



Congressional Record

United States
of America

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 84th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1955

The House met at 12 o'clock noon. The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

God of all grace, as we again unite our hearts in the fellowship of prayer, may we be eager and willing to make the great adventure of trying sincerely to become the kind of men and women Thou wouldst have us be.

Wilt Thou give us the wisdom and the desire to trust and cultivate and obey those noble intuitions and instincts which Thou hast planted within our souls.

Grant that we may have more of the spirit of our blessed Lord, whose beauty of character haunts us and makes us ashamed of ourselves and fills us, however, with lofty aspirations to be like unto Him.

May we daily continue to seek and follow the ways of righteousness and peace.

Hear us in the name of the Christ. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday, February 8, 1955, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Carrell, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 587. An act to provide that persons serving in the Armed Forces on January 31, 1955, may continue to accrue educational benefits under the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a joint resolution of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. J. Res. 14. Joint resolution extending an invitation to the International Olympic Committee to hold the 1960 Olympic Games at Detroit, Mich.

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Ways and Means may have until midnight next Monday to file a report on H. R. 1, and that the same period of time be allowed for the filing of any minority, individual, or separate views on that bill.

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

There was no objection.

RESIGNATION FROM COMMITTEE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following resignation from committee:

FEBRUARY 10, 1955.

Hon. SAM RAYBURN,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I hereby tender my resignation as a member of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, effective immediately.

Sincerely yours,

WALTER M. MUMMA,
Member of Congress.

NEW ATHEISTIC DRIVE SWEEPS SOVIET

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, the Soviet Union today is fighting a battle for which no weapon of war has yet been invented.

It is the battle of communism against religion—the Kremlin against God.

Moscow's war on religion has been going on for more than 35 years, but the current crackdown which began last summer has been termed the most intense and best organized campaign since 1930.

The U. S. S. R.'s trump card is propaganda, and its ultimate aim, to shatter the very foundation of every church still remaining under the Soviet regime.

Thousands of Communist propagandists are spreading the doctrine of atheism from one end of the Soviet Union to the other. Communist writers are turning out new atheistic books filled with scorn against Christian, Jewish, and other faiths. Publishing houses issue stacks of antireligious pamphlets, and Communist agitators are going into the schools, homes, and factories of every town to lecture to people who have no choice but to listen.

Moscow's renewed purge on religion began last July when the Soviet newspaper Pravda sounded the keynote for the present campaign. Since the religious persecutions and crudities of the past had failed, Pravda advocated a different

technique. Instead of outright insults to the church, Pravda told Communist propagandists to disguise their insults with scientific and educational theories.

Premier Malenkov was taking no chances with the type of antireligious attacks that took place under Lenin and Stalin, when priests were shot or arrested and church property was confiscated. Proving that violence only drove people to church rather than out of it, a 1937 survey by the Union of Militant Atheists showed that at least one-third of the urban population and two-thirds of the rural population still clung to religion despite the purges.

What Moscow Pravda advocated last July was shrewder, more adroit tactics. The campaign was to have a new look and a velvet-glove technique and was to be placed on a so-called high, scientific level. In this way, the Kremlin hoped to use more subtle measures to take away from the people the belief in God which they refused to give up.

Overzealous propagandists, however, deviated from the new party line. Even Radio Moscow went so far as to refer to Catholics as "verminous creatures" and "svoloch"—scum—and all religious rites were subjected to ridicule.

"Just as cheap alcohol, vodka, dulls the mind of individuals, so religion weakens and confuses them," said Radio Moscow.

"The Soviet people do not need the aid of miracles and faith in God," chanted the lesser Estonian network.

And the Soviet children's magazine, Pionerskaya Pravda, told its young readers: "Belief in God, the church, is a legacy of the aged."

The Soviet Union turned Leningrad's famous Kazanski Cathedral into a shrine to atheism, and what had been a national religious monument in the days of the Czar now boasts exhibits exposing what the Communists call the reactionary nature of religion.

Alarmed over an increase of religion among its troops, the Soviet armed services radio, demanded that soldiers be "convinced that the survival of religion is humiliating to Soviet citizens, especially to Soviet soldiers."

Other broadcasts called religion the enemy of peace and the misfortune of women. Said Radio Lutsk in the Ukraine:

Religion has put women in a subservient position in the family and in society. By viewing her as an inferior creature, unable to act independently, religion offends and humiliates women, harms her intellectual development, and hinders her participation in political and cultural activities.

And Radio Minsk was equally vociferous:

All religious institutions, and in the first place, the center of the world reactionary clergy—the Vatican—spare no efforts in order to disguise the social order of slavery, oppression, and imperialist wars. For this purpose, Catholicism, and all religious institutions abroad are extensively availing themselves of prayers, are poisoning the minds of the working people, causing them to lose confidence in themselves and are diverting them from the struggle for peace, freedom, national independence, and democracy.

The outside world listened—and was shocked. The United States Information Agency, through its news and broadcasting services, reported Moscow's latest antireligious activities to its overseas posts which, in turn, relayed the facts to the people of many countries. Obviously, this is not what the Kremlin had in mind. Abroad, Soviet propaganda blandly was assuring the world—and still does—that peaceful coexistence of communism and religion is entirely possible, and that all peoples of the U. S. S. R. are free to worship as they choose.

The Soviet regime, says Moscow in its frequent broadcasts abroad, really is not so bad as it is painted. Has it not asked for an alliance with the Catholic Church to bring about world peace? Has it not allowed a small number of Moslems living in the U. S. S. R. to resume the pilgrimage to Mecca, and has it not permitted the Russian Orthodox Church to exist with its official blessing?

The Soviet Union has, from time to time, gone out of its way to make overtures to religious groups abroad, but the political implications are clear. Moscow made a bid for Vatican support at a time when the Soviet Union was paving the way for the Communist-inspired World Peace Council which met in East Berlin last spring. It also sought to tie in the Catholic Church with the Soviet version of a ban on nuclear weapons—a version which did not get far in the United Nations.

Last June, for example, the secretary general of the Italian Communist Party, Palmiro Togliatti, urged "Catholic forces to attempt, together with the Communists, to reach concrete agreement for the solution of basic problems in the sphere of both foreign and home policies." Said the party leader: "Such agreements between Communists and Catholics are quite feasible."

The Vatican newspaper, *Osservatore Romano*, promptly replied that either Mr. Togliatti lived in a world of dreams, or he believed that the Catholic world has lost its senses.

Not long afterward, in a home broadcast, Radio Moscow referred to Catholics as "verminous creatures" and "svoloch"—scum.

The so-called annual pilgrimage to Mecca has been another Soviet prize conversation piece in broadcasts beamed to the Arab countries. In 1953, for the first time since 1945, and again in 1954, the Soviet regime allowed a small number of Moslems living in the U. S. S. R. to resume the pilgrimage to Mecca.

At the same time Communist Party workers in the Turkmen S. S. R. were

urged by Moscow to wage unrelenting war against Islam and Moslem practices. Said Radio Ashkhabad last August:

With a view to preserving the religious poison in the minds of the backward people, the Moslem clergy call upon the religious people to fulfill the customs in connection with burying the dead, visiting the tombs, and calling the Moslems to prayer. Those who observe such demands of the Islamic religion are backward people.

In its propaganda abroad, the Soviet Union carefully omits any reference to the Shariat, the Moslem code of laws which governs the private life of the faithful. Today the Shariat no longer exists in the Soviet Union. According to the Soviet political dictionary: "In the U. S. S. R., now, the Shariat is eradicated."

Visitors who have penetrated the Soviet screen of misinformation, report some interesting facts. Last year, one English clergyman who had recently returned from the U. S. S. R. told his congregation that only 45 out of Moscow's 1,600 churches were still in operation. Canon Mervyn Stockwood, vicar of the Morrisfields parish in Bristol, England, said one church he attended had 3,000 persons jammed inside.

For the most part, and particularly since the start of the current campaign, Moscow has been careful to prevent visitors from grasping the true state of religious affairs in the Soviet Union. As proof that there is no oppression, a selected few religious leaders are invited to come and see for themselves. However, they are closely shepherded around the few places of worship kept open for the express purpose of impressing foreigners.

Radio Moscow, in an October broadcast to the Near East, found it profitable to relay this statement by an archbishop of Lebanon:

I spent a few days with the Patriarch of Moscow who stressed the great care taken by the Soviet Government for the preservation of churches, religious schools, and the academy of theology.

What the visiting archbishop did not say was that the Russian Orthodox Church is under strict Government control through the Council on the Russian Orthodox Church headed by Georgi Kerpov, who in 1945 was given the title of major general for his work in the Soviet secret police force.

Moscow agreed in 1943 to give the Russian Orthodox Church official recognition in return for a heavy price: complete subservience to the Soviet Union.

The *Journal of the Moscow Patriarchate*, the official church monthly, carefully parrots the latest party line. Even the *Orthodox Church Calendar* for 1954, published by the Moscow Patriarchate, indicates the increasing subservience of the church to the state and to its propaganda aims.

While Moscow continued to turn a pious front to the Western World, its latest antireligious drive was being reported by the free press and radio. This brought worldwide criticism upon the heads of the Soviet hierarchy and last November the Kremlin came to the conclusion that its propagandists had gone too far.

Since the drive was going badly, Soviet leaders began to scold their propagandists for poor taste. They did so officially on November 10, when the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee issued a decree signed by Party Chief Nikita Khrushchev.

The decree stated:

Insulting attacks against believers and the clergy can only lead to strengthening and even intensification of religious prejudices among the people. Instead, patient, well-organized scientific atheistic propaganda among the believers will help them finally free themselves from their religious errors.

At first glance, it looked as though the Kremlin had come up with a new idea in the present campaign, but to observers who have traced the U. S. S. R.'s antireligious drives from the beginning, the decree only brought a tighter Soviet grip on the church and clergy. It again directed propagandists to employ a more subtle technique instead of the direct attack, which had failed. And it reemphasized that atheism might be achieved more quickly through a shrewder campaign.

The Vatican promptly branded the decree as a tactical propaganda move to convince the outside world that the Soviet Union was softening its attitude toward religion. The United States Information Agency noted that Moscow's slanderous broadcasts had stopped. This was significant because a survey of Soviet home broadcasts for one day last September disclosed that 50 percent of the broadcasts in the RSFSR and 75 percent of those in the Ukraine dealt with antireligious themes.

One reason for the halt in broadcasts came from none other than Radio Moscow itself. A week after the Soviets shut off antireligious propaganda, Radio Moscow deplored the "claims put forward in anti-Soviet propaganda, particularly American propaganda." It was a frank admission that USIA reports on what was going on in the Soviet Union had hurt the Kremlin in more ways than it had foreseen.

Today, however, the antireligious campaign in the U. S. S. R. appears to be as strong as ever.

In the first article to appear in the Soviet Union since the decree, the central committee magazine, *Party Life*, pointed out that it is not a matter of slowing up the activity of antireligious propaganda, but to correct its errors. Said the magazine:

It is a matter of convincing everyone of absolute opposition between science and religion: Science is based on facts and experiments, while religion rests on nothing but fantastic inventions and Biblical or other legends. Scientific-atheistic propaganda, well carried on by the cadres, will bring out the triumph of materialist ideology and will raise the cultural level of the workers.

The magazine also disclosed that Moscow is considering putting a stop to religious pilgrimages.

It must be shown—

Said the magazine—

that the observance of rites and pilgrimages to holy places seriously prejudices the national economy, distracts thousands of people from their work, and thus undermines all work discipline.

For the first time in many years, the Kremlin is extending its attack on Christianity to include the Protestant Churches, and especially the Baptists. A recent issue of the publication, *Soviet Latvia*, says:

Every religious sect is an organization which preaches antiscientific, reactionary ideology. At the present time the center of the Baptist sect is the United States of America. The executive committee of the World Union of Baptists is in Washington. This is actually a branch of the State Department. The American imperialists are only too pleased to use this sect for the purpose of recruiting spies to send to the U. S. S. R.

All this propaganda, and more, is being echoed by the Soviet satellites.

The Vienna Roman Catholic news service, *Kathpress*, reports that the Polish Ministry for Culture has prohibited religious teaching in all Polish elementary schools. From now on, the report says, religious education of Polish children will be possible only at home or in the churches.

Recently a new Chief of the Office of Religious Cults was appointed by the Polish Government. Rome radio, viewing this as an indication that Poland is increasing its religious persecutions, said in a recent broadcast:

The Polish Government appointed Jan Izydorczyk, former Polish Ambassador in East Germany, as Chief of the Office of Religious Cults. The present chief was transferred to another post, as he was considered to be too mild toward the Polish clergy. The appointment of Izydorczyk to such an important post shows the intention of the Polish Government to increase its anti-religious propaganda and religious persecutions, as the former Ambassador is in great favor with Soviet ruling circles. His duties will be to direct the activities of the anti-religious office in such a way as to make the work and life of the Polish clergy more difficult, acting under Moscow orders.

The radio Rome forecast was followed by reports received from Poland which say that Izydorczyk has closed the theological faculties of the universities of Warsaw, Cracow, and Poznan.

This move limits the fields of higher theological studies in Poland to the independent Catholic University of Lublin, which was specifically protected by the church-state agreement of April 1950. The agreement allowed the Catholic University of Lublin to continue its activities within the scope hitherto enjoyed. Primate Wyszynski, however, pointed out to the Government in May 1953 that this agreement had already been violated by the closing down of the faculties of law and economics at Lublin—a move which resulted in the dismissal of more than a dozen professors.

Petrusblatt, the official Roman Catholic weekly in Berlin, reports that Catholic nuns of German origin have been forcibly driven out of their convents by officials of the Polish Government and put to work in the fields near Cracow. The newspaper also reported that Polish authorities have turned the Benedictine Abbey at Gruessay, Silesia, into a military barracks.

In Czechoslovakia the newspaper *Nova Svoboda* has announced that science established the fact that Jesus Christ

never existed and that the church borrowed the stories about him from Egypt, Rome, and the East.

According to a Czechoslovakian priest now in Germany as director of one of the largest havens in Western Europe for refugee priests, the Roman Catholic clergy probably will die out in Soviet satellite countries in 10 to 20 years if the present pace of cold persecution continues.

Msgr. Adolf Kindermann, himself a victim of Communist persecution, views the present Communist war on religion as much more relentless and diabolically conceived than the persecution of the Christians under the reign of Roman Emperor Diocletian.

He says that of the 40,000 Catholic priests in the Soviet satellite countries before the early persecutions began, only about half remain, with most of them prevented from performing their priestly functions by imprisonment or by separation from their congregations.

As Moscow continues to pump its atheistic propaganda into the satellites the drive grows even more vicious at home. What is happening in the U. S. S. R. today speaks for itself.

The Soviets now are turning to 18th-century French philosophers to find more ammunition. The *Journal of the Soviet Academy of Sciences* says that a library of antireligious works will be set up and particular importance will be given to the books of Voltaire, Rousseau, and Diderot.

Radio Odessa denounces Christmas as a harmful survival of ancient superstitions. One broadcast said:

The church invented Christmas and imposed it upon the believers to prove the existence of the invented Son of God, Jesus Christ. There is nothing sacred and divine in Christmas and in other church festivals.

Another example of current Soviet propaganda is an article which appeared recently in the Soviet trade union daily newspaper, *Trud*. The paper, attempting to carry out the so-called scientific approach in the present campaign, claimed that Soviet children have split minds because they are taught religion at home and atheism in school.

Trud said that since the children are taught at school that there is no God and that religion is just superstition, it confuses them to learn otherwise at home and turns them into problem children.

The campaign concentrates heavily on youth, since Moscow is having its troubles with young people who forget their Communist training long enough to insist on church marriages and baptisms. For example, the Communist youth newspaper, *Komsomolskaya Pravda*, printed this lament for its young readers:

On a Sunday, Mikhail Shakh, a Komsomol (youth) member in a township of Moscow oblast, visited his married sister. She told him that she wanted to have her baby baptized in church, and asked him to join her.

Mikhail found it peculiar that he, a Komsomol member, should be asked to take part in a religious rite. He has been in the Komsomol for several years, had never been religious, and had never been in church. And now he was asked to be a godfather to a baby in church.

Writing about all this to the *Komsomolskaya Pravda* editor's office, he said: "Several days have elapsed since then, and I still cannot get over it. I understand that I acted wrongly. I let down the honorable title of Komsomol member."

In its editorial, *Keep to the Principles*, the paper says:

Yes, Mikhail, you did not act as a Komsomol member. A Komsomol member must keep to the principles, which originate in lofty, ideal consciousness and a stable, Socialist's world view, with which the Communist Party arms Soviet youth. Our world view is a Marxist and materialistic world view, the most advanced and the only scientific one.

A Komsomol member pledges himself to follow consistently the charter of the organization, which demands that its members struggle against religious prejudices and superstitions, keep to their principles always and everywhere, and serve as an example for the younger members. And what has happened now? Wanting to please your relatives, you acted not according to your principles, you made a bargain with your own conscience. You did not stand the test of making your deeds follow your conscience. You stand now before your comrades as one man in words and another man in deeds. And in our country we judge people after their deeds, their action.

In short, the Communists again have turned on the pressure against faith in God—a pressure that was relaxed during World War II. When the stakes were high and Moscow needed the support of all groups, the Soviet press was silent, religious faith was undisturbed, and the church became a matter of unfinished business—to be hauled out at a riper time. That time has come. The brief era of relaxation is at an end, and the purge of religion has begun anew.

I add a news story which tells, country by country, the fate of the Catholic clergy under the Soviets:

ESCAPEE PRIEST TELLS OF COMMUNIST PERSECUTIONS

FRANKFURT, WEST GERMANY, November 11.—The Roman Catholic clergy probably will die out in Soviet satellite countries in 10 to 20 years if the present pace of cold persecution of priests continues, Monsignor Adolf Kindermann predicted today.

In an interview on Communist treatment of the Catholic clergy, the Czechoslovak expellee told of priests being murdered and tortured behind the Iron Curtain and described Communist desecration of Catholic churches, schools, and seminaries.

Monsignor Kindermann, himself a victim of Communist persecution, is now the director of the Albert Magnus Seminary at Koenigstein, one of the largest havens in Western Europe for refugee priests from Soviet satellite countries. Formerly director of a theological seminary at the University of Prague, he was arrested by the Communists in 1946 for what they termed "high treason against the state," but escaped from prison just as he was to be sent to Siberia.

Reviewing the Communist war on religion, currently revived in the Soviet Union as a campaign to "educate the masses in scientific atheism," the priest charged that the Communist persecution of the Catholic clergy is much more relentless and diabolically conceived than the persecution of the Christians under the reign of Roman Emperor Diocletian.

He said that of the 40,000 Catholic priests in Soviet satellite countries before the persecutions began, only about half remain, with most of them prevented from performing their priestly functions by imprisonment

or by separation from their congregations. Approximately 3,000 East European priests, he said, have escaped to Germany, 350 to Austria, and 100 to other countries. He also pointed out that no Catholic priests have been ordained in Iron Curtain countries in the past 6 years, and that the education of the few young priests trained in the state-dominated seminaries has consisted more of Communist ideology than of the Catholic faith.

Here is Monsignor Kindermann's country-by-country report of the persecution of Catholic priests in Communist countries:

Albania: Archbishop Vinzens Prenushi, of Durazzo, nearly 70 years old, was tortured to death in prison when he was placed in a wooden cage studded with iron points. Monsignor Gjini, of Oroshi, and 10 of his followers were shot as he was blessing his companions and 1 of his priests was buried alive. Priests were tortured by Communists who threw them into cesspools, put salt in their wounds, and sawed off their legs. A total of 130 churches were desecrated and Catholic schools, seminaries, and cloisters were closed.

Bulgaria: Most of Bulgaria's 160 priests have by now died martyr's deaths or are at work draining marshes to build up the Communist economy. Three seminaries existed until 1949, but all are now closed.

Rumania: The Roman Catholic Church had 6 dioceses with 7 bishops and 1,400 priests. Today not 1 bishop can exercise his functions; 2 have died in prison, namely, Bishops Cisar and Scheffler; the others were imprisoned, including 85-year-old Bishop Pacher. The year 1948 brought an end to the Catholic press and schools. Since 1951 there has been one state-operated seminary at Alba Julia, where the Marxist doctrine is the major course.

Croatia: In September 1953 Monsignor Lajca Bunavic II, the bishop of Subotica, was beaten into unconsciousness by a Communist mob. Of late other bishops and priests have been drafted into the army as soldiers. Churches have been desecrated and seminaries closed.

Slovenia: 55 priests have been killed. Bishop Vovk was burned when the Communists poured gasoline on him and set him afire. Seventy priests are in prison. One of the two seminaries has been closed. The other, at Ljubljana, conducts courses in communism.

Hungary: 19 priests have been killed. Cardinal Mindszenty was condemned to life imprisonment. Bishop Wilhelm Apor was killed by Soviet soldiers and about 350 priests live in exile. Only 6 out of 23 seminaries remain and these are under state control.

West Czechoslovakia: Archbishop Beran is in an unknown prison and auxiliary Bishop Zele, of Olmutz, has been condemned to 25 years' imprisonment. All but one seminary, now under state control, have been closed.

Slovakia: All religious priests are in prison or concentration camps and 600 secular priests have been deported. Nearly 150 priests have died in exile. One state-controlled seminary still exists.

Poland: Cardinal Wyszyński and 8 other bishops have been imprisoned, 37 have been killed, and the fate of 260 others is unknown. A total of 360 priests have been deported, 700 have been imprisoned, and more than 800 secular priests have escaped to other countries. Since 1952, 59 seminaries have been closed.

Lithuania: Bishop Matulionis, of Katedors, died in prison; Monsignor Borisevicius, of Telsias, was condemned to death; three other bishops were exiled. Every priest is suspected of being an "enemy of the state." Monasteries and seminaries were closed because the Communists said they were "revolutionary nests." The most beautiful cloister in Lithuania, Pazuaisis, was converted into an insane asylum.

Ukraine: All of the country's 10 bishops have been sent to concentration camps and 6 have died. Most of the former 3,000 priests are in concentration camps southeast of Moscow and about 400 were able to escape to the outside world. All seminaries have been dissolved. The Holy See and the Roman Catholic clergy are considered the worst enemies of the state.

Latvia: Only one bishop remains. Nearly all the priests have been condemned to forced-labor camps. Some have been exiled and 10 have been killed. Priest Gladislav Litaunieks had a crown of thorns placed on his head by Soviet soldiers. The country has one state-controlled seminary.

Estonia: This country no longer has a Catholic bishop. It is problematical whether any priests remain.

Soviet Union: Only two Catholic priests remain: The chaplain of the American Embassy in Moscow, who is not permitted any contact with civilians, and the priest attached to the Church of St. Louis in Moscow. The other bishops and priests have been in concentration camps for years, many of them since 1927.

HOUSING FOR OUR SENIOR CITIZENS

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to announce that associated together as cosponsors are 12 members of the Banking and Currency Committee and 1 former member in a legislative effort to give relief to the senior citizens of our country in the matter of housing, specially constructed for the greater convenience of the aging, and within the financial means of those who have passed the productive period of life and at the best have little more than retirement pensions usually running not more than \$100 to \$150 a month.

