

officials are conducting themselves accordingly.

While this personal attack goes on, the Soviets continue to negotiate. Such activity is commendable. I hope that we shall follow the guideline laid down by the President in his message to the American people and by many of us in lesser position, namely, we shall seek to expand the areas of contact and cultural exchanges; that we shall maintain the programs of negotiation that we have with the Soviets; that we shall not, as I said, permit ourselves to be distracted to a point where we forget that our objective is peace with honor. I hope that we shall do everything to set an example of a determined people, a people determined to do justice for humanity everywhere.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A WHITE FLEET

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, speaking of doing justice for humanity everywhere, I ask unanimous consent that a broadcast by Mr. Edward P. Morgan and the News, American Broadcasting Network, relating to the establishment of a White Fleet, be printed in the body of the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

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

COMMENTARY BY EDWARD P. MORGAN, AMERICAN BROADCASTING NETWORK

On a day of homage to the war dead it seems not untimely to pay respects to those occasional humanitarian ideas to keep people living—ideas which, if brought to full flower, could conceivably obviate the need of new Memorial Days in the future.

About Christmas time a year and a half ago in Washington, a doctor, a lawyer, and a businessman formally incorporated an idea. They called it the People to People Health Foundation Inc., or, for short, Project HOPE—Health Opportunity for People Everywhere. The idea was simple: Take a Navy hospital ship out of mothballs, load it with medical supplies, a trained civilian staff of doctors, nurses, and technicians and sail it off to Asian ports as a floating storehouse and schoolroom for health with a mission of mercy as an added assignment in case of disaster, like the recent quakes in Chile, the tidal waves in the far Pacific.

Attorney Eugene Zuckert, a former Atomic Energy Commissioner; Industrialist Joseph T. Geuting, Jr., and Dr. William B. Walsh, medical officer on a destroyer during the war, were all three driven by this philosophy: Poor health and illiteracy are the two heavy horsemen riding down the hopes of the underdeveloped countries. The unwell cannot learn properly. Poor health leads to poverty, poverty to hunger, and hunger to despair. This chain reaction, unchecked, makes the illusory paternalism of communism attractive. As an antidote, Dr. Walsh took the idea to President Eisenhower who was struck by its potential in real people-to-people diplomacy. He promised to put a hospital ship in operating condition if Project HOPE could raise enough money to run it as a citizens' venture, not a Government project.

Redtape being what it is, even in goodwill, the U.S.S. *Consolation*—to be rechristened HOPE—is still being readied in the Bremerton, Wash., Navy Yard, but by mid-September it will be off to Indonesia with a staff of 60 doctors, nurses, and assistants aboard, all volunteers. Already Dr. Walsh is oozing

optimism: the ship is still in drydock but already schoolchildren's dimes, pledges from industry and labor have subscribed a third of the \$3,500,000 budget. So impressed was AFL-CIO President George Meany with the idea that he sent a special letter to all unions urging contributions equivalent to 10 cents a member—this alone could net more than a million dollars. A Detroit milk container company will spend \$250,000 to film a documentary of the project. The petroleum industry has pledged \$300,000 worth of fuel, enough to run the hospital ship for a year and the American President Lines, in cooperation with maritime unions, will operate the vessel.

Indonesia was the first of half a dozen Asian countries to invite HOPE in. And no wonder. The country has 1,500 trained doctors for a population of more than 85 million.

Admittedly this is a tiny drop in the great bucket of need. There are bigger plans. Minnesota's Senator HUBERT HUMPHREY has been working for some 2 years with other Members of Congress of both parties on a grandiose project to demothball a number of excess naval ships and embark them as a permanent "Great White Fleet" of peaceful missions for public health training, other technical assistance programs and to supply food and first aid in catastrophes. A resolution calling on the President to establish such a disarmed and disarming armada is grounded somewhere in committee and with the last fortnight's headlines of disaster as added impetus, HUMPHREY is trying to refloat it.

Dr. Walsh is sympathetic toward such moves but with pardonable pride in his own project he hopes to get HOPE afloat first. He has an old-fashioned idea that people will respond if they have a sense of participation—something that can easily get crushed in the wheels of bureaucracy. The job, though, is plainly so vast that to have more than a feature-story meaning, however inspiring, it will need all the combined support of government and public and all the imagination that bureaucrats and private citizens can give it. At any rate the idea strikes me as more fitting to the occasion of Memorial Day than the prospect of nuclear carnage or the carnage of combat on the highways with which we currently celebrate it.

