

Dos manías, según Bloch: la de los orígenes y la de pasar juicios, The Historian's
Craft, 29-31.

Los hombres se parecen más a sus tiempos q. a sus padres, dice un viejo
proverbio árabe, 35

Office of the
COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO
2210 R Street, Northwest
Washington 8, D. C.

RA

_____ 4/14/59

MEMORANDUM

To: Hon. Arturo Morales Carrión

The attached refers to a subject
in which you are interested and
is referred for your information.

Yours very truly,

Luis A. González

Excerpts from Congressional Record
of April 10, 1959

ULster 5-5180

Querido Arturo

Member A B C

*Felicitaciones, con un fuerte
abrazo de*

EL DIARIO DE  NUEVA YORK

New York's Spanish Daily

JOSE DAVILA RICCI
EDITOR

378 ADAMS STREET
BROOKLYN 1, N. Y.

teer program also is proposed which includes stocking adjustments, separation of cattle and sheep grazing on common use areas, construction of 18,000 miles of fences and 9,500 water developments and treating rangeland to control noxious or poisonous plants.

Under the subject of land adjustment and uses, the report states that special attention will be given to completion of the consolidation of national forest ownership in certain key watersheds of Utah's Cache National Forest.

A 15-point program for research is recommended, ranging from pest and fire control to new and improved equipment for logging without damage to watershed values. The report also cites the need for 17 specialized laboratories and related greenhouse and service facilities for basic research on forest insects and diseases, tree genetics, forest soils and hydrology, forest fires, and forest products.

At least some of these recommendations came from the national forests research advisory committee of the Department of Agriculture, which long had been headed by Salt Lake City's Gus P. Backman.

Summing up the anticipated national benefits from the proposed program the report states:

By the year 2000 national forest timber sales should reach 21 billion board-feet of saw timber worth \$350 million at 1958 prices.

It is estimated that for every dollar of national forest stumpage sold, the end products will be worth \$20 by the time they reach the ultimate consumer.

Some 620,000 people, more than double the present number, will derive their livelihood from the harvesting, processing, hauling, and merchandising of national forest timber and timber products.

An estimated 130 million recreationists will visit the national forests by 1969, and the figure would go as high as 600 million the year 2000. Just 130 million visitors will put into trade channels a total of nearly a billion dollars for sporting equipment, transportation, licenses, lodging, and other items.

Directly responsible for the report was Richard E. McArdle, Chief of the Forest Service. He has had most of his staff working on it for a 2-year period. Pertinent information and key recommendations came from Forest Service representatives in the field.

Secretary Benson, in submitting the report to the Congress, warned that what is done in the next 10 to 15 years "will largely determine whether these vastly important public lands will contribute by the year 2000 their fair share to a greatly expanded national economy."

NEW RECLAMATION COMMISSIONER—A GOOD APPOINTMENT

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, after 30 years of service with the Bureau of Reclamation, Commissioner W. A. Dexheimer is leaving the Bureau to be succeeded by Floyd E. Dominy, the present Associate Commissioner. I have prepared a statement regarding this change, and I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the Record, at this point as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR BENNETT

NEW RECLAMATION COMMISSIONER—A GOOD APPOINTMENT

Last week President Eisenhower announced a change in the Commissionship of a Government agency of vital importance to the

progress and economic welfare of the West—the Bureau of Reclamation.

Commissioner W. A. Dexheimer, named by President Eisenhower to head the Bureau of Reclamation in 1953, is leaving on May 1 after 30 years of service with the Bureau, and is to be succeeded by Floyd E. Dominy, presently Associate Commissioner.

It is significant that President Eisenhower reached into the career service to elevate these two men to the Commissionship. The retiring Commissioner, Mr. Dexheimer, a native of Colorado, has spent his entire career with the Bureau with the exception of the war years and a short period thereafter. The new appointee, Mr. Dominy, a native of Nebraska, attended the University of Wyoming and entered the career service in that State as a vocational agricultural teacher in Hillsdale High School for a brief time and then became county agricultural agent for Campbell County, Wyo.

They are both from the West, both know our problems, talk our language and, above all, understand the importance of water in our economy. We can consider ourselves fortunate in having the services of these two dedicated servants.

I am particularly aware of Commissioner Dexheimer's administration because it was in 1956, during his tenure in office, that the Colorado River storage project, which is so important to us in the Rocky Mountain States, was authorized. The project has had the enthusiastic support not only of Commissioner Dexheimer, but of President Eisenhower and Secretary of the Interior Fred Seaton, and we owe them a great debt of gratitude.

Commissioner Dexheimer came up to the commissionship through the ranks of the construction engineers. The new Commissioner, Mr. Dominy, followed a different, but no less important route, that of agricultural economics. He got his early experience working with and for the man on the land. He had the importance of proper use of our water resources ground into him during the drought days of the 1930's, when he observed at first hand as county agricultural agent the devastating effect of lack of water on the human and economic utility of that area.

He later was field agent for the western division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration with extensive responsibility in execution of the agricultural conservation program in the Western States. He was Assistant Director of the Food Supply Division of the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs from 1942 to 1944, when he traveled in South and Central America on war food activities.

From 1944 to 1946 he served as lieutenant in the U.S. Naval Military Government, and was staff officer responsible for the development and administration of agricultural programs placed in effect on the Pacific Islands immediately following reoccupation by U.S. forces.