It is a new approach in the field of public housing which we trust will have sympathetic study by all the Members of this body. We bespeak also sympathetic study and cooperation by those in private industry, also of course by the churches, the civic groups, the press, and the public.

It well may be that the bill which we are sponsoring after study will need changes both as to form and policy. We will appreciate your suggestions to the end that one of the great accomplishments of the 84th Congress will be legislation assuring our senior citizens of freedom from worry in the matter of the roofs above their heads in the years of lengthening shadows.

Among the cosponsors of the bill are the distinguished gentlewomen from Pennsylvania, Missouri, and Michigan—BUCHANAN, SULLIVAN, and GRIFFITHS—who are members of the Banking and Currency Committee. Other Members sponsoring the bill are the Honorable WRIGHT PATMAN, the Honorable ALBERT RAINS, the Honorable ABRAHAM MULTER, the Honorable ISIDORE DOLLINGER, the Honorable THOMAS L. ASHLEY, the Honorable WILLIAM A. BARRETT, the Honorable IRWIN D. DAVIDSON, the Honorable HENRY S. REUSS, and the Honorable CHARLES A. VANIK.

As medical science improves we have more and more older people among us. They are no longer part of large family units. A shocking number of them lead lonely and frustrated lives in houses that are too large for them and are dilapidated. These people, who once served active and useful lives in their communities, are dependent for income on small savings, inadequate pensions, and on their families. They now have no place to turn for suitable modern housing. Many who wish to pass the remaining years in continuing independence in their own homes are forced to live with children and grandchildren, welcome and beloved it is true but nevertheless in the status of charity guests.

The bill introduced today envisions homes for the aging and aged within their financial means and located in or near the communities in which their children and friends reside and dear to them from the memories of past associations.

Many of the aged are living in oversized units or in dilapidated units. A special study prepared by the Bureau of the Census in agreement with the Division of Housing Research of the Housing and Home Finance Agency shows that only 66.4 percent of the aged were living in housing in 1950 which had private toilet, bath, and hot running water. By contrast 72 percent of those persons under 65 years of age live in houses having private toilet, bath, and hot running water.

Eleven and three-tenths percent of the aged do have private toilets, bath, and cold running water, but most of them live in a dilapidated house. Twelve and eight-tenths percent of the aged had running water but no private toilet or bath, and 8.4 percent did not even have running water available to them. In addition, they find that their property continually depreciates and that they are not able to keep it in repair because of physical and financial reasons.

Not only do the aged live in dilapidated units, but usually they occupy oversized units as well. Fifty-eight percent of the aged live in houses involving 5 or more rooms although they have smaller families than households headed by persons under age 65.

The aged often experience a feeling of extreme insecurity, not because of inadequate income but because they live alone. They fear the possibility of a fall or an illness with no one to notice their illness or their failure to appear at mealtimes. As a result they lead lonely and frustrated lives. Because their families are grown and no longer dependent upon them, they often have a feeling of uselessness as well which makes life hardly worth living for them. They desire companionship; they desire a feeling of being needed; they wish security in a psychological sense just as much as in an economic sense. This is not possible unless they are housed decently.

Unhappily for them the commercial market provides practically no opportunity to secure adequate housing. The reason for the lack of housing for the aged in the commercial market is not hard to understand. The aged are relatively questionable as a mortgage risk.

Hence, there is usually a large down-payment required of them, and the only mortgage given them is a relatively short-term mortgage, with resulting high monthly payments. The consequence of all this is that only the well-to-do aged can easily qualify for a new house in the open market.

From the landlord's standpoint, many are doubtful about renting to the aged because they fear the aged may become ill and be unable to pay their bills; or the aged may require expensive medical care. He fears that they may become a very real burden upon him and require more and more of his attention.

From the builder's standpoint, the market has been so good for housing for young families for the last 10 to 15 years that he has kept busy building homes for them. He has not thought to cultivate the market for housing among the aged. From the standpoint of rental housing, speculative builders have managed to do very well building for the young bachelor person, the young married couple, and the childless couple. Why should they undertake the risk involved in building rental units for the aged?

Neither have investors such as insurance companies, thought to cater to this market. The aged are certainly not likely to develop organizations through which they can provide housing for themselves. No case of consumer co-operatives, for example, composed of the aging has ever been called to my attention. The likelihood that older persons will organize a new corporation to build housing for themselves on any general basis is very small.

Older people need low rental housing especially designed to meet their special limitations and needs. Federally financed public housing, however, has not been generally available to them because the law states that such housing may be used only for family occupancy. Administrators, knowing that one member of an older couple may die soon, have been unwilling to accept older families.

State financed public housing in New York, it is true, has set aside 5 percent of all new housing for individuals 65 years and over, without reference to their family status. Massachusetts recently established a loan fund of \$15 million which is available to local housing authorities to build low-rental housing for the low-income group aged 65 and over. Already 23 communities have provided plans and have applied for these funds. Efforts of these kinds are so limited, however, that they do not begin to meet the need.

A program of Federally financed public housing for the aged as provided in the bill introduced today is the only solution for the aged with low incomes.

I pray that this body speedily will enact it into law.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

Mr. RIVERS asked and was given permission to address the House for 10 minutes today, following the legislative program of the day and the conclusion of any special orders heretofore entered.

Mr. MURRAY of Illinois asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 hour on Wednesday next on the subject of Lithuanian independence, following the legislative program of the day and the conclusion of any special orders heretofore entered.

FEDERAL AID FOR SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend my remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, it is an admitted fact that our schools are in serious trouble. There is an emergency situation existing throughout the Nation which calls for immediate Federal aid for school construction. In my opinion the President's proposal to relieve this crisis is not adequate enough to help solve this urgent nationwide problem. His proposal may be helpful for a long-range program, but it will not fill the widening gap between existing inadequacies and increasing enrollments. Practically speaking, classroom bricks should be laid immediately and thousands of new classrooms should be near ing completion before the machinery for this school-building agency plan can be put in motion.

We are in an emergency period. Urgent school-building needs throughout the country have reached tremendous proportions. The time is now for Federal aid, the need is nationwide, and Congress must heed the warnings from citizens across the country.

The President's plan does not meet our present school construction predicament which is at the critical floodtide point. It is as one of my colleagues described: "The present emergency calls for a 'Mae West' life jacket and the President threw out a lifesaver—a candy one."

Our schoolchildren in this country should not be required to wait for half-way adequate housing until the various school districts throughout the country run an impractical obstacle course, especially when many of the most needy areas will find the course impossible.

As the following editorial from the Floyd County Times dated February 3, 1955, at Prestonburg points out, this type of plan does not meet our emergency:

[The] plan to create a National School Building Authority to lend money to the States, which in turn would lend money to school districts for building, may be a matter of too little, too late.

The school districts that have reached their bonded indebtedness limit and hence the very districts that need help most, might be excluded from this form of Federal aid because they could not contract added indebtedness, no matter how long they had in which to repay it.

It is basically right to encourage local efforts, to avoid give-away programs. But when our people here at home need roofs for their children at school, that should be a matter of no great consequence, in view of millions given toward the betterment of other peoples over the world.

The President admits that we have a shortage of more than 300,000 classrooms, with needed replacements annually adding to this total. There is an additional need of 50,000 new school-rooms per year merely to meet the enrollment increases in elementary and secondary schools.

The President's recommendations, designed to meet the needs of a 3-year period, proposed appropriations of \$750 million for loans and \$200 million for grants in aid to school districts which cannot raise additional funds because they have reached their bonded indebtedness.

A proposal to appropriate amounts of slightly less than \$67 million per year for the next 3 years for grants to needy districts can scarcely be considered realistic. This is less than 1 day's expenditures of the Department of Defense, or 1 week's interest on the national debt. In fact, the amount is approximately equal to \$1 per year for each employed worker in the country. The total amount may sound like a substantial sum, but when a country with a population rapidly approaching 170 million people cannot appropriate even \$70 million to provide classrooms for school children in a real emergency, it is time to start a survey of our economy as well as of our educational system. We must equip our youth so that they can help maintain our economy and our society at steadily rising levels. This can be done only if we provide adequate classrooms and schools for their training.

The President's grant-in-aid proposal is an admission by him, according to one editorial writer:

That restrictive debt limits forbid many school districts to borrow in this fashion and that in many others "the amount of taxable property and local income is so low as to make it impossible for the district either to repay borrowed money or rent a satisfactory school building." To the impoverished districts he would make Federal grants in conjunction with the States—thus breaching, so far as they are concerned, the wall he had previously erected against Federal intervention. If direct Federal aid will not imperil the independence of communities unable to borrow, it will not imperil the independence of more solvent communities.

The President's estimate of the need for an additional 450,000 classrooms during a 3-year period indicates that he considers the current cost of school building to be at the rate of \$4,000 per classroom, of which the Federal Government would provide \$2,000. I do not believe that classrooms constructed at an average cost of \$4,000 per room will be adequate to modernize our school-building facilities.

As one columnist emphasized the other day—Walter Lippmann, February 3, 1955:

Though we cannot solve all the problems with more money, that is no excuse for failing to meet the gross, material, obvious deficiencies which can be cured and have to be cured with money. We shall never have the chance to solve the other and higher problems of our schools if we allow them to become more and more overcrowded, if we allow the teachers to become more and more overworked, if we allow the educational community to become more and more overwhelmed and discouraged.

The President said in his message that we have an emergency situation at hand and he considers this proposal to be an effective measure to meet the situation. He has proposed a middle-of-the-road plan, calling for a 2-lane highway, when nothing short of a 4-lane turnpike could possibly handle the flow of needed emergency aid for school construction.

He has also pointed out that his plan leaves room for the additional suggestions which will come from the State and local educational conferences, culminating in the White House Conference on Education next November. His proposal, however, would involve a long-term financial agreement with the States which would take the local school districts 20 to 40 years to pay off. It may appear pennywise, but it is ill-advised and parsimonious and certainly too little, too late. Moreover, it is far more entangling than any of the current congressional bills for emergency Federal aid for school construction would be.

The President's plan is not a measure designed to combat the urgent immediate need for more classrooms. In my opinion, the plan for bond purchases and the creation of State school building agencies is a hesitant, circuitous, and inadequate way to meet a problem that requires swift action and beachhead strategy. The President's plan is not enough, soon enough to attack the stupendous problem that is currently weakening this Nation's future security. This is a national problem which must be met with energetic action in keeping with the greatness of this country's reputation. We can meet this national educational crisis far more effectively, I believe, through enacting one of the emergency bills proposed in the present Congress. I personally feel that the Hill bill, provides the proper approach. However, these bills provide for enough emergency aid to help alleviate this national problem. We need Federal aid for school construction and the need is now.

TAX ON COAL

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, February 7, I introduced a bill calling for the removal of an old, worn-out, moth-eaten tax of 4 percent on the transportation of coal. Historically, the reason for the existence of that tax obviously no longer exists, especially when you realize that many such taxes—and I have in mind especially the one on the motion-picture industry—are not concerned with national defense or the national economy, as is the coal industry. I have seen various administrative officials for many years shed tears about the distressed condition of the coal industry of this Nation. Yet, for no reason at all, our requests to remove this obnoxious and unnecessary impost at this time is denied. In dollars it will amount to less than \$1 million. Psycho-

logically there is no historic or economic, practical reason for this irritating tax at this time.

It is generally recognized that the coal industry is facing serious economic difficulties which have widespread implications throughout national economy as well as in the anthracite region from which I am a Representative. It is also to be noted that the anthracite industry is today a progressive, aggressive industry, facing up to its problems in realistic fashion. It is streamlining its production methods. It has developed new, modern, convenient, automatic equipment. It is now embarked on a suited industry program to market its product and improve its services. And it is successfully standing up to competition as never before in recent years. This is the kind of fighting American industry that is deserving of every consideration and certainly not to be subjected to unfair tax burdens.

I have before me a resolution adopted by the Eastern States Retail Solid Fuel Conference, representing fuel merchants from Northeastern and Middle Atlantic States. It reads as follows:

Whereas the Governors' Fuel Conference at Bolton Landing, N. Y., on July 12, 1954, and the committees of the Congress and the executive branch of the Government have highlighted the importance of a healthy coal industry to the national well-being and security; and

Whereas Congress has granted relief from wartime excise taxes to other industries, no more deserving or essential than the coal industry; and

Whereas the coal industry still bears the undue burden of a 4-cent Federal transportation tax per ton of coal, cancellation of which would contribute to the economic welfare of the coal industry; increased employment of mine workers and maintenance of those companies now in the business: It is hereby

Resolved, That the Eastern States Retail Solid Fuel Conference request the Congress of the United States to eliminate this 1942 4-cents-per-ton Federal transportation tax on coal, and relieve the coal industry of an inequitable obligation.

The motion-picture industry and others have come before this body and been granted relief from wartime excise taxes which were proving a handicap to them during a period of readjustment. I am sure their need was no greater than that of the coal industry. I know that none of them is more essential to our national economy during times of peace or more vital to our national security during times of emergency. Repeal of the 4-cent transportation tax does not mean a great deal to the Federal Government in terms of money. For the anthracite industry it will total only slightly more than \$1 million. But it will mean a great deal to the retail fuel dealers and the coal-producing region. It will spur them on in their battle to stabilize a sound and prosperous industry. Up to now the legislative mills have ground slowly insofar as action to aid this industry is concerned. Not a single important remedial action was taken by the last Congress. The passage of this bill to repeal the 4-cent Federal transportation tax on coal will therefore bring encouragement to the people of the coal industry as well as financial relief. It

will be encouraging for them to know that in this one instance, at least, the Federal Government has shown understanding and consideration in its attitude toward this deserving and loyal American industry.

FORTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BOY SCOUT ORGANIZATION

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend my remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday morning, as you yourself well know, for you were one of the dignitaries who attended the meeting and you made a short speech of welcome, I attended the annual breakfast meeting of the Boy Scouts of America.

This is the 45th anniversary of that splendid organization. It has been the custom for many years for one of the outstanding Eagle Scouts of each district in the United States to come to Washington, and to have this group present an annual report to the President of the United States. At one time they came down here and handed in a report. Then that was changed to the present method of having a demonstration, a visual report of some kind, which has become more interesting year by year. It was an inspiration to all of us who were privileged to attend. Members of the House in attendance were the gentleman from Connecticut, Mr. CRETILLA; the gentleman from New York, Mr. PILLION; the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. JAMES; the gentleman from Kentucky, Mr. GREGORY; the gentleman from Mississippi, Mr. WINSTEAD; the gentleman from North Carolina, Mr. COOLEY; the gentleman from Michigan, Mr. JOHANSEN; the gentleman from Colorado, Mr. ROGERS; the gentleman from Texas, Mr. WRIGHT; the gentleman from South Dakota, Mr. BERRY; the gentleman from Oregon, Mr. COON; the gentleman from California, Mr. HAGEN; also the Senator from Minnesota, Mr. THYE, and the Senator from South Dakota, Mr. MUNDT.

The breakfast guests heard a message from President Eisenhower, honorary president, as follows:

To the Boy Scouts of America:

Boy Scout Week gives all of us an opportunity to honor the 2,765,000 boys and their nearly 1 million leaders who make up this great organization. Self-development and service to others, independence and good citizenship, a sense of brotherhood and responsiveness to spiritual values—these qualities which Scouting fosters mean much to America. To all Boy Scouts I extend congratulations on what they are achieving and on what they promise for our Nation's future.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, the Congress has a special interest in the ceremonies honoring the Boy Scouts of America on their 45th anniversary, for in 1916 the group was chartered by act of Congress. The pride which the Congress has in the Boy Scouts' progress was demonstrated by the presence of

our distinguished Speaker at the annual breakfast for the 12 outstanding Eagle Scouts on last Tuesday. These young men, accompanied by the Representatives from their respective districts, presented an impressive program. Those honored were Robert G. Pilvenis, Branford, Conn.; David L. Gerwitz, Williamsville, N. Y.; Larry Hutchinson, Thornton, Pa.; Paul B. Wellford, Paducah, Ky.; Jimmy Noblin, Forest, Miss.; Alexander R. Moore, Raleigh, N. C.; Lowell Gillem, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Bruce Kent, Denver, Colo.; John R. Cookerly, Fort Worth, Tex.; Charles Braun, Rapid City, S. Dak.; Robbie Langley, Milton-Freewater, Oreg.; Lee Talbert, Taft, Calif.

An impressive report of Scout activities was presented by Scout officials, John M. Schiff, president, and Chief Scout Executive Arthur A. Schuck. They reported a total of 41,721 different projects in soil and water conservation; 38,125 projects in forestry; 29,323 projects in fish and wildlife conservation; and 30,450 activities designed to keep America beautiful by eliminating litter along roadways, parks, rivers, and streams. In an effort to arouse public recognition, Scouts built some 40,940 public exhibits and demonstrations; gave 56,678 talks at public gatherings on conservation; and distributed more than 3 million posters.

Another significant message was the official greeting signed by the Honorable SAM RAYBURN, Speaker of the House of Representatives; the gentleman from Georgia, the Honorable CARL VINSON; the Senator from Kentucky, the Honorable ALBEN W. BARKLEY; the Senator from Arizona, the Honorable CARL HAYDEN; all of whom served in the 64th Congress when the act was passed which chartered the organization. These are the only Members of the Congress which authorized the incorporation now serving in the Senate or House in the 84th Congress, and I can assure you that the appearance of our beloved Speaker to represent the Congress on this occasion drew a heartwarming response from the Scouts and their assembled friends. I am sure that every Member of the House joins in extending sincere congratulations and best wishes to the Scouts and their leaders across the country.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. MEADER asked and was given permission to address the House today for 20 minutes, following any special orders heretofore entered.

TELEVISION COMMITTEE HEARINGS

Mr. MEADER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MEADER. Mr. Speaker, I have taken this time to call the attention of the membership to the subject matter I wish to discuss later this afternoon under special order. I propose to dis-

cuss the telecasting and broadcasting of House committee hearings.

I introduced a resolution—House Resolution 99—to permit telecasting which is now pending before the Rules Committee. I have also read with considerable interest the discussion of other Members of the House on this subject.

I hope the Rules Committee will consider my resolution early in this session so we may have a definite ruling on this very important question before the committees get too far into their program.

THE RECIPROCAL-TRADE-AGREEMENTS PROGRAM

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I have been very much interested in the public hearings which the Ways and Means Committee has been conducting on the bill H. R. 1.

In years gone by the traditional position of the Democratic Party nationally was in favor of a low tariff, while that of the Republican Party was for a protectionist tariff. I have always felt that these attitudes probably resulted from the fact that the strength of the Republican Party lay in the industrial States and centers, while the strength of the Democratic Party lay in the agricultural States of the South, which section has been throughout the years the stronghold of the Democratic Party.

As conditions have changed in recent years, the South has increased its industrial production and has made rapid strides in manufacturing, particularly in the textile field.

We can no longer feel that our interest in the tariff is based almost wholly upon our status as an agricultural section.

As we have increased industrial production, more and more of our people are in position to be affected by the volume of manufactured goods imported from other countries. Year by year the number of Georgia citizens has increased whose livelihood and income is derived from the payrolls of manufacturing and industrial concerns.

We have seen agriculture become more mechanized. We have seen more efficient methods of farming adopted. As these changes have taken place, surpluses of agricultural products have been created. The demand for farm labor has decreased, and many farmers have moved to the towns and cities to become a part of our program of industrial production.

If this industrial production is decreased now, it will, of course, mean unemployment for some who are now employed. The percentage of unemployment will depend upon the percentage of decrease in production.

In former years agriculture could always make a place for a returned farm worker. Such is not the case now with agricultural production under Govern-

ment controls. The cotton farmer who is now allotted 5 acres or 10 acres—and there are many of them—can barely make ends meet for himself, and certainly cannot make a place for a son or brother who loses his job in town.

These are some of the problems which we must consider in passing upon this reciprocal-trade bill.

I have made plain my position to members of the Ways and Means Committee while this legislation was being considered there, that I would like to support the bill when they bring it out. But it is imperative that the bill contain adequate safeguards to prevent the destruction of the domestic market for our textile goods which constitute such a great part of our industrial output in Georgia, and particularly in the Fifth Congressional District, which I represent.

Mr. Speaker, I do not propose to close my eyes to the possibility of disastrous consequences which may befall the thousands of Georgia men and women unless adequate safeguards are placed in this bill to protect our domestic markets against a flood of textile products from abroad, manufactured by cheap labor with which our people cannot compete. It is of the utmost importance that we take such action here as we can to assure uninterrupted production of our textile mills, a continuing market for our textile products, and continued employment for the men and women who earn their livelihood in this industry.

The Randall Commission on Foreign Economic Policy, which made a report in January 1954, said in that report regarding tariffs and trade policy:

We are fully aware of the arguments for free trade. It is sufficient to say that, in our opinion, free trade is not possible under the conditions facing the United States today. Even in moving toward greater freedom of trade we must consider all of the rigidities, both here and elsewhere, which negate some of the premises upon which the arguments for free trade rest. We must take into account that while the United States employs impediments to trade, primarily through tariffs and in only limited fields through quotas, other countries also employ these devices. Beyond this, they employ the quota procedure far beyond our use, and against other countries as well as against us, and also employ exchange controls and many other devices not used here.

I do not think anyone can claim that our present tariffs, duties, and quotas are unreasonable, or that they should be further reduced. The Randall Commission, which studied the question, carefully said:

It is clear, on the evidence examined by this Commission, that, although many United States tariffs are high and many of our customs procedures are slow and cumbersome, many other United States tariffs are low, and more than half our imports enter free of duty.

We fully recognize the dangers of using averages; yet it seems clear by any test that can be devised that the United States is no longer among the higher-tariff countries of the world. Taken by and large, our trade restrictions are certainly no more of a cause of payment imbalances than the rigidities maintained by other nations.

The Randall Commission recommended, on page 49 of its report, that the

President's power to negotiate trade agreements and to place them in force should be extended for not less than 3 years, but in the same sentence they recommended that this be done with appropriate safeguards. In my opinion, it is imperative that the power given to the President to negotiate these agreements should be restricted with appropriate safeguards, as recommended by the Randall Commission. I think it is important that the escape clause and the peril-point provisions should be retained in whatever extension of the Reciprocal Trade Act Congress grants. The Randall Commission likewise recommended that these provisions be retained.

Mr. Speaker, in conclusion I commend to the attention of the Members the following editorial entitled "Textiles and the Tariff" which appeared in the February 8, 1955, issue of the Atlanta Journal:

TEXTILES AND THE TARIFF

Georgia and its neighbor States contain the majority of the Nation's textile mills. Most of these mills are located in small communities and, frequently, are the principal support of the community. If the mills shut down, the people are out of work and the community is on the rocks.

The traditional position of the South has been for low tariff. In general, that is still the Southern position. But it is right that the people understand certain facts which concern the textile industry and, therefore, directly affect the economic structure of Georgia and the Southeast.

The chief cost in manufacturing textiles are raw materials and wages.

Raw materials can be delivered to a mill in Japan at substantially the same price as similar material can be delivered to a mill in Georgia.

