

Now, it seems to me, Mr. Kennedy, is in exactly the position he said he was going to avoid; he is more than halfway to an unprepared summit, and there is no visible way to turn back. Here is how it happened:

The President proposed to Khrushchev that the foreign ministers go to Geneva to open the 18-nation Disarmament Conference March 14.

Mr. K. countered with the suggestion that the Disarmament Conference be turned into an 18-nation summit, that all heads of government attend.

Mr. Kennedy replied with his usual caveat. A summit conference should be prepared in order to be useful. If there is no advance evidence that it is going to be useful, it ought not to be held. He said that progress on disarmament could provide that evidence.

Then he went further. He mentioned a date for a summit. He said he hoped for such a meeting by June 1—if disarmament talks showed progress. By proposing a summit date the President weakens his stand that there must be no summit without adequate preparation.

And now British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan has further undercut Mr. Kennedy's reservation. Mr. Kennedy has said there was one condition which would have to be met for a summit: progress in the disarmament talks. Macmillan added another condition: lack of progress in the disarmament talks.

And here we are—with the President nearly full cycle around and facing a summit which will be hard to avoid under any circumstances. Between them Mr. Kennedy and Macmillan have named two opposite conditions which would justify a summit—progress or lack of progress at Geneva, either one.

This means that, in effect, we are giving to Khrushchev almost total initiative to determine whether and under what circumstances a summit will be brought into being.

I am not at all suggesting that negotiations with the Soviet Union on our great differences are improper or undesirable. They are entirely in order.

But I point out that postwar negotiations between Russia and the West have been successfully conducted only by the foreign ministers or Ambassadors.

Lack of success has always marked the attempted summits which have turned out to be either a negotiating failure or a propaganda circus.

If President Kennedy was right—as I believe he was—in insisting that a summit must be preceded by some advance evidence of attainable agreement, he is venturing on very dangerous ground to water down this precondition.

## Influences in the Life of Lincoln

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

## HON. MILTON R. YOUNG

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, March 8, 1962

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD one of the best and most interesting speeches I have ever read on the life of Abraham Lincoln. I am especially proud of it as it was delivered by my very good friend and neighbor in my home town, Roy A. Holand, of La Moure, N.

Dak., to the Lions Club at Kulm, N. Dak., on February 20.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

### INFLUENCES IN THE LIFE OF LINCOLN

(By Roy A. Holand)

Mr. Chairman and friends, during the month of February, our thoughts as Americans turn to the lives of two of our great Americans whose birthdays we celebrate this month, George Washington and Abraham Lincoln. It is well that we pause amidst our work and pleasures to reflect upon their lives. While each of these men lived in a time quite different from today, yet they offer us lessons and guides for our individual and national lives that are well worth reviewing. This evening I would like to think with you about Abraham Lincoln.

In giving a talk about Lincoln, it is sometimes difficult to know just what to talk about. This is so not because of any lack of information on his life, but rather because of the abundance of material about him. Perhaps no personality of history other than the Christ has had so much written about him as has Lincoln. It is easy in speaking of him to give timeworn and oft-repeated stories and platitudes about him. I hope that some of the things I will say will be new to you or at least may be presented in a different light.

In speaking of Lincoln, the first thought that comes to mind is that of a self-made man. To a considerable extent this was true. As a youth he had little opportunity for schooling. In fact, during his entire life he did not attend school for more than 12 months. His education had to be gained on his own initiative. Then later Lincoln spent the greatest part of his life in the profession of law, at which he became an outstanding practitioner. A good case could be made for his being called a self-made lawyer. He never saw the inside of a law school either before his law practice or during it. Then Lincoln became one of our great presidents, but he had little actual experience in government before his ascendancy to the presidency. Yes, one could build a good case for his being called a self-made man, and a great one at that. But there were certain persons and forces that had a great influence upon the shaping of the life of Abraham Lincoln. Today, I would like to think, with you, about some of the influences that helped shape his life, and to then recall the kind of man they caused him to become.

