

H.R. 8626. A bill for the relief of Wilfrid M. Cheshire; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LIPSCOMB:

H.R. 8627. A bill for the relief of Ritsuko Nakayama; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MILLER of New York:

H.R. 8628. A bill for the relief of Joseph A. Tedesco; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SANTANGELO:

H.R. 8629. A bill for the relief of Miss Servet H. Kinik; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ZELENKO:

H.R. 8630. A bill for the relief of Chew Wah Oy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BROWN:

H.R. 8631. A bill for the relief of David B. Kilgore and Jimmie D. Rushing; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Our Foreign Aid Program

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM G. BRAY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 9, 1961

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Speaker, there follows herewith the report I made to my constituents 3 weeks ago on the subject of the foreign aid authorization:

The foreign aid authorization bill is before the Foreign Affairs Committee. We do not as yet know exactly what will be included in the committee's bill, but we are aware of what President Kennedy has requested.

The President has requested the largest amount in several years. He also has asked for two provisions which have not been included in previous foreign aid legislation. He is asking that part of this program be authorized for a period of 5 years rather than coming to the Congress on a year-to-year basis. Heretofore foreign aid has come before Congress in two ways—first for the annual authorization and then for the annual appropriation. Under the plan recommended by the President, the money would be available from the Treasury without a congressional appropriation, which is often called "back-door spending."

I view the foreign aid bill each year with mixed emotions. No one can deny that in some instances foreign aid has done a good job, nor can we deny that there were instances where it has done harm and actually injured the cause for which we are working. Except for the American people each year making their will felt through their representatives, foreign aid expenditures would have been far, far greater than they have been. It is easy for those close to the program to forget its basic purpose and get carried away in new proposals and projects. Congress has tried to apply the brakes.

My first contact with foreign aid was in 1945 and 1946 when I was with the military government in Korea. I saw Americans, with the best of intentions and sincerity, attempting to change an oriental economy and way of life into one like our own. We failed in doing it because we had the wrong approach. At that time I believed, and I still maintain, that the only successful aid that we can give a foreign people is to assist in educating them—I mean education in the broad sense—so that they themselves may improve their economy and culture in accordance with their needs. I am still trying to sell that philosophy, but I haven't had much success.

Included in our foreign aid bill are our programs which give military assistance, providing equipment and training to friendly allies such as Greece, Turkey and Pakistan. I believe our military aid should be considered separately from programs of economic aid, for it is materially assisting friendly foreign nations to defend themselves against Communist aggression. For years, however, the administration, regardless of party, has insisted on tying these programs together so that the popularity of military aid will "pull

some of the unpopular faces of the program across."

The foreign aid bill will pass, but I will view it critically as I have always done. If some of us in Congress had not been putting the brakes on extravagant expending, the foreign aid program would be worse than it has been and much more expensive for the American taxpayer.

Cape Cod Conservatism: A Reality

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PHILIP J. PHILBIN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 9, 1961

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, I was greatly honored and thankful for the privilege accorded me on Monday, August 7, to attend, with some of my distinguished colleagues of Massachusetts and the Congress, the signing of the bill relating to the preservation of the beauties and most attractive features of Cape Cod.

As the author of H.R. 6720, which I introduced on April 8, 1957, in the 85th Congress, the first bill looking toward the proper conservation and development of Cape Cod presented to the Congress, I am naturally gratified that this legislation has finally been enacted into law.

The bill had bipartisan support, and several of my most distinguished colleagues of the Massachusetts delegation and of the House worked and cooperated wholeheartedly to make this legislation a reality.

Our great and beloved President himself and his colleague at the time, our distinguished senior Senator from Massachusetts, Senator LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, introduced this basic measure in the Senate, and my valued and distinguished friends and colleagues, Congressmen EDWARD P. BOLAND, THOMAS P. O'NEILL, and HASTINGS KEITH, introduced appropriate measures in the House.

