

1964

leave the United Nations, but they do believe that such weapons as are at our disposal ought to be used more effectively against our enemies.

It isn't enough just to ask members of our various alliances how to work ourselves out of our difficulties. Somewhere along the line we must act.

These critics of the administration's policy don't want to quit the cold war. They want to win it.

*Cuba*

**Gitmo Grows More Vital Every Day**

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF**

**HON. L. MENDEL RIVERS**

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 7, 1964

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent, I insert in the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the article which appeared in the Miami News, on Wednesday, February 12, 1964, concerning the vital importance of our naval base at Guantanamo Bay. This article was written by a distinguished retired Marine Corps general, Brig. Gen. J. D. Hittle, who is known by many of us. He is an authority in his field and I believe the article he has written should be read by every American citizen.

The article follows:

**GITMO GROWS MORE VITAL EVERY DAY**

(NOTE.—The author, director of national security and foreign affairs for the Veterans of Foreign Wars, has served in Guantanamo with the Marines, has been assistant to the Secretary of Defense for legislative affairs under Secretary Thomas S. Gates, Jr., and is the author of "History of the Military Staff," a standard text in staff colleges around the world.)

(By Brig. Gen. J. D. Hittle, U.S. Marine Corps, retired)

WASHINGTON.—It was inevitable that Guantanamo would become the focal point of the Communist-generated trouble in the Caribbean. Ever since the Russian takeover of Cuba, the keener U.S. strategists have warned that Guantanamo Bay was a major Red target.

Why? Because our base there is one of the most strategically located in the world.

There has been far too much careless talk to the effect that our base at Guantanamo is outdated and not as important as it once was.

The fact is that it is just as important as ever before. And there are two reasons for its increasing importance: First, the Soviet Union's conquest of Cuba; second, the Russian submarine fleet, by far the world's largest.

From the U.S. standpoint, a Red Cuba makes our hold on Guantanamo imperative. Here are some examples: Guantanamo dominates the Caribbean. Since Castro took over Cuba for the Soviet Union, the Caribbean is no longer "an American lake." Our continued control of Guantanamo is necessary to keep it from becoming a "Russian lake."

Naval strategists point out that when the Communists went after Cuba, they knew what they were doing strategically. Cuba is, in many ways, the strategic heart of the Americas.

It stands directly astride the Atlantic sealanes between North and South America. It is in a position, if unchecked, to control

the Atlantic traffic to and from the Panama Canal. And, what is often forgotten, Cuba geographically dominates the entrance to the Gulf of Mexico.

Control of Guantanamo is necessary for U.S. policing and protection of the Windward Passage. This is the 50-mile-wide strip of water between the eastern end of Cuba and Haiti. It is the "watergate" through which funnels much of the shipping between the Atlantic into the Caribbean and to the Panama Canal.

Communist control of the Windward Passage would go far toward sealing, in war, the northern entrances to the Caribbean area against U.S. and free-world shipping.

Red strategists have carefully studied German U-boat tactics in World War II, and know that the Nazi "wolfpacks" sunk a huge allied tonnage in the Windward Passage Narrows.

Red control of the passage would dovetail neatly into employment of Russian submarine forces in war or "high temperature" crisis.

U.S. antisubmarine units, air and surface, based at Guantanamo Bay, virtually on the southern coast of the passage, would break up any monopoly of the passage.

**BLOCK TO TAKEOVERS**

Also Guantanamo's location helps block Castro's efforts to move into Haiti and the Dominican Republic. A Castro takeover there would outflank our bases in Puerto Rico. Were this to happen, the strategic position of the United States in the Caribbean would be irreparably fragmented.

Continuing Communist subversion in the Caribbean and Latin America increases rather than diminishes the value of Guantanamo Bay by emphasizing its central position. Navy-Marine "ready forces," if based in Guantanamo, would be but a short voyage from Communist-created hotspots.