This is Edward Morgan saying good night from Washington.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, last year, I introduced legislation, Senate Concurrent Resolution 66, calling for the establishment of a White Fleet—a force of mercy ships ready to rush assistance to disaster areas in any coastal region in the world. This force, composed of ships already owned by the Government and armed with donated and surplus supplies, would bring immediate relief to the victims of disaster as well as engage in year-long teaching programs for underdeveloped areas.

I have received thousands of letters, overwhelmingly endorsing the White Fleet proposal, but unfortunately the Administration has not supported the idea.

In the last 2 weeks, we have been confronted with a tragic example of the dramatic need for a Great White Fleet. As we all know, gigantic tidal waves killed over 5,000 and left 2 million homeless in Chile. In view of the great disaster, public support is again expressing itself for the White Fleet proposal.

Mr. President, I note that my colleagues have commented on the authority of the President to be of help to the

people of Chile. I wish to join in that expression. Under our current foreign aid program the President has a contingency fund, and in that contingency fund there are available, by the will of Congress, the authorization of Congress, and the appropriation by Congress, substantial sums of money which can be used to relieve the suffering which is going on in Chile.

While I wish to commend the Government of the United States for its airlift of supplies to the people of Chile and for the establishment of a field hospital for the people of Chile, this is only a beginning of what is needed. We went through the same procedure in Morocco and we merely scratched the surface there. What we really need is substantial, massive help to these people. I can think of nothing that would be more helpful to us now in Latin America than a big demonstration of our compassion to the people of Chile.

I read that Mr. Khrushchev is contemplating a visit to Cuba.

A visit of a White Fleet of mercy ships to the people of Chile to relieve their suffering, to heal their sick, and to feed their hungry will be much more impressive to the people of Latin America than any visit Mr. Khrushchev could make to the people of Cuba.

I suggest that we make a visit of trained technicians, doctors and nurses with materials and supplies who can feed the hungry and heal the sick, as an example of our desire to set a pattern of future conduct for the people of Latin America and as a pattern of our relationships with the people of Latin America. Let Mr. Khrushchev answer that.

The people of Chile have suffered grievously. Mr. Khrushchev's propagandists spew their poison into Latin America, but where is their helping hand? Where is their mercy and their compassion? Let America set the example, as we are doing. If we do so, the ordinary people in Chile, Cuba, Argentina, Brazil, and all the other countries of Latin America, from the Rio Grande down to the very tip of South America, will clearly understand that the United States of America loves people. Mr. Khrushchev loves trouble. We love people. I hope the Congress, before it adjourns, will do something by way of resolution to express officially our sympathy and concern for the unfortunate victims of a terrible disaster that still plagues vast areas of the Republic of Chile.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I should like to commend the Senator from Minnesota. I did not hear all of his speech, but I heard the last part of his statement. Yesterday I recorded a broadcast to my people in connection with the matter of which he spoke and discussed the situation along the same lines as he discussed it. I wonder if he would have any objection to my inserting that statement in the RECORD at this point to confirm my feeling in the matter?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I would consider it an honor if the Senator from Texas would do so. It is always good to be sup-

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ported by the majority leader. I am not only delighted to have his leadership in the Senate, but his support yesterday of the program of which I have just spoken.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the broadcast be inserted in the RECORD at this point.

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

WASHINGTON RADIO REPORT

(By LYNDON B. JOHNSON, U.S. Senator)

Hello, my friends and fellow Texans.

Many of us have read in recent days of the near-crushing tragedy that has befallen some of our neighbors to the south—I'm talking about the brave people of the Republic of Chile.

I've always believed some good comes of everything—even the happenings that seem to be all for the bad. I believe that at the very least some lessons can be learned. I think this is true in the case of Chile, a peace-loving people whose country has been wracked by earthquake and devastating acts of nature.

Reports from Chile indicate that one of the greatest needs is for money—money to rebuild shattered homes—money to replace leveled commercial plants—money to restore battered port facilities. This is sorely needed. I'm told that the homes of about one-third of Chile's population have been damaged or destroyed by the recurring earthquakes.

Chile's population is about 7 million. You can tell by that how many people have felt the impact of this national disaster. These are people who have had brought home to them what many of you have heard me say so often: "If all we ever lose is money, we should count our blessings and be thankful. Money—material possessions—can be replaced. The lives of loved ones cannot."

This sad truth was brought home with numbing force to countless thousands in Chile. These are neighbors who need help.

