

were hospitalized outside of Florida for neuropsychiatric treatment. During a check not long ago, it was found that there were 100 veterans in the Florida State Hospital at Chattahoochee receiving treatment for neuropsychiatric disorders, and there were 50 veterans in county jails because there was no space available for them in hospitals. In the United States as a whole it was found that there is approximately 1 neuropsychiatric bed for 374 veterans, but in Florida there is 1 neuropsychiatric bed for 3,304 veterans. It should also be pointed out that there are 4 State tuberculosis sanatoria in Florida that are doing splendid work in attacking our tubercular problem, but the beds reserved for tubercular treatment in our veterans' hospitals are just a few dozen and most of the veterans in Florida who are treated for tuberculosis have to go to other States, and, of course, the non-service-connected cases in many instances have no place to go.

It should be stressed at this point that all of us realize that when new veterans hospitals are located, they should be located, if possible, near a medical school to provide for cooperative arrangements between the staffs of the school and the hospital. The State of Florida has already appropriated \$5 million for the construction of a medical school in Gainesville, where the proposed veterans hospital is to be built. This medical school will be a going concern within a couple of years. It should also be pointed out that the Lake City Veterans Hospital is only 45 miles away from Gainesville, which when considered as to time of travel, is not any further away than the distance most of us live from the Capitol while we make our residences in Washington. Thus we can see that there could easily be a three-way system of cooperation among the medical staffs of the medical school, the hospital in Gainesville and the hospital in Lake City. One of the great problems that we have with our neuropsychiatric hospitals is in getting the required personnel to staff these hospitals. It is believed that the medical school at Gainesville will be a great boon in training not only the staff for the proposed hospital there, but for other hospitals throughout the country.

A glance at the map of Florida will show the unfavorable position that our veterans are placed in when they go to other States for treatment. Consider, if you please, that for a veteran in Key West, Fla., to get treatment in a hospital in one of the southeastern States because facilities are not available in Florida, would mean he would travel about the same distance as a veteran being required to travel from north Georgia to New York for such treatment. There is a considerable expense attached to the transportation of the hundreds of veterans in Florida who have to go to other States each year for hospitalization. Gainesville, Fla., is ideally located from a geographical standpoint because it is in the center of the State. Although Gainesville is not 1 of the 3 or 4 largest cities in the State, a glance at

the mapped area shows that it is an ideal location for a veterans hospital. It is only a few miles from the concentration of population on the west coast and it is easily accessible to the far extremities of the eastern and northern coasts. It is only a few miles away from the large industrial city of Jacksonville. Gainesville has good railroad, bus, and air facilities. Good highways are available for private motor transportation. I sincerely believe, Mr. Speaker, that from the standpoint of need, location, and all of the other points concerning the building of a veterans hospital, that Gainesville, Fla., is ideal. It should be further pointed out that the city is the home of the University of Florida, and possesses many cultural opportunities for visitors. I believe that when all of the objective factors are thoroughly considered, that the next neuropsychiatric and tubercular hospital which will be built should be located in Gainesville, Fla.

Government Bonds at Par To Pay Income Taxes

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF HON. DWIGHT L. ROGERS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 27, 1953

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I am pleased to include therein an excellent editorial in the Fort Lauderdale Daily News, one of the leading newspapers in my congressional district.

This editorial was written by Jack W. Gore, its editor and copublisher to whom top honor award was made by the National Editorial Association. He won first place in the Rededication of Basic American Principles division of the National Editorial Association's 1952 letter newspaper contest.

The editorial is as follows:

REPRESENTATIVE ROGERS RECOGNIZES SERIOUSNESS OF GOVERNMENT BOND SITUATION

Representative Dwight L. Rogers has just introduced a bill in Congress which in our way of thinking adds up to a lot of common sense.

The Fort Lauderdale legislator, like a great many other people today, is greatly concerned about what has been happening to people who invested their spare cash in Government bonds. Most of these people paid 100 cents on the dollar for their bonds with the firm expectation that in the event they had to sell them they would at least get back what they originally paid for them.