But in Japan the average hourly wage paid textile employees is 13.6 cents. In the United States a textile employee is paid approximately 10 times that amount. The difference gives Japan an almost insuperable advantage.

The House Ways and Means Committee has been holding hearings in Washington on a bill, known as H. R. 1, that would extend the reciprocal trade agreement program for 3 years. It also would give the President authority further to reduce United States tariffs.

The dilemma is obvious. Lower American tariffs would stimulate world trade and bolster the internal economy of our allies. But lower American tariffs might endanger certain American industries, among them the textile industry.

Opponents of the bill have pointed out that we in the United States are erecting further safeguards against lower wages in this country. They argue that this is irreconcilable with offerings of further tariff advantages to countries of distinctly low wages.

Virtually every industry has some claim to hardship in the matter of tariff, and the textile industry is not selected for special support; but the problem of this industry is a particularly vivid and enduring problem in Georgia where textiles are so important.

The people of the State would be wise to understand the problem, whether or not they support the position of the textile men. It is a matter that directly concerns so many individual Georgians and so many communities in the State and throughout the Southeast.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. YATES asked and was given permission to address the House for 20

minutes on Monday next, following the legislative business of the day and any special orders heretofore entered.

IS THERE ADEQUATE MEDICAL TRAINING IN THE UNITED STATES?

Mr. SIEMINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SIEMINSKI. Mr. Speaker, when I first came to Congress in 1951, the Korean war was at high tide and one of the first disappointments many of my constituents experienced was their inability, through me, to use the good offices of the House of Representatives to help gain admission for their sons and daughters to out-of-State medical or dental schools. New Jersey had neither. It does now. Therein lies the tale of this talk: "Is there adequate medical training in the United States?" I suggest that my colleagues read the following and judge for themselves:

IS THERE ADEQUATE MEDICAL TRAINING IN THE UNITED STATES?

I. HOW MANY MEDICAL SCHOOLS ARE THERE IN THE UNITED STATES?

1. There are 74 approved medical schools and 6 approved schools of basic medical sciences in the United States, including 1 approved medical school in Puerto Rico.

II. HOW MANY STUDENTS ARE THEY TRAINING?

1. Twenty-seven thousand six hundred and five students were enrolled in the country's medical schools and 438 students in schools of basic sciences in 1953-54, making a total of 28,043 persons now preparing to fill the Nation's need for doctors.

2. Six thousand eight hundred and sixteen students graduated from medical schools in the United States during the year ending June 30, 1954. However, it is estimated that about 4,000 doctors are lost each year through death and retirement, so that the actual net increase of doctors was only 2,816.

III. HOW MANY APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION TO MEDICAL SCHOOLS ARE RECEIVED?

1. Fourteen thousand six hundred and seventy-eight individuals applied for admission to American medical schools for the college year of 1953-54.

(a) Forty-three percent of these applicants came from 6 States (New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Texas, Illinois, and California).

(b) Applicants from the following 7 States (Delaware, Maine, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Wyoming) represented only 1.4 percent of all persons submitting applications for admission to our medical schools.

(a) Among these 7 States there is only 1 approved medical school—in Vermont.

2. In contrast, a total of 20,000 individuals applied for admission to American medical schools during the college year 1951-52. This drop in the number of applications reflects three things:

(a) The increasing cost of medical school tuition is pricing thousands of potential medical school students out of the market. (New York University recently raised its medical school tuition to \$1,000 a year.)

(b) The end of eligibility under the GI bill of rights.

(c) A general feeling among college graduates that it is just too tough to get into medical schools.

IV. HOW MANY OF THESE APPLICANTS WERE ACCEPTED?

1. Fifty-three percent of the 14,678 applicants, 7,489, were admitted as freshmen to the medical colleges in the United States in 1953-54.

(a) 41 percent of all first-year students in 1953-54 in the United States came from the 6 States listed above (New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Texas, Illinois, and California) in which are situated 36 percent of the approved medical schools.

V. WHAT ARE THE DIFFICULTIES ABOUT GAINING ADMISSION TO OUR MEDICAL SCHOOLS?

1. Large numbers of qualified applicants are unable to gain admittance to any medical college in this country because of geographical restrictions.

(a) Thirty-eight percent of the State and municipally owned medical colleges (15 out of 39) restrict enrollment of 1st-year students to residents of the State in which the school is located.

(b) Twenty-three schools limit the number of out-of-State residents to less than 10 percent of the positions in the entering class.

(c) Only 22 schools admit out-of-State residents in numbers equal to more than 50 percent of the positions in the entering class.

All but one of these schools is privately supported.

2. As a result of these geographical restrictions, some medical schools are forced to take nearly everyone who applies, while others can accept only 1 out of every 10 or 15 applicants.

(a) The State medical schools, because of their restrictions against out-of-State students, have fewer applicants than the private medical schools.

(b) Thirty-six percent of all applications (17,434 of 48,586) were made to the 22 schools admitting out-of-State residents to more than 50 percent of the positions in the entering class.

(c) Of the 7,489 freshmen admitted to our medical schools in 1953-54, 1,889, or 25 percent of the total, were admitted to these 22 schools.

3. The basic barrier to increasing the number of physicians is actually the limited capacity of our medical schools. This means that the proportion of students who enter medical school has remained almost constant for the past 20 years, whereas the proportion who receive a college education has more than quadrupled, and the proportion entering engineering has increased sixfold.

VI. HAS THE NUMBER OF MEDICAL SCHOOL GRADUATES INCREASED TO CORRESPOND WITH THE INCREASE IN POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES?

No.
1. In 1910, there were 4,440 medical school graduates when the United States population was about 92 million.

2. In 1954, there were 6,816 medical school graduates when the estimated population was 160,927,000.

3. In other words, since 1910 the population has increased 75 percent, yet the annual number of medical school graduates has only increased 54.5 percent.

4. Based on the generally accepted ratio of one active doctor for every 750 people, our net rise in population in 1954 demanded a net increase of 3,333 new doctors, yet our actual net increase of new doctors was only 2,816 in 1954, a deficit of 517 in 1 year alone, excluding any consideration of the existing shortage of some 20,000 doctors.

VII. HOW MANY DOCTORS ARE IN PRACTICE IN THE UNITED STATES?

1. As of December 31, 1953, the total number of physicians in the continental United States was 218,522. This includes: 156,333 engaged in private practice; 6,677 in full-time research and teaching and physicians employed by insurance companies, industries,

and health departments; 29,161 interns, residents in hospitals, and physicians engaged in hospital administration; 17,040 in Government services; 9,311 retired or not in practice.

VIII. HOW MANY MORE DOCTORS DO WE NEED TO BRING THE REGIONS OF THE NATION WITH THE LOWEST RATIOS OF PHYSICIANS TO POPULATION UP TO THE CURRENT AVERAGE FOR THE NATION?

1. The report made in 1952 by the President's Commission on the Health Needs of the Nation stated that in 1960, in order to bring the regions of the Nation with the present lowest ratios of physicians to population up to the current average for the Nation, it would require 22,000 additional physicians over and above the predicted supply for that year.

(a) This means that between 1952 (when this estimate was made) and 1960 our existing medical schools must train about 2,750 more physicians per year (or roughly 50-percent more medical-school graduates per year than are currently being graduated yearly in order to have these additional 22,000 badly needed physicians in 1960.

IX. HOW MANY MORE DOCTORS WILL WE NEED BY 1960 FOR REASONABLY COMPREHENSIVE MEDICAL CARE FOR THE WHOLE CIVILIAN POPULATION?

1. The report of the President's Commission on the Health Needs of the Nation, made in 1952, stated that by 1960, the United States will need 30,000 additional physicians over and above the predicted supply for that year for reasonably comprehensive medical care to the whole civilian population, for the pressing needs of public-health services, industrial medicine, mental and tuberculosis staffs, faculties of medical schools and schools of public health, and to meet all the requirements of the Armed Forces at present mobilization levels. This estimate, however, would still leave the physician-population ratio for the country as a whole well below that which prevails in some sections of the country today.

X. HOW MANY MORE DOCTORS WOULD WE NEED BY 1960 FOR THE WHOLE NATION TO HAVE THE SAME PHYSICIAN POPULATION RATIO OF NEW ENGLAND AND THE CENTRAL ATLANTIC STATES?

1. The report of the President's Commission on the health needs of the Nation, made in 1952, stated that in 1960, in order to bring all regions of the United States up to the average physician-population ratio

of New England and the Central Atlantic States, it would require 45,000 additional physicians over and above the predicted supply for that year.

(a) This means that between 1952 (when this estimate was made) and 1960 our existing medical schools must train about 5,625 more physicians per year (or roughly twice as many more medical school graduates per year) than are currently being graduated yearly in order to have these additional 45,000 badly needed physicians in 1960.

XI. HOW MUCH MONEY DO DOCTORS EARN YEARLY IN THE UNITED STATES?

1. In 1949 (latest figures available), United States doctors (excluding interns and full-time teachers) averaged \$11,058 net. General practitioners of all ages averaged \$8,835.

2. In 1950, the average physician earned \$11,538.

3. In 1951, the average physician earned \$12,518.

4. Among full specialists in independent practice in 1949, the fields in which the largest incomes were made are the following:

	<i>Average net income, 1949</i>
Neurological surgery.....	\$28,628
Pathology.....	22,284
Gynecology.....	19,283
Orthopedic surgery.....	18,809
Roentgenology-radiology.....	18,540
General surgery.....	17,765
Obstetrics and gynecology.....	17,102
Neurology and psychiatry.....	16,476
Urology.....	16,370
Cardiology.....	15,589

5. Among salaried full specialists in 1949, the fields in which the largest incomes were made are the following:

	<i>Average net income, 1949</i>
Roentgenology-radiology.....	\$12,326
Pathology.....	11,745
Multiple specialties.....	10,742
Ophthalmology-otolaryngology.....	10,644
Industrial practice.....	10,271
Anesthesia.....	10,034
Orthopedic surgery.....	9,580
General surgery.....	9,293
Urology.....	9,218
Physical medicine.....	8,500

XII. WHICH ARE THE LARGEST MEDICAL SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES?

The first 10 medical schools with the largest enrollments for 1953-54 are:

	State	Enroll-ment	Grad-uates
1. University of Tennessee.....	Tennessee.....	750	159
2. University of Michigan.....	Michigan.....	728	155
3. University of Illinois.....	Illinois.....	667	169
4. Jefferson Medical College.....	Pennsylvania.....	666	163
5. University of Texas, Galveston.....	Texas.....	599	132
6. Indiana University School of Medicine.....	Indiana.....	575	139
7. Ohio State University College of Medicine.....	Ohio.....	575	136
8. State University of New York, New York City.....	New York.....	573	131
9. Northwestern University.....	Illinois.....	533	136
10. Harvard Medical School.....	Massachusetts.....	531	148

XIII. HOW MANY NEW MEDICAL SCHOOLS HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED IN THE LAST 20 YEARS IN THE UNITED STATES?

1. Only five medical schools have been established since 1935:

(a) Medical College of Alabama, division of University of Alabama, Birmingham, Ala., established 1943;

(b) Southwestern Medical Foundation, Dallas, Tex., established 1943, which became a branch of the University of Texas on September 1, 1949, and changed its name to the Southwestern Medical School of the University of Texas.

(c) University of Washington School of Medicine, Seattle, Wash., established in 1946;

(d) University of California at Los Angeles, established in 1951, will admit its fourth class in 1954;

(e) University of Miami School of Medicine, established 1952, will admit its third year class in 1954, and plans to have all 4 years in operation by the fall of 1955.

2. There were 1,136 students enrolled in these five medical schools for the year 1953-54. There were only a total of 227 graduates in the year ending June 30, 1954, from the Medical College of Alabama, Southwestern Medical School, and the University of Washington School of Medicine. The University of California at Los Angeles Medical School and the University of Miami School of Medicine have not as yet graduated any medical students.

XIV. ARE ANY NEW MEDICAL SCHOOLS BEING PLANNED?

1. If medical-school development plans, as outlined in the Journal of the American Medical Association of September 11, 1954, are carried through, four 4-year medical schools will be added. These new schools would be:

(a) The Albert Einstein College of Medicine at Yeshiva University anticipates that progress on construction will be sufficiently rapid to permit admission of a first-year class in 1955.

(b) The University of Florida at Gainesville has received a \$5 million appropriation from the 1953 legislature to develop the medical-science building that will constitute the first unit of the college of medicine. According to current planning, the school will admit its first class in 1956.

(c) A new medical school—Seton Hall College of Medicine and Dentistry—has just been incorporated in New Jersey. It is hoped that the new college will be ready to accept students for the fall of 1955. This new college will be at the Jersey City Medical Center.

(d) University of Kentucky's board of trustees has sanctioned the establishment of a medical school in Lexington to cost about \$25 million. This will not get underway constructionwise until about July 1, 1955.

XV. ARE ANY 2-YEAR SCHOOLS PLANNING TO EXPAND TO 4-YEAR MEDICAL SCHOOLS?

1. The following 2-year schools have plans to expand to 4 years:

(a) The University of Mississippi is completing the construction program of its new hospital and medical-school building at Jackson. It is anticipated that the first regular third-year class will be registered in the fall of 1955.

(b) The legislature of Missouri has appropriated \$13,500,000 for the building program now underway at the University of Missouri, and it is hoped that the developmental program will permit the 1953-54 entering class to continue on into its third year of training at the University of Missouri.

(c) At West Virginia University, planning for their new medical center continues, but no definite date has as yet been advanced for registration of the first third-year class.

(d) In North Dakota, the legislature has directed that the school of medicine admit a third-year class by 1955, and that a full 4-year program be in operation by 1956.

It is impossible to predict the number of students who will graduate from these new 4-year schools and the 2-year schools planning to expand to 4-year schools in the next 6 years. For example, the University of Florida at Gainesville will only enroll 50 freshmen. This means a first graduating class of only about 45 doctors. By 1960, when it is estimated we will need at least 22,000 doctors over and above the predicted supply of new doctors graduating each year (about 6,800), most of these schools will have been able to turn out only 1 graduating class toward meeting this deficit.

XVI. HOW MUCH MONEY DO MEDICAL SCHOOLS SPEND EACH YEAR FOR TRAINING NEW DOCTORS?

1. Estimated funds available to our medical schools in 1954-55 totaled \$148,645,201.

Budgeted funds and appropriations.....	\$93,408,312
Funds for miscellaneous projects.....	4,978,812
Research grants from outside agencies.....	43,383,666
Teaching grants from outside agencies.....	6,874,411
Total.....	148,645,201

2. The \$93-million estimated basic budgets of the medical schools represent an average budget of about \$1,167,604 for each of the 80 schools if the money were evenly distributed.

(a) Thirty-eight schools report 1954-55 budgets of over a million dollars; six of the 4-year schools report budgets of less than \$500,000, with one such school having a budget of less than \$400,000.

3. Of the \$93-million estimated basic budgets of the medical schools, about \$18,182,000, or only 19.5 percent, of the budgets is provided by students' tuition.

XVII. WHAT ARE THE MEDICAL SCHOOLS SPENDING FOR CONSTRUCTION?

1. An estimated \$110,013,846 is budgeted for capital expenditures at the present time for construction and equipment of basic medical science, hospital and clinic, dormitory and other facilities.

(a) During 1953 projects of this nature totaling \$64,115,574 were completed.

2. In 1947-48 medical schools estimated a need of about \$330 million for construction of facilities over and above operating-fund needs and research-fund needs. All but 4 schools out of 79 reported a need for additional or improved space.

3. The Journal of the American Medical Association of September 11, 1954, states: "Medical schools indicate that large sums are still needed for construction of new buildings, remodeling and modernization of existing facilities, and the purchase and installation of new permanent equipment."

XVIII. HAVE THE COSTS OF EDUCATING A DOCTOR INCREASED?

1. The average cost of educating one doctor has increased more than 100 percent in the last 20 years, and is estimated today at more than \$13,000. Epoch-making advances in scientific knowledge in the past few decades have made the essential curricula for a medical student much more complicated and costly, as well as a steadily rising cost of living due to inflation.

XIX. HAVE THE TUITION FEES INCREASED FOR MEDICAL STUDENTS?

1. Tuition fees for resident students have increased 62 percent since 1940, and tuition fees for nonresident students have increased 76 percent during the same period. However, they pay only about one-fifth of the cost; and the fees cannot be raised without seriously narrowing the groups from which our future doctors can come.

Average tuition fees for resident students:

1940-41	\$391
1953-54	633
1954-55	645

Average tuition fees for nonresident students:

1940-41	\$445
1953-54	772

XX. WHAT IS THE COST TO A STUDENT FOR A MEDICAL EDUCATION?

1. The average annual expenditure by a student for 1 year of medical school in 1953-54 was \$2,380, a total of about \$9,520 for the entire undergraduate period. This included tuition, special fees, equipment, books, and essential living costs.

2. Minimum costs reported averaged approximately \$1,690 per year, or \$6,760 for the entire 4 years.

3. Of the \$3,000 to \$4,500 a year it costs the medical school to educate him, the medical student pays \$600 to \$900 a year in tuition, or about one-fifth of the cost.

XXI. IS THERE A SHORTAGE OF QUALIFIED PERSONNEL TO FILL TEACHING POSITIONS IN MEDICAL SCHOOLS? TO FILL INTERNSHIPS? TO FILL RESIDENCIES?

1. Yes. Out of 80 schools, for the year 1954-55, there were 258 vacant full-time positions. Of these 258 vacancies, 107 were in basic medical science faculties and 151 were in clinical departments.

2. In 1954, 22 percent of the 10,542 available internships in 844 hospitals were unfilled. This shortage of more than 2,000 in-

terns is a serious crippler of hospital services throughout the county since interns are the backbone of emergency and routine medical services in many hospitals. This shortage poses a serious threat to good patient care.

3. In 1954, 21 percent of the residency appointments in the various medical specialties were not filled. Of 23,630 approved residencies in internal medicine, surgery, obstetrics, pediatrics, etc., 5,011 were not taken. The resident, who takes an average of 2 years training in a specialty after having completed his internship, is a valuable and key part of any hospital staff.

4. The New York Times reports that in their 1952 nationwide survey it was found that "45 percent (of the Nation's medical schools) find it difficult to get a sufficient number of qualified faculty members."

XXII. ARE THERE SHORTAGES OF NURSES, AUXILIARY NURSING WORKERS AND TECHNICIANS?

1. Yes. According to latest available figures taken from the 1952 report of the President's Commission on the Health Needs of the Nation, it is estimated that the shortage of nurses for this country as a whole in 1960 may exceed 50,000.

(a) In 1951, about 27,000 nurses graduated from 3-year programs and less than 2,000 from 4- or 5-year programs which lead to a college degree. The expected supply of nurses in 1960 will not meet the increased demands of new hospitals and expanding community health services, nor will it make up present deficiencies.

(b) In public hearings before the President's Commission on the Health Needs of the Nation, community leaders pleaded for more nurses to staff their essential health services. Hospital administrators testified to large numbers of wards closed because they cannot obtain nurses to staff the beds. Mental and tuberculosis hospitals need more nurses, public health units are begging for them, industrial health programs suffer for want of them. Nursing schools and nursing education suffer from a lack of qualified teachers.

2. There are almost 300,000 auxiliary nursing workers in hospitals, and perhaps another 100,000 elsewhere. The need in 1960 for these workers is estimated at more than 450,000.

(a) Most auxiliary workers receive poor training. This training should be developed and intensified so that these workers can take over routine housekeeping and bedside tasks to release the graduate nurses to use the special skills in which they have been trained.

3. The technician shortage is a serious bottleneck in the provision of medical service. Hospitals in the United States recently reported about 18,000 vacant positions for workers in 7 major fields allied to medicine (i. e., laboratory technicians, therapists of all kinds, X-ray technicians, hospital administrators, clinical psychologists, etc.), and an expected need for 35,000 additional workers in these allied fields in another 5 years. The opening of new hospitals and the increasing demand for more comprehensive medical services will aggravate these deficiencies.

4. President Eisenhower in his state of the Union message to Congress on January 7, 1955, stated as one of his medical recommendations: "To reduce the gaps in medical service, I shall propose: New measures to facilitate construction of needed health facilities and help reduce shortages of trained health personnel."

XXIII. DO OUR MEDICAL SCHOOLS NEED FINANCIAL SUPPORT?

1. In a nationwide survey conducted by the New York Times in 1952 it was found that "30 percent of the Nation's medical schools report that they are unable to get sufficient funds to meet their operating budgets."

2. Brig. Gen. James S. Simmons, the late dean of the Harvard School of Public Health, states that the Nation's 10 schools of public health are in a precarious financial position with student tuition fees paying less than 10 percent of the cost of training these students. "The financial plight of these 10 public-health schools is such that their total output of specialists is now only one-fifth of the number needed to operate the Nation's peacetime health program."

3. The medical colleges absorb approximately 30 percent of the total budgets of the universities of which they are a part, although they enroll only 10 percent of the total university population. "Many university trustees are wondering whether they can afford their medical schools," said a recent statement of the National Fund for Medical Education.

4. In 1948, as the result of surveys compiled through the American Medical Association, the Surgeon General's Office and the Association of American Medical Colleges, the National Fund for Medical Education states that the Nation's medical schools had a deficit of \$10 million and that by 1955 the deficit will probably be \$20 million.

(a) The Surgeon General's committee goes even further and states that \$30 million additional was needed (in 1948) in annual income to adequately perform the existing functions of our 79 medical schools, over and above the \$10 million yearly needed to compensate for existing annual deficits actually on the books in red ink.

(b) None of the foregoing takes construction needs into consideration. In 1947-48 medical schools estimated a need of about \$330 million for construction of facilities, over and above operating-fund needs and research-fund needs. All but 4 schools out of 79 reported a need for additional or improved space.

5. Medical-school budgets have already been trimmed to a point where any further reduction would endanger the quality of the product; that is, of medical teaching and research, and eventually of medical practice and medical care. Faculty time per student today is already 7 percent lower than it was 10 years ago; some schools have had to reduce teaching staffs to bare minimums. Current deficits now make it difficult to retain capable faculty members and make needed additions to the faculties impossible to consider.

XXIV. WHAT IS THE MEDICAL PROFESSION DOING TO HELP ITSELF FINANCIALLY IN THE MATTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING?

1. The National Fund for Medical Education was founded in 1949 as a central fundraising agency for the Nation's medical schools. From its inception until July 1954, the fund distributed \$6,941,056 to the medical schools. Of this amount, roughly, 45 percent, or a little over \$3 million, was raised by the American Medical Education Foundation (an arm of the American Medical Association).

(a) The \$6,941,056 expenditure by the National Fund for Medical Education represents a per annum average allotment of a little more than \$1 million since the establishment of the fund. This contrasts with the goal of the national fund, which is to provide the medical schools of the Nation with funds approximating \$10 million annually to aid in meeting the operational cost of their educational programs and to the annual deficits of our medical schools which is estimated to be between \$10 million and \$30 million.

2. This \$10 million yearly goal of the national fund includes no funds for construction, research, or scholarships. In January 1954 a sum of \$154,296,214 was requested for the construction of research facilities alone by medical schools, hospitals, and institutions throughout the United States from the National Institutes of Health,

United States Public Health Service, Bethesda, Md.