Congressman KEITH, who represents the Cape Cod district, labored very ably and tirelessly in behalf of the bill. The able and distinguished gentleman from Texas, Congressman J. T. RUTHERFORD, and the outstanding members of the House National Parks Subcommittee, as well as the able, distinguished chairman of the Interior Committee, the gentleman from Colorado, Congressman WAYNE N. ASPINALL, and the gentleman from Idaho, Mrs. GRACIE FROST, whose Public Lands Subcommittee did much of the initial work last year, rendered most valuable contributions in

working out some of the perplexing problems that developed. Our colleagues on the Senate side also made unstinted contributions in behalf of the bill.

It was especially gratifying, in the most practicable sense, considering the difficulties and circumstances, that the bill for the most part takes into account the rights of private property owners and various communities on the cape, as well as the rights and interests of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

On the whole, I think it can be said that the bill, as enacted, represents about as fair and just a compromise as was possible in the light of the very various interests that were involved.

In a matter of this kind, where the broader, long time interests of the people as a whole must be served, it is virtually impossible to please everyone concerned, but I think that this particular bill has gone a long way in that direction and, to say the least, leaves a minimum of dissatisfaction.

I earnestly hope that the Department will carry out and administer the project provided by the bill in such a way to insure the conservation and most suitable development of one of the Nation's most cherished areas—our beloved Cape Cod.

Support for H.R. 6725

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 9, 1961

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, on May 1, 1961, I introduced H.R. 6725, a bill to assist in the promotion of economic stabilization by requiring the disclosure of finance charges in connection with extension of credit.

This, the Truth in Lending Act, would require all persons extending credit to another to make full disclosure in writing of all finance charges prior to consummation of the transaction, under regulations to be prescribed by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

In a report to the House Banking and Currency Committee on July 18, 1961, the Honorable Robert C. Weaver, Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency stated:

The Housing Agency strongly supports the objectives of H.R. 6725, especially because of their salutary effect upon mortgage financing. We therefore favor enactment of legislation along the lines of this bill.

Mr. Speaker, millions of Americans buy on the installment plan, which means that they need credit. Since this is true, it behooves the Congress to see that they are informed of the true annual interest rate and all charges that will accrue as a result of this extension of credit.

I have urged our distinguished colleague from Kentucky [Mr. SPENCE], the chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, to order hearings on H.R. 6725 just as soon as possible.

The American people have a right to know how much they are paying for the privilege before credit is accepted by them as a means of obtaining the consumer goods which make our standard of living possible. That applies to all extensions of retail credit.

Shut-Ins Plan Their Own Evaluation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DELBERT L. LATTA

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 9, 1961

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Luke Lewis, 640 North Summit Street, Bowling Green, Ohio, and a constituent of mine, has originated and put into being a plan worthy of the attention of all Americans. In a fast-moving, missile age it is most refreshing to find emphasis and value being placed on the little big things, as Mr. Lewis is doing.

Mr. Luke "Red" Lewis, alert, peppery 61-year-old citizen, who is confined to bed for all but 1 hour daily has launched a little big plan. Its title "Shut-In Project for Forgotten People." This plan was launched in mid-June with a barrage of some 800 incoming and outgoing phone calls from "Red" Lewis' beside, a task in itself as he has the use of only one hand. Mr. Lewis was concerned about the evacuation of the disabled in case of fire or disaster, bringing cheer to other shut-ins, interesting shut-ins in registering to vote, and providing fellow shut-ins with some type of communication with the non-shut-in world.

The evacuation plan has received the most urgent and prompt attention of Mr. Lewis. Through the medium of the press, the radio, and the telephone, he has prepared a list of 110 persons in the city of Bowling Green, Ohio, who would be in need of help and assistance in event of fire, tornado, or any other major disaster. The list that he has prepared contains the name and address of each person, the location of their room, as well as the infirmity or affliction that causes them to need such help or assistance.

It has been a tedious and laborious task writing the names and compiling pertinent information about the shut-ins for Mr. Lewis. This particular task has fallen to another shut-in. She is 13-year-old Joane Marski, a polio victim who types with one hand. The two consult several times daily by telephone and met only recently in person.