Perhaps the greatest influences in the life of Lincoln took place during his youth. The great humility of this man is but characteristic of his birth and the circumstances of his youth. How anyone could be born into a more humble home than was Abraham Lincoln, is difficult to imagine. His father, Thomas Lincoln, was illiterate except for his being able to scribble his name and to read simple things. Thomas was a migrant, without sustained industry and unable to support himself and his family. Abraham's natural mother, Nancy, came from a supposedly illiterate and superstitious family. In spite of her background she was able to read and write, but what she lacked in social heritage and education she more than made up in kindness and motherly love. No doubt the innate kindness that was born into Abraham was given its first encouragement from his mother, Nancy. It was of her that Lincoln was speaking when later in life he said that all he was and ever hoped to be he owed to his angel mother. After the passing of Nancy Lincoln, while Abraham was still a boy, Thomas Lincoln remarried. Abraham's stepmother, Sarah, was also to have a helpful influence upon his life. Here we have examples of two women

who exercised great influence upon the course of history. I am sure that neither of them, at the time, ever suspected that her life could ever be meaningful, much less famous.

Another factor in the early life of Lincoln which strangely helped shape him into the great man he was to become, was the poverty surrounding his birth and much of his early life. At first this may seem contradictory to state that being born into such a poverty stricken home could be a factor ultimately making for his greatness. While Lincoln might have been a great man if he had been born into wealth, yet he did not allow the destitution of his youth and early life to deter him from achieving greatness. Certainly few persons have lived under more poverty stricken circumstances than did Lincoln. You are no doubt familiar with the cabin in which he was born—with its dirt packed floor, its one window and one door.

Nor did the financial circumstances of the Lincoln family improve much with the passing of time. So limited were the Lincoln family holdings that in moving from Kentucky to Ohio they were able to load all of their family and possessions on a raft and they floated down the Ohio River in search of a new home. Their journey inland found all of this humble cavalcade loaded on the backs of two borrowed horses and one wagon. Historians tell us that their new home in Ohio offered them protection on only three sides for the first year. In fact, so destitute was the Lincoln family that when Nancy Lincoln, the mother, died, the family was without the means with which to buy a coffin. Thus it was that a coffin was made by Thomas from trees surrounding the Lincoln cabin. The boy Abraham whittled wooden pegs with his knife to help hold the coffin together.

While one might be inclined to sympathize with Abraham Lincoln for his having to endure such poverty during his youth and early life, still these conditions may have been a factor making for his greatness. He learned that he had to work if he was to eat and prosper. Lincoln became self-reliant. The creed of the frontier of helping others became a part of his being. He came to feel that one did not always need as much money to live a happy and useful life as some people think. It is fortunate that Lincoln ascribed other primary values to life than financial values. At no time in his life did he become financially acquisitive and upon the conclusion of his legal career his total financial worth did not exceed \$20,000. Had he been money minded it is doubtful whether he would have entered and continued in the legal field, with its small fees. Nor would he have felt that he could afford his interest and participation in politics, without which he would likely never have become President.

It is impossible in this brief talk to relate all of the persons or forces that had an influence on the life of Lincoln, for there were many. Friends, tutors, law partners of many kinds all had their influence. One of the experiences often overlooked that did help shape his life was his experience as a lawyer. Anyone who engages in any occupation or profession for nearly 25 years of his life is likely to be affected by the nature of his work as well as his associations in it. That was true of Lincoln.

The work of the average lawyer of Lincoln's day differed somewhat from today in that there was much more trial work in Lincoln's time. People of that day, especially in the frontier communities, were much more litigious than they are today. It appeared that lawsuits would sometimes be started on the drop of a hat. For example, during the July 1838 Sangamon County term

of court, the firm of Stuart and Lincoln tried 60 cases. This is only 1 year after Lincoln was admitted to the bar. Historians now tell us that during his lifetime Lincoln argued a total of 243 cases before the Illinois Supreme Court. This seems incredible, were it not for the fact that the trial of cases before the supreme courts of that day was much simpler than it is today. To try that many cases before a supreme court today would represent a lifetime of work for one man, and that was only one of the courts before which Lincoln practiced.

Not only did Lincoln confine his law work to Springfield, Ill., he traveled over a rather extensive area. An important part of his work and lifetime experiences occurred while he was traveling the circuit. The eighth circuit of Illinois of that day consisted of about nine counties. Not all of the outlying counties had resident lawyers, and those that did often wanted the assistance of an experienced trial lawyer. To make the full circuit in Lincoln's day took a period of 10 to 12 weeks, twice a year. In some ways the travel of the 200 miles round trip was as arduous as the legal work itself. During the late 1830's and early forties, travel over the roadless prairie was mostly by horseback, but later buggies came into use.