After the war, he came to the Bureau of Reclamation as a land development specialist. Soon he was made Chief of the Allocation Repayment Division. He is aware of the keystone of reimbursability on which the Federal reclamation program is predicated, and is known throughout the West as a hard, two-fisted negotiator, though impartial and fair, who will not let anyone take a free ride on the Government's reclamation investment.

From his background and understanding of the West and his record of outstanding administration in positions of ever-increasing responsibilities which have been placed upon him, and based upon many cordial dealings with him, I would say Secretary Seaton and President Eisenhower have made an excellent choice in the new Commissioner of Reclamation. We are looking forward to

working with him in his new capacity as we have worked with him so successfully in the past.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BENNETT. I am happy to yield. Mr. KUCHEL. The announcement which my able colleague from Utah has just made with respect to the retirement from Government service of the Commissioner of Reclamation prompts me, as a matter of duty, although a very pleasant one—to rise to salute Commissioner Dexheimer for the fine work he has performed on behalf of the Bureau of Reclamation, the Department of the Interior, and the Government of the United States.

As a Californian, let me add that the people of the State of Utah owe as much to the farsightedness of this man as do the people whom I have the honor in part to represent.

Mr. BENNETT. I appreciate the statement of my friend from California. It is my purpose not only to remember the great service Commissioner Dexheimer has recommended, but to express my approval of the man who will take his place, another westerner, a man from Wyoming, who grew up in that section of the country where irrigation is vital to our continued prosperity. I am sure that Mr. Dominy will continue both the policies and the excellence of service which characterized his predecessor, Mr. Dexheimer.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, I join in the hope of my able colleague from Utah.

Mr. BENNETT. I thank the Senator.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

LATIN AMERICA

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, the focus of interest has swung to Latin America recently in a way that is, strangely, both heartening and ominous.

Let me first hail an historic happening which took place this week—the cheering report that all 20 Latin American Republics have agreed on the charter to set up an area development bank and loan fund.

The billion-dollar institution will be composed of an Inter-American Development Bank and a Fund for Special Operations. The first will have a capital of \$850 million; the second will have a capital of \$150 million. The United States will provide 40 percent of the total capital.

For 9 years I have urged as strongly as I could, the creation of such an institution so as to make realities out of potentials, so as to create factories from determination and natural resources

and banked capital, and so to bring economic productivity from ideas that lacked financing.

I am gratified that the administration reversed its longtime opposition to a bank institution, composed of and created for the express needs of the people of the Western Hemisphere. Support of the United States was imperative for the establishment of this hemisphere bank.

I believe this change in position was brought about when Dr. Milton Eisenhower, the brother of the President, made a tour of Central and South America last year and, after visiting various countries and talking with their representatives, he concluded that the long dormant idea of an Inter-American Bank should be activated and made a reality.

The Bank can bring nothing but important material advances, and promote an immeasurable wealth of friendship and understanding among all the nations of Inter-America. It will be a long step toward bringing the term "good neighbors" into vogue again.

There is another important occasion that demands our attention. It is the meeting now underway, of U.S. Ambassadors from 12 Caribbean countries, and high officials of the State Department, gathered in San Salvador to discuss present and proposed U.S. policies for that area.

The meeting is a vivid reminder that today the Caribbean area is no more nor less than a ticking bomb, which can be exploded violently through clumsiness, lack of foresight, or worst of all, apathy.

I do not ever remember a time when the situation in the Caribbean was more delicate.

John McDermott, a distinguished reporter for the Miami Herald, whose record as a foreign correspondent makes him an eminently qualified observer, warned recently:

What is happening in Cuba is reminiscent of Guatemala 4 years ago when the Communists were able to push Jacob Arbenz into power.

That is how serious the Caribbean crisis is today.

Recently I was deeply disappointed to read statements attributed to Prime Minister Fidel Castro that, in the event of a war between the United States and Soviet Russia, Cuba would remain neutral.

I do not know whether the Cuban people would share that view. I do not think they would support neutrality as against brutality.

Cubans are well aware of the values of Western Christianity, shared alike by the United States and every Republic of Latin America, and damned by the atheistic Soviets.

They can easily distinguish between the qualities of American democracy and Soviet communism.

There are few in Cuba who would equate the liberty of the United States with Soviet slavery. They have no trouble in identifying the force of Red tyranny which has crushed personal freedom wherever it spread, scorned human dignity, and swept away the rights of religious worship and free expression.

The people of the United States are proud of a heritage they share with Cubans. The blood of their forebears was spilled alongside that of Cuban patriots. We are proud that we helped gain freedom for a brave people.

In the years since Cuba's liberation, a wonderful friendship has flourished between our peoples. It still flourishes.

Our trade with Cuba flourishes, too. We in the United States buy 52 percent of the Cuban sugar crop, a crop which accounts for four out of every five dollars earned by the Cuban economy. In 1956, that total was \$1.6 billion.

In 1957 the United States bought 2.6 million tons of sugar from Cuba—about 400 millions tons above their quota. Its value was more than \$370 million. In 1956, Cuba's total exports amounted to \$667 million. The United States bought two-thirds of these exports, valued at \$430 million.

