STATEMENT OF SENATOR MIKE MANSFIELD (D. MONTANA)

Curtailment of Railroad Service in Montana

Mr. President, in recent years one of the most difficult situations we in Montana have had to combat has been the persistent effort on the part of the railroads to withdraw, curtail service and merge. For many years Montana has boasted of the three transcontinental railroad which served the State, east to west, a situation enjoyed by few States.

Unfortunately this situation no longer exists. The Interstate Commerce Commission is now considering the proposed merger of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railroads along with two lesser lines. Should the consolidation be approved it will create a virtual monopoly of railroad service between the Twin Cities in Minnesota and the West Coast. It will create such a monopoly in the instance of passenger train service now that the Milwaukee Road has filed a petition indicating that they are going to withdraw their passenger trains between Deer Lodge, Montana, and Aberdeen, South Dakota. A year ago the Milwaukee Railroad was granted permission to discontinue the passenger service between Seattle and Deer Lodge.

A shaky financial setup has been a common consideration in the railroad mergers here in the East, but this certainly cannot be established in the case of the huge western consolidation. The Great Northern and Northern Pacific are doing very well. In the instance of the Milwaukee Road, their passenger train service has not been an unprofitable segment of their corporation, but I am convinced this is due to lack of initiative, unimaginative public relations, poor service and deteriorating equipment. This aspect was very well analyzed in the editorial column of the February 4, 1963, issue of the Miles City Star in Montana.
Mr. President, I ask that this editorial be printed at the conclusion of my remarks in the Congressional Record.

Before concluding my brief remarks today on the railroad situation in the Northwest I wish to say that the entire situation needs some very close attention here in Congress. The retreat of the railroad industry into reduced service and consolidations is moving too fast. The general public and the Nation's economy will ultimately be the losers.
Statement of Senator Mike Mansfield (D. Montana)

Staff Study No. 7 -- Soviet Technical Assistance

The past year the Soviet Union has steadily increased and accelerated its activity in technical and economic assistance in the non-communist nations of the world. In fact, the Soviet technical assistance program is now comparable to ours in size and scope.

These advances in technical assistance are well documented in a new staff study, "Soviet Technical Assistance" prepared for the Subcommittee on Technical Assistance Programs of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Formerly, Soviet technical assistance activities were generally restricted to Afghanistan and India, with limited activity in Burma and Indonesia. They have abandoned their "get tough" attitude toward the uncommitted nations. The USSR is all smiles, offering loans and technical assistance to needy countries, repayable in currency or goods--with no political or military conditions. They have made great propaganda strides in emphasizing the businesslike, nonpolitical nature of the offers.

Soviet economic and cultural representatives are swarming over the globe tempting nations with offers of loans to speed industrialization and to improve living standards, including the necessary technical assistance. Under the Soviet plan there are no cut-right grants of aid, they want only to cooperate and assist, without any strings attached. Agreements have been made in Asia, the Middle East, parts of Africa and they are attempting to make inroads into the Latin American economy.
There is some doubt as to Soviet performance and compared to Soviet promises, but the contents of this staff study indicate that the gap is much narrower than originally believed.

In the thirteen months that have passed since the Staff Study No. 3 on "Soviet Technical Assistance in Non-Communist Asia" was released, the western world has come to realize that Soviet technical and economic assistance is something the United States and the free world must recognize and place in its proper perspective.
Mr. Speaker: The amendment, which I have just offered, recognizes the fact that the Supreme Court of the United States has ruled emphatically that the control of the marginal sea is vested in the Federal Government.

This amendment would allocate the revenues to be derived from the submerged oil to a long range program of public education in this manner and on the basis of the Supreme Court decisions, all the 48 States, instead of the few that happen to have oil off their coast, would share in this treasure. The whole country would benefit through the financial assistance which would be made available to our neglected public school system. The country would benefit also through the conservation of this submerged oil for national defense. In addition, all funds derived from this natural resource would, during the period of the present national emergency, be used for defense needs.