Upon reaching the county seats, the weary travelers often found the accommodations to be unsatisfactory. Courthouses and courtrooms were small and inadequate, mostly glorified cabins. One of Lincoln's fellow circuit riders recalled, as related in John Duff's book "A. Lincoln: Prairie Lawyer" that the "inconveniences of country taverns, irregular hours of sleep and meals poorly prepared, were all an exacting part of the life of the circuit; a man had to be uncommonly healthy to stand the wear and tear of it." One recalled having slept 20 in a room, some on bed ropes, some on quilts, some on sheets with a straw or two under them, but, oh, such snoring. If there were any compensations for enduring these primitive conditions, it may have been that the charges were commensurate to the facilities—or lack of them. A lawyer who traveled the circuit recalled Lincoln's paying a bill for their suppers, lodging and breakfasts, and the feeding and stabling of their horses for the night, with the total bill coming to 75 cents.

Lincoln loved the life of the circuit. He never complained about its inconveniences and he became a legendary character in the towns he visited year after year. With the gaining of experience, he developed into an outstanding lawyer, and contrary to some notions about him, he became the equal of any lawyer that he met. It should be stated that his practice not only covered a large area, but he handled a great diversity of cases. He had to be prepared for anything, and sometimes the work had to be done for a very slight fee. In fact more than once Lincoln had to take out his fee in merchandise as is evidenced by a note given to Lincoln as follows:

"SPRINGFIELD, ILL., February 14, 1842.

"On or before the first day of November next, I promise to pay A. Lincoln \$20 in good firewood about 4 feet in length, at the selling price when delivered, to be delivered at any place designated by said Lincoln, in the city of Springfield—for value received.

"JAMES GAMBRELL."

One of the aspects of Lincoln's law practice that helped condition and season him for his later duties as President, was the partisan and controversial nature of his work. The trial of cases in that day, as today, meant taking one side of a controversy and presenting it in the best possible manner. Being largely dependent on the trial of cases for a livelihood and sometimes being assigned to handle a free case to try

without any pay, did not offer much selection of a side. Regardless of the facts that he found, it would be necessary to make the most of it. After the trial was over, he would forget any disagreement or controversy which existed in the trial, which is sometimes difficult for nonlawyers to understand. In the controversy of a lawsuit he not only encountered able opposition, but he met the criticism that usually comes to a trial lawyer who seeks to do his work well.

One of the saving features of Lincoln's disposition and temperament was his sense of humor which manifested itself in many situations, and which was sharpened by his experiences at the bar. Many illustrations of his humor could be given. One time he was serving as an examiner for the bar association, and Lincoln, never being one to stand on formalities after briefly examining an applicant, merely wrote that he knew more than Lincoln did when he was accepted and that the applicant should be admitted. Another would-be aspirant for the bar came to Lincoln's home for examination only to find the examiner shaving. Lincoln continued with his shaving and interrogated the would-be lawyer as he proceeded. Upon completion of the examination, Lincoln wrote the admitting judge that the applicant should be admitted to the bar because he was smarter than he looked.

Yes, Lincoln's experiences as a lawyer prepared and continued him for his duties as President. It taught him to appreciate human nature for he represented all types of persons and causes, but he was at his best when he spoke for the underprivileged and the downtrodden. Lincoln learned to disagree with others and still respect their points of view. It taught him to meet opposition and defeat without becoming discouraged. He also learned to think and speak plainly, for which he later became famous.

When Lincoln took over the presidency, he assumed a position and responsibilities that called for all the ability and patience that one man could muster. You will recall that during the early part of the Civil War, the North was poorly prepared for this struggle. The early battles of the war were won by the southern armies, but late in 1863 it appeared that the northern forces would eventually emerge victorious. Through it all Lincoln had to organize, unite and encourage the North to put forth its maximum effort in the cause of saving the Union. During much of the war, Lincoln was severely criticized, oftentimes unfairly. Opposition and criticism was nothing new to Lincoln, but he had never before faced it so sharp and on so large a scale.