We can be proud of our great Government. We have again set an example for the world to follow.

I'm proud to say our Government slashed away redtape, and moved swiftly in a merciful response to Chile's obvious and urgent needs. There were huge planes to help transport refugees from the stricken areas, strong arms to help shoulder the exhausting burdens of recovery, skilled and comforting hands of doctors to aid the injured. There was this and more. And our Government offered this help with humility, it offered it with understanding.

We must, as a nation, nurture and cultivate this quality of humility and understanding. We must, as a nation and as a people, know the meaning of compassion. For without those qualities, we will eventually succumb to the godless philosophy dictated by other nations now bent on dominating the world. None of us wants this to happen.

Unfortunately, our diplomatic relations with some countries of Latin America have been on the decline. Our relations with Cuba are at the lowest ebb in history. This is symbolic of a situation that benefits no one. It contains a threat to the future of all of us. It is a trend that must be stopped. It is a trend that must be reversed.

Our attitudes, our policies need to be reviewed. Our relationship with these countries of Latin America, our hemispheric neighbors, needs to be studied in the light of today's conditions.

Can we safely assume—as we have in the past—that because our country and the na-

tions of Latin America share common interests, share common problems that they will continue to look to us for leadership? Are we safe in assuming that the people of these nations will continue in the ranks of free men? Can we assume that these people will spurn the bribes of the Kremlin and recognize the evil that we call communism?

Friendship can be easily obtained. Retaining friendship is still another matter. Keeping friends takes patience, it takes understanding. Above all it takes work.

During recent days our Nation has demonstrated these qualities of friendship toward a neighbor in trouble * * * toward the people of Chile. And we did this the way it should be done—neither for gain nor selfish motive. We offered this help the way all help should be offered, because it was the right thing to do, because it was the neighborly thing to do.

Thank you for listening. This is your Senator, LYNDON JOHNSON, speaking to you from the Nation's Capitol in Washington, the greatest nation in all the world, our own United States, and saying goodbye and God bless each of you, my Texas friends.

EXEMPTION FROM THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA INCOME TAX COMPENSATION PAID TO ALIEN EMPLOYEES BY CERTAIN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Mr. FREAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1572, S. 2954, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That bill is the pending business.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 2954) to exempt from the District of Columbia income tax compensation paid to alien employees by certain international organizations.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to amendment. If there is no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 2(b) of title III of the District of Columbia Income and Franchise Tax Act of 1947; as amended (D.C. Code sec. 47-1557a), is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(16) COMPENSATION RECEIVED BY ALIENS FROM CERTAIN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.—In the case of an individual who is not a national of the United States, salaries, wages, or compensation for personal services rendered as an employee of an international organization (as defined in section 1 of International Organizations Immunities Act (22 U.S.C. sec. 288)) which is entitled to enjoy privileges, exemptions, and immunities provided by such Act."

Sec. 2. The amendment made by this Act shall apply only to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1960.

INCREASE IN FEE CHARGED FOR LEARNERS' PERMITS

Mr. FREAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1577, S. 3257.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 3257) to amend the District of Columbia Traffic Act, 1925, as amended, to increase the fee charged for learners' permits.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia, with an amendment, in line 6, after the word "Code", to strike out "1951, supp. VII" and insert "1951 edition", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That subsection (a) (2) of section 7 of the District of Columbia Traffic Act, 1925 (43 Stat. 1121), as amended (62 Stat. 173; 68 Stat. 732; sec. 40-301(a) (2), D.C. Code, 1951 edition), be amended by striking "\$1" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$2".

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AMENDMENT OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TAX LAWS RELATIVE TO OVERPAYMENTS AND REFUNDS

Mr. FREAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1578.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H.R. 10000) to amend further certain provisions of the District of Columbia tax laws relating to overpayments and refunds of taxes erroneously collected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia with amendments on page 2, line 16, after the word "is", to strike out "founded," and insert "founded"; in line 17, after the word "the", where it appears the first time, to strike out "assessor" and insert "Assessor"; in the same line, after the word "the", where it appears the second time, to strike out "assessor" and insert "Assessor"; in line 18, after the word "for", to strike out "refund" and insert "refund,"; in line 25, after the word "the", where it appears the second time, to strike out "Board" and insert "Board,"; on page 3, line 4, after the word "as", to strike out "amended" and insert "amended,"; and in line 8, after the word "by", to strike out "law" and insert "law,".

The amendments were agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.