United States friendship with Cuba is traditional, genuine, and mutually shared. The United States, I believe, is pro-Cuban. Certainly it has not been, nor would it be now, neutral in its feelings toward Cuba. Neither do I think that if, somehow, Cuba should become involved in a war with the Communists—which all of us pray will never occur—and their right to religious freedom, to personal independence, were at stake, the United States would remain neutral or indifferent to their fate, any more than we were neutral or indifferent in 1898, when we helped Cuba gain its independence. Certainly the people of America understand the difference between communism and democracy. We thoroughly appreciate the blessings which flow to all individuals who are permitted to live under a democracy, and the curse which is upon those who must live under a tyranny.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD the article entitled "Confused Castro Talking Cuba Into Red Orbit—Economy Near Paralysis, But There's Still Hope." The article which was written by John B. McDermott, correspondent for the Miami Herald relates in vivid detail some of the problems with which we will have to deal in the very near future. I feel it should have the attention of all Members of Congress. I also ask to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "Is Castro Involved in Red Attempt To Pour Ring Around Panama Canal?" written by Drew Pearson, and published in the Washington Post and Times Herald of recent date; and an article entitled "Doubts About Castro Raised on Eye of Trip," published in the Washington Evening Star of April 8, 1959.

There being no objection, the articles were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Chicago Daily News, Mar. 31, 1959]
CONFUSED CASTRO TALKING CUBA INTO RED ORBIT—ECONOMY NEAR PARALYSIS, BUT THERE'S STILL HOPE

(By John B. McDermott)

HAVANA, CUBA.—Memo to Moscow: "Keep your secret agents and your organizers home, Nikita Khrushchev. You don't need them here. Fidel Castro himself is unwittingly talking Cuba into the Communist orbit."

A high Government official, a dedicated follower of Castro, said he estimates more than 1 million people—one-sixth of Cuba's population—are out of jobs today.

No one knows the exact count. The Government is operating in a state of disorganized confusion.

Although economic paralysis is fast setting in, there is still a hope for recovery.

It hinges on the efforts of two Castro aides. Regino Boti, minister of the national economy board, and Felipe Pazos, head of the national bank. Both are extremely able.

If Castro gives them a chance, they may be able to reverse the trend Castro has initiated.

Castro, as self-appointed prime minister of the revolutionary government, calls the shots and outlines policy as he goes. Frequently policy seems to be made on the spur of the moment, in the middle of one of his hours-long speeches.

If he keeps it up, observers here feel the Russians and their Red party leaders need move hardly a finger toward eventual capture of this sugar republic and a strategic North American beachhead.

Yet the Cuban people are instinctively anti-Communist and procapitalist.

What is happening here is reminiscent of Guatemala 4 years ago when the Communists were able to push Jacobo Arbenz into power. But then it took long months of careful, crafty planning—of infiltration and manipulation.

In Cuba, it is being accomplished by the national hero, a man who is not a Communist but rather is an inept administrator, idealist and demagog.

In fairness to Castro, it must be emphasized that he appears completely sincere. And he has achieved, for the moment at least, honesty in government, a quality hitherto unknown in Cuban politics.

Despite his sincerity, he gives every indication of doing a beautiful job of fouling up this island nation's economy, driving it toward bankruptcy, upsetting traditional social customs and creating an atmosphere of government by confusion.

He may know where he is heading, but that's more than do some of his closest supporters who are government officials.

Several I talked to admitted they are baffled. Others maintain that all is well, that this is simply a transitory period.

"Don't condemn Castro," pleaded youthful-looking J. A. Ossorio, American affairs officer in the prime ministry. "There is absolutely no connection between the Castro government and the Communists."

"Socialists? Yes. But Communists? No. 'The Bible says, 'You shall know them by their works.' Give Castro a chance to prove himself."

Another official admitted off the record that Castro talks too much when he should be listening.

"Cuba today is in a state of shocked hero worship," said this official with surprising frankness. "Unfortunately, the strongest believer in Fidel Castro is Castro himself. Soon he must come down from the clouds and face reality."

A prominent Cuban newspaperman, known as a longtime Castro backer, said he is fearful that while the 32-year-old Prime Minister talks himself hoarse on radio and television, leftwing extremists are moving into key advisory positions.

Among these are Alfredo Guevara, who directs classes in Marxism teachings to the army; Baco Alanso, head of the national fine arts commission; Carlos Franqui, former proofreader on the Communist organ Hoy, who now runs Castro's government newspaper Revolution; Antonio Antuna, who directs the national institute of culture under the Education Ministry; Casals Perez, head of rebel radio; and many others.

Castro's brother, Raul, heads the new army and "tolerates" communism. Another military strongman, now ill, is Argentine "Che" Guevara, who claims to be non-Communist although he seems to play ball with the Reds, including the old Arbenz regime in Guatemala.

Two leftist authors, Emil Roig de Leusenreig and Antonio Munez Jimenez, have been reinstated to places of prominence and their works are being used in the schools and in indoctrinating the military.

Castro has lofty aims. But too many of his plans are unrealistic and dangerous. Right now he appears to be in the position of an amateur tight rope walker on a high wire for the first time without a net.

[From the Washington Post and Times Herald]

IS CASTRO INVOLVED IN RED ATTEMPT TO POUR RING AROUND PANAMA CANAL?

(By Drew Pearson)

SAN JUAN, P.R.—The stock technique of the slight-of-hand performer is to get audience attention diverted to one part of the stage while he saws the lady in two in a wooden casket.