But ever since the Federal Government decided to stop supporting the price of Government bonds at par the market price of these supposedly gilt-edged securities has been steadily falling. Today many Government bonds are selling for as low as 92 or 93 cents on the dollar, which means that those who bought bonds at par and now have to sell them must take a rather substantial loss.

The situation which has developed is helped any by the fact that recent Government bond issues

at a lower interest rate than older issues, and that anybody in the market for Government bonds will naturally prefer the higher interest rate, and this has served to make the older bonds with lower interest rates even more unattractive.

Congressman Rogers reasons that the people of this Nation, who at the urgent request of their Government loaned their money to the Government to help tide it over a financial crisis, shouldn't now be expected to take a financial beating for their patriotic gesture. So he has asked the Congress to pass a bill which would permit taxpayers who own Government income bonds to use these bonds in payment of taxes at either par or the price at which they were originally purchased by the taxpayer.

This bill would serve two purposes. It would not only give taxpayers who purchased Government income bonds in good faith a way to escape financial loss in eventually disposing of these bonds, but it would also act to stimulate the bond market by keeping the price of Government bonds at a fairly stable level.

Right now in this country there are unquestionably thousands upon thousands of people who would welcome the opportunity to use Government bonds they hold to help them pay off their income or other Federal Government taxes. This is particularly true in regard to estate or inheritance taxes, where oftentimes Government securities have to be sold at a loss to raise the money to pay the taxes.

We think the Government has a moral obligation to prevent, if at all possible, financial loss to people who loaned their money to the Government in good faith and who fully expected that if they needed it they could get back all that they loaned. But now they can't get back all that they loaned, and it is hardly a situation that reflects any credit on our Government or its financial stability.

Congressman Rogers has recognized the seriousness of this Government bond situation and has come up with a commonsense suggestion to improve it. His bill has a lot of merit behind it, and we certainly hope it gets the consideration from Congress it should have.

Puerto Rico Faces Challenge With Confidence and Determination

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. A. L. MILLER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 27, 1953

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, last Saturday, July 25, the people of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico celebrated their first anniversary. It was not just the celebration of a new Commonwealth, but also the anniversary of a new and different milestone in the history of the United States.

Congress, having fully recognized that it is the God-given right for men to rule themselves as they see fit, entered into agreement with one of our possessions to allow those people to rule themselves. This was an unprecedented step projecting a new phase, not only in the relationship between Puerto Rico and the rest of the United States, but it also established a new type of relationship,

a large number of fourth-class post offices throughout the country. In some instances closing these small offices may be justified. However, by and large, they are essential and necessary to the welfare, the community life, and the economy of the small rural areas and the smaller towns of our country.

A very excellent article pointing up the value and need of these fourth-class post offices was published in the Postmaster's Advocate for April 1953. I believe the article will be of interest to Members of Congress and readers of the Congressional Record.

The article follows:

Letters—Letter

Much criticism is being expressed by the rural population from the remotest corners of the Post Office Department to emphasize and extend rural and star routes to replace fourth-class post offices in less populated rural areas, under the impression that this will provide better postal service at lower cost.

The movement is already under way with investigations being made in various sections of the country and orders being issued discontinuing 19 post offices in Wilkes County and 17 in Ashe County, N. C., with the establishment of new rural routes and extension of those already in effect to provide carrier service in these areas.

These rural routes must travel in a circuitous route and in a general direction, they will pass only a few homes. Other homes, 1, 2, 3, and 4 miles away, will have to stop boxes in order to avail themselves of postal service. This means that where the patrons are supplied by rural delivery, they just have the opportunity once a day when the carrier comes around to transact postal business. They cannot buy a money order at a check on the morning, or at 10. They cannot buy postage stamps until the carrier comes along, and they cannot even register a letter.

Often they must stand in all kinds of weather perhaps for an hour or more to transact postal business with the rural carrier, or they must leave many miles to reach a post office under the new plan.

The postal service, especially as it affects rural communities should not be put on a purely monetary basis. The Department faces a responsibility to work the greater efficiencies and efficiency and to eliminate all possible waste, but the Department's biggest responsibility is for service to the public. Here is a service which all the people use and which affects their lives directly. While it is well enough that this service pay for itself, feasible or reasonable, it was not designed, nor is it expected, to be self-sustaining.

