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ment in plant expansion because the prospects were not inviting.

Before long they found that they had to improve their cost position if they were not to be driven out of business. They, therefore, began investing more in modernization programs than anything else. The means by which the industries sought to save themselves—not always successfully, for many companies went out of business in the textile industry—was often at the expense of employment. The pressure to reduce costs simply meant that more labor-saving machinery must be installed.

This is something that those who try to assess the effect of imports on employment often completely overlook. They ask how many workers are displaced by imports, forgetting that many such displacements are indirect, as just indicated, that is, by bringing on labor-displacing installation. In yet other instances imports add to unemployment by discouraging business expansion because of the gloomy prospects brought on by rising imports. The new hands coming on the labor market are not employed as they would be in the absence of the import menace.

Mr. Speaker, bringing what I have said, to bear on the present legislation, I wish to say that I am strongly in favor of it. It will not help against past damage; but it will save many of our industries from unnecessary and in fact unwise future damage.

If the articles that fall under the criteria of the bill are spared further tariff cuts a great benefit will have been achieved even if it is of a preventive character. We should not under the momentum of a past frenzy to reduce tariffs throw off the degree of caution that was exercised in the past. There is no magic at the end of this tariff-cutting rainbow. I assure you that there is not only no magic but quite the contrary; namely, grim unemployment, sagging profits and gloom. It is too often thought that industry and employment can quickly shift into something else, something new. This is an unfortunate and damaging illusion. Let us not be led by such illusions into tariff-cutting action that we would soon have reason deeply to regret.

I join my colleagues gladly in introducing the bill to amend the Trade Expansion Act with the purpose of moderating the damage of further tariff reduction. I also join in asking for expeditious action on the bill.

VETERANS' PENSION ACT OF 1964

(Mr. LONG of Louisiana (at the request of Mr. GONZALEZ) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing a bill which seeks a compromise solution to the problems of needed pensions for our veterans. This bill, the Veterans' Pension Act of 1964, provides increased pension benefits for veterans of all wars, but it is also designed to recognize the special problems of World War I veterans.

In 1960, Congress passed Public Law 86-211, which modified pension programs existing at that time. We have now had 4 years' experience with this new pension law, and there are several corrections which should be made. My bill provides for the following basic changes in existing law:

First. The present law does not require the accounting of veterans' life insurance in computing income. This deduction is now extended to cover private or commercial life insurance in the case of death claims by a widow.

Second. Under present law, the widow is not required to count expenses of last illness and burial of the veteran in computing her income. This provision is extended to the veteran by my bill. Under this bill the veteran would be allowed to deduct the expenses of last illness and burial for his wife or children when figuring his income.

Third. This bill would provide for a deduction from income of unusual medical expenses by either the veteran or the widow, for themselves or their children.

Fourth. The proceeds from a fire insurance policy would not be counted as income and income derived from the sale of a personal residence would not be counted.

Fifth. Under my bill, income received as payment for the discharge of a civic duty, such as jury service, would be exempt.

At the present time, a veteran must have a 10-percent permanent disability at age 65 to qualify for a pension, and this is resulting in expensive medical examinations which are disqualifying very few veterans. My bill would consider a 65-year-old veteran to be permanently and totally disabled, and he would not be required to take an examination. My bill would also permit pension benefits to be paid to a person suffering from active TB and hospitalized from the disease, even though the disability may not be permanent.

The aid and attendance allowance would be raised from \$70 to \$85 a month. There are 50,000 aid and attendance cases, and these veterans are badly in need of additional help because of their serious health problems.

This bill would also create a new category described as "permanently housebound," and this group would receive \$35 a month in addition to the regular pension. This concept is presently used in the service-connected compensation program and should be extended to the pension program.

One of the principal purposes of this bill is an adjustment of income limitation rates, commensurate with the rising cost of living. Overall income limitations are not raised, but the first and intermediate steps are increased and the first and intermediate pension rates are increased. For instance, under this bill, a single veteran in the low income category would receive \$90, a married veteran \$100, and a widow \$70. Under the proposed increase in the income limitation in the first and second step, veterans and widows could have more income and still qualify for the highest rate payable under the bill.