That technique was used by the Kremlin during the Berlin airlift and it may be the Kremlin's strategy in Berlin today.

While the United States concentrated all its attention on the Berlin Airlift in 1948-49, the Kremlin was successfully busy on other parts of the world stage.

Today while we again concentrate on Berlin, Iraq, one of the most vital countries in the Near East and one-time ally, is rapidly coming under the Kremlin's wing.

But even more important, the Kremlin appears on the way to establish a beachhead in the Caribbean area around the Panama Canal.

The New York Times, the Columbia Broadcasting System and others who built up Fidel Castro have been quite superficial in their reporting of the factors and influences around Castro.

But the fact is that Fidel is an extraordinary young man with an extraordinary background.

The first record of his operation to appear in American intelligence reports dates back to April 9, 1948, which, incidentally, was just 8 days after the Russians clamped their first blockade on Berlin.

At that time George Marshall, Secretary of State, was in Bogota, Colombia, attending the historic ninth meeting of the Pan American Union aimed at promoting peace and unity in the Western Hemisphere, when one of the worst civil massacres in recent Latin-American history bloodied the streets of Bogota.

A carefully laid student plot burst right under the nose of Secretary Marshall, streets were barricaded, 300 people killed.

No. 1 leader of this revolt, it now develops, was Fidel Castro. Records show that on April 3, 8 days before the massacre, Communist-slanted handbills were dropped from the gallery of the Colon Theater in Bogota as the President of Colombia and other officials attended.

Police at that time arrested two young Cubans—Fidel Castro and Rafael Del Pino. They were released.

After the massacre, police tried to arrest these two again, but they had taken asylum in the Cuban Embassy.

The manager of the Hotel Claridge where they stayed testified that guns and ammunition had arrived at the hotel, and Guillermo Hoenigsberg, who occupied the next room, testified that he had listened to conversation of the two students indicating that they were agents for the "third front of the U.S.S.R. in South America."

Note.—Rafael Del Pino, once Castro's close friend, now living in Miami, has given up any left-wing ideas and told the Herald the

other day that he would be willing to join or lead a revolt against Castro because of the leftist trend of the revolution.

Between the Bogota massacre and the beginning of the Castro revolt in Cuba four staunch friends of the United States of America in the Caribbean were systematically assassinated:

President Somoza of Nicaragua, President Remon of Panama, President Castillo Armas of Guatemala, and Colonel Aranda, a pro-United States Guatemalan candidate for president, murdered in Mexico to pave the way for pro-Communist Arbenz Guzman to take over.

Intelligence records show no link between Castro and these assassinations, but it's significant that Rubin Miro, who served 2 years in jail on the charge of killing President Remon of Panama is now in Havana and has been working with Castro for some time. Also, the Caribbean legion, 30 percent Communist, has been fighting for Castro.

Simultaneous with Castro's successes in Cuba, two secret plots have been uncovered in Panama, one of them hatched on American soil inside the Canal Zone. Both occurred following Castro's rise to power in Cuba.

The first came to a head February 18 in Panama City. The second was discovered as the result of a meeting at the home of Carlos Calzadilla, a former student leader, inside the Canal Zone.

There a group of sergeants and one lieutenant planned a revolt inside the Panamanian Army, scheduled March 8. The revolt collapsed after discovery of the meeting.

President Ernesto de la Guardia, scrupulously honest, is a strong believer in democracy. There can be no charge of dictatorship or graft behind any plots against him.

Meanwhile, in Havana, the Communist paper, Hoy, has reopened, and is publishing daily blasts against the United States; another paper for young Cubans, Mella, follows a Communist line, and the old Batista paper, Revolucion, has been taken over by Fidelistas, edited by Castro's close friend, Carlos Franquia, and is following a pro-Communist line.

In Santiago, next to the vital U.S. naval base at Guantanamo, another pro-Communist paper, Sierra Maestra, almost daily attacks the United States and praises Russian policy.

That's only part of the change that has come over the Caribbean since Fidel Castro came into power.

[From the Washington Star, Apr. 8, 1959]

DOUBTS ABOUT CASTRO RAISED ON EVE OF TRIP
Fidel Castro, Cuba's controversial new strong man who has yet to prove himself at home and with American officials, goes upstage on the American foreign policy scene here in the next week.

On Thursday 12 American mission chiefs from Central American Embassies meet with Assistant Secretary of State Roy Rubottom in San Salvador. One of their main concerns will be the changed situation in the Caribbean area since the Castro regime came to power.

Next week Premier Castro comes to Washington to begin a 10-day visit filled with speechmaking and conferences with Government and private leaders. He is to make a major address before the American Society of Newspaper Editors here a week from Friday.

CUBAN UNDER TEST

The 32-year-old Mr. Castro, high American officials here believe, has an extremely severe testing time just ahead of him. They have these doubts about him:

1. He is exposed to a considerable Communist influence, inside his government and out.

2. He is harboring Latin American revolutionaries who are allowed to plot openly

against nearby governments which Mr. Castro considers to be run by dictators.

3. He is losing his middle class and professional support.

4. He has a quick, sharp tongue that may meet with some blunt reactions from Congress and other free-speaking commentators on the American scene, with unpredictable results for Cuban-American relations.

TO REPORT ON CUBA

Ambassador Philip Bonsal, new American envoy to Havana, is scheduled to make a special report to Assistant Secretary Rubottom at the San Salvador meeting this weekend.