The bill, now before the House, does not relate to the tidelands, which is the narrow strip of shore submerged at high tide and uncovered at low tide. Tidelands belong to the states. The bill relates to what is more properly known as off-shore lands or lands always under water. It is my understanding that under an Act of the Texas Legislature, it could include the ocean or gulf bed 67 miles out to sea, and that under an Act of the Louisiana Legislature, it would include the ocean or gulf bed well 100 miles out to sea. This goes beyond the internationally accepted 3 mile limit and indicates an intent on the part of the states to usurp to themselves sovereignty of international waters, which rightfully belong to the national government. The bill before this body is intended to settle a dispute over the ownership of this land by vesting title to the states adjacent to it. The effect of the passage of this bill
would be to overrule the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States that the land properly belongs to the United States and not to the various states so far affected.

I should like to quote here from a statement made by the chief sponsor of this bill in the other body wherein Senator Hill of Alabama, in support of his proposal, says, "Educational costs are soaring. Children born during the war are now about to enter school. In the next four years, a tidal wave of six-year olds will hit the rickety structure of our already overcrowded grammar schools. If this great natural resource is devoted to education, we will be able to improve and enlarge our libraries, our schools, build new ones, buy more textbooks, raise salaries, and do it all without increasing taxes by a single penny. The revenue from this oil belongs to all the American people and not just to the people of three or four states whose claim is no more than that they were born next door to the oil deposits."

I should like to emphasize that the amendment, which I am offering, is directly in the tradition of the land-grant colleges Act of 1862, which set aside a portion of public lands in each state for the purpose of a state college. There is no greater use to which we could put the revenue derived from this natural resource than towards the education of our children and rehabilitation of our educational structure.
The Soviet Union, through Syria, now stands directly astride the pipelines from Iraq and Saudi Arabia to the Mediterranean. Their aircraft, tanks and technicians are across the Baghdad line and at Turkey’s back door. Their agents and propagandists now have an advanced base within the Arab world itself.

While events in Syria constitute a grave setback for the West it has, at the same time, drawn Turkey, Iraq and Jordan closer together; it has increased the value of King Saud’s rapprochement with the West; he recently supported King Hussein in the Jordanian crisis and now may prove to have a discretionary affect upon Colonel Nasser.

It has brought Washington and London more closely together in contrast to the Suez situation last year. In contrast to last year when the Arabs thought the Russians had saved them from the Suez misadventure, the events of recent weeks now lay the Russians open to the charge of imperialism. It is to be hoped that the USIA is now driving this fact home.

When the Baghdad Pact nations meet on September 23rd, the United States, for the first time, will actively participate with the full members in their deliberations. The purpose of the meeting will be to examine in the anti-subversion committee, the extent of Soviet penetration in Syria.
I would trust Mr. Henderson’s recommendations.

The situation in Greece and Syria does pose a threat to its free neighbors—not because of its power, but because if it is or becomes a Soviet dominated state—it furnishes a forward base for the Soviet state. If it were allied at Turkey’s back, it also puts Soviet influence at the pipelines crossing Syria from Saudi Arabia to Syria, which carry 20% of the Middle East oil to Europe.

The purpose of the Middle East nations to gain their independence and security, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), and perhaps even Jordan and Iraq, will hold back aggression on Syria’s borders and ensure its independence and security. It may well shape the situation and control the emergence of the independent countries in the Middle East.

The U.S. must take the only means to fill the void created by the departure of the French, and the British, by a strong decision for the Aden. It is a hard decision for the Aden. Perhaps because of the delicacy of the situation in Syria. Perhaps, in addition to what is contemplated in the Middle East, the U.S. should consider a conference with Saudi Arabia, Iran, and Iraq to consider further means to preserve Arab unity against further Soviet penetration.
The ultimate answer does not lie with us but in the responsible attitude of the Arab states themselves. An
arms race with Sov. Union is not the answer,
neither is the 6th Fleet except in unusual circumstances
for the present may
The answer would be joint action — by Brit, Fren,
U.S., Saudi Arabia, Egypt — to ease the tension
from within. Joint action to restrain them from
without.