As the time approached for the making of the peace, there was much public discussion as to the terms of the surrender. Some southern leaders had told their men that Lincoln was bloodthirsty and if a surrender should become necessary, they could expect very harsh treatment at the hands of the North. Some elements in the North were bitter and they did want revenge. But such was not the spirit of Lincoln. With the primary purpose of the Civil War having been accomplished, that of saving the Union, he thought it important to heal the wounds of the war as soon as possible.

Lincoln held no ill will for the South because they believed differently than he did about some of the issues of the day. He had disagreed with people and groups many times before and after the question was resolved, joined as citizens and friends in facing the new tasks before them. He recognized when the war was over that they would have to live together as Americans; that we would have to work together to achieve the other unfinished tasks for which this Nation was founded.

Some of the people of the South were quite

astonished to learn the kindly and forgiving nature of the terms of the surrender. But those who really knew Abraham Lincoln were not surprised when he ordered that the southern soldiers merely lay down their arms and go home to their peaceful pursuits. He followed this with orders that their hungry soldiers be fed at once, that the wounded be cared for and that those who desired horses for their farmwork be given them. This was the nature of the kind, understanding and forgiving Lincoln.

It was unfortunate that the plans of Lincoln for the reconstruction of the South and the reuniting of the North and South should be ended by that tragic night in Ford's theater. Had he been permitted to carry out his plans, the wounds of the Civil War which have continued to this day, would have been healed long ago.

In looking back over the life of Lincoln, one sees a man who accomplished what might appear to be the impossible in life. We see a child born and raised in poverty, yet discovering and building his life on greater values than financial ones. We see a child who had little opportunity for Christian training, yet developing into a life marked by its kindness, forgiveness and brotherly love. We see one who faced hardships and disappointments throughout his life, overcoming them and moving on each time to some greater service for his fellow men. One of Lincoln's statements which indicated the spirit of the man was given in his second inaugural address, which came just after the close of the Civil War when he said: "With malice toward none, with charity for all, with a firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive to finish the work that we are in, to care for him who has borne the battle, his widow and his orphans, and to do those things that will achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all mankind."

## Educational Television

SPEECH  
OF

**HON. CLIFFORD G. McINTIRE**

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 7, 1962

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 132) to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to establish a program of Federal matching grants for the construction of television facilities to be used for educational purposes.

Mr. McINTIRE. Mr. Chairman, on March 7 the House of Representatives passed H.R. 132, a bill designed to set up a program of Federal matching grants for the construction of television facilities to be used for educational purposes.

Although commitments in Maine prompted me to be absent when a vote was taken on this legislation, I would like to state for the record that were I present, I would have voted in favor of this bill.

During the last session of Congress, I introduced legislation—H.R. 2910—which had the same intent as H.R. 132, my bill differing from H.R. 132 only in the means by which the desired end was to be attained.

The instant legislation makes provision for \$25 million in Federal grants,

with no State to receive more than \$1 million and each State matching the Federal extension on a 50-50 basis. My bill provided \$1 million for each of the States and was minus any provision for State matching.

The Senate last year passed legislation providing assistance to the States in the construction of television facilities, this legislation differing in some respects from the bill recently passed by the House. I feel confident that, in due course, the differences in these bills will be reconciled and that ultimately in the course of this congressional session a law will emerge that will serve the interests of each of our States in the area of educational TV.

There can be no doubting that a program such as this promises to produce a great harvest of benefits, for it will bring to both students and adults alike an opportunity to deepen and broaden their educational opportunities. The fact that educational TV is today in its infancy should never cloud our vision to the great promise it holds as a supplement to regular classroom education.

I would like to state that we in Maine are already getting off the ground with educational TV, and the University of Maine, Colby, Bates, and Bowdoin are particularly active in this regard.

The legislation recently approved by the House will give an impetus to these and other educational institutions in Maine, enabling them to proceed at a faster rate in the direction of a comprehensive and effective system of educational TV, a system that will bring enhanced educational benefits to the citizens of Maine and all the other States of our Union.

### Youth Groups Active in Conservation

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. ALEXANDER WILEY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, March 8, 1962

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, the conservation of our natural resources—for commercial and industrial, as well as recreational, purposes—remains an essential and significant part of our national policy.

Recently, the Green Bay Gazette, of Green Bay, Wis., published an informative article, by John Lee, entitled "Youth Groups Active in Conservation."