American officials recognize that Communists get special benefits when a nation is suddenly freed from dictatorial control and restrictions on the rights of political parties and freedom of the press are removed.

The well-organized Reds returning from exile or emerging from underground, rush into key spots in education, labor, the press and student movements.

This pattern has been repeated in Cuba. Besides, two of Fidel Castro's closest associates are widely suspected of Communist connections. His brother, Raul, is reported to have spent some of his formative years behind the Iron Curtain working in Communist youth movements. He frequently has avoided opportunities to prove he is anti-Communist.

GUEVARA BACKED REDS

Ernesto Guevara, another close Castro associate, favors Communist causes and was an admiring backer of the Red regime of Jacobo Arbenz Guzman in Guatemala. Mr. Guevara has said publicly he is not a Communist, but he added that this does not mean he is anti-Communist.

American officials also have what they describe as "rather disturbing evidence" that Communist revolutionaries are active among the Latins in Cuba now openly plotting against the regimes in Haiti, the Dominican Republic, and Nicaragua.

Both the anti-Communist revolutionaries and the Reds are allowed to operate from Cuba. They travel in and out of Cuba, and at least one radio station still is broadcasting threats against Haiti.

The flow of investment capital, especially into housing programs, has begun to slow down in Cuba.

INVESTMENT TIDE SLOWS

The evidence shows that upper and middle class Cubans, on whom Mr. Castro must rely to push through his program of economic reforms, are showing signs of disenchantment.

Mr. Castro has now shifted his appeal from the middle class and professional groups to the lower classes. Whether he can hold the new supporters, and how he hopes to generate investment capital are questions being watched with interest in official Washington.

Premier Castro is to arrive in Washington a week from today. He is to lunch with Acting Secretary of State Christian Herter on Thursday, April 16.

DUE NEXT WEEK

That is the only official appointment he has so far.

President Eisenhower will still be vacationing in the South and is not expected to see the new Cuban leader.

But Mr. Castro's comments in Cuba about seeking economic aid here indicate he will confer with American aid officials.

The initiative is up to Mr. Castro. Informants here say, and there is no word from Havana of any official inquiries for appointments. This makes it unlikely the Cuban Premier will be able to arrange any economic aid by the time he leaves the country about April 25.

WANTS SUGAR INCREASE

Mr. Castro has been quoted from Havana as demanding an increase in Cuba's sugar

...but the arguments indicate to some extent here that he does not understand the complicated American system of quotas for buying sugar from domestic and foreign producers.

Several Senators from beet sugar producing States could be expected to speak up to protect their constituents' interests if the Cuban Premier made any demands likely to affect domestic interests.

Mexican, Filipino, Dominican, and other interests might also be riled.

Young Mr. Castro also has indicated he hopes to appeal over the head of the American Government to the people for support of his cause. Besides riling American officialdom, this is not likely to be received well in other circles here, informants believe.

For all these reasons, American officials are expecting a lively time when the bearded Cuban leader flies into Washington next Wednesday.

Assistant Secretary Rubottom and Ambassador Bonissoli hope their talks in San Salvador this weekend can help smooth the way.

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT CONCERNING PRESIDENTIAL DISABILITY

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, the former Attorney General of the United States, Mr. Herbert Brownell, wrote a most searching and learned dissertation on the need for a constitutional amendment concerning Presidential disability. The article was published in the December 1958 issue of the Yale Law Journal. Mr. Brownell sets forth with great clarity the pressing need for an amendment such as that provided for in Senate Joint Resolution 40, of which I have the honor to be the chief sponsor.

I ask unanimous consent that Mr. Brownell's article be printed at this point in the Record.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

PRESIDENTIAL DISABILITY: THE NEED FOR A CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT
(By Herbert Brownell, Jr.)

The realization has grown among thoughtful people that our very survival in this age may rest on the capacity of the Nation's chief executive to make swift and unquestioned decisions in an emergency. As a result, a major constitutional problem, previously passed over, has been brought to the fore. The problem is that posed by temporary presidential inability to discharge the powers and duties of the Presidency at a time when emergency action is required. It has been emphasized during the Eisenhower administration by the President's three periods of temporary physical incapacity, even though, fortunately, no crisis required immediate presidential action during those periods. Now that the issue is so forcefully upon us, with our future existence possibly depending on the forethought that we exercise in resolving it, failure to take proper steps to answer promptly the constitutional question would be the height of irresponsibility.

Many people who have considered this problem have assumed that its most important aspect is the factual determination of presidential inability. But, as the history of 170 years—including that of the 6 years years immediately past—shows, no real difficulty attends the determination of when or whether a President is unable to perform the duties of his office. The disability of Garfield in a coma, or of Wilson during at least part of the time after his stroke, was undisputed. No factual doubts about President Eisenhower's physical condition were of significance during any of his three illnesses. The crux of the constitutional problem has been—and will be—to insure that the Vice President can take over with unquestioned authority for a temporary period when the President's inability is not disputed, and that the President can resume office once he has recovered.

