off the dilemma of a one-product nation. Their economy is still

based on sugar, but each year more people are entering various other industries. Nowhere will you find an attitude of defeatism. They are looking to a bright future—an era of prosperity where clean and modern homes will be the rule rather than the exception. They will realize this future because they are willing to work hard and they are filled with pride and determination.

I am sure that all of the Members of Congress join me in congratulating the people of Puerto Rico on their first anniversary.

Excerpts From Address by the Vice President of the United States Before Third National Boy Scout Jamboree, Irvine Ranch, Newport Harbor, Calif., July 19, 1953

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CRAIG HOSMER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 27, 1953

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, the importance of the third national jamboree of the Boy Scouts of America which closed yesterday at the Irvine Ranch, Newport Beach, Calif., was emphasized by the visit there of the Vice President of the United States of America.

It is a real pleasure for me to insert excerpts from his speech made to 50,000 Scouts and 30,000 guests on the evening of July 19:

The Boy Scouts of America is the largest organization of young people in any land dedicated to the cause of peace in this world, and not war. It is an organization you boys chose to belong to; you were not conscripted. It is an organization in which you have learned to love and respect your country, without forgetting that there are other young people on this planet, like yourself, who care deeply for their own heritage, their own institutions, and their own culture.

You have been taught and have learned yourselves what it is to be free—free to speak your own mind, to live your own life, and to worship God in your own way.

You have not been instilled with the shameful arrogance of the dictatorial mind, the intense hatred and bigotry of those of your contemporaries behind the Iron Curtain, who since childhood have been taught to hate and to fear and to be contemptuous.

I can recall so vividly, after the last war, the bitter disillusionment on the faces of the young men who belonged to the Nazi youth organizations. Their entire upbringing had been geared to the vicious doctrine that the only good was to conquer and to kill, and to impose the will of the conqueror on all subject peoples. In defeat they were lost. They had nothing in which to believe and no capacity to turn elsewhere. Their souls and minds had been wrenched from them.

That is why it is far more important than perhaps you realize that this extraordinary organization of yours has dedicated itself to the spiritual side of your growth, as well as the physical, and that the establishment of peace is the concern of every one of you.

You know, it is a wonderful thing about young people—they trust each other; they

are willing to take the other fellow at face value; they have limitless energy and initiative, and they are not burdened down with the heavy mantle of prejudice and disillusionment that so many older people have acquired. Through this very willingness to understand, to be friendly, and to be shown, the young people of this world have frequently had far greater success than their elders in breaking down barriers of prejudice and achieving cordial relations between people.

That is why this great organization can be such a tremendous force in creating and maintaining international good will and world peace.

Representatives from 16 other countries are sitting with you right now. Let us work toward the day when Boy Scout leaders from all the nations of the world may be able to gather together with you as just such an annual jamboree. The cause of brotherhood and peace on this earth could receive no greater testimonial.

Views Differ Widely on Ike's Performance Rating After First 6 Months

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HOMER D. ANGELL

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 27, 1953

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Speaker, John White and Donald J. Sterling, Jr. have made a comprehensive report of the varied views on Ike's performance rating after the first 6 months which appeared in the Oregon Journal in its issue of July 19, which I include in these remarks:

NO DREAMS OF PROBLEMS: VIEWS DIFFER WIDELY ON IKE'S FIRST 6 MONTHS AT HELM. (By John White and Donald J. Sterling, Jr.)

Dwight David Eisenhower tonight completes his sixth month as President of the United States.

It was 32 minutes past noon on January 20 when the 62-year-old soldier-statesman raised his right hand and promised a Nation he would "faithfully execute the office—preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution."

While thousands stood in the streets and millions watched on television, the new Chief Executive tempered his inaugural address with soberness and humility. After a brief prayer, he called for peace with honor.

And then the lid blew off. Republicans erupted into a 3-day jubilee to celebrate the end of a 20-year political drought. The din was deafening.

When it was over, the party and its leader settled down to run the biggest business in the world—the United States Government.

Eisenhower was submerged in problems. Weary GI's wanted to come home from the frigid foothills of Korea. Southern States yelled for tidelands oil. The Northwest was desperate for hydroelectric power. Farmers wanted continued price supports. Labor leaders screamed for amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act. Patriots, plain and super, worried about Communist infiltration in government. There was evidence of corruption in high places.

Journal editorial writers seemed to hit it on the head when they wrote, "Never have so many expected so much of any single American."

Are the expectations of Eisenhower being fulfilled? Is the administration keeping its