For instance, the value of Guantanamo Bay as a base in the Caribbean area was well demonstrated when President Eisenhower ordered a naval patrol between Castro's Cuba and the mainland during the Honduran crisis.

Guantanamo was even more conveniently positioned when President Kennedy put 2d Fleet units between Cuba and the Dominican Republic to prevent Castro from moving in during the upheaval following the assassination of Trujillo.

It would be impossible to duplicate Guantanamo as a base for stationing "on-call" Navy-Marine forces for quick movement to the political "brush fires" Castro's agents are lighting throughout the area.

If the United States were forced out of Guantanamo Bay, the loss in terms of our strategic requirements would be tremendous. But, what is often overlooked, the damage to our national security would not be limited to losing what we must have. Rather, the damage would be vastly compounded by Guantanamo's value as a Communist base.

One of the difficulties facing Khrushchev's naval strategists is the lack of submarine bases beyond the territorial waters of the Soviet Union. Without such bases the Russian subs have to spend a large portion of operating time cruising to and from Soviet ports and their assigned patrol areas.

**INTO AMERICAN WATERS**

Availability of Guantanamo Bay as a Russian submarine base would have the effect, by cutting down traveltime to the Caribbean, of increasing the efficiency of Russian submarine deployment. Mathematically it would mean that the Kremlin could keep far more submarines in American waters.

From the standpoint of U.S. defense, it would make little difference whether the Russian submarines officially flew the hammer and sickle or operated under the fiction of Cuban control. The threat to the Americas would be just as great.

Naval strategists say that if the United

States were to abandon Guantanamo, when the last U.S. ship sailed out, the first Russian sub would sail in. It would, they add, be but a short time before Russian on Cuban subs (both Russian made with Russian crews) would be routinely patrolling the eastern and gulf coasts of the United States.

In addition to its key location and strategic role, Guantanamo has a day-to-day value in terms of naval efficiency. It is the principal training base for the U.S. Atlantic Fleet. Each year about half the ships in the Atlantic Fleet conduct their training out of Guantanamo Bay. This means that in a 2-year period the entire fleet uses the base for training.

Navy officials are quick to point out that even as a training base Guantanamo Bay would be hard to replace. Off its entrance is deep water, with various temperature levels, providing proper training for antisubmarine forces.

Weather seldom interferes with naval aviation training for carriers based in Guantanamo. Beaches for small-scale marine landings are inside the bay, and larger beaches are within easy cruising distance.

**OUR TREATY RIGHTS**

As the Communist propaganda guns are brought to bear against our position in Guantanamo Bay, demands for renegotiation of our treaty rights will become more insistent. It will be the same old claim of imperialism and archaic treaties.

But it will be difficult to make the charge of an outdated treaty stick. True, our original rights stemmed from treaties of 1903-4. But with keen foresight those treaties were renegotiated and reaffirmed with Cuba by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1934. Thus we are in Guantanamo Bay through a treaty of the good neighbor era. This should pose a problem for Red propaganda.

But it probably won't bother the Kremlin or Castro. They know how vital Guantanamo Bay is to U.S. security. They also know how much it is needed as a Russian submarine base. They hope to force us out.

**Retirement of Distinguished Educator**

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF**

**HON. BARRATT O'HARA**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 6, 1964

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, James W. Crowe, one of the Nation's foremost authorities in the field of vocational education, will retire in May as principal of Chicago Vocational High School, which under his administration has won national prestige and acclaim. He was recently named "man of the year" by the South Chicago Chamber of Commerce, as related in the news stories in the Chicago Tribune, Southeast Economist and Daily Calumet that I am extending my remarks to include.

The material follows:

[From the Chicago (Ill.) Tribune, Jan. 30, 1964]

**VOCATIONAL'S PRINCIPAL IS MAN OF YEAR**

The South Chicago Chamber of Commerce has named James W. Crowe, principal of Chicago Vocational High School, its "Man of the Year."

Crowe, of 2217 East 69th Street, was selected by a committee of chamber members for his civic activities. The announcement was made by Samuel C. Maragos of 9207 Yates Boulevard, group president.