The recognition of the special problems of World War I veterans in the bill is the provision that, upon attainment of age 72, income limitations would be raised to \$2,400 for the single veteran and \$3,600 for the married veteran. The bill would pay these World War I veterans a pension of \$100 a month. Very few veterans are capable of working at that age, and medical expenses usually rise, either for the veteran or his wife. In view of these rising costs it is appropriate that income limitations be liberalized, for these World War I veterans who have reached the age of 72.

In addition, this bill provides recognition for the veteran who served in active military, naval or air service outside the United States during World War I, World War II or the Korean conflict. Provision is made for a 10 percent increase in the pension in these cases.

I have introduced this bill because I believe that there is a need for continually updating our veterans' benefit programs; because, as our country continues to pay billions every year in foreign aid, and other billions in welfare payments it is only right that we should be equally generous to those who have sacrificed for their country in a time of need.

I firmly believe that veterans of this century of world conflict have a right to expect a grateful country's help in their declining years.

This is not charity we are extending; it is part payment to men who left home and loved ones to fight wars that they did not start, on ground that was not theirs.

Our national veterans' organizations have all favored differing approaches to the problems of various groups of veterans. In drafting this bill, I have tried to find the best way to combine those differing viewpoints into a consensus which expresses the desire which all share: That, for those who have sacrificed to save our country, we should be willing to grant relief at the time of their greatest need.

TRADE EXPANSION ACT OF 1962

(Mr. MONTOYA (at the request of Mr. GONZALEZ) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. MONTOYA. Mr. Speaker, over the past several months, I have been quite concerned over the adverse effect the increased importation of beef and beef products has had upon our domestic cattle industry. Of equal concern has been the closure of lead and zinc mines in New Mexico as a result of excessive imports of these commodities combined with a decline in metal prices.

I have appeared before the U.S. Tariff Commission on numerous occasions to request that tighter tariff restrictions be placed on these products so important to the economy of my State.

The beef industry has been and is faced with a critical situation and their problem, in turn, translates into an economic dilemma for the State of New Mexico. For example, beef cattle sales are responsible for about 50 percent of

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our total agricultural cash receipts. Those receipts amount to about \$114 million per annum. Such receipts account for the fact that agriculture ranks second, in terms of dollar sales, among our basic State industries.

It is my carefully considered conclusion, based on the record, that the primary cause for our depressed market is the rise in imports as a percentage of our domestic production of beef, veal, beef cattle, and calves, which in 1962 was 10.6 percent as compared with 3.9 percent in 1957.

With respect to the lead and zinc industry, at one time New Mexico depended upon its lead and zinc mines for substantial employment of its citizens and for a large share of the State's financial income. From 1948 to 1952, the average aggregate production of both industries approximated \$12 million annually. In 1952, there were about 1,200 men employed in the lead-zinc industry, while today only about 300 are employed. Because of the rapid decline in metal prices from 1952 to 1962 and due to increased imports, our lead-zinc production dropped over 55 percent. The State has suffered severe unemployment, job insecurity, and a depressed economic condition in the communities completely dependent upon mining.

The enactment of this legislation to amend the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 would bring about some relief to both the cattle and lead-zinc industries and immeasurably improve our overall economy.

TARAS SHEVCHENKO

(Mr. PUCINSKI (at the request of Mr. GONZALEZ) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, if the arts mirror the age in which we live, then special tribute must be paid to the great artists in history who labored with pen, ink, brush and canvas for social justice and equality.

Today we commemorate the 150th anniversary of the birth of Taras Shevchenko, poet of the Ukraine. He was truly the soul of a tormented age; his conscience could not let him be silent. Born a serf, he devoted his life to publicizing the incredible deprivation to which the peasants were subjected under the feudal system then in existence in Russia and Eastern Europe.

With his talent for poetry and his skill as an artist, he graphically depicted the social conditions of his time.