The Sov. Union alone is at fault to pursue the Syr

Syria

Met with Dulles at home on Aug. 25 and

Knauss, Joe Martin, Hear, Wiley, Brook, Haig, Morrison, Macomb, Renton,

Met with Dulles, Henderson at State Dept. on Sept. 4
Mr. President, a new book has just been released by one of the nation's publishing houses, a book of extreme interest to Montana and anyone who has a fondness for tales of the western frontier and the trials and tribulations of a small town weekly newspaper.

Dan Whetstone, editor and publisher of the Cut Bank Pioneer Press, one of the State's finest weeklies, has authored this new book, "Frontier Editor." The author, who founded his newspaper in 1909, has written about a period of life in the Treasure State seldom appearing in print.

Early releases indicate that "Frontier Editor" is another example of this country editor's delightful style, keen wit and appreciation of human nature, so outstandingly displayed in the columns of the Cut Bank Pioneer Press. The pages of Dan Whetstone's book unfold the changes in Eastern Montana wrought by the influx of homesteaders, the breakup of the large cattle ranches, the good years and the bad years and the transformation of the economy of Cut Bank with the discovery of oil.

Mr. President, the people of Montana may find it difficult to believe that I have made this tribute to Dan Whetstone, for he is an avowed member of the opposition party, an enthusiastic and lifelong Republican. He is a former state chairman of the Republican Party and I sincerely doubt that he has ever considered casting a Democratic vote in his lifetime.
We Democrats in Montana have suffered many a partisan blow from the eloquent pen of the Pioneer Press's editor and publisher. However, I am sure that Democrats and Republicans alike will agree that Montana's country editor, Dan Whetstone, has made a great contribution to Montana and the literary world. I am eagerly awaiting my copy of "Frontier [Footnote: Editor]" and I feel quite sure that my Senate colleagues would find this book well worth their time.

The editorial columns of the Billings Gazette, Billings, Montana have paid a fitting tribute to Dan Whetstone and I ask unanimous consent that the editorial dated July 8, 1956 from the Billings Gazette be printed at the conclusion of my remarks.
Statement of Senator Mike Mansfield (D. Montana)

The Admirals of Fort Benton

Mr. President, Montana can proudly claim its fair share of prominent contemporary military leaders, but I sincerely doubt that few communities can meet the record of Fort Benton, Montana.

No less than four Admirals, now serving or having served in the United States Navy during World War II, have spent a part of their earlier years in Fort Benton. Admiral John Hoover (retired), Rear Admiral Ulysses S. Grant Sharp, Rear Admiral G. C. Towner and Rear Admiral L. D. Sharp (retired) — all four have lived in this small town on the Missouri River. In addition, Fort Benton boasts about its brigadier general, R. W. Curtis who is serving in the U. S. Army and Colonel Louther of the U. S. Marine Corps.

The reason that I make note of this record on the Senate Floor is that Fort Benton is a small inland town of only 1200 to 1500 population.

Fort Benton's naval record dates back to the late 1800's when it was the head of the navigation on the Missouri River in the fur trading days.

The people of Fort Benton have made a fine contribution to the Armed Services of the Nation as have as have all the towns and cities in the State of Montana.

I ask unanimous consent that an editorial from the Montana Farmer Stockman reprinted in the July 20, 1956 issue of the Miles City Star, Miles City, Montana be printed at the conclusion of my remarks.
Statement of Senator Mike Mansfield (D. Montana)

Mr. President, we are in the final hours of the Second Session of the 84th Congress and I want to take a few moments to pay one final tribute to our great and distinguished President pro temp of the Senate and Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the senior Senator from Georgia, Mr. George.

We in the Senate have expressed our sincere regret on several occasions that Senator George will not be with us when Congress reconvenes in January. But the plain and simple fact remains that the absence of Senator George from these chambers will set in motion a chain reaction of regret emanating from the Senator's home state of Georgia, throughout the Nation and the World.