XXV. HOW DOES EXPENDITURE FOR MEDICAL EDUCATION COMPARE WITH MONEY SPENT ELSEWHERE BY THE AMERICAN PEOPLE?

1. In contrast to the \$93,408,312 to be spent for medical education in the academic year 1954-55, the American public spent approximately in 1953: \$5,310,000,000 for tobacco products and smoking supplies; \$377 million for parimutuel net receipts; \$105,960,000 for makeup bases, face powder, and lipsticks; \$96 million for face creams.

Mr. Speaker, we in New Jersey are no strangers to the problem of adequate medical training as my opening remarks and certain research data cited below indicate.

In 1951, during my first term in Congress, I sent letters to every medical school in the United States and Canada on behalf of my constituents and their aspiring young men and women. Letters of regret from the deans of those schools said, in effect, "sorry, we're filled," or, "as our medical school is State controlled we are obliged to accommodate our own citizens first; sorry."

Data concerning medical or dental schools in New Jersey shows no dental schools in being up to 1954. The first dental school is reported to have been established in December 1954 in Jersey City by Seton Hall University.

According to the New Jersey History Committee's Outline History of New Jersey, a rival medical society to the New Jersey Medical Society established in 1790 a school at Elizabethtown which was closed in 1807. In addition to this, Queens College, later Rutgers, permitted a school to be opened in New Brunswick, under its charter. This school was attended mostly by New York students and in 1811, when the New York Legislature refused to license its graduates, it closed.

The American Medical Association Directory, 1950, lists the following medical schools as having operated in New Jersey until 1891 when all of their charters were revoked—why, is not disclosed: Hygieo-Therapeutic College, Bergen Heights; Medical and Surgical College of the State of New Jersey, organized 1888; Livingstone University, Haddonfield; Central University of Medicine and Science, Jersey City.

Then came the 20th century with its three wars. Each stepped up the need for medical and dental doctors and operatives—World War I, World War II, and Korea. In December 1954 Seton Hall University, of New Jersey, established a medical and dental school, open to all, in Jersey City.

In America, we are reared with the spirit of standing on our own feet, to hold our own. As one of the first of the Original Three States to join the Union in 1787, it is fitting and proper that with its new medical and dental school, the State of New Jersey, at long last, can take its place in the ranks of those who can more adequately look after their own, and others, too, if need be.

The below cited article of January 15, 1955, from local New Jersey sources, tells more on this score, and adds, I think, information for the benefit of the House on the question, "Is there adequate medical training in the United States?"

DEAN OF MEDICINE NAMED FOR SETON MEDICAL SCHOOL

SOUTH ORANGE.—A long-awaited announcement was forthcoming this week when the identity of the dean of medicine in the Seton Hall College of Medicine and Dentistry was announced by Seton Hall University's president, Msgr. John L. McNulty.

Heading up the medical side of New Jersey's first college of medicine and dentistry will be Dr. Charles L. Brown, presently dean of the Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia.

The dean of the dental school, according to previous announcement, has also been selected and he is expected to be named in the near future.

Dr. Brown's resignation at Hahnemann will be effective July 1. Prior to that time, he will act as consultant for the Seton Hall College of Medicine.

Monsignor McNulty identified Dr. Brown as "a man with an unbroken span of over 20 years' experience in medical education with some of the best medical schools in the country. He has," Monsignor McNulty continued, "demonstrated an organizing and administrative ability that could be equaled by few and that has gained for him national recognition as an authority in medical education."

The Seton Hall president said that Dr. Brown will begin right away the determination of admission policy and procedures; the formulation of curricula; the screening of candidates for faculty appointment; and the overall pattern of organization for the Seton Hall College of Medicine.

The new dean will also represent the Seton Hall College of Medicine in consultations on the transformation of the 16-story clinical building in Jersey City Medical Center into a medical education unit with classrooms, laboratories, conference rooms, and library facilities. He plans to take up residence in Jersey City after July 1.

Dr. Brown received his bachelor of science degree from the University of Oklahoma in 1919 and his doctorate in medicine from the same school in 1921. In 1923 he joined the faculty of the Harvard University Medical School as an instructor in pathology. He participated in a teaching fellowship and served as an instructor in internal medicine at Harvard until 1928 when he joined the faculty of the University of Michigan Medical School as an associate professor of medicine.

In 1935, he left Michigan to become head of the department of medicine at the Temple University Medical School in Philadelphia.

His association with Hahnemann Medical College began in 1946 when he was appointed dean. In 1948 he assumed additional duties as head of the division and the department of medicine at Hahnemann.

Correlative with his experience as a medical educator, Dr. Brown has held many hospital positions. He has been resident pathologist at the Children's Hospital, Boston; chief of the department of medicine, Philadelphia General Hospital, and head of the department of medicine, Hahnemann Hospital.

Dr. Brown is a fellow of the American College of Physicians, and a diplomate of the American Board of Internal Medicine. He is a former president of the Philadelphia County Medical Society and received the Strittmatter award from that organization in 1951. In the same year he received an honorary doctor of law degree from Temple University.

As dean of the Seton Hall College of Medicine, Dr. Brown will retain the position of chief consultant in internal medicine to the Chief Medical Director of the Veterans' Administration in Washington.

He has contributed many scientific papers to the journals of the profession and is a member of the editorial board of the J. B. Lippincott Publishing Co. He is currently

engaged in writing a textbook on medical treatment in general practice.

The Seton Hall College of Medicine and Dentistry, New Jersey's first, was incorporated on August 6 last year. On August 11 ceremonies marking the formal establishment were held in the Medical Center and attended by public officials and prominent educators and professional men. The new medical-dental college received its charter from the State board of education on November 17, and a formal lease for the use of the clinical building was signed by the college on December 11, 1954.

INVITATION TO HOLD 1960 OLYMPIC GAMES AT DETROIT, MICH.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution (S. J. Res. 14) extending an invitation to the International Olympic Committee to hold the 1960 Olympic games at Detroit, Mich.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That whereas the United States Olympic Association will invite the International Olympic Committee to hold the Olympic games in the United States at Detroit, Mich., in 1960, the Government of the United States joins in the invitation of the United States Olympic Association to the International Olympic Committee to hold the 1960 Olympic games in the United States at Detroit, Mich.; and expresses the sincere hope that the United States will be selected as the site for this great enterprise in international good will.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of State is directed to transmit a copy of this joint resolution to the International Olympic Committee.

Mrs. GRIFFITHS. Mr. Speaker, at this time I should like to bring to the attention of the House certain observations and the feelings of the city of Detroit in connection with Senate Joint Resolution 14.

This resolution, unanimously adopted by the Senate on Tuesday, calls upon the United States Government to join with the United States Olympic Association in extending an invitation to the International Olympic Committee to hold the 1960 Olympic games in Detroit, Mich.

Detroit was selected by the United States Olympic Association as the only city in this country which would have official endorsement for the games of 1960.

The selection of Detroit as the official American site was made by a special committee which spent many months weighing the bids of many cities.

Detroit business and community leaders have labored a dozen years to bring the International Olympics to America's fifth largest city, a city which became known as the arsenal of democracy in World War II and which is now in the forefront of production for America's defense needs.

Of the score of persons who have been intimately associated with this venture on behalf of Detroit the names of Frederick Matthaei and Douglas Roby stand out. These able business and community leaders have devoted years of their

time at great personal expense to win this honor for Detroit. Mr. Roby will be remembered for his distinguished record as president of the Amateur Athletic Union of America.

Another to whom Detroit and the Nation owe a deep debt of gratitude for presenting a united front and thereby enhancing our chances of winning the 1960 games is Avery Brundage, present chairman of the United States Olympic Association.

Mr. Brundage can rightly be called Mr. Athlete for the years of untiring efforts he has expended on behalf of sports in this country. He has performed yeoman service and should be applauded for the good will for this country he has spread in his many travels throughout the world.

Detroit is proud of the work of its community leaders and is proud that it was selected as the official American site by our Olympic Association.

But this honor and the opportunity to make a substantial contribution to international good will would not be for Detroit alone. The entire Nation would share in this enterprise. The athletic eyes of the world would be focused on our great country for the entire year of 1960 should the Olympic games be awarded to us.

Detroit business leaders are confident that Detroit and nearby communities in Michigan could master the enormous problems involved in such an undertaking.

It has been estimated that staging of the games would cost \$12 million. This would be spent for housing and other special facilities needed for the thousands of athletes and guests who would participate in the Olympics.

Detroit is fortunate in having at hand adequate stadia and athletic plants required for the Olympics. In nearby Ann Arbor, home of the University of Michigan, there is a stadium which seats nearly 100,000 people. Detroit and Ann Arbor are linked by modern divided expressway highways.

In addition within the city of Detroit there are the great athletic facilities of the University of Detroit, which only recently completed a new \$5 million field house and Olympia stadium, an indoor arena of suitable size.

Detroit is blessed with great natural advantages, being situated on the Detroit River, the busiest waterway in the world, and closely adjacent to Lakes Erie, St. Clair, and Huron, three of the Great Lakes.

Then, too, Detroit has excellent transportation advantages, being linked with the rest of America and the world by the great airlines, railroads, and highways.

Detroit has two modern airports and plans are in the making for a third major airport, servicing national and international flights. Detroit is served by five of America's great railroads—New York Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Pennsylvania, Wabash, and Chesapeake & Ohio—and has a direct link by rail with Canada, our good neighbor to the north and one of the world's great countries. Windsor, Ontario, Canada, is only a 5-minute car

ride by way of bridge and tunnel across the Detroit River.

Detroit, too, is linked with the world by seafarers. Detroit is fast becoming one of the world's busiest ports and the development of the St. Lawrence Seaway will add to the city's growth.

In every respect Detroit more than meets the needs of this country in staging a successful Olympiad.

There is even a greater resource not yet mentioned. That is the planning knowhow of our great industrial and community leaders. These are the men and women who mobilized industry to meet this country's needs in World War II and since. These are leaders of vision and ability, people from whom great things can be expected at any time.

Detroit can quite properly boast of an enthusiastic citizenry to back up its leaders. As has been proved dramatically in the past, Detroit can get big jobs done.

But because the benefits of playing host to the 1960 Olympic games go beyond the borders of any city or State, I would suggest to my colleagues in the Congress that staging these games should be a national responsibility.

In the past the host city has been solely responsible for holding the international games in this country. The most recent example was Los Angeles, which successfully handled the games in 1932, the last time the games were held in this country.

In view of the international aspect of the Olympic games and the fact that benefits would accrue to the entire country, I most seriously suggest that the Congress consider sharing the financial costs involved with the city of Detroit, should the games be awarded to this country. No other country places the entire financial burden on the host city.

This is a matter to which we can give more serious attention at a later date, but basic planning must be begun as soon as the International Olympic Committee makes a favorable decision on the invitation of this Nation.

At any rate this resolution deserves the unqualified support of each Member of the House. There is no partisan flavor to this resolution. It is a challenge to the pride of America and the Congress should go on record in support of this country's Olympic Association in endorsing the city of Detroit as host for the 1960 Olympic games.

The resolution was agreed to, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THE LATE HONORABLE RUSH DEW HOLT

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. BAILEY].

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, the untimely passing of Rush D. Holt, a former United States Senator from Weston, W. Va., at the Federal Research Clinic, at Bethesda, on Tuesday, reminds us again of the uncertainty of life and the certainty of death.

Rush Dew Holt was born June 19, 1905, at Weston, W. Va. He was elected to the United States Senate in the year

1934 at the age of 29 years, and served 1 term. He has been a member of the West Virginia House of Delegates for many years, both prior and subsequent to his service in the United States Senate, having first been elected at the age of 25 years.

The former schoolteacher was still 6 months short of the required 30 years in November 1934 and did not take his Senate seat until June 19, 1935.

Age had always been a thorn in the side of the "boy wonder." He graduated from high school in his native Weston at 14. He was turned down at the University of Cincinnati as too young. Instead, he went to small Salem College, West Virginia. He later received degrees from LaSalle University and West Virginia University. Before entering politics seriously, Mr. Holt served as a teacher or instructor at Bedford (Va.) High School, Salem College, and Glenville (W. Va.) State Teachers College. He married the former Helen Froelich, of Gridley, Ind., a teacher at the old National Park College, Forest Glen, Md., in June 1941. They had two children, a daughter Helen, and a son, Rush, Jr.

Rush Dew Holt was the son of Dr. Matthew Holt, a Weston physician and editor. His mother was the former Mrs. Lele Dew. Mr. Holt was an able, conscientious young man and citizen. He had deep convictions with respect to what he believed to be right and wrong. He stuck with those convictions and did not hesitate to express his views.

The passing of Mr. Holt was not unexpected. He had been in failing health for many months and unable to qualify as a member of the House of Delegates of the West Virginia Legislature now in session.

To his grieved wife and family, I extend my sincere and heartfelt sympathy. May our God who looks over the destinies of us all give them strength and courage to bear their sorrow.

A CAFETERIA AND A DINING ROOM FOR HOUSE LEGISLATIVE EMPLOYEES AND FOR THE REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, while I know of no one who is opposed to the project which would provide an adequate and comfortable eating place for legislative employees of the House, who number more than 1,500, and Members of Congress, who number 435, previous attempts to provide those adequate facilities bogged down.

Permit me to suggest that legislative employees and Members of the House write the Speaker and the minority leader, telling why she or he favors this move.

The only reason for this suggestion is that I personally know of no one op-

posed to it, but we know that the assistance of the Speaker and the minority leader will give us what we all want before the House adjourns late this summer or early next fall.

The recent message from the President of the United States among other things stated in reference to health insurance the following:

To the Congress of the United States:

Because the strength of our Nation is in its people, their good health is a proper national concern; healthy Americans live more rewarding, more productive and happier lives. Fortunately, the Nation continues its advance in bettering the health of all its people.

CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS DISPENSED WITH

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order on Calendar Wednesday of next week be dispensed with.

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

There was no objection.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY NEXT

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

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

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I do this solely for the purpose of inquiring what the program for next week will be. I think the Members would like to know.

Mr. McCORMACK. I am very happy that my friend from Illinois made the inquiry.

There is no business on Monday or Tuesday.

Wednesday we will consider H. R. 3828, the pay-raise bill for judges, some of the officials of the Department of Justice, and the Members of Congress.

Thursday and Friday, if a rule is reported out, which I expect, H. R. 1, the extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, will come up.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Will the soldier-ballot bill come up?

Mr. McCORMACK. No. That matter is before the Committee on Rules, and I understand, as the result of hearings, further consideration of one of the titles of the bill is going to be given by the Committee on House Administration. It may be that we can bring it up if the matter is adjusted, but I cannot announce it in the program at this particular time.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. I thank the gentleman.

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

There was no objection.

FEDERAL PROPERTY AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES ACT OF 1949

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, on January 31, I introduced a bill, H. R. 3322, that is of deep interest to every Member of this body. This bill would amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 and make clear beyond any doubt what the Congress meant when it said in 1949 and 1950 that surplus property, both real and personal, no longer needed by the Federal Government and which is needed and useful for educational and health purposes may be donated for such purposes.

Since introducing this bill I have received many calls from Members of this body, indicating very clearly that they have just as deep an interest in this matter as I.

Because of the expressed approval and deep interest that has been shown, I have found it desirable to schedule hearings before the Subcommittee on Donable Property of the Committee on Government Operations beginning next Tuesday, February 15, in room 1301, New House Office Building at 10 a. m. I hope that all members will make note of this time and place and be present either on this day or the next following days.

I am pleased to announce that Senator McCLELLAN and 21 cosponsors have introduced an identical bill in the Senate—Senate bill 1004—and Senator McCLELLAN made an excellent statement in the RECORD of February 7 concerning this matter.

Mr. Speaker, I regret that it is again necessary to hold hearings, issue reports and enact legislation on this subject. I thought that the Congress after a thorough investigation of the matter in 1949 had clearly expressed itself in Public Law 152, and reiterated its directions in Public Law 754 on September 5, 1950.

The fact is, however, that the Department of Defense has in recent months established its own regulations and requirements in such a manner, that the intent of the laws passed by Congress have been brushed aside, and as a consequence, the donation program is in very great danger.

In a similar and related situation, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CURTIS] has epitomized the matter in words that compel my admiration and exactly reflect my views.

In a letter to the Secretary of Defense, dated January 19, this year, Congressman CURTIS stated:

In my opinion this is directly contrary to the laws by the Congress in words and certainly in intent. It is directly contrary to the statement of policy as expressed by the President from time to time. In my judgment this is one more instance where the Congress in proper fulfillment of its constitutional authority has written laws and the Military Establishment has sought to subvert these laws.

The important fact is that the Comptroller of the Department of Defense has issued a recent regulation based on a permissive law dealing with a related subject. As a result, large inventories of military property have been capitalized into stock funds which, by Department of Defense interpretation, means that such property, though useful and needed for education and health purposes, is no longer eligible for donation.

Instead, property of great public usefulness, is being sold in quantities all over the country at a very small return to the Government.

We all know of the dire needs in the fields of education and public health. I submit that by donating Federal property of no further Federal usefulness to these suffering institutions, we are making the most beneficial disposition of Government property.

As Members of the Congress, we are called upon to make contributions of our surplus food and property to foreign countries. We find it to be in our enlightened self-interest to do so. What about enlightened self-interest at home? What about our own institutions that need assistance?

May I paraphrase a well-known axiom, "giving begins at home."

May I also point out that the total donations for educational and health use from the surplus disposal program, is a small fraction of the total now being sold on the American market.

Since the donation program started, hundreds of schools and hospitals have received help. Many have found that even small amounts of surplus Federal property to be a godsend in carrying them over the long emergency period which may yet last a generation. Over and over again they have testified that without this property, it would have been difficult if not impossible to have coped with the swollen school enrollments and hospital loads.

If the Federal Government sells something that cost a dollar and only gets a few pennies return, and if this same property is really useful and needed by our schools and hospitals, I say give it to them for nothing.

It is only common sense to do so, and thereby lighten the load for which we as Members of Congress have at least some responsibility. This was our intent when the Congress passed Public Laws 152 in 1949 and Public Law 754 in 1950. Now we find that the Department of Defense, from which 85 percent of the surpluses come, is making ineffective the wishes of Congress, is bypassing these laws, because it chooses to do so.

It is claimed by the Department of Defense that the donation program is obtaining increasing amounts of property. This is misleading. The truth is that the disposal program in the military agencies has been enormously accelerated but the dollar value going to educational and health purposes while increasing slightly in some States, does not tell the story of the percentage reduction. Much surplus property of great value for school and hospital use is not being offered for such purposes but is being sold to the highest bidder.

It is most important that immediate action be taken on this bill, which will reaffirm what Congress wants done with this surplus property, because more large sales are scheduled for the near future.

Under the Constitution, Congress has the sole right and obligation to control the sale of all Government-owned property. The passage of this act will indicate in no uncertain terms what the Congress wants done.

The taxes that American citizens paid to the Federal Government bought this property, the public owns it, not Federal agencies, and all this bill will do is to see that the public utilizes for good purposes what it already owns.

WHEAT MARKETING QUOTA PROVISIONS

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 145) to amend the wheat marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. ALBERT]?

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I should like to yield to the ranking member of the Committee on Agriculture [Mr. HOPE], for a statement on the bill.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, this bill passed the Senate unanimously, and was reported unanimously by the House Committee on Agriculture. It is a departmental bill, submitted by the Department of Agriculture, and deals with a very critical situation with respect to the production of durum wheat. It must be passed this week if we are going to get full advantage of it, because it must be explained to producers, and they must become familiar with it prior to seeding time which begins soon after the first of March.

The purpose of the legislation is to encourage the production of durum or macaroni wheat which is in very short supply due to the ravages of a new type of stem rust known as race 15B.

Under this legislation farmers will be permitted to seed, harvest, and sell durum wheat over and above their regular wheat allotments. The bill applies only to the 1955 crop and is limited to the States of North and South Dakota, Minnesota, and Montana.

I know of no opposition to the measure and urge its prompt passage at this time.

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

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That subsection (e) of section 334 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1334 (e)), is amended, beginning with the 1955 crop of wheat, to read as follows:

"(e) Notwithstanding any other provision of this act, the Secretary shall increase the farm marketing quotas and acreage allotments for the 1955 crop of wheat for farms located in counties in the States of Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota designated by the Secretary as coun-

ties which (1) are capable of producing class II durum wheat and (2) have produced such wheat for commercial food products during 1 or more of the 10 years 1945 through 1954: *Provided*, That the increase in the wheat acreage allotment for any farm shall not exceed the difference between the acreage of cropland on the farm suitable for the production of wheat and the wheat acreage allotment, if any, determined without regard to this subsection, and the increase in allotment shall be conditioned upon the production thereon of class II durum wheat. The increase in wheat acreage allotments authorized by this subsection shall be in addition to the national, State, and county wheat acreage allotments, and the acreage of class II durum wheat thereon shall not be considered in establishing future State, county, and farm acreage allotments."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks in the RECORD immediately preceding the vote on the bill S. 145.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

USE OF OFFSHORE OIL REVENUES FOR SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, during the recent hearings before the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, considering legislation to provide Federal assistance for a program of school construction, I was deeply impressed by a circumstance most unusual in my experience in Congress. Not one person appeared to speak in opposition to a program of school construction financed in part by the Federal Government. To the best of my knowledge no person or organization sought an opportunity to express opposition. It can, therefore, be taken for granted that there is uniform acknowledgment of the fact that there is a drastic situation which must be faced up to by all Americans. A solution to our overcrowded and understaffed schoolrooms must be found immediately if we are going to continue to afford ourselves the luxury of being proud that we are Americans.

During the hearings on the Senate side, and in discussions I have had with Senators and Members of the House, it seems to me the only area of concern now is the amount of money to be taken from the Federal Treasury and the method to be applied in apportioning this sum among the several States in order to accomplish the maximum good.

I am not too much worried about a formula, though I am concerned. I do

not want the wornout concepts of "wealthy States" and "poorer States" employed. I want to see the Federal Government apply its resources in the areas where there is the greatest need and at the same time I want the law to spell out clearly that the State which is the recipient of these Federal funds must be able to demonstrate that it is exhausting its best efforts to meet the school problem. I have no doubt the Congress can and will work out a formula which will be satisfactory—and will accomplish the real purpose of this legislation.

I am introducing a bill which is directed squarely at the problem of obtaining the funds to be divided among the States. I think all of us acknowledge that States with substantial revenue resources must not complain about helping a sister State with substantially less resources. I think we all acknowledge, also, that the development of the Federal establishment has preempted a substantial area of revenue raising—thus, in a sense, depriving individual States of funds which could be put to good use, within their own borders.

Having this in mind, I propose that resources which are the property of all the United States be earmarked for the support of this school-construction program which is properly the problem of all the United States.

Here is a problem which, as I say, is acknowledged by everyone and apparently is opposed by no one. Here are resources which in my opinion belong to everyone in the country. These resources should not be permitted to fatten the coffers of a few States, who will be looking for their share of a Federal-aid-to-education program. Permitting the income from this valuable area to go solely to the bordering States puts all other States at a distinct disadvantage and subjects them to an improper penalty every time taxes are collected to support a Federal program intended to benefit all the States.