Mr. Lewis discussed his evacuation plan for shut-ins with Mayor F. Gus Skibbie, Fire Chief Morris Inatone, and Sheriff Earl Rife, as well as Merle Klotz and J. W. Burris, the fire chief and assistant fire chief, respectively, of Center Township, and has received their enthusiastic support.

At an initial trial-run recently, Mr. Lewis was removed from his home within 10 minutes from the time his call for assistance was made.

To implement the disaster-evacuation plan for shut-ins, the four service clubs, Lions, Exchange, Rotary, and Kiwanis, have been asked to lend assistance to the fire and police units in the event of a disaster. This they have agreed to do. Mr. Lewis is also urging the service clubs to institute a Big Brother monthly visitation program for the shut-ins. "These people don't want sympathy," says Mr. Lewis. "They want a kind word and affection. Some of them have no visitors at all."

Already he has found the project has a number of possibilities for bringing cheer to others. For example, he learned that a blind lady was using a rope from her door to get to her rural mailbox on a heavily truck-traveled road. Through the use of his telephone, Mr. Lewis called this lady's case to the attention of Police Lt. Wayne Canfield, who purchased a new mailbox for her and installed it next to her door.

Mr. Lewis has solicited assistance from the Bowling Green bookmobile librarian in providing reading material for shut-ins.

Mr. Lewis plans a campaign to register his fellow shut-ins to make them eligible to vote. "I don't care what their political party is: I think they should vote," said Mr. Lewis, a former Bowling Green constable.

He believes some of the needy shut-ins might like radios and is working on a plan to provide poinsettia plants and chocolates to each shut-in at Christmas-time. By the time these plans are completed, Mr. Lewis will probably have others and his chain of ideas could go on ad infinitum.

As I have pointed out, this program began as an idea conceived by a shut-in. The idea has ignited action in our community and it is only fitting that it should spread throughout the length and breadth of the United States.

Declaration of Contraband Against Communist Arms and Munitions in the Western Hemisphere

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CRAIG HOSMER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 9, 1961

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, I take this means of calling attention to the joint resolution I have introduced today declaring Communist arms and munitions contraband in the Western

Hemisphere, directing the President to promulgate specific contraband lists, including petroleum products, and directing the President to use appropriate U.S. forces to enforce the contraband.

The text of the joint resolution and my explanations thereof will be found in the body of today's RECORD during proceedings of the House of Representatives. These can best be read in context of House Joint Resolution 517 "declaring that a state of conflict exists between the international Communist conspiracy and the Government and the people of the United States and making provisions to prosecute the same," text of which, together with my explanations thereof, starts at page 14797 of proceedings in the House for Monday, August 7, 1961.

Top-Level Performance

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. OVERTON BROOKS

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 9, 1961

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, the city of New York has many attractions but one of the most outstanding is that of the Centenary College Choir of Shreveport, La. This choir is performing at New York's largest music hall—seating an estimated 6,000 people—and is a credit to its native State and to the music community. If one wishes to enjoy a truly rare treat with all the loveliness and pristine beauty of young southern womanhood and the handsomeness and enthusiasm of young southern college men, one should present himself at one of the four performances being held each day in Radio City Music Hall at 50th and Broadway, New York City. It is a performance which the music and entertainment lovers of this country will not forget.

On Saturday, July 20, I caught the Air Shuttle Service from Washington to New York City to spend a part of that day with Dr. A. C. Voran, director, and members of the Centenary Choir from Centenary College, Shreveport, La. The choir began a 4-week engagement in New York City on July 5 and is being held over an additional 3 or 4 weeks, which will break all Radio City Music Hall records for summer attendance.

I had been hearing many fine reports regarding the work and performance of members of the Centenary College Choir and I arrived at the Music Hall in time to see one of the regular performances they give each day. Only 30 of the 40 choir members appear for a performance, thus allowing some time off for sightseeing and relaxation. With the opening of a curtain emblazoned with a map of the United States on which Louisiana and Shreveport were prominently identified, and to the music of the Music Hall's 54-piece orchestra, a loud backstage voice announced the choir: "It is a privilege to have the famous Centenary College Choir from the Centenary College, Shreveport, La." and