THE ORIGIN OF THE PRESIDENTIAL INABILITY CLAUSE OF THE CONSTITUTION

Students of the Constitution have differed for many years over the meaning of paragraph 6 of section 1, article II, of the Constitution. This paragraph, which deals with Presidential inability, reads in part: "In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President." Although it is this provision which primarily raises the constitutional problem here under consideration, the language quoted does not constitute all of paragraph 6. Immediately following the quoted words and, significantly, separated only by a comma is the following clause: "And the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected." The clause delineating Congressional power has been implemented from time to time through the enactment of statutes setting forth the succession to the office of President in the event of the removal, death, resignation, or inability of both the President and Vice President. Some independent problems of constitutional

interpretation have been raised by this clause, but these problems are extraneous to this article.

An initial examination of the first clause poses several questions. The clause outlines four situations in which the Vice President may be required to act in some capacity. Three of the situations, namely, removal from office, death, or resignation, apparently contemplate the permanent exclusion of the President for the balance of his term. But was it intended that "inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office" should exclude the President thenceforth, in the event of his recovery, from discharging those powers and duties? Another obvious question arises from the language of the clause which provides "the same shall devolve on the Vice President." To what do the words "the same" refer? What is it that devolves on the Vice President? Is it the Office of President, in which case the President might thenceforth be excluded as in the other three instances of permanent exclusion; or do only the powers and duties devolve on the Vice President, in which case his tenure as the Acting Chief Executive may very well be for only a temporary period?

Historical investigation discloses that the two main clauses of paragraph 6 were not originally created by the Constitutional Convention as part of the same paragraph. They were considered separately, approved in substance on different days and, in fact, drafted by different bodies. The first clause was composed by the Committee of Detail and by the Committee of Eleven and reported to the full convention on September 4; the second clause was offered as a motion from the floor on September 7, 1787. Indeed, the two clauses were not worded as they now appear when they were approved as to substance by the full convention and referred to the Committee of Style. The Committee of Style had no power to make any change in meaning or substance, but only to edit the text for stylistic improvement.

The true meaning of the first clause of paragraph 6 becomes apparent when the original articles, as agreed to by the convention in substance, are set in juxtaposition to the articles as they were reported by the Committee of Style, and (with one change) as they now appear in our Constitution.

ARTICLES ORIGINALLY AGREED TO BY THE CONVENTION

Article X, section 2: "... and in case of his removal as aforesaid, death, absence, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers or duties of his office the Vice President shall exercise those powers and duties until another President be chosen, or until the inability of the President be removed.

Article X, section 1: The legislature may declare by law what officer of the United States shall act as President in case of the death, resignation, or disability of the President and Vice President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until such disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

Three important points appear by visual comparison of the two texts above. First, the articles as initially adopted by the convention used the words "the Vice President shall exercise those powers and duties." One does not exercise an office, but one does exercise powers and duties. Clearly, then, the clause providing that "the same shall devolve on the Vice President" means that the Vice President shall exercise the powers and duties of the office and not that the Vice President succeeds to the office itself. In other words, he acts as President, but he remains in the office of Vice President. This interpretation is borne out by the history of the convention, which shows that the vice presidency was originally created to provide for an alternate Chief Executive who might function from time to time should the Pres-

AS LATER REPORTED BY COMMITTEE OF STYLE AND FINALLY ADOPTED

Article II, section 1, paragraph 6: In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President.

and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

ident be unable to exercise the powers and duties of his office. Only after creating this standby role did the convention consider giving the Vice President something to do while he wanted to act as President. The idea of assigning him the duty of presiding over the Senate was strictly an afterthought.

Secondly, and of considerable significance, the articles as initially agreed to by the convention definitely prescribed the period during which the Vice President was to act as President, that is, "until another President be chosen, or until the inability of the President be removed." This makes crystal clear that the exercise of the powers and duties of the Presidential Office by the Vice President was to be for a temporary period only.

A third point should be observed. Each of the clauses which are now joined orig-

Paralel C

are of the belief that the bill takes positive steps forward in recognizing employee rights and providing machinery for their protection.

Not only the leadership but the "watch-dog" functions have suffered from being merged in the same agency. The policeman has been policing himself. The reorganization would remove this anomaly and permit the policing organization to concentrate upon that job.

The Commission's responsibilities and power relating to protection of the merit system would be more clearly defined.

The functions of the Civil Service Commission would be:

1. To administer the Hatch Act, including the adoption of rules, regulations, and procedures necessary to carry out that act, and the enforcement of its provisions in connection with Federal and State employees subject to it.

2. To hear appeals, with power to reverse agency decisions, and generally improve appeals systems, including:

(a) Political and other discrimination appeals.

(b) Position classification appeals.

(c) Postal field service appeals, veterans' appeals, reduction-in-force appeals, and others.

3. To recommend to the President rules and regulations regarding appeals and political discrimination.

4. To review and make recommendations to the President on all aspects of Federal personnel management and make such views public.

5. To conduct investigations on appeal or on its own motion concerning any phase of Federal personnel management, departmental actions, or operations of the Office of Personnel Management and report to the President, to Congress, and to the public.

Among the important functions of the Commission which would, in the subcommittee's view, be better performed is that of handling grievances. A weakness of the Federal personnel program has been the absence of uniform, effective grievance procedures. S. 3888 directs the Commission to develop and put into effect such a system, as an aspect of its independent policing function and as a primary means of detecting and correcting violations of the merit principle.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 1638) to provide for an effective system of personnel administration for the executive branch of the Government, introduced by Mr. CLARK, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

DESIGNATION OF SECOND SUNDAY IN APRIL OF EACH YEAR AS PUERTO RICAN DAY

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, on behalf of myself and my colleague, the distinguished senior Senator from New York [Mr. JAVITS] I introduce, for appropriate reference, a joint resolution designating the second Sunday in April as Puerto Rican Day in the United States. Proclamation of this occasion by the President would do much to focus national attention on the many contributions of the Puerto Rican people to the progress of our Nation, and would provide fitting recognition of the integral role Puerto Rico plays in our national life.