Liberty was more than a dream to him—it was a goal. Tirelessly he painted and wrote, always urging others to join him in his quest for an equality of human dignity. So pierced with truth was his poetry that Czar Nicholas banished him and thought to silence him by denying Shevchenko pen and paper. But Nicholas could not still Shevchenko's voice, nor the message which he brought to the Ukraine. Nicholas was unable to understand the stubborn determination of the Ukrainian people to be free. That

spirit continues today and it is safe to predict that the Ukraine will again rise as a free and independent nation to reflect again the noble spirit of her people.

Shevchenko's cry for justice for all men traveled throughout every corner of Russia. Men who could not read learned his poems by hearing them recited and taught their message of hope to others.

Hope gave the people strength. They began to speak out, to think aloud and to press for changes in the feudal system. No longer would people blindly accept slavery as an unalterable fact of life.

When Shevchenko was permitted to return from his sentence of banishment, after 10 years in prison, a new czar, Alexander, ruled Russia. But Shevchenko was not content to see Alexander make a few halfhearted and placating attempts at reforming the old order.

He spoke out again and again through his eloquent poetry, condemning the old ways and appealing over and over again to men's reason and their sense of justice for all.

Men who remain in bondage in our enlightened 20th century—and I speak of those who live in the captive nations of Eastern Europe—cling to their hope of eventual freedom. These oppressed people, denied free elections, equal justice and the basic liberties we so often take for granted, know of Taras Shevchenko and the men like him in history who gave their lives in the cause of human freedom.

As guardians of this legacy of freedom, it is particularly fitting that we pause in our deliberations to acknowledge, and be grateful for, the noble and inspiring life of Taras Shevchenko.

The monument being dedicated to his honor here in Washington this weekend is an appropriate tribute to Shevchenko's dedication to freedom. Americans of Ukrainian descent who have made this monument possible deserve the gratitude of all Americans. It is fitting that here in the Nation's Capital, Shevchenko should join the ranks of numerous other defenders of human dignity whose monuments make Washington the capital of freedom.

Shevchenko's impressive struggle now becomes a part of our own Nation's magnificent effort to preserve freedom and human dignity for all. I congratulate the Ukrainian community in America for making this tribute to Taras Shevchenko possible.

PROPOSED MEMORIAL TO THE LATE PRESIDENT FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT

(Mr. ROOSEVELT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Speaker, it is reported today that the Fine Arts Commission has approved the design of a memorial proposed to be erected on land set aside in Washington, D.C., to commemorate Franklin Delano Roosevelt. I wish to state that it has come to my

attention that the Chairman of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Memorial Commission has stated that no further action is required by the Congress of the United States and that the Commission can now go forward and build according to the approved design; this in face of the fact that, of course, the family of the late President did unanimously express their opinion that this is an undesirable design. Therefore I hope that some of my colleagues will join me in examining the legislation which is controlling, which is a joint resolution of August 11, 1955, supplemented by a joint resolution of September 1, 1959, and Public Law 87-842. And if, as a result of that examination it appears that the Congress has lost control in the matter of the erection of this memorial under this approved design, I hope that my colleagues will join with me in considering some legislation to do something about it.

Mr. SCHENCK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROOSEVELT. I yield to my good friend from Ohio.

Mr. SCHENCK. Mr. Speaker, I should like to join my colleague, the gentleman from California, in urging that proper action be taken to hold within the Congress authority to approve or reject any design proposed in memory of the late great President Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

At the time this was considered in the House it was my understanding that the Commission was to report back to the House by June 30, 1963. That report has not been made. No further report has been made.

Mr. Speaker, I join with my colleague from California in requesting that proper legislative action be taken in this matter.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Speaker, I thank my good friend. May I say simply that I hope that this action will be taken even though the Commission may request no public appropriation by the Congress for the erection of this memorial; because, after all, it is to be erected on public land and I do not think any funds should be expended out of the public funds until the Congress has approved the design of the memorial.

Mr. SCHENCK. Mr. Speaker, may I say to my friend that I fully concur in his conclusions.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. I thank the gentleman.

CORRECTION OF THE RECORD

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. NIX], I ask unanimous consent that the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of yesterday be corrected in his remarks shown on page 14445 wherein it should be stated that Mr. Roy Wilkins was the 49th recipient of the Spingarn Medal, not the 43d recipient, as was printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.