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of communism. We are confronted with the reality of two different systems. You capitalists go your way of the blind. If you really think that your system is not too old and rotten if you believe that it is really possible to keep up in the race, go ahead and try and compete. We will find out who is right.

The Communist change in foreign policy, as announced by Khrushchev, now is attractively presented to the world by the tricky worded phrase of "competitive coexistence."

But is Mr. Khrushchev telling the truth? Are the Soviet leaders really embarking on a limited objective, that is, the conquest of the world, not by hot war or by force, but by attrition through competitive coexistence? Or are they again, as they have so many times before, availing themselves of a policy of convenience?

Well, let us see. Peaceful coexistence was first used by Stalin as far back as December 18, 1925, when he told the 14th Communist Congress:

There has been established a certain temporary balance of power; a balance which has determined the current phase of peaceful coexistence between the land of the Soviets and the countries of capitalism. That which we once believed to be a short respite after the war has turned out to be a whole period of respite. Hence a certain balance of power and a certain period of peaceful coexistence between the world of the bourgeoisie and the world of the proletariat. \* \* \* We are living through a period of accumulation of strength which has great significance for future revolutionary initiatives.

But as soon as this policy was no longer necessary or convenient to the Soviets, this is what Stalin had to say to the 15th party congress, less than 2 years later (1927):

"If 2 years ago it was possible and necessary to speak of a period of a certain equilibrium and peaceful coexistence between the U. S. S. R. and the capitalist countries, now we have every basis for declaring that the period of peaceful coexistence is receding into the past."

THE COMMUNIST CHALLENGE

Russia's coexistence policies have been used at all times as diversionary movements and for just one and always the same purpose, the purpose first announced by Stalin, to secure "a period of accumulation of strength (for the Communists) \* \* \* for future revolutionary initiatives."

In addition to being a diversionary move, to gain time so that they can accumulate added strength, the Communists, in announcing this newfangled doctrine of competitive coexistence, have a second and even more treacherous purpose. In challenging us to an economic race, and prodding us to match our sound national economy against their false promises, to foreign nations, it is their intention to get us to expand to a point where our own economy will break down and with it bring chaos and national bankruptcy. Communism thrives on economic chaos. Russia feels that it may never have to fight us if it can succeed in its plans to wear us down financially and economically.

We have been mesmerized for long enough by the Communists and followed their false clues as to their intentions much too often. While Russia's professed new doctrine of competitive coexistence bears careful watching, let us not fight Russian windmills. Let us forever remember that the Communist challenge is not coexistence, peaceful, competitive, or any other kind of coexistence. The Communist challenge is world conquest.

WE, THE PEOPLE

Our leaders have often announced that we, the people, must be awake to the dangers ahead of us. Let us tell them that we are. But, let us also tell them that they too must be awake to these dangers and that the only

way we, the people, can be assured that they are, is for them to take us more often into their confidence. Our leaders should keep us more fully informed by honest, informative and more timely statements, than they have in the past.

Likewise, the floors of the Senate and the House of Representatives must again become the public platforms they were intended to be and must offer more frequent opportunities for open debates on national as well as international issues. There has been too little done along these lines these past few years. The dearth of congressional debate has been explained away by the fact that vital military information might thus become known to the enemy. Too much has been made of this. There is a vast area of information that could still be explored and discussed in open congressional debates with great benefit to the Nation and without revealing to the enemy military secrets.

Let us remind everyone that we, the people, want to make sure that this Nation remains forever vigilant and adequately protected against inimical forces. Meeting the Communist challenge is everybody's business.

You may ask yourself what, specifically, can you do. I recommend that you (1) acquaint yourself with the problems and issues relating to the National Defense by reading as many of the newspaper accounts and magazine articles on the subject as possible. Some of it may be dull reading, since the subject involves the complex machinery of Government, and when it comes to such matters as the national budget, military appropriations and economic and military foreign aid, it deals in astronomical figures, billions of dollars. But remember, they are your dollars and it is your safety and freedoms that are at stake; and (2) insist on more cooperation from persons holding key positions in Government, both civil and military, and write to them and ask them to keep Congress and the people more regularly and more thoroughly informed. Insist, in particular, that they cooperate more fully with our free press, for in a democratic country like ours, a well-informed, free press is the best guaranty for the preservation of our Nation.

Fifth Anniversary of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. HENRY S. REUSS

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 1957

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, July 25, 1957, marks the fifth anniversary of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. It is a day of great significance because it marks a milestone in the development of a free people. The political and economic growth of Puerto Rico has been, and still is being, closely watched by the leaders of underprivileged peoples in the less-developed lands of Asia and Africa. They are learning that economic progress and political freedom are inseparable and that each stimulates and supports the other.

Puerto Rico has been associated with the United States ever since the landing of American troops on the island on this same date—July 25—in 1898. Economic development has gone forward steadily since then but it is only in the

last 10 years, with the inauguration of Operation Bootstrap, that the island has made its spectacular progress. It is not coincidental, I believe, that it was also 10 years ago that Congress granted the people of Puerto Rico the right to elect their own governor. The man who was elected, Luis Muñoz-Marín, one of the outstanding statesmen of the 20th century, has continued to serve as chief executive since the Commonwealth was created in 1952.

Puerto Rico has benefited from its close relationship to the United States but the United States has also benefited from its association with Puerto Rico. Puerto Ricans have served with distinction in uniform in both war and peace. Many have now come to live in the United States, including some, I am glad to say, in my own city of Milwaukee. Like many newcomers to our shores, they have often found it difficult at first to share in the advantages of our fast-moving civilization, but they are determined to achieve all that is rightfully theirs as good citizens.

To all Puerto Ricans, wherever they may live, I offer my congratulations on this happy anniversary.

Panama Canal Problem

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLARK W. THOMPSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 1957

Mr. THOMPSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I quote the following United Press news story by Harry W. Frantz, published in the July 18, 1957, issue of the Panama American, Panama, R. P.:

Rise in Panama Canal Traffic To Influence Solons  
(By Harry W. Frantz)

WASHINGTON, July 18—The increase of commercial cargo tonnage, and not the H-bomb, may soon have a decisive influence on congressional opinion concerning an improved locks system or new sea-level canal at Panama.

Passages of oceangoing vessels through the present Panama Canal set an all-time record in the year ended June 30, 1957, with 8,579 transits compared with the previous record of 8,200 in fiscal 1956.

The present capacity of Panama Canal is currently at or near the saturation point, while world commerce continues to grow, and new and larger ships appear on the horizons.

Bills to establish an interoceanic canal commission to study the entire Atlantic-to-Pacific waterways situation have been before Congress for several years, but crystallization of political opinion was delayed by the transcending urgency of the Suez Canal situation.

Until recently, security problems pertaining to the Atlantic-to-Pacific canal overshadowed other considerations. Before World War II, the Panama Canal was constantly represented as the key to the national and hemispheric security situation.

In the early postwar years, the advent of the A-bomb was widely cited as reason for

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