The mainland's close ties with the island are many and varied. They run the gamut from religious dedication to

belief in democracy, to stern opposition to communism, to deep-seated desire for progress.

The people of the State of New York feel a special kinship with the people of Puerto Rico because of the great numbers from the island who have come to live among us. In spite of barriers of prejudice and discrimination, they have made their way slowly but surely. More and more, through their own abilities and determination, and through the aid of legislative enactments insuring equality, Puerto Ricans are contributing to the greatness of the Empire State and our Nation.

However, much remains to be done if Puerto Ricans are to receive their just due. We must press forward on all fronts to remove the barriers of discrimination and unfounded distrust which often bar their way to progress. Celebration of Puerto Rican Day would add great impetus to their movement and would provide a splendid opportunity to spotlight those areas and those situations where Puerto Ricans are not being accorded equal treatment.

As these people have come to master our language, as their capabilities have become recognized, and as their innate talents have come to be appreciated, their contributions in our country have increased in numerous fields of endeavor. We can surely look for even greater results in the future, but every effort must be made to speed that progress.

Next Sunday the second annual Puerto Rican parade will be held in New York City. Last year some 50,000 Puerto Ricans marched and an estimated 200,000 witnessed the spectacle. This year, the grand marshal will again be Oscar Gonzalez-Suarez, a highly respected lawyer and civil leader, and I understand Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller, a long-time champion of Puerto Rican causes, has accepted an invitation to occupy a place on the reviewing stand.

It is my hope that the joint resolution I am introducing today will gain the approval of Congress and the President, so that future Puerto Rican days may be celebrated in all sections of the Nation where fine citizens from that island reside.

I ask unanimous consent that the joint resolution be printed in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The joint resolution will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the joint resolution will be printed in the RECORD.

The joint resolution (S.J. Res. 83) designating the second Sunday in April of each year as "Puerto Rican Day in the United States of America," introduced by Mr. KEATING (for himself and Mr. JAVITS), was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the second Sunday in April of each year is hereby designated as "Puerto Rican Day in the United States of America," and the President of the United States is authorized and requested to issue annually a proclamation

calling upon the people of the United States to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies.

NATIONAL ALLERGY MONTH

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, upon the health of our people and their consequent strength, self-reliance, and happiness depends the security of this great Nation. The vitality and stamina we must have for survival in this period of world crisis are largely a matter of health. Because I believe this, it is always encouraging to note the increased emphasis that is today being placed on some of the so-called killer diseases such as cancer and coronary diseases.

While we are making great strides in research, prevention, treatment, and public education concerning these killers, relatively few of us, outside the ranks of the actual sufferers, are aware of the extent to which the allergic diseases continue to sap the strength of this Nation. This may be largely because these diseases are seldom dramatic in nature and are not looked upon as "killers."

Nevertheless, Mr. President, hay fever afflicts an estimated 8 million Americans annually. This is, in reality, a serious disease. So is asthma. Yet these are only two of the better known allergies—only two of many—and they cause more than 25 million lost man-hours a year.

Allergic diseases are estimated conservatively as causing discomfort, disability, impairment, and absenteeism among more than 1 out of every 10 men, women, and children in the United States today.

The allergies may not be killers, but they are accessories before the fact in thousands of cases. They are insidious conspirators with weaknesses that impair performance and productivity, kill prematurely, and contribute to other deaths by vicious alliance with heart and lung diseases.

They are leeches that suck the vitality from this Nation at a time when we have need for every ounce of our collective strength.

With the rapid and constant introduction of new chemicals in industry, the incidence of contact and other allergies is increasing. Estimates are that at least 20 percent of modern occupational conditions are allergic.

We know a lot more about the allergies than we used to know. In many cases we can treat them successfully. In some cases we can prevent them. And there are those who are contributing much to alleviate suffering caused by allergic diseases.

I refer to the dedicated group of doctors and laymen who brought into being the Allergy Foundation of America, and who, through the foundation, are doing a remarkable job of stimulating interest in the allergic diseases and in raising funds, promoting research, and educating the public in this field.

But still we have in the United States today less than 1 trained allergist for every 90,000 persons. Nearly 14 percent of our children are subject to some form of allergy that they may outgrow or that may result in permanent or recurring

weaknesses in adulthood. Yet there is practically no money being spent today to study the effects of allergies in children.

The Allergy Foundation of America first sponsored National Allergy Month 2 years ago in a campaign to give as wide dissemination as possible to the problem of allergic diseases. This educational program is one of the instruments the foundation hopes to use to accelerate efforts in the field of allergy.

The foundation also works in support of programs now underway at the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases at the National Institutes of Health. It does this by offering opportunities for specialized training for medical students, graduate physicians, and research scientists in the form of scholarships, fellowships, and grants.

The Allergy Foundation of America for the third straight year plans to sponsor National Allergy Month this year from August 15 to September 15.