The folks back home in Georgia will miss their senior Senator because of his unceasing and untiring efforts in their behalf. I know they will remember him fondly for the many contributions he has made for the State's welfare and betterment.

The senior Senator from Georgia is a recognized leader of national standing, a Senator at large for the entire country. His legislative record has always been one guided by the best interests of America. There is no more vivid or timely illustration than the Senator's recent brilliant leadership in expanding the social security program.

The Senator is world renowned for his positive action and guidance in the field of foreign policy, doing what he could to keep the democracies free and to stop the onrush of aggression
and subversion. I want to say that it has been one of my most cherished experiences to have worked with the distinguished Senator on the Foreign Relations Committee during my four years in the Senate.

We in the Senate will all miss the distinguished senior Senator from Georgia, but his departure is not all sadness. Senator George is not retiring into oblivion after 34 years of service in the Congress of the United States. He will continue to serve this great nation of ours, but in a new capacity as United States representative to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

We should be thankful that the United States and the free world, as well as the Senate, will continue to benefit in the years to come from the service, counsel and advice of one of the Nation's greatest statesmen.

I do not say farewell to the distinguished senior Senator from Georgia, but I do wish him God speed in his new post as Ambassador to NATO.
Capital Page Presents Painting to Senator Mike Mansfield

Senator Mike Mansfield was presented recently with an oil painting of a north-central Montana landscape, by Jack Upshaw, Capital Page from Chinook, Montana.

The painting was done expressly for Senator Mansfield by Miss Evelyn Cole of Chinook, an outstanding western artist. The painting depicts an Indian scene and landscape near the Bearpaw Mountains.

A number of Miss Cole's art works are on display in museums and libraries in Montana.

Jack Upshaw was appointed a Page in the United States Senate by Senator Mansfield in January 1955, for the 84th Congress. He graduated with honors, at commencement exercises in the Capital Page School on Monday, June 11.

Jack has received recognition in school oratory and scholarship. He will enter Montana State University as a freshman in the fall, majoring in history and political science.

He is recipient of the 1956 American Legion Citizenship Award at the Capital Page School. He placed second in the District of Columbia finals in the American Legion Oratorical Contest.

Jack is one of 80 pages who come from all parts of the country to work in the Senate, the House of Representatives and the Supreme Court while they are in session. The boys attend high school in the Library of Congress.

The pages lead a rigorous life during the school year. Their day usually begins about 5:30 in the morning, combining school work, Congressional duties and extra-curricular activities throughout the long day.
Statement of Senator Mike Mansfield (D. Montana)

Montana-Canadian Relations

Mr. President, in this world of cold wars, border patrols, uprisings and international tensions, there is one place where peace is real and lasting. That is the border between the United States and Canada.

The frontier stretches from Puget Sound along the 49th parallel, the Great Lakes and Maine—without a soldier, warship or fence to be found. People visit back and forth like neighbors. In brief, it is one of the few places in the world where disarmament between two countries has actually worked.

The State of Montana is an important part of this 4,000 mile frontier and following true to form, people and goods from Montana and her neighboring provinces are flowing back and forth across the boundary in ever-increasing numbers. In fact, Canada is proving to be one of Montanas best customers.

Canadians spent an estimated $16 million in Montana during 1955. They are expected to spend even more this year, according to Department of Commerce figures. The Departmental studies show that more than 23 million Canadians visited the United States in 1954.

About 14 million came by automobile alone. While the stay was short for many, three million Canadians stayed for three days or longer. The traffic to and from Canada is beginning to have more and more significance.

Vast distances, poor roads, forests and mountain ranges, all tend to isolate Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta from the more
and populated industrialized areas on the eastern and western coasts of Canada.

People in the Prairie Provinces, as a result, find themselves drawn more and more toward north central United States. This friendly relationship is a two-way street and Montanas are becoming concerned that they are not living up their part.