This proposal, I know, has the enthusiastic support of several Senators and Members of the House. It seems to me it affords a painless method for solving a very painful problem.

Joint resolution to subject the submerged lands under the marginal seas to the provisions of the Submerged Lands Act, and to amend such act in order to provide that revenues under its provisions shall be used as grants-in-aid of primary, secondary, and higher education

Whereas as a result of the per curiam opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States of March 15, 1954, it is clear that the United States acquired in a proprietary as well as sovereign capacity the submerged lands beyond the ordinary low-water mark extending seaward from the coasts of the United States and outside of the inland waters (hereinafter referred to as "the submerged lands under the marginal seas"); and

Whereas section 5 of the Submerged Lands Act provides that there is excepted from the operation of section 3 thereof "all lands acquired by the United States by eminent domain proceedings, purchase, cession, gift, or otherwise in a proprietary capacity," and in consequence of this exception, the provisions of section 3 of that act are inapplicable to the submerged lands under the marginal seas: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, etc., That this joint resolution may be cited as the "Submerged Lands Under the Marginal Seas Act."

Sec. 2. The provisions of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act are hereby made applicable to the submerged lands under the marginal seas as if such lands were a part of the outer Continental Shelf, as defined in such act, any provision in the Submerged Lands Acts to the contrary notwithstanding, and any provisions in the Submerged Lands Act to the contrary are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. The Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act is amended by deleting section 9 and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"Sec. 9. Disposition of revenues: (a) All rentals, royalties, and other sums paid to the Secretary or the Secretary of the Navy under any lease on the outer Continental Shelf for the period from June 5, 1950, to date, and thereafter, shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States and held in a special account and, except for the payment of refunds under the provisions of section 10 of this act, such moneys shall be appropriated exclusively for the purpose of promoting the national defense and national security through grants-in-aid of primary, secondary, and higher education.

"(b) An Advisory Council on Education for National Security is hereby created to be composed of 12 persons to be appointed by the President of the United States with regard to their experience in the relationship of education to national defense and national security, of whom 6 shall be from the fields of education, and research in the natural and social sciences. It shall be the function of such Council to recommend to the President of the United States for submission to the Congress not later than January 1, 1956, a plan for the allocation of the grants-in-aid of primary, secondary, and higher education provided in paragraph (a) of this section in such manner as will contribute most effectively to meeting the immediate and long-range requirements of education as it relates to national defense and national security."

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE IN CONSTRUCTION OF CLASSROOM FACILITIES

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. BAILEY] is recognized for 20 minutes.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, now that President Eisenhower has made known his position on legislation to meet the nationwide demand for Federal assistance in meeting the shortage of classroom facilities in our primary and secondary schools, I am sure my colleagues would be pleased to know some of the reactions to his proposal from school officials, parent-teacher groups, and the Nation's press.

The Washington Post and Times Herald refers to his proposal editorially as "half a loaf" and makes the point that it is as futile as applying a poultice to cancer. The editorial goes on to say as follows:

This recognition is a significant step forward and renders a most valuable service to the Nation. But the remedy proposed by the President seems to us hesitant, temporizing, and inadequate.

Mr. Eisenhower's hesitation grows out of a fundamental misapprehension. He fears that Federal aid to State public-school systems may introduce an element of national interference in local activities which ought to be kept resolutely independent. But the

fear is an unreal one. The proposals for Federal aid put forward by the appropriate committees of the House and the Senate obviate any danger of Federal control. They offer financial assistance from the Nation because the problem is a national one and because the States lack the resources to meet it; but they carefully preserve local responsibility and local independence.

Instead of a program of direct and simple financial aid to the States, Mr. Eisenhower has proposed a complicated system under which the States and the Federal Government cooperatively would purchase school bonds issued by local communities. He acknowledges, however, that restrictive debt limits forbid many school districts to borrow in this fashion and that in many others the amount of taxable property and local income is so low as to make it impossible for the district either to repay borrowed money or rent a satisfactory school building. To the impoverished districts he would make Federal grants in conjunction with the States—thus breaching, so far as they are concerned, the wall he had previously erected against Federal intervention. If direct Federal aid will not imperil the independence of communities unable to borrow, it will not imperil the independence of more solvent communities.

We think the President has balked at a bugbear. The condition of the schools as he has pictured it constitutes a national crisis. Congress now has before it carefully considered bills which will meet this crisis more quickly, more generously, and more effectively than the President's plan. We hope it will enact one of them soon.

The Washington Post and Times Herald in today's edition comments editorially on the President's remarks at his news conference yesterday. The editorial under the caption "False Economy on Schools" is as follows:

Judging from his news conference comments yesterday morning, President Eisenhower feels strongly that the main burden of revitalizing the Nation's public schools ought to be borne by State governments and local public school districts. He would confine the Federal contribution, except in the case of genuinely indigent communities, to a kind of pump priming. Indeed, of the \$7 billion of expenditure for school construction recommended in his program, only \$1,120,000,000 would come from the Federal Treasury.

A part of the President's preference for this limited Federal participation stems apparently from a desire for economy. Most of the Federal outlay—\$900 million earmarked for loans to State agencies—would be repaid in time, and with interest. But this is an economy only in a bookkeeping sense, and only from the Federal point of view. Whether schools are built out of Federal funds, State funds, or local funds, American taxpayers are going to have to foot the bill. Because the Federal Government takes, in a sense, the first bite, and the largest bite, out of the taxpayer's income, and because State and local sources of tax revenue are narrowly limited, we think that the emergency burden in school construction ought to be shouldered by the Federal Treasury.

In his message to Congress Mr. Eisenhower noted with approval that "capital outlays for public-school construction will reach an all-time high of \$2 billion this year." This entire load is being carried by the States and localities. It comes very close to the emergency expenditure which the President has recommended—\$7 billion over the next 3 years. Thus the President is proposing to double the State and local load. The trouble is that the States and localities are already staggering under the load they carry now.

The President's program looks oblique, cumbersome, and inefficient as compared

with a program of direct Federal grants-in-aid to the States on a matching basis. The latter program, as approved unanimously by the House Committee on Education and Labor, would apply national resources candidly and generously to the solution of a national problem. That seems both sound economy and sound public policy.

The press today gives the reaction of the school officials in the areas of Virginia and Maryland, adjacent to the Nation's capital:

Nearby Maryland and Virginia school heads expressed keen interest yesterday in President Eisenhower's proposal for direct Federal-State emergency school construction aid—but to a man were unable to see how their respective systems could avail themselves of its principal benefits.

Their reactions were:

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

School Superintendent Forbes H. Norris termed President Eisenhower's education message to Congress Tuesday not too hopeful for schools in his jurisdiction.

He said present school borrowing is far below the county's 10-percent debt limit and that no lack of local income could be demonstrated to qualify for outright grants.

He added that interest on county school bonds is not excessive and therefore the school system would not need to sell bonds directly to the Federal Government.

Norris estimated that 130 elementary-school rooms and 70 high-school classrooms will be needed next year. He said that the school board will request funds to meet the deficit in its 1955-1956 budget.

PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY

Assistant Superintendent Thomas S. Gwynn said the President's program would be studied to determine if the county could benefit from any of its provisions.

Gwynn pointed out that although Prince Georges County has been forced to borrow some \$26,700,000 for new school construction in the past 10 years, the interest rate has remained at a comparatively low figure. He said the last school construction bonds were sold at an interest rate of about 2.7 percent.

The county has at present authority from the State legislature to issue up to \$5 million in bonds for new school construction. Gwynn said that the school board plans to ask the county commissioners to issue those bonds in June or July.

He pointed out that Prince Georges has received Federal funds under Public Law 815, enacted to assist local communities whose school populations had been affected by Federal activity.

About \$4,600,000 has either been received or appropriated to Prince Georges County under this law.

FAIRFAX COUNTY

School officials said this area would not be affected by the President's proposed \$7 billion program.

They said the county has spent about \$29 million dollars since 1950 on school construction and will need another \$3 to \$4 million a year to carry them through 1960.

George Pope, administrative assistant to the superintendent, said that by February 1956 when the current construction program will be completed the county will have a sufficient number of classrooms.

ALEXANDRIA

Superintendent T. C. Williams said about 30 classrooms costing about \$400,000 are needed immediately in the city. He said the money can be obtained through a bond issue since the city has not reached its debt limit.

During the past 5 years the city has spent about \$5 million on school construction. Williams said he did not think Alexandria

would be eligible for any of the proposed new Federal funds.

ARLINGTON COUNTY

Superintendent of Schools T. Edward Rutter expressed disappointment in the program.

Rutter praised the program for the aid it will give some areas, but said Arlington will not benefit.

Arlington County will require a total of \$10 million by 1960 for additional school construction, Rutter said. During the past 5 years the county has borrowed \$20 million to support the school system. Additional money could be borrowed, if the voters approved, since there is no legal debt limit for Virginia counties, but Rutter said there is a practical limit above which county credit would be impaired.

However, an annual increase in school enrollment of 3,000 to 4,000 children will require another \$20 million construction program during the next 5 years. The county has no debt limit and has been able to sell school bonds well under the President's proposed interest limit.

FALLS CHURCH

Superintendent Irvin H. Schmitt said he feels the Eisenhower program will not be adequate to take care of the country's school needs. He pointed out that Falls Church will receive no benefit.

Schmitt said that even with construction of all presently planned classrooms Falls Church will be 20 to 25 classrooms short by 1960. Schmitt said Falls Church is now within 3 or 4 percent of its debt limit.

The House Committee on Education and Labor, of which I have the honor to be a member, will begin hearings on school construction legislation within a week or 10 days. I feel sure it will be the decision of the committee to give careful consideration to the President's plan.

I note the committee in the other body, where hearings are underway, will also consider the White House plan, but not to the exclusion of other proposals coming from interested Members of the Senate.

It is my considered opinion that the Congress should, at this time, initiate a long-range program and make Federal grants-in-aid in sufficient amounts over a period of 5 or 6 years on a matching basis in order to meet the overall problem.

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

Mr. BAILEY. I yield.

Mr. LESINSKI. It seems to me the President has taken some of the proposals out of my bill, H. R. 2857, and changed the figures around.

Mr. BAILEY. I would like to inform the gentleman from Michigan that that is the President's prerogative.

Mr. LESINSKI. He changed the figures around. I have set forth the complete figures in the RECORD of Tuesday. It seems to me that he made some misstatements.

I was very disappointed with the school construction proposal outlined by the President Tuesday. He calls it a plan of Federal cooperation with the States. But his program offers very little with which to cooperate. It does no good for the President to express his sympathy. We need action. The scope of the school crisis cannot be placated with a gesture. We can tackle this difficult problem only with a concrete program of significant Federal aid.

The President speaks of State and local responsibility. Good heavens. How much does a community have to work itself to the bone and sacrifice on other needed functions before it can establish responsibility?

I am also for State and local responsibility, and I am strongly opposed to any Federal control of education. No one is suggesting that education be taken from the control and direction of the States and local communities. The President unfortunately seems fascinated with a fantasy of a figment. To feign fear is to foment fraud.

The truth is that Federal contributions to State and local systems under Public Laws 815 and 874 have been to the public interest. Educators themselves have approved and urged Federal aid for school construction, operation, and maintenance. I say that the administration cannot conceal the inadequacy of its program under misleading words.

Let us examine the President's complicated proposal. In the first place he recommends that the Federal Government be authorized "to purchase school bonds issued by local communities which are handicapped in selling bonds at a reasonable interest rate."

What is a reasonable interest rate? The going rate of interest varies in areas of a State as well as between the States. Is the Federal Government to discriminate between areas having different going rates of interest? This does little more than what the school districts can already do for themselves.

Secondly, the President paternally recommends that the Federal Government participate with States having school-construction agencies to establish a fund for these agencies amounting only to a year's payment on principal and interest. The State school-construction agency would issue bonds through the customary investment channels, then build schools for lease to local districts.

But note how high the rentals would be. They not only would have to cover the payments on principal and interest of the bonds outstanding, but also provide a payment for a reserve fund, besides sharing in the administrative expenses of the State construction agency.

This suggestion is clearly not something for nothing. By the time the rentals were paid off, a school district could be worse off than before.

Lastly, the President suggests what may be regarded as a subsidiary proposal. He asks that Congress authorize \$200 million for a program of grants-in-aid for school construction in stranded school districts.

Two hundred million dollars were recommended when it was shown over a year ago that \$4.7 billion were urgently needed for construction in school districts having exhausted all sources of revenue—source: Report of the Status Phase of the School Facilities Survey, December 1953, page 114, published by the United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

No one can argue against the merits of evolving a long-term plan of financing our public schools. But it seems

pretty callous to reduce boys and girls to dollars and cents. The Nation needs more classrooms and needs them now.

The greatest investment we have in this country is the boys and girls we are educating and bringing up to be the future citizens of this country.

There is some question as to how long many of the States can continue the present expenditure for school construction. And you cannot expect a badly needed increase in teachers' salaries when you are overwhelmed with the construction problem.

I feel that the whole approach of the administration is turned around in this matter. We should first agree on a program of direct and simple financial aid to the States. Our first consideration should be nothing less than a billion-dollar grant-in-aid program to extend over the next 2 years.

As an additional and supplementary form of aid, may I call your attention to my bill, H. R. 2857? It would provide a sound program whereby Federal loans could really assist States and local communities in building schools.

With assurance against Federal interference, my bill, submitted January 24, would provide a loan fund of \$3 billion from which each loan would bear interest at the rate of 1 percent a year. It would have maturity of not more than 30 years.

The Federal Government would be authorized to make loans to States having school-construction authorities, or for those States that do not have such authorities loans may be authorized for school districts that obtain the approval of the State agency responsible for the supervision of public elementary and secondary schools. A school district may be eligible to borrow when it equals or exceeds 50 percent of its legal debt limit. Real effort on the part of the school district is therefore shown. A school district or a State school-construction authority may be eligible to borrow providing that it has not defaulted on any loan made to it under this proposal.

From the funds appropriated, the proportionate amount of money each State, or the aggregate of school districts therein, could borrow would be determined according to the number of schoolchildren in each State as it bears to the total school-age population of all the States.

A loan program should supplement a grant-in-aid program. I feel that only a loan proposal such as I have outlined can materially assist States and local communities which might otherwise find it difficult to borrow for school construction.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, I commend the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] for his comments and the legislation which he has introduced to provide the school and health authorities of the several States with a better and more equitable and fairer distribution of surplus property. I have already begun to get letters from school superintendents in my State asking that we support your legislation.

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

Mr. BAILEY. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. May I say I have received a letter from Governor Herter, who is very much interested. There is a tremendous interest in this matter. The purpose I have in mind is to carry out the intent of the Congress. What happened was that we passed a bill which contained provisions known as the donors' provision. Forty days afterward the Congress passed a law relating to another subject under the jurisdiction of the Department of Defense. A year later we passed another law incorporating in whole or in part the original donors' provisions showing the intent of the Congress, and by the law passed 40 days after our original act in which the donors' provisions were included and relating, as I say, to another subject within the jurisdiction of the Department of Defense, they stretched the interpretation of that second law, which, in effect, defeats the purpose of the Congress in connection with the disposition of surplus goods to our States, political subdivisions, colleges, hospitals, schools, and the other beneficiaries of the so-called donors' provisions of existing law.

The purpose and the idea was to try to have the intent of Congress carried out, because the sales to date show that in connection with the acquisition cost the Defense Department is getting an average of between 7 and 8 cents, and the cost of the sales in relation to the acquisition cost is anywhere from 3 to 5 cents. So that for a negligible return our States and subdivisions, our schools and colleges are being denied the benefits that are of inestimable value to them and to the people of America.

Mr. BAILEY. I would like to assure the gentleman that his legislation will have my support.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from West Virginia has expired.

KHRUSHCHEV: AVOWED ENEMY OF FREEDOM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. FEIGHAN] is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, the Russian autocrats are at each others throats again, and as usual, a large segment of the leadership of the Western World is attempting to figure out the significance of this recent event. The Russian experts are placed at a disadvantage because Malenkov was still alive when his confessed resignation was announced to the world. It would have been much easier on them if Georgi had made his appearance before the firing squad before his obituary was announced. Moreover, these experts are put on the spot because their pet theory—to the effect that a so-called managerial class had arisen in the Communist empire which could be influenced by intellectual manipulation, has been discredited. When the world was treated to the announcement of Stalin's death, these same experts proclaimed the theory of rule by committee as contrasted with dictation by one all-powerful individual as a nat-

ural development within the international Socialist camp. It was also claimed that our best hopes for peace rested in a plan whereby we would seek to influence a new managerial class which Malenkov headed and who gave promise of being reasonable in terms of getting along with the non-Marxist world.

It has been this false assumption which has guided our approach to the threat of world communism since March 1953. The conduct of the cold war against communism has been anchored to this basic assumption. In truth, the implementation of the policy of liberation has been guided—or if you choose, impeded—by the acceptance of this fundamental assumption by the top foreign policymakers within the administration. This brings back to memory the 1952 campaign promises of the Republican Party—promises that if the Republicans were elected they would work for the liberation of the many non-Russian nations enslaved by the Communists. This memory refresher seeks no partisan advantage. It does, however, strongly suggest that the Republican leadership should immediately make a complete review of its present position with respect to the promised policy of liberation. Such a review should be balanced against all the stresses and strains within the Communist empire and these have been obvious to the objective students of the U. S. S. R., and at the same time to make a realistic evaluation of what has been done in the past 2 years to help the enslaved people regain their independence. The benefit of hindsight which would accrue from this process would help greatly in launching a political offensive in the cause of human freedom.

During the 83d Congress I served as a member of the Select Committee To Investigate Communist Aggression. That committee, as Members of the House are aware, submitted some 27 reports on the subject of its inquiry. The summary report which presents the findings, conclusions, and recommendations of the committee, calls for a political offensive against the conspiracy of communism as the only course of action which gives hope of preventing world war III. That report was submitted to Congress on January 3, 1955. In my opinion the information set forth in that report is an excellent guide to a practical understanding of the events taking place within the empire of communism especially during the last several days. I would urge every Member of Congress to reread the summary report of the committee against the background of these events.

There now seems little doubt but what Khrushchev has won the mantle of full dictator which Stalin wore until March 1953. The period of shadowboxing which the Russian experts called rule by committee is now over. A new Communist era has begun and it should be properly called the Khrushchev era. Just how long this era will last is a matter of pure speculation. Its tenure will very likely depend upon how much blood the new dictator and his immediate

henchmen are prepared to spill and how deep they are prepared to go in the process of purge which must accompany the new dictatorship. On the basis of the evidence at hand, it would appear that the Khrushchev era will be with us for a while.

It is quite well established that Khrushchev is the real Czar of the Russian Communist empire. Bulganin, as Premier, is nothing more than window decoration. In fact, he has always been a stooge for the Russian Communist Party and as political commissar of the Red army, he was in charge of placing machine guns in the backs of the professional army officers so that they in turn would keep their machine guns in the backs of the foot soldiers of the Red army. He is completely subservient, as are all the Communist Party functionaries, to the will of Czar Khrushchev.

There are some interesting facts about Czar Khrushchev which to date have not been brought out in the free press. I believe it to be of fundamental importance that we get all the reliable information available concerning this new dictator out in the open so that the American people can better understand what he represents. It is a rather old-fashioned American custom, but one which strikes me as being sensible in these circumstances, to measure a man by his past record.

Khrushchev has been called a Ukrainian. He is in fact a Russian and as such is a confirmed imperialist. It is true that he spent many years in the Ukraine but—unhappily—in the capacity of hatchet man for the Kremlin. He was born in Russia, of Russian parents. His place of birth was close to the ethnographic borders of the Ukrainian nation. He did work in the Russian mines as a boy and there met many Ukrainians who were being used as involuntary laborers. When the feudal Russian Empire collapsed in 1917, Khrushchev lost no time in joining up with the Lenin Bolsheviks. He was assigned to Ukraine in 1919 as one of a task force directed to destroy the Independent Ukrainian Democratic Republic. He earned his Communist whip by demonstrating his disdain for all human values and his contempt for democracy and freedom.

He remained in Ukraine until 1927, serving in the capacity of hatchetman in the all-out Russian effort to destroy the popular movement for Ukrainian national independence which blossomed in 1917. There remains no doubt as to the vicious and cruel role he played in forcing the system of Russian collective farms upon the Ukrainian people. All loyal and freedom-loving Ukrainians will never forget the heroic struggle of the Ukrainian nation against this new Russian encroachment upon the sovereignty of the Ukrainian people.

In 1927 Khrushchev was recalled to Moscow—as a reward for his ruthless treatment of the heroic Ukrainian people. He remained in his native Moscow until 1935. It is not completely clear at this time as to everything that occupied his evil talents but there is good reason to believe that he played a part in developing the blueprint for the man-made famine in Ukraine during 1932–33,

when up to 7 million patriotic, freedom-loving Ukrainians were starved to death because of their stubborn opposition to Russian collectivization efforts. This occurred in a year when the crop in Ukraine, the historic breadbasket of Europe, was as good if not better than average. This terrible crime against humanity has been best described as the "man-made famine." For more complete details on this sad chapter in the history of mankind, I would urge all Americans to read the eighth interim report of the Select Committee to Investigate Communist Aggression. This report, in my considered judgment, presents the most authentic picture of life under the Russian autocrats since the publication of the Journals of Marquis de Gustine in approximately 1844. It is a reliable index to the behavior we must expect from Khrushchev and all his henchmen.

In 1935 this Khrushchev was sent back to Kiev by the Russians as secretary of the Communist Party in Ukraine. He then openly engaged in a ruthless program to destroy the "intelligentsia" of the Ukrainian nation. The Russian-made famine in Ukraine of 1932-33, even though it wiped out close to 7 million human beings, did not break the Ukrainian spirit for national independence. The new Khrushchev task, therefore, was to ferret out and destroy all elements of leadership among the Ukrainians. By the process of torture, liquidation, and mass deportations, Khrushchev was able to temporarily subdue the spirit of nationalism in Ukraine.

In 1938 this same Khrushchev was named to the Russian Politburo. This was the reward he received for his ruthless persecution of the heroic Ukrainian people.

During World War II Khrushchev won further Communist laurels by directing the Kremlin effort to stamp out all resistance in the non-Russian nations of the U. S. S. R. In this connection, it is important to note that he organized and controlled the Communist partisan groups and elements parachuted into Ukraine, Poland, Byelorussia and other non-Russian nations. Here again he demonstrated his ruthless character and complete disdain for human life.

Following the defeat of Nazi Germany this same Khrushchev was again assigned as purge master of the Ukraine. As is now well known, the great and patriotic Ukrainian people completely revolted against the imperial Russian Communists during the course of World War II. While despising the Nazis, they sought to win their national independence. For aspiring to this noble goal, the Kremlin masters decided they must be punished. Stalin assigned their boy, Khrushchev, to this task—a tried and skilled executioner. He carried out this assignment with cold dispatch. In the same manner he now seeks to carry out his enlarged mission of enslaving the entire world.