The article reflects not only a community interest in conserving our natural out-of-door heritage, but also a realistic, constructive effort to interest and utilize the talent and energies of our greatest national resource—our youth—in promoting better conservation practices.

I ask unanimous consent to have the article printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

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

[From the Green Bay Press-Gazette, Jan. 7, 1962]

#### YOUTH GROUPS ACTIVE IN CONSERVATION (By John Lee)

Cooperation with youth groups is one of the facets underscored this week by Paul Romig, general chairman of a resources survey being conducted by the Brown County Conservation Alliance.

An analysis of youth organizations active in the county is basic in any study of conservation resources. The future belong to our youth, Romig declares.

Alliance cooperation with groups of young people in creating projects which eventually will insure and enhance their natural inheritance, is one of the major objectives of the current exhaustive survey by nine alliance teams, according to Romig.

Importance of conservation of natural resources is vital to coming generations. Urban sprawl and the ever-turning wheels of progress promise to take an increasing toll from the wealth of our lands, forests, and waters.

#### INTEREST OF YOUTH

Romig believes that perhaps the greatest obligation of adults today is to awaken the interest of youth in maintaining the natural wealth of our countryside. The great outdoors has a story to tell to the men of tomorrow, he contends.

The alliance study underway hopes to point up ways and means whereby the 16 member clubs of sportsmen and conservationists may stimulate interest in basic conservation through the many boys and girls organizations operating in Brown County.

The alliance and the DePere Sportsmen's Club has assisted the Rockland Boys 4-H Club toward creating a valuable and constructive wetlands project. The Green Bay Bird Club has sponsored Junior Audubon Clubs and Bluebird trail projects for youth groups. The Brown County sportsmen are working with a Boy Scout troop on a forestry project on land near Squamico.

#### ENERGY AND ACTION

All of these projects stimulate interest of youth in conservation. The projects call for energy and direct action. While the projects are fun for boys and girls, a foundation of interest in natural resources of lasting importance is created.

Organizations such as Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, 4-H Clubs, Future Farmers, and others are interested in conservation programs. The public and parochial schools offer opportunities for cooperation and assistance from adult organizations.

Gerald Ronsman, of the Peaks Lake Retriever Club; Vince DeVroy, Golden Arrow Archery Club; Frans W. Warden, Brown County Sportsmen's Club, and Jerry Appes, Brown County 4-H agent, are committee members on the youth group cooperative study.

#### PUBLIC HUNTING

Problems incidental to maintaining, improving, and expanding public hunting grounds in Brown County are under study by an alliance committee headed by Ted Muenster, of the Northeastern Beagle Club.

Brown County has been fortunate in having relatively substantial areas available for public hunting. The State conservation commission has operated a leasing program with considerable success and some publicly owned land has been open to hunters.

Due to the metropolitan complex of the Green Bay-De Pere area it seems clear that private lands must play an increasingly important role in the county's outdoor recreation future. If private lands are to be made effective and are to become a widespread part of recreational resources, the necessary leasing programs must have the support of

the general public and the cooperation of landowners.

#### ANOTHER CROP

It is suggested that recreation could be thought of as another crop for the land—the farmer could gain additional income and the hunter could have a place to hunt. Private land use may be, in some cases, extended to fishing, picnicking, camping, and hiking.

The problem of providing and protecting "seed" stock of game birds and animals is part of the study project. Improved cover and habitat offers opportunities for better hunting. The committee hopes to inventory the public hunting ground situation as a background for determining further action.

Working with Muenster on this survey and project are Ronald Vander Loop, Green Bay; John Corrigan, Oneida, and Alva Baeten, Denmark, with Harold Shine, of the State conservation department, as adviser.

### Retreat in Reverse

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. OTIS G. PIKE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 8, 1962

Mr. PIKE. Mr. Speaker, there is not one of us who has not been exhorted from the pulpit to live his religion in his daily life, but not many of us have a preacher who makes it his business to step down from the pulpit and mingle with us in our daily lives to see what our difficulties are in carrying out his exhortations.