During his 14 years as principal of the high school, Crowe has been chairman of the chamber of commerce Youth and Industry Week, a program to familiarize high school students with occupations in business and industry.

Before his assignment to the high school, Crowe was supervisor of the school board's bureau of veterans education and training. While supervisor of the city school's drafting department, he wrote a text on drafting now used in the public high schools.

He and his wife, Helen, have a son, Brian, who is a senior at Indiana University. An older son, Mark, is employed in the Navy Department in Washington, D.C.

[From the Chicago Daily Calumet.]

**HONORS CROWE AS MAN OF THE YEAR**

James W. Crowe, 62, of 2217 East 69th, Chicago Vocational principal, has been named "Man of the Year" by the South Chicago Chamber of Commerce.

A committee of chamber members selected Crowe for his civic activities.

Crowe, principal for the past 14 years, has been chairman of the chamber of commerce youth and industry week, a program to familiarize high school students with occupations of business and industry.

Crowe is past president of the South Chicago chamber, having served two terms.

Crowe and his wife, Helen, have a son Brian, a senior at Indiana University. Mark, an older son, is employed in the Navy Department in Washington, D.C.

Crowe was supervisor on the school board's bureau of veterans education and training before his assignment to CVS.

He wrote a text on drafting now used by public high schools while he was supervisor of the city's school's drafting department.

He is a graduate of Lane Technical High School, and Loyola University where he holds two degrees—a bachelor of science in education and a master's degree in education.

Crowe is a member of Local 10, Carpenters' Union, American Federation of Labor.

He taught shop and drafting at Lane for 18 years. He was supervisor of teacher training for the U.S. Navy at CVS 1941-42, and wrote the text for the course "Principles of Trade Teaching."

Crowe was chief of training for War Manpower Commission of Metropolitan Chicago from 1943 to 1945.

Crowe also served as: Educational adviser for Rehabilitation Commission, Department of Illinois American Legion, 1944-54; past treasurer, Illinois Industrial Arts Association; principal, CVS High School since 1950; principal, CVS evening school since 1950; president, Illinois Council of Local Administrators (industrial education); coordinator, Region III, American Industrial Arts Award Competition, 1960-61; member, Education Committee, Association of Commerce and Industry, Chicago.

[From the Southeast Economist]

**CHICAGO VOCATIONAL SCHOOL PRINCIPAL IS MAN OF THE YEAR**

James W. Crowe, principal of Chicago Vocational High School, was named "Man of the Year" at the annual awards dinner of the South Chicago Chamber of Commerce held in the Jovial Club, 9615 South Commercial Avenue.

The coveted honor, awarded to outstanding chamber members, went to Crowe for his longtime civic activities in the community, including his work during the area's annual Youth and Industry Week. The special event is held to help young people select future careers and advise them of the qualifications and opportunities available with the aid of business and industrial leaders.

Crowe, who has been the principal at CVS for the past 14 years, is a past president of the South Chicago Chamber. Before his

assignment at CVS, he was superintendent of the bureau of veterans education and training of the Chicago public schools. Previously, he was supervisor of the drafting department of the Chicago schools and author of a drafting textbook still used at vocational schools.

During World War II he served as Chief of Training of the War Manpower Commission of Metropolitan Chicago.

Crowe attended Lane Technical High School and holds both a bachelor and masters degree in education from Loyola University.

He is past president of the Vocational School Administrators Association and past treasurer of the Illinois Industrial Educational Association.

Attorney Samuel Maragos, president of the chamber, said of Crowe: "The choice of the man of the year committee was an excellent one in naming a high caliber of dedicated worker and fine person such as Mr. Crowe."

Committee members included Dr. Alvin Lieberman, 8148 South Kingston Avenue; George Rooney, 2152 East 78th Street, and John Slovic, 9234 South Bennett Avenue.