More recently Khrushchev has been the advocate of a new population transfer within the U. S. S. R. He calls it the pioneer resettlement program. Some Russian propagandists have even likened this program to the efforts of the Amer-

ican pioneers. The essence of his plan is to move millions of people from their native lands to the interior reaches of the U. S. S. R.—there to reclaim millions of acres of land for food production. Naturally these people are not going to go there voluntarily because they are not fooled by the propaganda of Khrushchev. This has resulted in another wave of forced deportations from the non-Russian nations of the Communist empire. All those who resist the decaying process of communism are rounded up as "volunteers," for the new pioneer movement. This is the latest device created by Khrushchev to break the spirit of resistance within the empire and at the same time to hide the facts concerning it from the civilized world. How many millions of people will be purged by this scheme is anyone's guess. But of one thing we may be sure, this silent but thorough purge would not be underway if there were not great internal troubles confronting the Communists.

Khrushchev has been built up as the symbol of peaceful coexistence between Russian communism and the democracies of the West. In this capacity he intends to carry out the goals of Lenin which in the words of Lenin himself are:

First. Use any device, method, or sacrifice to advance the ends of world communism.

Second. If needs be, two-thirds of the peoples of the world must perish in order that communism may triumph.

These are the goals Khrushchev represents. This short review of his background shows he is skilled in the inhumanities. There should be no doubt as to the policy which the United States should follow in these circumstances.

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

Mr. FEIGHAN. I am very happy to yield to the distinguished gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. ASHLEY. What is the gentleman's view on the direction which our policy should take?

Mr. FEIGHAN. My views on what we should do about the present situation are well expressed in the summary report of the Select Committee on Communist Aggression of the 83d Congress. As a member of that committee, I took part in its hearings and in the preparation of the reports it submitted to Congress. In particular, I would like to invite your attention to the series of recommendations made by that committee as the only course open to us which gives reasonable hope for avoiding all-out war. I would like to read at this point the recommendations of the select committee which appear on page 6 of the summary report:

The committee rejects the current Communist propaganda campaign of peaceful coexistence between the nations of the free world and the Red regimes of the Communist empire as the only alternative to preventive war. It recommends rather that the Government of the United States immediately launch a positive, bipartisan, political offensive against the international Communist conspiracy and in behalf of the enslaved nations, and that the following steps be undertaken as a part of such a program.

1. The committee again recommends that the President of the United States take the initiative in convening an international conference of all free non-Communist nations for the following purposes:

(a) To express formal recognition of the fact that the Communist governments, which now control over 800 million human beings, are not representative of the will of the people.

(b) To seek agreement whereby the free non-Communist nations acting in concert will withdraw diplomatic recognition from all Moscow-controlled Communist governments.

(c) To reaffirm the friendship and solidarity of the people of the free world with the people and nations enslaved by communism.

(d) To develop a program for the rapid and complete termination of all commercial treaties and trade with Communist governments and the initiation of a program of trade among all non-Communist nations which will strengthen the security of the free world.

(e) To develop an overall, dynamic program for the defeat of the international Communist conspiracy.

2. That Congress establish a joint committee on all United States overseas information programs in order that maximum results may be assured in bringing the full force of truth to all the people of the free world and increased hope to the millions of people enslaved by communism.

3. That Congress by appropriate action reiterate and make clear that the eventual liberation of all the nations enslaved within the Communist empire, together with unqualified support for the principle of national self-determination through free elections and the secret ballot, are firm and unchanging parts of our national policy.

4. That in the advancement of the American program for world peace and freedom all efforts therein be measured against the criteria of whether they assist the captive peoples to hasten the day when they may achieve their liberation, and that all acts or omissions which tend to confirm their enslavement be rejected.

5. That the spirit of resistance to Communist tyranny behind the Iron Curtain be encouraged and supported through the judicious use of funds already authorized by Congress for such purpose.

6. That the appropriate agencies of the Government concerned with the threat of world communism give maximum opportunity to those private American organizations, groups, and individuals that have a natural bond with the enslaved nations and people, to play a major role in the restoration of freedom in the lands of their ancestry.

7. That, as a demonstration of our genuine sympathy for the enslaved nations and peoples, and to weaken the will of the armies under Communist rule to fight and support the Kremlin's plan for world conquest, the President immediately direct the establishment of the national military units formed from escapees from the enslaved nations as authorized by section 101 (a) 1 of the Mutual Security Act of 1951, as amended, thus providing a concrete symbol of a genuine coexistence and unity between the nations and peoples on both sides of the Iron Curtain.

8. That Congress at the next session enact H. R. 8000, known as the Political Asylum Act of 1954, to provide for the rapid and effective reestablishment of selected escapees from communism and to encourage the defection and escape of others.

9. That the Congress give the United States Information Agency full support not only by way of an increase in funds but also by strengthening its role in our Government's political offensive. Similarly, foundations, private organizations, and indi-

vidual citizens are urged to continue and increase their support to the Committee for Free Europe (Radio Free Europe).

10. That an International Juridical Commission be established within the framework of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization so that Communist crimes perpetrated against humanity may be fully recorded and officially noted for prosecution.

11. That the Department of State transmit copies of this report, together with all other reports of the committee to each member nation of the United Nations.

12. That the Department of State formulate a resolution based upon the findings, conclusions, and recommendations of this report, branding the U. S. S. R. as an aggressor against all the nations enslaved by communism and that the United States delegation to the United Nations be instructed to take immediate steps to place this resolution on the agenda of the General Assembly for early action.

13. That the work of this committee be continued in order to complete the investigation of all phases and techniques of Communist aggression in areas of the world not already covered by the committee, together with further inquiry into conditions of life within the Communist empire; a program that lack of time has thus far prevented.

CENTURY OF PROGRESS: TAMPA, FLA.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. CRAMER] is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call the attention of this body to a century of progress that is being celebrated today and throughout the balance of this year in the city of Tampa, Fla. This week, with gay and colorful ceremony, Florida's great port on the gulf, commemorates its 100 years of charter as a corporate town. Part of that celebration is the famed invasion of the pirate crew of Jose Gaspar. Part of that celebration is the largest Florida State fair now in progress and part of that celebration is the vision of a city that has in 100 years of its corporate existence grown from fewer than 100 homes to a city of over 200,000 souls.

I should like at this time to present to the Speaker of the House a plaque in commemoration of this celebration. I should like to read the inscription on the back thereof, which states:

TAMPA CENTENNIAL YEAR, 1955

The year 1955 marks the 100th anniversary of Tampa's existence as a corporate town under a charter granted by the Florida Legislature on December 15, 1855. But actually, Tampa, now a colorful, cosmopolitan city of 233,000, and center of Florida's flourishing west coast area, is older than any of its remembered birthdays.

When the first Spanish explorers landed in south Florida more than 400 years ago—Ponce de Leon in 1521 and Hernando de Soto in 1539—they found Tampa already established as the chief town of the Caloosa Indian Tribe.

Since that day, 100 years ago, when the Florida State Legislature approved the charter of the city of Tampa, its history has been one of progress. That progress was foreseen many years before, when the Spanish explorers discovered what was described by Cabeza de Vaca in 1528 as the "finest harbor in the world" on the beautiful west coast

of subtropical Florida. Since that time the port of Tampa has played its important part in the life of Florida and the Nation.

Old Jose Gaspar, around whose fabulous name has been built the annual festivities of the Gasparilla Krewe, himself first dropped anchor in Tampa Bay in the closing years of the 18th century. The precise date, not pinpointed for us by diary, chronicle, or bruited legend, could not, however, have been later than 1790. By that time the old pirate was well established as the overlord among the pirates of Florida's west coast. Tampa then surrendered to his reign, and today Tampa surrenders to the modern Krewe of Gasparilla on the invasion day, February 14. I would extend an invitation to all of you that are young in heart but jaded from the travesty and travail of weather and work to join with me and the other thousands that will witness the invasion of the gaily bedecked pirate ship of Gaspar's Krewe into the famous old port city of Tampa. It is an exact replica of the ship sailed by the famous buccaneer over the seas in search of gold and prizes. The mystic Krewe will come thundering into the port city with cannon roaring and with the Jolly Roger flying at the masthead of this piratical old-fashioned square rigger. Hundreds upon hundreds of other vessels will accompany her. In the city and its Latin quarter the bells of celebration will ring out, and, along with the revellers, you, too, can become young again in heart and relax in the golden glow of Florida's sun.

The story of this centennial year of the city of Tampa is not one of just fun and frolic, however. Tampa is a strong, aggressive town that has faced a stern future with pride of its beginning and courage to face each day of its future with stalwart hearts and a spirit of teamwork that cannot be downed by the adversary unforeseen. Tampa is a city today only through the foresighted men who have made it. It opens its second century of growth with a wide vision of progressive minds to guide it to greater destiny.

The city of Tampa has played its part in the stern days of crisis for our Nation. Early an important port and fort as well as source of supplies for the troops of our Nation who fought against the Indians in the early history of our State, Tampa's sons set forth to serve in the War Between the States. Point of embarkment for troops during the Spanish-American War, many of these soldiers returned to add to the progress of the west coast of Florida. In two world wars Tampa has served as a manufacturing center and base for soldiers of the Nation who set out from here to defend the cause of freedom and democracy.

The great port of Tampa today, as it celebrates its 100 years of progress is a city of business and men, a city of trade and manufacture, a city of produce and distribution, a city of entertainment and guests. One hundred years have seen this "best port in the world" flourish in a garden land to a point that finds little

equal in the gulf waters of our great land.

An even temperature, a verdant land, and plentiful rainfall make the area that surrounds Tampa one of the garden spots of our Nation. The produce of its farms finds its way to your homes each day—vegetables and beef, fruit, dairy and poultry products—all are there to make it one of the important agricultural sections of the land. Secretary Benson, in his visit to Florida just last week, lauded the progress that is there and commended the growth of the area. Farms are valued at over twenty-five million; the cattle at one hundred and fifty-three million—annual vegetable production is over five million; dairy and beef products over a million and a half. All of this proof of a fabulously growing agricultural empire around the 100-year-old port city of Tampa.

The Florida State Fair this year will show to the thousands upon thousands of visitors the many products of our fields. The fair that serves all the State is larger than ever this year with its own celebration of 50 years of expositions. A panoramic view of the whole State of Florida that brings attention to the many things that demonstrate a firm economy in agriculture and manufacture and a future that is today being demonstrated by the phenomenal growth of the area that surrounds Tampa and extends throughout the Nation's playground that is Florida. Here side by side will be displayed the manufactured products that form the background of payrolls that make the west coast economy sound—the exotic fruits and vegetables that grace your tables and serve to bring the health of the vitamins entrapped from Florida's sun to our children—the processed foods, citrus concentrates, crystalized and canned as well as the varied packs of vegetables—the arts of the cigar-manufacturing industry that saw more than 660,700,000 cigars manufactured in 1954—the products of the largest meat packing center in the Southeast—and all that goes to make a balanced economy that is expanded far beyond the limited confines of our neighbors in the States to the north of us. The Florida State Fair in its 50th year of operation during the 100 years of incorporation that is celebrated by the city of Tampa contributes a great part to our learning and the American ideal provided in the exchange of information.

To those of you who would witness a parade of progress and pageant of beauty I would extend the invitation to visit this showing of Florida's bounty and beauty at the Florida State fair.

It is an outstanding salute to the future of the great harbor at Tampa that in the budget message of President Eisenhower to this Congress was included the first funds of a program for improvement of this great port. The President's recommendations, which I commend to this body and those who will deliberate on the matter, would see even greater growth of these port and harbor facilities and a strengthening of our defense abilities and productive services. I pledge great effort in the interests of improving these facilities and furthering the progress of this famous harbor

that for hundreds of years has served the South.

One hundred years of incorporation have seen the people of Tampa grow in understanding and broaden in the viewpoints that demonstrate ideals for all America. In this great city there are traditions that can be traced back to the courts of Spain, there are gracious ways of living and courtesies of language and manner that came from the early Italian settlements. Tampa is a southern city with all the warm hospitality for which the South is famous and with many of the southern customs preserved. Tampa is a modern city with a vitality that amazes many of its visitors. Tampa is a gracious host to many tourists each year and in 1954 a million and a quarter people were warmed by the soft breezes from the Gulf of Mexico, charmed by its hospitality and entertained royally by the many activities planned for their pleasure. I am happy to say that many of them today remain to become a part of this growing metropolis.

These are just a few of the notes of progress that make this celebration of 100 years of growth for Florida's great west-coast port a milestone of future certainty. The tempo of progress and development are here. There is a pulse-beat of prosperity in its manufacturing, distribution, transportation, international trade, resort business, and agriculture.

Everyone is proud of their home State and community—and justly so. I am proud of this city that is the bustling center of trade in the first district of Florida that I represent among you in this center of our great Nation. I believe I have cause, however, to stand just a little straighter and face the future just a little bolder because I know of the strength and security, the hearty and cheerful, dedicated and principled soul that is Tampa, Fla. Its people are ones that afford the whole country a brighter future and many more hundreds of years to eternity of progress and growth together with a life that is gracious under Florida's sun.

I ask that you join in the centennial celebration of this great city of Tampa on Florida's west coast—personally if you can—as the swaggering pirates of old Gaspar take over your hearts—and wisely as you would see all-Florida on display during the Golden Anniversary State Fair—but always remembering to bow to the courage of those who 100 years ago founded so successfully upon the bay. Among you I am proud to rise and proclaim this century mark of a great city in our Nation.

TAMPA'S CENTENNIAL YEAR: 1955—A BRIEF HISTORY OF A CITY THAT IS OLDER THAN ANY OF ITS REMEMBERED BIRTHDAYS

Tampa—cosmopolitan, colorful, flourishing trade capital of Florida's west coast, the world's largest phosphate shipping port; long famous for its fine handmade clear Havana cigars, its luxurious Spanish restaurants, its Latin quarter (Ybor City). Tampa is the center of the world's largest citrus-canning area. It is Florida's leading industrial city and the State's second city in population (population 233,400) as estimated by Standard Rate & Data.

Tampa was first granted its charter as a corporate city by act of the Florida Legislature on the 15th day of December, 1855.

In celebrating 1955 as its centennial year, Tampa freely acknowledges that only 1 of its more recent anniversaries is being observed, for actually 100 years is but a fraction of Tampa's existence. It is one of the oldest place names in North America. The shores of Tampa Bay were echoing to the clang of Spanish armor a full century before Plymouth and Jamestown were settled.

Indeed, if anniversaries are wanted, Tampa could already in this 20th century have celebrated the 100th anniversary of the arrival of Ponce de Leon in 1521; or the 1528 expedition of Panfilo de Narvaez, whose chronicler, Cabeza de Vaca, was the first white man to write of Tampa Bay: "The port is the best in the world."

And 1539 brought Hernando de Soto, who gave Tampa Bay its first Spanish name, Espiritu Santo—Holy Spirit Bay—at the same time bequeathing to scholars and to the civic pride of a later day the unsettled question of where, on the shores of this sunlit bay, he made his first landing. The question is largely academic since he covered every foot of it in the 6 months his expedition was based on Tampa Bay. He set the fashion for today's visitors to whom Tampa says: "See all of Florida from Tampa." Tampa's magnificent De Soto oak, under whose branches he is said to have conferred with the Indians, is a legendary landmark of his stay.

These Indians were not the Seminoles familiar to today's tourists. They were Timucuan and Caloosas, both now extinct, the latter masters of south Florida. Tampa itself is a Caloosan word, and was recorded by the Spanish historian Fontaneda in 1575 as the name of the leading town of the Caloosa Indians, though he spelled it "Tampa." Herrera's early map of Florida, done in 1601, used the modern spelling and the name "Tampa Bay" in preference to DeSoto's "Espiritu Santo."

Hillsborough River and Hillsborough Bay, the upper area of Tampa Bay, were later named for Lord Hillsborough, British colonial secretary of state in 1772.

The Seminole Indians, separatists from the Creek tribes of Georgia, were established in north Florida and had already given Gen. Andrew Jackson an excuse for a brief adventure in 1817—the so-called First Seminole War—resulting in moving the tribes southward. The United States acquired Florida from Spain in 1821. One of the first results was the establishment in 1824 of Fort Brooke at the mouth of the Hillsborough River. Here was the nucleus of the future city of Tampa, and here the first white child of the area, John Mercer Brooke, was born in 1826, son of Col. George Mercer Brooke, the fort commander. John Brooke grew up to become chief of the bureau of ordnance of the Confederate Navy and directed the conversion of the Merrimac into the world's first ironclad warship.

Being located entirely on a Government military reservation, the community of Tampa offered little lure to developers for a quarter of a century. Weekly sailing vessel service between Pensacola and Key West via Tampa offered the only contact with the outside world. The first post office, officially the Tampa Bay Post Office, was established November 24, 1831, with William Saunders, a native of Mobile and proprietor of the first general store, as postmaster.

But new faces appeared from time to time. One newcomer was Augustus Steele, a Connecticut Yankee, who had wangled an appointment as deputy collector of customs at Fort Brooke in 1832. Two years later he was credited with inducing the State legislature to create, on January 25, 1834, the new county of Hillsborough, carved out of old Alachua

County, with the county seat at Tampa and Augustus Steele as county judge. He had already replaced Saunders as postmaster.

Hillsborough was vast in those days. Its 5,500,000 acres included all the present counties of Hillsborough, Polk, Pinellas, Pasco, Manatee, and Sarasota, as well as Charlotte, DeSoto, Hardee, and Highlands. But the records show less than 100 civilians in the entire county at the time.

Seven years of bloody warfare with the Seminoles began in 1835, touched off by the massacre on December 28 of Maj. Francis L. Dade and his detachment of 107 men near Bushnell while on march from Fort Brooke, at Tampa, to Fort King, near Ocala. The remaining garrison at Fort Brooke was in peril until reinforced by Marines from Key West—the first time in United States history that Marines and the Army engaged in joint operations.

When the costly fighting ended, in 1842, 4,000 Seminoles had been deported to the West and only a few hundred remained in the Florida Everglades. Their great Chief Osceola, captured while under a flag of truce, was dead in the "white man's prison" at Camp Moultrie, S. C. Fort Brooke was reduced in importance, and on July 25, 1848, President Polk signed an act giving 160 acres of the military reservation to Hillsborough County. For the first time, property already platted as "Tampa" could be legally sold to private owners, and tracts were quickly disposed of, one to Capt. James McKay, who built the county's first official courthouse.

The first municipal government was formed in 1849 when a group of Tampans chose M. G. Sikes, a stonemason from Savannah, as president of the township trustees. But lacking taxing powers, the trustees were unable to meet the costs of government, and in 1852 were forced to sell the townhall furnishings and public market stalls to liquidate the public debt, which had reached \$42.50.

But the very next year the town council was reestablished, with John Darling, a storekeeper from Vermont, as president. It was a frugal and successful government. On September 17, 1855, the townsmen voted to seek a charter from the legislature.

The legislature granted Tampa this first corporate charter on December 15, 1855—and thus gave Tampans of 1955 the occasion for a centennial jubilee. In the election of city officials, Judge Joseph B. Lancaster, a Kentuckian who had gained distinction as a Florida jurist, became Tampa's first mayor, only to die in office within a twelvemonth.

The year 1855 also brought the Third Seminole War—2 more years of Indian fighting against the handful of Seminoles remaining in the 'Glades, but a greater struggle was ahead—the War Between the States. Tampa was blockaded, bombarded, and finally invaded by Federal forces out of Key West, and the town's economic life was for a time destroyed.

But a courageous pioneer citizenry could rise above the recurrent disasters of wars, hurricanes, and pestilence—yellow fever, which struck repeatedly and with deadly effect. It should be noted that it was a Tampa physician, Dr. John P. Wall, who first proposed the theory that the disease was mosquito-borne.

The last three decades of the 19th century brought the upswing in Tampa's fortunes. A flourishing cattle trade with Cuba developed, which pumped new money into all south Florida. Tampa's four hotels, best known of which hostleries was the Orange Grove Hotel at Madison and East Streets, listed an increasing guest list, including poet Sidney Lanier. Incidentally, an English musician, J. A. Butterfield, composed *When You and I Were Young, Maggie*, while in Tampa, and organized the town's first brass band.

A progressive Tampa group organized a community telegraph company in order to

string a line from Tampa to Fort Meade, 40 miles away, where it could connect with international Ocean Cable Co.'s trunkline running down through the State to Key West and Habana.

One thing was needed: a railroad. And Henry Bradley Plant, founder of the Southern Express Co., brought that to Tampa in 1883, thereby starting a chain of reaction of prosperity. The first bank, the Bank of Tampa, later renamed the First National Bank, was opened that year. New industries followed the railroad. The world's richest phosphate fields were discovered near Tampa. And the cigar industry moved in, under the joint sponsorship of the chamber of commerce, known then as the board of trade, and Vincente Martinez Ybor, of Spain, Cuba, and Key West.

The cigar industry had been driven out of Cuba by revolutionary disorders, moving first to Key West, but labor troubles, plus a disastrous fire, prompted leading manufacturers to seek a new base. Senor Ybor was invited by a friend, Gavino Gutierrez, a New York importer, to take a look at Tampa. The result: Ybor City sprang up at the northeast corner of Tampa, Ybor sold sites to other manufacturers, and, in 1886, fine handmade cigars were rolling out of three factories—those of Ybor, Sanchez & Haya, and Lozano, Pendas & Co. Descendants of some of the pioneer cigarmakers are still rolling fine cigars in Tampa today—more than 2 million cigars every working day.

On the west bank of the Hillsborough River, Plant, the railway magnate, wrought an Arabian Nights miracle in the wilderness with his Tampa Bay Hotel, a \$3 million specimen of Moorish architecture, whose 13 minarets remain today a distinctive feature of Tampa's skyline. The imposing 6-acre structure, which now houses the University of Tampa, was begun in 1888, and opened to the millionaires of the nineties, on February 5, 1891. It was for many years one of the great luxury hotels of this world. During the Spanish-American War, when Tampa was the chief United States port of embarkation, the hotel was headquarters for the Army's General Staff—and, of course, Col. Teddy Roosevelt.

Plant had previously established a steamship line to Cuba, placing the luxury steamer *Mascotte* in operation on January 7, 1886. With the other Plant ship, the *Olivette*, the *Mascotte* made an emergency run to Habana before the outbreak of war to bring back to Tampa cigar factories huge cargoes of tobacco. Bales of leaf were jammed even into staterooms of the two vessels. The *Mascotte* is pictured in the present official seal of the city of Tampa.

It was not surprising that even before the Spanish War, Tampa, numbering among its citizens hundreds of Cuban born, was an intense partisan of the Cuban cause. Cigar workers pledged 1 day's pay each week to the Cuban junta's representative here. Filibusterers' ships, loaded with arms, sailed for Cuban waters with the absolute minimum of local interference. Jose Marti, great Cuban patriot, set up headquarters in Tampa, and his small cottage is now a Cuban national shrine.