A recent article in Newsweek describes how one rabbi in my district managed it, and I respectfully ask permission to bring it to the attention of the Members today. The problems the businessmen of his congregation face are not very unlike those confronting Congressmen:

As normally practiced, the retreat is a withdrawal from the secular world for a few days of orientation in the world of the spirit. The rabbi of one Long Island synagogue, however, has reversed this ancient custom. At Temple Beth Torah in Westbury, N.Y., Rabbi Aaron Pearl goes out—for his soul's good—to mix in the marketplace.

According to Ahbe Treu, a Manhattan furrier, the Conservative synagogue's "reverse retreat program" began about 3 weeks ago in this way: "We were having these lectures on ethics and business at the rabbi's home, and one evening one of the boys leaned over and said to me: 'The rabbi can't sit there and tell me how to run my agency.' It hit me. If religion isn't relevant in the marketplace, I said to myself, then where? So I asked the rabbi to come to my workrooms, and he jumped at the chance."

These days, Rabbi Pearl is not only learning the businessman's pressures and problems, but getting an inkling of what to say to the wife who complains that, "my husband's always snapping at the kids when he comes home. What's his problem? Doesn't he know what I've been putting up with at home all day?"

The energetic, 35-year-old New Yorker has been spending 2 or 3 mornings a week with the men of his 200-family congregation, and he expects his "retreat" to go on for another 3 months. So far he has visited an electronic-equipment manufacturer, an

insurance agent, a trucker, a furrier, and a hardware-store owner.

"The strain on a man who has to be able to lay his hands on any one of 20,000 different items of hardware," exclaims the rabbi. "He even has to keep his temper with the lady who says: 'No, not that shade of green, a little lighter—but not that light. \* \* \*' No wonder he doesn't always sound cheerful at home."

One day last week at a furrier's shop Rabbi Pearl learned of a common moral problem of the trade. "The furrier," he recounted, "is told by a salesman: 'I've got a special load of beautiful furs here. Been saving them just for you. Fantastic price. \* \* \*' He knows that the salesman is offering the bargains in return for a 'present.' He may not like the idea, but he knows that if he doesn't cooperate some other furrier will. It all helps build up the day's tension."

#### POINT

Instead of preaching, Rabbi Pearl prefers to use discussion groups to get his moral lessons across, whether they have to do with giving or taking payola, mistreating employees, or telling off-color jokes. "And I always try to make the point without shaking a finger at anyone," he says. "They catch on."

One man, who caught on that he could lead a more ethical business life than he had once thought possible, sums up congregational reaction to the rabbi and his experiment in this way: "He has more than filled the vacuum that existed in our community by his understanding and concern. I know that my problems are his problems."

By the end of the retreat, says Rabbi Pearl with a grin, "at least no one can ever say to me again: 'You don't know what I go through at the office.'"

### Mrs. E. L. Survant Honored

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

### HON. JOHN A. CARROLL

OF COLORADO

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, March 8, 1962

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. President, a friend from my State of Colorado has been honored nationally as 1962 winner of the national 4-H Club alumni recognition award. She is Mrs. Eugene L. Survant, of Trinchera, a small ranching community in Las Animas County.

Her devotion to many good causes affecting the home lives of farm and ranch families has been well known in Colorado for years. It is gratifying that she has now been chosen for national recognition as well.

I could say much more about Mrs. Survant and her outstanding contributions to the community welfare, but the story is pretty well told in an article which appeared in the Lamar (Colo.) Daily News of February 26. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that this article be printed in the Appendix of the Record.

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

COLORADO CIVIC LEADER TO GET TOP NATIONAL  
4-H ALUMNI AWARD

A Colorado civic leader, who lives on a ranch near Trinchera in Las Animas County,

has been named 1962 winner of the national 4-H Club alumni recognition award. This is the highest honor the 4-H program has for former members, says the National 4-H Service Committee.

Mrs. Eugene L. Survant was a member of a club in Las Animas County in the 1920's, completing projects in cooking and clothing. She will be honored at the 10th annual alumni anniversary banquet during the 41st National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago next November. She will be awarded one of eight gold alumni keys presented each year to outstanding alumni who have "continued to live by 4-H ideals."

Mrs. Survant, a member of the Colorado and national chapters of the Master Farm Homemakers Guild, is vice president of the National Home Demonstration Council. It has a membership of about 1 million women.

She served at the same time as president of the Colorado Home Demonstration Council and as vice chairman of the State agricultural planning committee. She also is on a national safety council committee.