The policy of basing the classification of the office and the salary of the postmaster on the amount of postal receipts, which is determined by the mail dispatched, is unfair and in no way should be considered a determining factor in the importance of any post office. In the first place, the sale of stamps is a very small part of the work and responsibility of post offices. The carrying mail is only about one-tenth of the incoming mail.

If each post office, large or small, could be granted credit for one-half the stamps and one-half of the revenue paid for postage on mail delivered, then the small offices would pay their way, while the large city offices would show the deficit.

In other words, the small offices are so intertwined as an integral part of the postal service that they cannot be discontinued without affecting to some extent the postal revenues of the country.

Furthermore, in the small villages and towns where there are only a few families and the post office is located in the store-front store, it still remains the center of civic, social, and political life and every ac-

tion of the community revolves around the post office. When the post office is discontinued, it is not only a loss to the community, but the post office employees and something is lost that cannot be replaced or made up for by other means.

The advantages of rural delivery over post offices is that the carrier, who is approximately one of the rural centers, serves a large number of homes at a time as much as the post office which serves the same class of patrons.

To discontinue fourth-class offices and to extend rural routes, either by or over to our place, and sending mail to another place for instance to handle the postal work is not a wise one.

If the rural routes are to be extended, they must be extended in such a way that the postal revenues will be approximately equal to the amount of the postal work.

The movement to close post offices is no less than the movement to discontinue rural delivery service. The rural delivery service is a matter of choice and that process is every period in the United States.

First Anniversary of the Founding of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. CARROLL D. KEARNS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, July 24, 1953

Mr. KEARNS. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the Congressional Record, I should like to say that Saturday, July 25, 1953, marked the first anniversary of the founding of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, a new and interesting political status under the American flag which has attracted worldwide attention.

This new status constitutes political advancement for the people of Puerto Rico for it grants them for the first time full self-government in matters of local concern. The manner in which this was accomplished is in harmony with the democratic principles of the United States and its respect for the dignity of man.

I am happy for the people of Puerto Rico, and I am glad that their political maturity has been recognized. I am certain that this historical development will be remembered with the same pride and respect by the people of Puerto Rico themselves and that there is complete accord between them and the United States.

I have just visited with Governor Thorpe and I have been impressed with what they are doing to improve the living conditions in economic fields. They promise of a bright future for the people of Puerto Rico. This has been accomplished and

is being accomplished at the post office. The people of Puerto Rico have been helped by the post office. The people of Puerto Rico have been helped by the post office. The people of Puerto Rico have been helped by the post office.

In Puerto Rico, there is being a great deal of money being put into the hands of the people of Puerto Rico. The money is being put into the hands of the people of Puerto Rico. The money is being put into the hands of the people of Puerto Rico.

The money is being put into the hands of the people of Puerto Rico. The money is being put into the hands of the people of Puerto Rico. The money is being put into the hands of the people of Puerto Rico.

Our bond of common citizenship means common freedom—the freedom of the citizen will of the people to raise the people's standard. Today, when the civil forces of tyranny are at the ready at work, we are more than ever united in our desire to protect this common treasure.

We know that our voluntary association—free proposed by the people of Puerto Rico themselves and then enacted into law by the Congress—is a significant testimony to the full century of ever growing mutual respect and understanding. I have shared with profound interest of many of the achievements of the people of Puerto Rico under the free institutions they have created in their own Commonwealth. I know with them their deep pride in their accomplishments.

The union which we share will endure because it is founded on freedom. I am sure that changes in his nature of the people and expressions. But they stand as a testimony of the mutual trust and the mutual friendship binding us today and always.

Sincerely,

Carroll D. Kearns

Defuse Waste Incredible

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. FRANK IKARD

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. IKARD. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I would like to say that Saturday, July 25, 1953, marked the first anniversary of the founding of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. I would like to say that Saturday, July 25, 1953, marked the first anniversary of the founding of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. I would like to say that Saturday, July 25, 1953, marked the first anniversary of the founding of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.