With the end of the war and the arrival of the 20th century, Tampa moved to take its place among the modern, progressive cities of America. Perhaps in 1898 it was, as Richard Harding Davis described it, "a sand-blighted city." But not for long. It paved its streets; electrified its street railways; put in new gas, water, sewer plants; engaged in land title battles, franchise fights, private scandals, and political brawls; displayed all the lusty manifestations of growing pains common to one-time frontier towns touched by destiny.

It got deep water for the port that the Spanish chronicler had called great 4 centuries before—first 12 feet, then 20 feet,

then on to 30 and more. It got new industries, including huge shipbuilding plants during two world wars. And it got soaring population figures. The town that could count only 720 inhabitants in 1880 had 5,532 in 1890, 15,838 in 1900. By 1910 there were 37,782, with more than 10,000 workers, men and women, in the cigar factories alone.

Three more firsts—the first commercial airline in the world began operations New Year's Day, 1914, between Tampa and St. Petersburg, with Tony Jannus as pilot of the one plane, a Benoist flying boat. The world's first air express shipment was made January 12, smoked meat from a Tampa packer to St. Petersburg.

And in 1915 Tampa became the first American city to enjoy citywide automatic telephone service.

Growth became sensational during the twenties, accelerating dizzily into the Florida real-estate boom of 1924-25, which was nevertheless an era of major development for Tampa and its prosperous neighbor cities of St. Petersburg, Clearwater, Plant City, Lakeland, Bradenton, Sarasota, and Fort Myers. Their growth as tourist centers sped Tampa's expansion as a distribution and services center.

When a frenzy of land speculation cooled and a major depression began, Tampa could still credit the land boom with millions of dollars' worth of permanent improvements added to its skyline and its environs.

The remarkable Davis Island development, a sizable city in itself, was pumped out of the bay by D. P. Davis, who sold \$18 million worth of created properties within 12 months. Gandy Bridge, long dreamed of by George S. (Dad) Gandy, was completed in 1924, linking Tampa and St. Petersburg.

And a score of developers and builders opened new residential areas, built handsome new homes, and the city's expanding population quickly absorbed all this new construction.

The Tampa of today, with its population of more than 233,000, its wide diversity of industries and interests, its sound economy, and its progressive people, has been built by men and women of the frontier spirit—the spirit that rises above every form of hardship to achieve ultimate success. They have built a solid foundation for the greater Tampa of the future.

EVIL IS HE WHO EVIL THINKS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. RIVERS] is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Speaker, the in-temperate, uncalled-for, unnecessary, unwarranted, and untrue words attributed to actor Paul Douglas, star of the Caine Mutiny Court Martial at Greensboro, N. C., some time ago, have caused the disbanding of the entire troupe and the cancellation of the remaining program of this company. Over 70 percent of which were scheduled to take place in that land of fable, song, tradition, hospitality, and prosperity, known as the South.

This is not the first occasion that Douglas has demonstrated bad judgment. If my memory serves me correctly, he was one of the leading lights of the Anti-Nazi League back in 1939. The publication *Hollywood Now* under date of 1939 states this:

Hollywood stars hold giant save Spain rally Sunday. * * * Melvyn Douglas, Gale Sondergaard, Chester Conklin, John Garfield, W. S. Van Dyke, Maxwell Shane, Oliver P. Garrett, Whitney Bourne, and Paul Dou-

glas, representing the motion-picture artists committee in the rally are the Hollywood Anti-Nazi League, Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Battalion, Young Democrats, Medical Bureau, and North American Committee To Aid Spanish Democracy, American League for Peace and Democracy, and the United Anti-Nazi Conference.

As everyone knows these front organizations were to give aid and comfort to the Communists. The North American Committee To Aid Spanish Democracy, and the Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Battalion, and all of these other high-sounding names which were designed to carry the ball for Stalin against the courageous and dauntless fight of Franco in Spain which cost the lives of over a million men, women, and children.

Douglas has no reason to stray so far from the beaten path. He was born in Philadelphia some 48 years ago, attended Yale University, played professional football, and I remember when he was a sports announcer for Chesterfields on CBS; since, he has, I have been informed, married and divorced four times, this may be the reason he was selected to play the part of Captain Queeg. Those of us who read the book or saw the play or movie recall that Captain Queeg was as odd as a \$3 bill. He was as unpredictable as the Washington weather, and about as popular aboard his ship as a skunk at a lawn party. Douglas was a natural for this part.

Recently when his outfit came to Charleston, S. C., my hometown, members of the cast, a genuinely fine group, made the statement that Douglas considered himself too good to travel with the rest of the troupe. One star of the play had this to say: "He does not even see the South; he travels by airplane."

His only observations of my land and my people were from high up in the blue which evidences beyond the peradventure of a doubt that Douglas was schooled in his dislike for my land and my people, to be sure, an old Communist maneuver. He is like the rest of those who know more about my people than we do ourselves. He gets his impressions from far away and he gives out these mean, vile epitaphs long before he has had occasion to know a single solitary thing about the South.

The cancellation of the Caine Mutiny Court Martial was not done because of any gesture of friendship to my people. It was done for the obvious and practical reason that the most sensitive nerve in the body has been offended, that is the pocket nerve of the producer, Paul Gregory. It is elementary that this troupe cannot continue playing to empty houses.

Paul Douglas not only offended the dignities of his troupe, but made an unfortunate reflection on that segment of the American people, both white and colored, who are compelled to eat "lower down on the hog" than Paul Douglas. Good fortune did not smile on these people.

The newspapers have been kind to this individual. They have obeyed the spiritual admonition of "Answer not a fool according to his folly lest he be wise

in his own conceit." Despite the fact that they were mindful, as Mr. Lowell aptly said:

A lie may keep its throne a whole age longer, if it skulk behind the shield of some fairseeming name.

My people have ignored Paul Douglas, instead of booing him or egging him from the South, they desired to shun him as a copper snake, or a leper, and let him, without molestation, depart with nothing but his guilty conscience to smite him; with nothing but his countless abominations to rebuke him; with nothing but the ghosts of his intemperate thoughts and utterances to haunt him for his treachery and unwarranted attacks on my people and our traditions.

Mr. Speaker, long after Paul Douglas has returned to the vile dust from whence he sprung, my land and my people will continue to hold the great promise it now has. We will continue to progress despite those who, like Paul Douglas, would remake us and our land. Despite the political decisions of the Supreme Court, the Executive orders of Presidents, and the unconstitutional acts of Congress of the United States, despite all these, the land of the magnolia, the honeysuckle, the camellia, and the warm and genuine hospitality will continue to attract all Americans.

Mr. Speaker, I ask permission to include with my remarks editorials from the News and Courier and the Charleston Evening Post, not saying anything about Paul Douglas but making a few reflections on this sad man now without a job and who has caused the Caine Mutiny to bust up right in his face.

THE SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

(The editorials referred to follow.)

[From the Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier of January 25, 1955]

SOME SOUR LINES

On reading remarks about the South attributed to Mr. Paul Douglas, an actor who played Charleston and other southern cities lately in the Caine Mutiny, we conclude that he was well cast in the road company as Captain Queeg, the naval officer who was all mixed up in his head. A reporter in Greensboro, N. C., says Mr. Douglas told him the South, in the elegant language of Hollywood, "stinks." Also, he said, it is a land of "sowbelly and segregation." Later Mr. Douglas said he was misquoted, that he was talking only about Greensboro.

No matter; we do not think Mr. Douglas, as a traveling player, is qualified to speak with much authority either about Greensboro as a city or the South as a region. He flits from place to place, we are told, by airplane, while other members of the troupe travel by highway. As to sowbelly, we wonder how Mr. Douglas happened to come across any of that nourishing but plebeian food-stuffs. We can't recall seeing any of it on the menus of public eating places. We wonder whether Mr. Douglas visited in any southern homes where sowbelly was served.

As to segregation, of course it is true that the South continues, in the face of misunderstanding and hostility in other regions, to maintain in certain areas a separation of the races. Mr. Douglas has made no new discovery there.

Steve Brodie, another member of the troupe, said Douglas was speaking only for himself. "He doesn't even see the South,"

Brodie said. "We've been treated wonderfully and we're enjoying ourselves tremendously."

When he was in Charleston, Mr. Douglas was a guest in one of Charleston's most hospitable houses. We have inquired and we can vouch for the fact that the entertainment was segregated, but that no sowbelly was served. Maybe the best answer to Mr. Douglas is to suggest that he stay in character on the stage as Captain Queeg, a much more attractive fellow than Mr. Douglas seems to be offstage.

[From the Charleston (S. C.) Evening Post of January 27, 1955]

MAGNOLIA BLOSSOMS AND HONEYSUCKLE VINE

Paul Douglas is an actor of talent, any lapse of good manners to the contrary notwithstanding. His stage performance in Charleston last week won him applause and admiration. Then, a few days later, he told a reporter in Greensboro that "the South stinks."

It had been our intention to ignore the rudeness, but some of our readers feel Mr. Douglas should be ticked off.

Let us say that the verb he selected makes us recoil. It is a harsh, an almost nauseating word. According to Webster it means "to emit an offensive and disgusting smell or odor." It refers to things vile and foul.

Mr. Douglas could not have meant what he said. He probably had in mind some dressing room, some men's room, or some hotel room he had seen somewhere during his southern peregrinations. He could not have meant the entire South—the land of magnolia blossoms and honeysuckle vines.

Our feeling is that the Greensboro reporter happened to catch Mr. Douglas at a time when his nerves were frayed and his temper shortened by too much traveling, too much stage portrayal of a neurotic, and too much self-pity. His trade carries him barnstorming around the countryside. He yearns for a few quiet evenings at home. Who doesn't?

Mr. Douglas let his bad manners show, but we cannot detect in our heart bitterness against him. The South has survived many cataclysms and catastrophes and somehow we'll manage to ride this one out. Sticks and stones may break our bones, etc., etc., etc.

TELEVISION AND BROADCASTING HEARINGS OF COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE

THE SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MEADER] is recognized for 30 minutes.

MR. MEADER. Mr. Speaker, last evening I sat in my living room and watched the President in his press conference, on television. This is a new practice in the White House, to telecast presidential press conferences. This must be the second or third such conference televised.

I may say that I think President Eisenhower handled himself extremely well under rather adverse circumstances. With what has been going on this last week it was perfectly apparent that the reporters present at the press conference were going to ask some pretty hot questions, and they did.

It makes one wonder, occasionally, whether it is not a risky practice to answer off-the-cuff, impromptu questions on such matters as the upheaval in the Russian Communist dictatorship, the tense situation in Formosa, and other problems of great national and international import.

I call attention to that press conference of the President to remind the House that we have before us now in these early days of the 84th Congress a parallel problem: Whether or not committees of the House shall be permitted to allow the telecasting or broadcasting of their public hearings.

I raised that question last month. I introduced a resolution which is now pending before the Rules Committee of the House (H. Res. 99). It would dispel any doubt about the power of committees of the House of Representatives to permit telecasts and broadcasts of their public proceedings.

Apparently, under the interpretation of the rules by Speaker RAYBURN, House committees are now prohibited from telecasting hearings. I am going to discuss a little bit later the applicable passages of the rules of the House of Representatives which lead me to suggest that the Speaker's interpretation is not crystal clear under the present rules of the House.

This matter is one of great public concern, because it has to do with the people's knowledge of the public business.

The other body has no such rule preventing telecasting of committee hearings.

Now that the executive branch of the Government has commenced the practice of televising presidential press conferences, it seems to me that we in the House of Representatives, frequently referred to as the greatest parliamentary body in the world, should concern ourselves with the access of the public to our activities in their behalf.

Of course, the radio and television industry is very much interested in this question. I understand that an association of reporters dealing with telecasting and broadcasting has addressed a communication to the Speaker of the House of Representatives urging that he reconsider the ruling he gave in response to my parliamentary inquiry. But the public interest goes far beyond that of the broadcasting and telecasting industry.

I hold in my hand an editorial from the Ann Arbor News, my hometown newspaper, dated February 1, 1955, which is as follows:

MEADER CHALLENGES RULING AGAINST TELEVIEWED HEARINGS

House Speaker RAYBURN's ruling against telecasting of House committee hearings has been challenged by Representative GEORGE MEADER, of Ann Arbor, who has a resolution pending before the Rules Committee to give committees full freedom to publicize their activities.

The Senate operates under an entirely different principle in the matter, a subcommittee of the Senate Rules Committee having recommended January 7 that no restraints be put on televising Senate committee hearings. Congressman MEADER argues that unless the Rayburn ruling is set aside the public will come to know less and less about proceedings of the House, as compared with its knowledge of senatorial and Presidential activities.

In the last Congress, Republican Speaker MARTIN decided that House committees themselves should determine whether to let their activities be telecast. Under the Rayburn ruling, however, House committees

now not only are forbidden to allow telecasting or broadcasting of their hearings, but they may not admit newsreel cameras nor permit even still pictures while they are in session.

The Senate subcommittee's ruling earlier this year in favor of telecast hearings recognized criticism that TV cameras may transform hearings into carnivals, tempt lawmakers to substitute grandiloquent gestures for statesmanlike moves, and tend to cheapen the legislative process. No doubt they were recalling the McCarthy hearings, but they can hardly be taken as typical of congressional hearings and therefore are not a valid measuring stick.

The subcommittee pointed out the premise that the public is entitled to be present at all public sessions of congressional committees, and "it would seem to follow that broadcasting, televising, and photographing of such proceedings * * * are legitimate means of acquainting the public with the activity of the legislature."

An open policy on telecasting would not mean, of course, that all congressional committee hearings would be telecast or broadcast. Most of them would make pretty dull reporting or viewing. Involved would be a selected few dealing with matters of general interest. It should be noted that in the Senate subcommittee's recommendation on the subject reference is made to public sessions of congressional committees. Too few of them are public; not only are telecasters and broadcasters barred but all representatives of the press and public, while lawmakers debate spending billions in taxpayers' funds.

Representative MEADER's resolution would not open any more committee meetings to the general public, but it would be a step toward increasing citizen interest in affairs of government, and any step in that direction is a good one.

There isn't any way of measuring, but it's probable that the televised Kefauver hearings gave millions of Americans a terrific jolt, as well as a great new interest in the country's crime rate. Selected televised hearings properly conducted could spur interest in many other subjects just as important, although it might be necessary for the House and Senate to draft a code of deportment for their Members to observe during the time they are operating in front of TV cameras. The danger would still exist that voters might be unduly impressed by ham acting on the part of some Congressmen. The sound thinkers may not be the boys who shine brightest under the lights of television.

Mr. Speaker, I desire to refer to a few passages from this excellent editorial entitled "MEADER Challenges Ruling Against Televised Hearings."

Let me read the opening paragraph:

House Speaker RAYBURN's ruling against telecasting of House committee hearings has been challenged by Representative GEORGE MEADER, of Ann Arbor, who has a resolution pending before the Rules Committee to give committees full freedom to publicize their activities.

I omit a few paragraphs and refer specifically to the following:

An open policy on telecasting would not mean, of course, that all congressional committee hearings would be telecast or broadcast. Most of them would make pretty dull reporting or viewing. Involved would be a selected few dealing with matters of general interest.

A little further on I read the following:

Representative MEADER's resolution would not open any more committee meetings to the general public, but it would be a step toward increasing citizen interest in affairs

of government, and any step in that direction is a good one.

There isn't any way of measuring, but it's probable that the televised Kefauver hearings gave millions of Americans a terrific jolt as well as a great new interest in the country's crime rate. Selected televised hearings properly conducted could spur interest in many other subjects just as important, although it might be necessary for the House and Senate to draft a code of deportment for their Members to observe during the time they are operating in front of TV cameras. The danger would still exist that voters might be unduly impressed by ham acting on the part of some Congressmen. The sound thinkers may not be the boys who shine brightest under the lights of television.

Mr. Speaker, I have today addressed to the chairman of the Rules Committee, Honorable HOWARD W. SMITH, of Virginia, a letter requesting that the Rules Committee set an early date for hearings on House Resolution 99 to amend the rules of the House with respect to conduct of the proceedings of committees. This letter is as follows:

FEBRUARY 10, 1955.

HON. HOWARD W. SMITH,
Chairman, Committee on Rules,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR COLLEAGUE: Attached is a copy of House Resolution 99 which I introduced in the House of Representatives January 20, 1955, on which day it was referred to your committee. This is to request that your committee hold hearings on that resolution as soon as practicable.

House Resolution 99 is identical with House Resolution 550 which I introduced in the 83d Congress on May 17, 1954. In a general way, this subject matter was considered by the Scott Subcommittee on Committee Procedure of which you were a member in the 83d Congress. I appeared before that subcommittee and testified in behalf of my resolution and in opposition to certain other methods of dealing with committee procedural rules.

I share the reluctance of the leadership, both under Democratic and Republican control, and the Parliamentarian, toward amendment of House rules. I therefore have kept my proposed amendments as simple as possible. However, in my judgment they include everything which needs to be done by way of amendment of House rules to improve the functioning of committees and to clarify their authority.

The two most significant provisions are contained in paragraphs (4) and (5) on page 2 of my resolution. The first facilitates the work of committees and subcommittees by easing the quorum requirement. The second clarifies an area of existing ambiguity by expressly authorizing committees in their discretion to permit telecasting and broadcasting of their public hearings.

It is my hope that your committee will grant a prompt hearing on my resolution.

Sincerely,

GEORGE MEADER.

Mr. Speaker, there is a matter I would like to clear up which arose during a previous address I made on this subject. In response to a question by the gentleman from California [Mr. ROOSEVELT], I stated that I believed committees should retain control over the reporting of their public proceedings. He asked the question because the President in his press conference apparently has a practice of having a newsreel camera film and tape recording made of the press conference; then he or his staff selects certain passages of the press conference which they

are willing to let the broadcasting and telecasting companies show on television and over the radio.

Now I understand that 23 minutes of the press conference held yesterday was shown on television last night or, at least, were available to be shown. It seemed like a pretty complete coverage of the press conference.

I answered the inquiry of the gentleman from California by saying that I thought similar control should remain in the committee of the House of Representatives. Because of the use of the words "editorial control," I feel that an explanation is in order.

Of course, if the committee elects to permit live telecasting or live broadcasting of its proceedings at the beginning of its session, there is not much they can do by way of editorial control except, that in the event they feel it necessary, they could rescind the permission granted. Now, it might be necessary to do that in the interest of fairness.

I recall one instance in the Senate where the 5-percentor inquiry had before it a witness who was testifying to the gift of certain deep freezers to persons high in Government. The counsel of that committee immediately stopped the witness and stopped the public hearing, and the committee went into executive session on the ground that the testimony about to be given was a surprise to the committee and the committee did not want innocent persons smeared by offhand, casual comments made by witnesses in their public proceedings. After hearing the witness in executive session and ascertaining the validity or the soundness of his testimony, they again went into public hearing and heard his testimony on the record in public.

It is situations of that character that I had in mind when I said that I believed it was proper for the committee continually to retain control over the conduct of its proceedings and the manner in which the news of those proceedings would be disseminated.

Now, if the committee should agree to permit telecasting or broadcasting of its proceedings only by recording or by newsreel camera, it would be possible for the committee to make the same arrangement that the President has made, namely, to release certain portions of whatever had been recorded for public use.

But I did not in any sense have in mind, as someone later who spoke on this subject seems to have understood me, that the committee would have the right to have all news reporters submit in advance the stories they were going to write so that the committee in a sense could write its own news reports. That would be farthest from my mind.

Once the committee has opened up hearings to public consumption for news reporters or for telecasters or broadcasters, it seems there would not be any effective way of controlling the material which would be televised or broadcast except by completely shutting off the privilege.

I believe also that it is possible—and I think this was referred to by the gentleman from New York [Mr. O'BRIEN], who discussed this subject—by placing

the camera in a certain way or by selecting shots of various sections of the committee hearing room to put a slant on something which is seen live over television. Of course, it would be possible, I suppose, in rebroadcasting or retelecasting to eliminate certain passages of testimony and perhaps give a distorted impression of what actually happened.

However, let me say this: I think that telecasting and broadcasting are far less susceptible to distortion than the second-hand accounts of those who were personally present as observers. It is pretty difficult to take primary evidence and make anything different of it than what actually happened.

Now, with respect to the existing rules of the House, the only thing that can be said is this: The ruling, of course, comes from rule 11.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield before he gets away from the other part of his discussion?

Mr. MEADER. I will be glad to yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. HARRIS. Do I understand the gentleman to say that there is a very definite arrangement between the White House and the television and radio broadcasters giving the President and the staff authority, after the broadcast, to go over what has been said and what has been done and to delete any part of that that they desire?

Mr. MEADER. The gentleman, of course, must recognize that I do not speak for the White House. I said what I did only because of my understanding that it has been the practice in the past before telecasting not to permit direct quotation of the President. I understood when it was announced that this first press conference would be televised, that it had been edited by someone on the White House staff. I do not know the detailed terms of any understanding between the President and any reporters using telecasting or broadcasting of the conference.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. MEADER. I yield.

Mr. HARRIS. It is the general understanding, however, that this new form or medium of dispersing news carries with it that authority that such portions of the film may be deleted as the editing staff of the President decides. That is generally understood, is it not?

Mr. MEADER. I believe that it is, but I have no more information on that than has the gentleman.

Mr. HARRIS. I assume that that is the basis on which the gentleman proceeds here in connection with his disagreement with the ruling of the Speaker; and certainly he has that right in interpreting the rules of the House. But does not the gentleman feel that it is far worse, if it may be so described, for a committee of the Congress to have proceedings and then that information that is to go out to the public of what actually happened to be cut out and later someone else may pick it up in a column, distort it, and give some picture that is not the true picture? Would it not be better not to have these televised programs at all, if they are going to be edited?

Mr. MEADER. Let me say to the gentleman that I am not advocating any specific treatment by a committee. I think those situations must be met as they arise. But I would say to the gentleman—and I know that he is a high-ranking member of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce—that I would trust him and his committee to deal with those situations as they arise. That is all that I am suggesting, that the committees be entrusted with discretion concerning the media through which their proceedings are reported. I am talking of their public proceedings. I agree with the gentleman heartily that leaks of executive material, premature, surreptitious releases of reports of committees before they have been approved, are a very damaging thing to the reputation of the House of Representatives.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, would my friend yield again?

Mr. MEADER. I yield.

Mr. HARRIS. I do not want to take too much of the gentleman's time. I do want to say that I appreciate his expression of confidence in our committee. We do know a great deal about this business of broadcasting, dealing, as we do, with the television and radio industry. The gentleman is talking about a subject vital to the American people. Of course, the Congress of the United States also is very vital to the American people. But after all, we have got to recognize, I think the gentleman would agree, that there must be decorum maintained in the House and therefore in the committees. The only way it can be maintained is to follow the rules of the House. The committees certainly should not be permitted, in my humble opinion, to proceed under one rule while the House proceeds under another.

Mr. MEADER. I think the gentleman has a real point there, and that brings me to the point that I was about to make when the gentleman asked me to yield.

This is governed by rule XI-25 (a) of the rules of the House, which reads as follows:

The rules of the House are hereby made the rules of its standing committees so far as applicable—

Of course, that clause, "so far as applicable," is so general that it leaves a lot of doubt. But let us see what the rules of the House are right now.