Mrs. Survant, mother of two sons, has overcome unusual communications and transportation obstacles to participate in outside activities. Her rural home has no telephone, is 13 miles from a hard-surfaced road and 40 miles from Trinidad, the county seat.

A member of the Las Animas County extension staff, in recommending her for a national 4-H Club award, said she appeared to take the handicaps in stride.

"I have personally witnessed Mrs. Survant," he wrote, "when dressed in her best, she has climbed into a four-wheel drive vehicle, traveled in low gear over snow or mud clogged roads to attend meetings, make train or bus schedules."

Her work in a national organization also has enabled her to participate in international activities. She is serving as tour chairman for a meeting in October of the Associated Country Women of the World in Melbourne, Australia.

Mrs. Survant also has been active in the political side of community life and has worked as vice chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of Las Animas County.

She became active in 4-H a second time when her two sons became old enough to join the local club.

The alumni program is sponsored by the Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp., Chemicals Division-Agricultural, of Little Rock, Ark., and is conducted nationally by the Cooperative Extension Service.

Since 1953 when the program was launched, 80 prominent men and women have been cited for the national 4-H alumni key award. Four of them are from Colorado. Besides Mrs. Survant they are former Gov. Dan Thornton; Dr. Ben F. Lehmborg, pastor of the First Methodist Church, Colorado Springs; and David A. Hamil of Atwood and Washington, D.C., long associated with REA.

#### Subsidies?

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

### HON. NOAH M. MASON

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 8, 1962

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, in his foreign-trade message, the President has proposed Federal subsidies for businesses and workers injured by imports.

The bill to implement his message, H.R. 9900, devotes 42 of its 61 pages to

such subsidies. One hundred million dollars would be the initial amount called for from the Federal Treasury.

Not only are subsidies, in my opinion, unwise, but another feature of the bill disturbs me. The Trade Relations Council of the United States, 122 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y., describes this feature as follows:

Government intervention: Once a firm seeks adjustment it becomes virtually a ward of the Federal Government. An administering agency surveys it and certifies its eligibility and determines the kinds of assistance to be provided. Before certification the agency "may provide technical assistance to aid the firm in preparing a sound adjustment proposal," and, after certification, "may provide \* \* \* such technical assistance as in its judgment will materially contribute to the economic adjustment of the firm."

Technical assistance is defined as "information, market and other economic research, managerial advice and counseling, training, assistance in research and development, and such other technical assistance as may be appropriate." Such assistance is to be provided "by agencies of the United States where appropriate," and the firm must "share the cost of technical assistance when and to the extent the agency deems it appropriate."

In short, Government becomes a partner in management.

Financial assistance: Various kinds of financial assistance, including loans and tax relief are available for certified firms. The administering agency may protect its loans by selling the firm's assets, or it can "renew, improve, modernize, complete, insure, rent, sell, or otherwise deal with \* \* \* any real or personal property conveyed to, or otherwise acquired by it in connection with such guarantees, agreements, or loans \* \* \*"

The administering agency and General Accounting Office shall have access for the purpose of audit and examination to any books, documents, papers, and records of the recipient pertaining to adjustment assistance.

There is a penal provision that anyone making a false statement, or who knowingly fails to disclose a material fact, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned for not more than 2 years, or both.

As I read these words, I seriously wonder if one large business organization which endorsed it ever got around to reading the bill. If so, they had better not let their members find out what is in it.

The TRC has published a brochure which clearly indicates the reasons why subsidies are anathema to import-vulnerable businessmen and workers alike. Its text follows:

Since 1934, U.S. Government programs have reduced our tariffs, risking injury to American industry and their workers. Our tariffs are now among the lowest, in many cases the lowest, of all industrialized nations. In authorizing tariff reductions the Congress, fully aware of possible injury to American industry and its workers, provided, by law, positive safeguards to prevent such injury or to stop it if it does occur.

If vigorously and faithfully administered these safeguards will keep the tariff reduction program in balance, and injuries to industries and jobs from imports can be avoided.

#### A NEW CONCEPT—LET INJURY OCCUR

Liberal trade advocates, impatient to reduce or eliminate our tariffs, want these safeguards ignored and bypassed. They recognize that American industries may be liquidated and jobs destroyed in the proc-