With this view in mind the Montana Chamber of Commerce has planned an All-Montana Canadian Relations tour for a week during August. All major communities in Montana are participating in the large caravan of Montana cars which will tour Alberta and Saskatchewan.

A. W. Johnson, president of the Montana Chamber, estimates that the tour will be "the biggest mass goodwill Canadian visit any state has attempted."

"Montana Day" events are being planned in every city along the tour route. The meeting of Montanas and Canadians will be strictly informal. The purpose of the tour is multi-purpose, but generally designed to show our Canadian neighbors an expression of our good-will and desire to further cement the growing Montana-Canadian Relations.

The need for greater Montana-Canadian Relations has expanded in recent years. And it is the feeling of Montanans that they should be organized in an all-out effort to thank our Canadian neighbors for the trade they have given in the past and to open the door even further for the future.
The small Montana towns along the boundary are fine examples of how two nations and two peoples have learned to live together in peace. There is completely free interchange and cooperation in civic matters extending from emergencies to civic entertainment. In some instances farmers till land on both sides of the border.

Though the 4,000 mile frontier stands as a monument to peace, there are still occasional differences of opinion and even sharp disputes, over investment, tariffs, international water rights or the Canadians at times feel that they are being taken too much for granted.

However, whatever the dispute, people on both sides of the border are assured that it will be settled at the conference table and not on the battlefield.

Montana has a great deal at stake in its relations with its neighboring Canadian provinces—as much, if not more than any state along the Frontier. It is quite important that the current relationship be preserved and improved upon in the future.

The strengthening of this two-way street between Canada and Montana can be exemplified by increased trade, expanded north-south transportation with new highways and airlines, agricultural and livestock cooperation, and expanded tourist travel.
Mr. President, in the final moments of the 84th Congress I want to take the opportunity to express my regrets that two of the most able members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee will not be returning in the 85th Congress.

I need not elaborate for I know that it is only too evident who these two great statesmen are—the Honorable James P. Richards, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee and the Honorable Thurmond Chatham, member of the Foreign Affairs Committee. Both of these distinguished Congressmen will be returning to their home states of South Carolina and North Carolina, respectively.

Mr. Richards is retiring after 24 years of outstanding and distinguished Congressional service. Mr. Chatham has served his Nation and State with great competence and ability over the past eight years.

It will be difficult to see them leave the Washington scene, but I sincerely hope that they will be back many times in the days to come, to visit with us and to give us the benefit of their sound advice, which I remember so well from our years of service together in the House of Representatives.

I have served with both gentlemen on the Committee on Foreign Affairs and I can say without qualification that seldom have I worked with two men of such untiring energy, wise statesmanship and understanding. Both men have enviable records of service to the Nation and their states.
The vacancies created by the retirement of these two members will be difficult to fill. The record and standards set down in the field of world affairs by these two great statesmen will make the task somewhat easier for those who follow in their roles as members of the distinguished House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The Congress, the Nation and the free world are better off because of the accomplishments and records of these two great Americans from the Carolinas. Both Dick Richards and Thurmond Chatham will be remembered with gratitude and affection in the years to come.

It is not good bye to these two friends of long standing; it is only so-long.
Statement of Senator Mike Mansfield (D. Montana)

**General Guthrie Honored on Armed Forces Day**

On Armed Forces Day, May 19 the Chamber of Commerce of Great Falls, Montana honored one of the outstanding men in the service of the United States Air Force--Brig. Gen. James O. Guthrie. General Guthrie is the commander of the 29th Air Division at Malmstrom Air Force Base at Great Falls.

Malmstrom if one of the most vital of our Strategic Air Command bases on the continent because of its proximity to our northern frontier. General Guthrie has done an outstanding job as commander of this SAC Division during his years at the base. A great deal of the credit for the capabilities of this SAC base are due to the General.

It is unfortunate indeed that General Guthrie soon will be leaving Malmstrom Air Base to assume command of an air defense division in Japan. Montana's loss will be Japan's gain.