**Corporate Profits and Economic Growth**

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS**

OF

**HON. THOMAS B. CURTIS**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 7, 1964

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, in his column in the Washington Post on April 6, Harold B. Dorsey points to an undertone of worry about the possible adverse effects on the economy of forthcoming wage negotiations. He notes that a misunderstanding of corporate profits figures might create public support for excessive labor demands that would create inflationary pressures and/or lower profit margins.

Contrary to the commonly held opinion, corporate profits are just beginning to show signs of recovering from the subnormal level that has been stultifying economic growth for the past 6 years. This healthy improvement in corporate profits has neither come out of the hides of consumers or of labor, according to the column.

As Mr. Dorsey points out, a misunderstanding of the corporate profits figures that leads to an excessive increase in labor costs might very well lead to an inflationary boom-and-bust pattern in the economy.

The article follows:

**TRUE IMAGE OF EARNINGS TREND NEEDED**

(By Harold B. Dorsey)

New York, April 5.—The budget of business news continued favorable last week and the stock averages established another new record. Nevertheless, one can sense the development of an undertone of worry about the possible adverse effects on the economy of wage negotiations.

The concern is not a fear of fair and reasonable wage adjustments. Rather, it centers around the evidence that a misunderstanding of the corporate profits figures might create public support for excessive labor demands that would create inflationary pressures and/or lower profit margins.

Inflationary price behavior would restrain a rising volume of consumption—both here

and abroad—with an adverse effect on employment. Lower profit margins would reduce the incentive of business to make the capital investments which lead to more and better products for consumers and more and better jobs for employees.

The current issue of the First National City Bank letter points out: "Because newspapers and other accounts play up the news of record profits, whether for individual companies or all corporations, earnings trends are easily misinterpreted and are not considered in relation to the growth of the economy, wage payments, taxes, sales or capital investment. Public opinion polls have consistently shown that people generally have exaggerated notions about how large profits actually are."

It is much more than a coincidence that record corporate earnings are accompanied by new records for employment, payrolls, sales, and practically all of the broad measurements of the economy's welfare. The good earnings should be looked upon as a favorable sign for continuing economic growth. It is unfortunate that they are being looked upon as a target for labor to shoot at.

For example, the UAW's Walter Reuther has stated that the automobile industry could afford to reduce the price of cars by \$200, give labor a very large increase in hourly pay, and still record a satisfactory return on its capital investment. If his formula were to be applied to one of the automobile producers, it would seem likely that this company—and the jobs of its 33,000 employees—could not survive.

A second producer would certainly operate in the red under this formula. The other two companies would show such a reduction in their earnings that they could not afford to make the large capital expenditures needed to create more jobs and to maintain the efficiency that is so important in this mass production business.

One of the primary reasons why this column became so optimistic about the outlook for business activity and employment last autumn was the evidence that corporate profit margins were showing signs of recovering from the subnormal level that had been stultifying economic growth for the preceding 6 years. The corporate earning figures are now justifying that anticipation.

The First National City Bank letter gives a picture of the 15-year downward trend in manufacturers' profits as a percentage of sales and capital investment. These measurements were at subnormal levels from 1957 through 1963. The figures of 1962 and 1963 showed a moderate recovery from the lowest level in many years.

There is being created in the mind of the public the erroneous impression that this moderate recovery is exorbitant and that it is coming out of the hides of labor and consumers. This image is simply contrary to the facts. Prices have been unusually stable and the number of people employed and weekly payrolls per worker have risen to new record levels.

An attack on business profits conflicts with the economic program now being espoused by the administration. One of the most important objectives of that program is to encourage American and foreign capital flow into American enterprise by improving the attractiveness of such investments.

Business analysts and investment managers are beginning to appraise more carefully the business prospects for 1965. All of the foregoing observations are an integral part of these calculations. If a misunderstanding of the corporate profit figures is going to encourage excessive increases in labor costs, then we may have an inflationary boom-and-bust pattern. If the higher costs are to come out of profit margins instead of higher prices, then the growth of activity