Mr. President, it is important that the Congress do all it can to lend approval, encouragement, and assistance to so worthwhile an undertaking.

With this in mind and with hope that the Congress will approve, I introduce for appropriate reference a joint resolution requesting the President to proclaim August 15, 1959, to September 15, 1959, as National Allergy Month. I ask unanimous consent that the joint resolution be printed at this point in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The joint resolution will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the joint resolution will be printed in the RECORD.

The joint resolution (S.J. Res. 89) requesting the President to proclaim the month of August 15, 1959, to September 15, 1959, inclusive, as National Allergy Month, introduced by Mr. HILL, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas there is presently need for nationwide action for the prevention, treatment and cure of the allergic diseases; and

Whereas the Allergy Foundation of America is working diligently in the fight against the allergic diseases; and

Whereas public understanding and support is desperately needed in order to provide adequate treatment for allergy sufferers, adequate research in the field of prevention, treatment and cure of the allergic diseases, and to promote adequate public and professional allergy education: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation designating the month beginning August 15, 1959, and ending September 15, 1959, as National Allergy Month, and urging the people throughout the Nation to cooperate in the fight for the prevention, treatment, and cure of allergic illness, and inviting the communities of the United States to observe such month with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

DISCLOSURE OF SENATE STAFF AND COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES' SALARIES

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I submit, for appropriate reference, a resolution dealing with the publication of the salaries paid to Senate staff and committee employees and ask that it be printed in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be received, appropriately referred, and printed in the RECORD.

The resolution (S. Res. 99) was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration, as follows:

Resolved, That (a) the Secretary of the Senate is directed to include in his annual report to the Senate the amounts paid by him during the fiscal year covered by the report to each person employed in the office of each Senator, to each person employed in the office of the Vice President, and to each person employed by each committee of the Senate or subcommittee thereof, by reason of such employment.

(b) The Secretary of the Senate is directed to furnish, under such reasonable rules and regulations as he may prescribe, such information concerning current disbursements of public funds as may be requested of him by any person.

(c) Subsection (b) of this resolution shall take effect thirty days after the date of its adoption.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, on Tuesday I told the Senate that I would resubmit my 1952 measure requiring publication of the salaries of Senate staff members, with certain additional provisions. On Wednesday, the Senator from Ohio [Mr. LAUSCHE] also alluded to the need for public disclosure of the business of the Senate. I wish to endorse what the Senator from Ohio said about the desirability of making public this information.

Of course, there were objections made to our proposal. The principal one was that it would disrupt our offices. But as the Senator from New York [Mr. JAVITS] pointed out, information about salaries paid in the House of Representatives is available upon request, and no appreciable disruption of House offices has occurred that I know of.

Moreover, the rate of pay of committee staff employees is already public information. It is published twice a year in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD; and employees working under the various resolutions of the Senate for special investigations or special subcommittees are listed by name and rate of pay in the annual report of the Secretary of the Senate covering the preceding fiscal year. Does any Senator know of any breakdown in committee work, resulting from publication of the salaries of these employees?

A few years ago, Members of this body were much concerned about publicizing the names of persons who are on public welfare rolls. The Federal contribution to their subsistence is only part of what they receive, but when some States began disclosing their relief rolls, their Federal contribution for public assistance was withheld.

In 1951, when an appropriate measure was pending in the Senate, the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], who is now the minority leader, offered an amendment requiring that no Federal contribution be withheld by reason of publication of relief rolls by the States.

On July 19, 1951, the Senator made an impassioned plea for his amendment. It was necessary to protect the taxpayer, he said. To be exact, he said:

Every time someone gets on the rolls undeservedly (meaning the relief rolls) I think it is an affront to the persons who deserve to be there, and who are in need of assistance from the Federal and State treasuries. * * * How are we to approach it in a practicable manner, unless we make the rolls accessible to the man who foots the bill, the taxpayer, in order that the weapon of shame may be employed against people whose fathers, mothers, and other relatives should not be on the rolls?

By what double standard does the Senator from Illinois measure this issue? I, for one, shall not be in the position of saying that it is important for the taxpayer to know who is getting his money through relief payments, but that when taxpayers' money is used to pay Senate staff salaries, the same taxpayers should not know about that.

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] also spoke for and voted in favor of that 1951 amendment, which became law.

Finally, to the Senators who fear some disruption in their offices from making salaries public, I say that if Senators think there is not already a lot of knowledge and discussion of office payrolls arounds the Halls of Congress, they are laboring under a complete illusion. There is inevitably a certain comparing of notes by employees of different offices; some staff members have worked in two or more Senate offices. It may well be that the effect upon our staffs of publication of salaries would be more salutary than harmful, since it would put an end to speculation.

Since House staff salaries, Senate committee staff salaries, and the salaries of the grades of Government employees are public knowledge, I see nothing so special about Senators' offices that justifies keeping a veil of secrecy over the salaries we pay.

It should be the policy of the Senate, and of the entire Congress, to have its financial officers make that information public.

Nor should it be left up to the discretion of individual Senators, any more than revelation of our sources of income should be discretionary with each member.

Wherever taxpayers' money is being spent, the taxpayers have a right to know by whom, and for what. The only exception to that right that occurs to me is where national security might be involved.

But there is no national security involved in the operation of the Senate, and it is the purpose of my resolution to make available to the public at all times information about disbursements of public money in the operation of this body.