At the luncheon in his honor, General Guthrie made a number of remarks relative to the defense of the Nation. I ask unanimous consent that an article from the Great Falls Tribune containing excerpts from his speech be printed at this point in the Record.
His third charge is my stand on CVA, MVA. He says I have ridden the fence on Senate Bill 1645. I'm afraid that I have because I have too much trouble keeping up with House bills, let alone Senate bills. I am glad to note that my opponent says we are both in favor of river development.

I wish that to all questions I could give a straight yes or no answer. However, that would brand me as a fool who does not study a problem and as one whose thinking is done for him. There are many questions I cannot answer, even after great study, until the time comes for a vote — I have never ducked a vote yet.

For example, I was very uncertain as to how I would vote on the last tax bill. I wanted an excess-profits tax to be imposed at the same time that we were raising our own personal taxes. I fought hard for an excess profits tax but the best I could get out of the Committee was a definite promise to hold hearings this year and to report out an excess profits tax bill which would be retroactive to July 1 or October 1, 1950. The showdown came and, at the last minute, I voted for the tax bill because we are in a war, we need money to carry it on and to mobilize, and we had a definite promise on excess profits tax would be imposed. My inclination was to vote against the bill; the realities of the situation demanded that I vote for it.
His third charge is my stand on CVA, MVA. He says I have ridden the fence on Senate Bill 1645. I'm afraid that I have because I have too much trouble keeping up with House bills, let alone Senate bills. I am glad to note that my opponent says we are both in favor of river development.

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It is indeed possible to keep up with House bills, but alone Senate bills. I am glad to note that my opponent says we are both in favor of mine.

I wish that to all questions I could give a straight yes or no answer. However, that would brand me as a fool who does not study a problem or one whose thinking is done for him. There are many questions I cannot answer, even after great study, until the time comes for a vote — and never checked a vote yet.

For example, I was very uncertain as to how I would vote on the last tax bill. I wanted an excess-profit tax to be imposed at the same time that we were raising our personal taxes. I forgot about the excess profits tax but the last I could get out of the Committee was a definite promise to hold hearings this year and to report out an excess profit tax bill which would be retrospective to July 1 or Oct. 1, 1950. The showdown came, at the last minute, if voted for the tax bill because we are in a war, we need money to carry it on. To mobilize, we need a definite promise an excess profits tax would be imposed. My inclination was to vote against the bill; the realities of the situation demanded that I vote for it.

This third change of my stand on CVA, MVA, the camps I knew ridden the farms on Senate Bill 1645. I am afraid of blame because I blame too much.
It is a real pleasure for me to have the opportunity to address the graduating class of the High School tonight. There is an atmosphere of high achievement here tonight, and I feel it a privilege to be close to you who have worked for the last four years toward this goal of graduation. You young ladies and gentlemen are to be congratulated on your attainment, and your parents are likewise to be congratulated because they have had a very important part in your achievement. Without their encouragement, their moral support, their financial help, and their dreams and ambitions for you, you might not have gone as far or done so well as you have. Your teachers likewise have my heartiest congratulations. Their unselfish endeavors in your behalf have their reward here tonight.

In having the opportunity of getting a high school education, you are luckier than the average boy and girl in America. In the United States the average amount of education now being received by young people is ten years. In reaching this period of graduation you have demonstrated therefore that you are luckier or have better capabilities than the average young person. This is something to be thankful for. It follows that in having better talents and opportunities, you have keener responsibilities. When you take your places in life, you must remember your duties to your fellow men and country.

Besides the formal educational program which you have followed during these last four years, you have had the day-to-day experience of living and working together, under trained leadership. You have thereby developed valuable traits of character, traits which will fit you not alone for the ranks of whatever occupation you will follow but also for the responsibilities of adult citizenship.

The America you face today as citizens thereof is a country in which we should be intensely proud. It is one of your chief duties to preserve it as the greatest of democracies.

What do we mean by democracy?

I suppose that every young person in America realizes how lucky he is compared to young men and women in foreign countries. For instance in some of these totalitarian states children of grade school age are given military training, and children scarcely older are forced into camps and occupations not of their choosing certainly. All face a future of fighting in the present war which is raging. Here, you young people are practically free from surveillance, under certain restrictions you are free to pick your field in life, and I fervently hope and pray that your future will be free from the horrors of war, what you want it to be—free, clean and sinless.

But while we are enjoying—-
I have tried to point out to you young people the importance of preserving our democracy. Remember that a government is not an intangible thing; that it is never any better than the people who compose it. We, you and I, are the government. No matter what road you will follow from tonight onward, whether you will go on to an institution of higher education, or whether you will find your life's job tomorrow, you must feel it always to be a duty to perfect your own life, to continue to develop your own talents and personalities, to refuse to be discouraged, but to strive always for a goal of perfection. If each of you do it, then the masses which make up our government will be intelligent, enlightened, and courageous. Remember what you have been taught that there is nothing menial or demeaning about manual labor, that on the contrary, it is impossible to say who does the more honorable work -- the doctor who performs an emergency operation to save a patient's life or the mechanic who fixes the doctor's car so that he can reach the operating room in time. Without the capable services of both doctor and mechanic the patient will die. And so it goes. Our farmers, railroad employees, textile or shoe workers, carpenters, electricians, teachers, housewives -- all perform important services. All are necessary for our civilization. The secret of success is to continue to learn, to improve, and to perfect your job, your character, your life.
COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS

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What were these truths. First, that all

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But while we are enjoying our democracy we must realize that our way of life as we know it, understand it,

The future of democracy depends also on the spreading and the perpetuation of the ideal. If our neighbors lose their tendency toward things democratic it is quite likely that our position will become insecure. With this in mind I should like to call to your attention the possibility of furthering Pan-Americanism -- a moral union of the independent states of the western hemisphere, based upon certain distinctive principles which these states have in common and which they do not share - at least to any
Wheat Glut Nightmare Could Be a Blessing

Suppose we did not grow a grain of wheat anywhere in the United States for a whole year. Would we have to do without bread, cake and the many other foodstuffs derived from this crop? Not at all. There is enough wheat in surplus at this very moment to meet all our domestic needs for not one but two years.

We Americans own 9 billion dollars worth of government-held wheat, corn, rice, dairy products, cotton and other agricultural surpluses. Just the cost of carrying these surpluses runs us close to a billion dollars a year in tax money.

Nor is there an end in sight. We have given these products away. We have bartered them. We have sold them on the easiest of terms. Yet the stockpiles continue to grow.

The problem is not getting any better. It is getting worse. It will continue to get worse as long as we look on agricultural surpluses as a temporary phenomenon and try to meet it with makeshift remedies.

What makes the situation almost unbelievable is that in the midst of all the plenty there is a vast unfilled need for food. Millions of people in this country do not have enough to eat. Abroad—in Asia, Africa, Latin America and elsewhere—there are hundreds of millions of human beings whose physical hunger from childhood on is little short of desperate.

If we are to come to grips with this problem we are going to have to recognize at the outset that it will be with us for some time. To meet it we need to develop a long-range program built around the following points:

1. We must close the disgraceful loopholes in the present federal agricultural program so as to curb the few who have twisted its decent purposes into a get-rich-quick device which milks the American people of millions of dollars and adds enormously to the accumulation of surpluses.

2. We must channel surplus foods, in heavier measure, into a long-range domestic program for the benefit of schools, institutions, hospitals, for the benefit of the unemployed and old-age pensioners, indeed, for the benefit of all Americans who do not get enough to eat solely because they cannot afford it.

3. We must, together with other food surplus nations, work out a worldwide program for the benefit of less fortunate peoples in other lands, using our own surpluses in great measure in place of foreign aid dollars and grants.

It will not be easy to devise a sound program along these lines. But neither will it be easy to ignore much longer the problem.