Rule XXXIV-(3) reads as follows in material part:

Such portion of the gallery of the House of Representatives as may be necessary to accommodate reporters of news to be disseminated by radio, wireless, and similar means of transmission, wishing to report debates and proceedings, shall be set aside for their use, and reputable reporters thus engaged shall be admitted thereto under such regulations as the Speaker may from time to time prescribe.

I know the gentleman has been present at many joint sessions of the House of Representatives and the Senate to hear addresses by the President on the state of the Union, or other messages, where we have had broadcasting and telecasting apparatus in the Chamber of the House. I have checked this with the Parliamentarian, and this comes under

the Speaker's general powers and is stated in rule 1-3 as follows:

He shall have general control, except as provided by rule or law, of the Hall of the House, and of the corridors and passages.

Under that rule, it is my understanding, without anything in the precedents, that the Speaker has permitted the telecasting and broadcasting of proceedings in the Chamber of the House of Representatives in joint sessions and also in so-called joint meetings, which are not legal sessions of the House but meetings to hear a foreign premier or a representative of a foreign government or a distinguished citizen.

Following this logic for just a moment, if the Speaker of the House now has under the express rule I have just read, the authority to permit telecasting of proceedings in the Chamber of the House of Representatives, then it seems to me if the rules of the House are the rules of the committees either the chairman of a committee or the committee itself has the power to control the proceedings in its committee room.

Mr. HARRIS. If the gentleman will yield further, certainly the gentleman makes a point if the House is actually in session at these joint meetings to which guests are invited and during the time they are here the proceedings are televised, but the gentleman himself mentioned a moment ago that the House is not actually in session at such times. We are in recess, and we are in recess for the purpose of inviting guests to come in here. Consequently, you are not televising the actual proceedings of the House, you are televising what goes on while the House is in recess.

Mr. MEADER. I am suggesting to the gentleman that rule XXXIV-3 is broad enough to permit radio, wireless and television reporters to cover the proceedings of the House under regulations of the Speaker. Perhaps I am wrong in that interpretation. At least, let us say that the joint sessions of the Senate and the House are official meetings of the House and the Senate and have been recorded in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and the Journal. They are different from joint meetings where a distinguished citizen or a representative of a foreign government speaks.

I want to make one other point. This should not be a political question. It could be argued that it is, because the Speaker of this Congress and the 82d Congress, under Democratic control, ruled against telecasting, and the Speaker of the 83d Congress, under Republican control, permitted it. However, I do not think it was decided by either one of the Speakers on a political basis. I think it was their honest interpretation of the existing rules.

It can become a matter of politics only if the Democratic controlled 84th Congress ignores this problem and does not permit its Committee on Rules to consider this question and present it to the House of Representatives for a decision. Then the leadership must have the responsibility for denying to the American public full access to the public proceedings of the House of Representatives. I think that radio and television

are here to stay. We cannot turn back the clock, and I do not think we can stop the demand of the public for the knowledge of public business they can gain through these new instrumentalities any more than King Canute could stop the waves from rolling up on the seashore.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, if there are no special orders at this time, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Michigan may have 5 additional minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

Mr. BASS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MEADER. I yield.

Mr. BASS of Tennessee. The gentleman is discussing a very interesting and a very important question. I wonder if he would clear up one question in my mind. If we open up the hearings in the committees in the House of Representatives and the other Chamber of the Congress, how are we going to correct the lies that are perpetrated upon the general public through these media in open hearings, and we have had some of the results of that in the last few weeks by the admission of at least one of the witnesses who have appeared before a committee, and who have then come back and admitted that their testimony was complete lies. How are we going to disseminate this further information to the general public unless we have these things settled before they go out over the air through radio and television?

Mr. MEADER. Let me say to the gentleman that a committee of the Congress is a privileged forum and encourages people to be quite free in their expression of opinions and in their statement of facts, but they are also under oath and can be punished for perjury. That is true whether the proceedings are telecast or not. The official record is there and the lie is there whether the public sees it through television or through newspaper accounts or by the printed record of the committee.

I do not think that the question the gentleman raises has anything to do with the means of the dissemination of the news.

Mr. BASS of Tennessee. I think it would be better if there was a preliminary investigation.

Mr. MEADER. I agree with the gentleman that it would be better to have a preliminary investigation in those instances of deliberate falsehood before the committees, and that is the avenue through which the evil at which the gentleman and I, too, are aiming, could be corrected. But I do not think that has anything to do with the means of dissemination of opinions and news.

Mr. BASS of Tennessee. If the gentleman will yield further, I would like to remind him that not on every occasion is a witness under oath so that he can be punished for lying or perjury under oath. But the situation is this. When people are damaged through testimony before a congressional committee in some of the great dramas that we have had, and which I, as a private citizen no more than 6 months ago or a

year ago, would look on, these great dramas were being put out as being truths before the American public, and then within the period of a very few short months, we find out that the stars in the drama were merely lying and putting out this information to the American public through channels of public information disseminating news. I think that those questions had a great bearing on the decision of our great Speaker in his ruling before the Congress this year.

Mr. MEADER. The gentleman knows, perhaps, better than I what the Speaker's attitude on telecasting is as a matter of policy. Let me say, and I want to be completely fair about this, that the majority leader, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] took the trouble when this matter was first under discussion in February 1952, and this is found in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, volume 98, part 2, page 1570, to state that the ruling of the Speaker did not indicate his belief about whether telecasting should be permitted or not, but only his interpretation of the rules of the House. I have never heard an expression of the Speaker as to what he would like to do. I know it is terrifically important and I would hope that he would favor as a matter of policy the telecasting of committee hearings because I know that the Committee on Rules of the House is very sensitive to the views of the Speaker with respect to amending the rules of the House. I would hope as a matter of policy he would be for it.

Mr. BASS of Tennessee. I want to make myself clear and to state that the Speaker of the House never has talked to me or told me why he made this decision. I merely said I think that the attitude I have told you about prompted, perhaps, part of his decision. At any rate it bears witness for the wisdom of his decision. I do want to say this—that I certainly hope any time misinformation is sent out from this Congress such as has been sent out through these channels of public information, we will find a way to reinform the people because they are under the belief today that certain citizens in America were traitors and Communists and so forth due to the false testimony, and that a great number of people were thrown out of the Government because of this testimony as a result of the great dramas on television.

I hope that my colleagues on both sides of the aisle will help correct that kind of situation.

Mr. MEADER. I am sure the gentleman and I are not in disagreement. I am quite sure the gentleman would not take the position that it is all right for a lie to be reported through the press, but wrong to have it reported through television or radio. I think they are just media of communication. I believe the gentleman will agree with me that there should not be any lying no matter what means of news transmission prevails in the hearings.

Mr. BASS of Tennessee. That is true. The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MEADER] has again expired.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks, was granted to:

Mr. McDOWELL.

Mr. GENTRY.

Mr. PATTERSON in five instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. BERRY and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. DAWSON of Utah.

Mr. DOLLINGER (at the request of Mr. McCORMACK) in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mrs. KNUTSON (at the request of Mr. McCORMACK) and to include extraneous matter.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. BURLESON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 587. An act to provide that persons serving in the Armed Forces on January 31, 1955, may continue to accrue educational benefits under the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 57 minutes p. m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, February 14, 1955, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

JANUARY 12, 1955.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1954, to December 31, 1954, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Geo. L. Reid, Jr.	Clerk	\$5,823.00
John J. Heimburger ..	Counsel	5,823.00
Francis M. LeMay	Staff consultant	5,823.00
Mabel C. Downey	Assistant clerk	5,795.79
Lydia Vacin	Staff assistant	3,524.96
Alice Klotz	do	3,190.36
Betty Prezioso	do	2,729.66
Arlow Hill	Clerical aid	1,525.94

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures

\$50,000.00

Amount of expenditures previously reported
Amount expended from July 1 to Dec. 31,
1954

41,480.61
450.14

Total amount expended from June 11,
1953, to Dec. 31, 1954

41,930.75

Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1954

8,069.25

CLIFFORD R. HOPE,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

JANUARY 3, 1955.

TO THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1954, to December 31, 1954, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
George Y. Harvey	The clerk	\$5,823.00
Kenneth Sprankle	The assistant clerk	5,823.00
Corhal D. Orescan	Assistant clerk	5,823.00
Robert E. Lambert	do	5,823.00
Paul M. Wilson	do	5,823.00
Ross P. Pope	do	5,823.00
Jay B. Howe	do	5,823.00
Samuel W. Crosby	do	5,642.52
Carson W. Culp	do	5,296.92
Robert M. Moyer	do	5,296.92
Robert P. Williams	do	5,158.68
Frank Sanders	do	4,813.02
Robert L. Michaels	do	3,941.88
G. Homer Skarin	do	3,941.88
Lawrence C. Miller	Junior assistant clerk	3,145.26
Earl C. Silsby	do	3,065.58
Francis G. Merrill	do	2,667.30
Samuel R. Preston	Clerk-stenographer	2,428.32
Donald R. Bridges	do	1,817.58
Robert M. Lewis	Messenger	1,854.78
Willie Tarrant	Janitor-messenger	1,517.52
Ralph W. Horton	Clerk to the majority	4,500.50
E. L. Eckloff	Clerk to the minority	4,951.26
John C. Pugh	Consultant	1,216.14
Lawrence A. DiCenzo	Clerk-stenographer to chairman	2,189.34
Delores Cropper	Clerk-stenographer to ranking minority member	1,870.68
Charles C. Andersen	Clerk-stenographer to subcommittee	2,189.34
Helen F. Baden	do	2,189.34
James W. Dudley	do	2,189.34
John G. Clevenger	do	2,189.34
Jane T. Lumpkin	do	1,824.45
Hilda C. Yeatman	do	364.89
Margie H. Trew	do	2,189.34
David P. Doyle	do	364.89
Phyllis N. Troy	Clerk-stenographer to subcommittee	2,189.34
Virginia S. Hudgins	do	2,189.34
Julia M. Elliott	do	2,189.34
William J. Neary	do	2,189.34
Mary A. Vaughan	do	2,189.34
Nella L. Adams	do	1,459.56
William Albert Jackson	do	1,277.12
Robert S. Bourbon	do	364.89
Beverly D. Arneson	do	1,824.45
Agnes L. Norten	do	1,824.45
Molly O'Day Saguto	do	1,824.45
Helen A. Livengood	do	1,824.45
Carl Phillips	do	1,094.67
Jesse C. Hughes	do	1,094.67
Barbara Koons	do	729.78
Aleta Elster	do	364.89
Lois W. Woodworth	do	364.89

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures	\$330,000.00
Amount of expenditures previously reported	None
Amount expended from July 1, to Dec. 31, 1954	144,572.98
Total amount expended from July 1, to Dec. 31, 1954	144,572.98
Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1954	185,427.02

JOHN TABER,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

JANUARY 3, 1955.

TO THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946,

Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1954, to December 31, 1954, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Harris H. Huston	Director of Surveys and Investigations	\$5,823.00
George S. Green	Investigator	5,642.52
Robert W. Zehring	do	5,400.60
Rose Marie Wahler	Stenographer	2,388.48
Ethel P. Powers	do	2,061.84
Ralph W. Horton	Investigator	900.10
Robert A. Collier	Consultant	3,379.59
J. Harold Deveau	do	7,138.27
T. Howard Dolan	do	4,737.76
Merrill M. Hammond	do	1,831.82
John J. Mahaney	do	6,150.00
Frank C. Mentillo	do	3,144.84
William E. Morris	do	5,293.75
Francis T. O'Donnell	do	5,735.15
W. Bradley Smith	do	2,551.95
James F. Tierney	do	5,867.25
Charles W. Tucker	do	3,170.70

REIMBURSEMENTS TO GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Department of Commerce: C. C. Hulse	Special consultant	\$408.00
Department of the Interior: D. Otis Beasley	do	284.80
Department of the Navy: Otho William Helm	Clerk-stenographer	300.23
U. S. Railroad Retirement Board: Eugene H. Mock	Special consultant	690.53
Travel and miscellaneous expenses		6,020.01

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures	\$450,000
Amount of expenditures previously reported	None
Amount expended from July 1, to Dec. 31, 1954	78,930.19
Total amount expended from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1954	78,930.19
Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1954	371,069.81
Payment of bills rendered for prior fiscal period	1,468.05

JOHN TABER,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

JANUARY 12, 1955.

TO THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1954, to December 31, 1954, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Robert W. Smart	Chief counsel	\$5,823.00
John R. Blandford	Counsel	5,823.00
Charles F. Ducander	do	5,823.00
Philip W. Kelleher	do	5,823.00
Janice G. Angell	Clerical staff	2,810.70
L. Louise Ellis	do	2,810.70
Agnes H. Johnston	do	3,065.58
Bernice Kallinowski	do	2,810.70
H. Bailey Yeager	Clerical staff (month of July, Aug. 1 to 13)	290.51

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
John J. Courtney	Special counsel	\$5,823.00
Edward T. Fogo	Investigator	4,467.42
Lloyd R. Kuhn	do	3,734.76
Dorothy Britton	Secretary	2,428.32
Dorothea Clore	do	2,428.32
Adeline Tolerton	Clerk	2,428.32
Ethel L. Mott	do	2,347.37

(Office of the Special Counsel operating under H. Res. 125 and H. Res 156, 83d Cong.)

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures	\$150,000.00
Amount of expenditures previously reported	83,002.39
Amount expended from July 1 to Dec. 31	27,751.85
Total amount expended from Jan. 1 to June 30	29,814.44
Balance unexpended as of Dec 31, 1954	39,245.76

DEWEY SHORT,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY

JANUARY 3, 1955.

TO THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1954, to December 31, 1954, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Orman S. Fink	Professional staff	\$5,823.00
John E. Barriere	do	5,823.00
William J. Hallahan	Clerk	5,823.00
Elsie L. Gould	Deputy clerk	4,322.04
Helen E. Long	Assistant clerk	3,145.26
Mary W. Layton	Stenographer	3,145.26

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures	None
Amount of expenditures previously reported	None
Amount expended from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1954	None
Total amount expended from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1954	None
Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1954	None

JESSE P. WOLCOTT,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

DECEMBER 30, 1954.

TO THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1954, to December 31, 1954, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
William N. McLeod, Jr.	Clerk	\$5,822.28
Wendell E. Cable	Assistant clerk	5,822.28
Ruth Butterworth	do	3,750.66
Margaret S. Rogers	do	2,300.82
George R. Stewart	Professional staff	5,642.52

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures.....	\$2,000.00
Amount of expenditures previously reported.....	256.08
Amount expended from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1954.....	15.75
Total amount expended from July 1, 1953 to Dec. 31, 1954.....	271.83
Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1954.....	1,728.17

SID SIMPSON,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR

JANUARY 10, 1955.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1954, to December 31, 1954, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
John O. Graham.....	Staff director.....	\$5,823.00
Fred G. Hussey.....	Minority staff director.....	5,823.00
Edward A. McCabe.....	General counsel.....	5,823.00
Russell O. Derrickson.....	Chief investigator.....	5,823.00
L. M. Weltmer.....	Assistant general counsel (began Oct. 1).....	2,911.50
Ben H. Johnson.....	Investigator.....	3,762.54
Jeanne E. Thomson.....	Assistant to the staff director.....	3,001.86
Kathryn Kivett.....	Assistant to the minority staff director.....	3,001.86
Helen M. McCarthy.....	Stenographer.....	2,985.96
Marion E. Sittler.....	do.....	2,985.96
EMPLOYEES PURSUANT TO H. RES. 116 AND H. RES. 543 (H. RES. 115)		
Arad Riggs.....	Special counsel (began July 26).....	4,135.90
L. M. Weltmer.....	Special counsel (end Sept. 30).....	2,021.81
Frederick D. Rosenberg.....	Special counsel (began Aug. 1).....	3,135.50
Raymond C. Cole, Jr.....	Special investigator (began July 23).....	3,302.71
Myrtle S. Locher.....	Clerical assistant.....	1,791.00
Mary Ryan.....	Clerical assistant (began July 12).....	2,803.48
Mary Bryan Cummings.....	Stenographer (began Aug. 1).....	1,890.80
Angela Novello.....	Stenographer (Sept. 1-Sept. 30).....	497.66
Elisabetta Kaplan.....	do.....	374.85

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures.....	\$125,000.00
Amount of expenditures previously reported.....	20,250.97
Amount expended from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1954.....	60,151.68
Total amount expended from Jan. 3, 1953, to Dec. 31, 1954.....	80,402.65
Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1954.....	44,597.35

SAMUEL K. MCCONNELL, Jr.,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

DECEMBER 31, 1954.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1954, to December 31, 1954, inclusive,

together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Boyd Crawford.....	Staff administrator and committee clerk.....	\$5,823.00
Sheldon Z. Kaplan.....	Staff consultant.....	5,823.00
Roy J. Bullock.....	do.....	5,823.00
Albert C. F. Westphal.....	do.....	5,823.00
June Nigh.....	Staff assistant.....	3,145.25
Winifred G. Osborne.....	do.....	3,384.23
Helen C. Mattas.....	do.....	3,145.25
Myrtle M. Melvin.....	do.....	3,145.25
Helen L. Hashagen.....	do.....	3,145.25

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures.....	\$75,000.00
Amount of expenditures previously reported.....	18,885.22
Amount expended from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1954.....	6,170.25
Total amount expended from Jan. 1, 1953, to Dec. 31, 1954.....	25,055.77
Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1954.....	49,944.53

ROBERT B. CHIPERFIELD,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS AND EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE REORGANIZATION SUBCOMMITTEE

DECEMBER 31, 1954.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1954, to December 31, 1954, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Helen M. Boyer.....	Staff director.....	\$5,823.00
J. Robert Brown.....	Research analyst.....	4,743.90
Elizabeth A. Buell.....	Clerk-stenographer.....	2,715.05
Patricia J. Burtner.....	do.....	2,507.94
Christine Ray Davis.....	Minority professional staff.....	5,476.62
Reuben S. Heppes.....	Clerk for research and coordination.....	2,667.30
Carl E. Hoffman.....	General counsel (Dec. 1 to 31, 1954).....	894.34
Annabelle G. Moore.....	Clerk-stenographer.....	2,715.06
Martha C. Roland.....	Minority clerk.....	4,246.02
Clyde W. Smith.....	General counsel (July 1 to Nov. 21, 1954).....	4,561.35
Annabell Zue.....	Chief clerk.....	5,504.28

Funds authorized or appropriated for full committee and Executive and Legislative Reorganization Subcommittee expenditures.....	\$100,000.00
Amount of expenditures previously reported.....	59,198.79
Amount expended from July 1, to Dec. 31, 1954.....	71.43
Total amount expended from Jan. 3, 1953 to Dec. 31, 1954.....	59,270.22
Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1954.....	40,729.78

CLARE E. HOFFMAN,
Chairman.

ANTIRACKETEERING SUBCOMMITTEE OF COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

DECEMBER 31, 1954.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946,

Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from June 23, 1954, to December 31, 1954, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Louis B. Atkinson.....	Investigator (Aug. 16 to Oct. 15, 1954).....	\$1,466.01
Frank V. Battle.....	Special counsel (June 28 to Dec. 10, 1954).....	4,984.43
Dorothea Dickinson.....	Stenographer (July 7 to Oct. 15, 1954).....	1,335.57
Stanley T. Fisher.....	Investigator (June 23 to Dec. 15, 1954).....	4,110.13
Virginia H. Gunther.....	Stenographer (July 6 to Dec. 31, 1954).....	2,283.39
Murray E. Jackson.....	Chief investigator (July 1 to Nov. 28, 1954).....	4,071.04
Curtis E. Johnson.....	Investigator (July 1 to Dec. 15, 1954).....	3,211.72
Charles R. LaFrance.....	Investigator (July 4 to Oct. 15, 1954).....	2,531.53
F. Albert Reiman.....	Investigator (Sept. 1 to 30, 1954).....	836.73

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures.....	\$75,000.00
Amount of expenditures previously reported (committee authorized on June 23, 1954).....	None
Amount expended from June 23 to Dec. 31, 1954.....	46,490.32
Total amount expended from June 23, to Dec. 31, 1954.....	46,490.32
Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1954.....	\$28,509.68
Expenditures for which vouchers have been filed, but not paid as of Dec. 31, 1954.....	770.43
Balance.....	27,739.25

CLARE E. HOFFMAN,
Chairman, Committee on Government Operations (Antiracketeering Subcommittee).

INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE, GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS COMMITTEE

JANUARY 1, 1955.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1954, to December 31, 1954, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Leslie T. Mahurin.....	Investigator (July 14 to 23 inclusive).....	\$162.09
Jane E. Morgan.....	Clerk.....	2,746.08
Ray Ward.....	Staff director.....	5,823.00

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures (H. Res. 339).....	\$59,625.00
Amount of expenditures previously reported.....	31,964.40
Amount expended from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1954.....	10,010.39

Total amount expended from Jan. 1, 1953, to Dec. 31, 1954.....	41,974.79
Balance unexpended as of Jan. 1, 1955.....	17,650.21

NOTE.—There are several bills outstanding which have not been paid as of this date.

CECIL M. HARDEN,
Chairman.

MILITARY OPERATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE, GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS COMMITTEE

JANUARY 6, 1955.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1954, to December 31, 1954, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Michael P. Balwan	Staff director	\$5,780.82
Paul J. Cotter	Chief counsel	5,823.00
Robert T. Morris	Assistant counsel	3,623.22
James F. Eckhart	Investigator	3,224.94
Walter R. Whitver, Jr.	do	3,424.08
Sylvia L. Swartzel	Clerk-stenographer	2,488.30
Mary L. Vaughan	do	2,507.94
Donna J. Walters (June 25 to July 31, 1954)	Clerk-typist	359.79
Mary F. Einstein (Sept. 1 to 30, 1954)	Clerk	707.67
M. Carey Brewer	Reimbursement to Legislative Reference Service, Library of Congress, July 1 through July 31, 1954.	502.68

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures	\$115,425.00
Amount of expenditures previously reported	79,019.96
Amount expended from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1954	33,733.83
Total amount expended from July 1, 1953, to Dec. 31, 1954	112,753.71
Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1954	2,671.29

R. WALTER RIEHLMAN,
Chairman.

INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

JANUARY 3, 1955.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1954, to December 31, 1954, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Maurice J. Mountain	Staff director	\$5,823.00
Edward C. Kennelly	Counsel	5,366.04
Walton Woods	Investigator	4,536.54
Arthur Perlman	do	4,536.54
Wallace Parks	do	3,611.28
Chesley Prioleau	Clerk-stenographer	2,348.64
Lois M. Knudson	do	1,859.86
Government contract for insurance.		66.12

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures	\$118,000.00
Amount of expenditures previously reported	79,169.51
Amount expended from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1954	28,148.02
Total amount expended from Jan. 4, 1953, to Dec. 31, 1954	107,317.53
Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1954	10,682.47

CHARLES B. BROWNSON,
Chairman.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS SUBCOMMITTEE OF HOUSE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

JANUARY 3, 1955.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1954, to December 31, 1954, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Lucille E. Benthin	Clerk-stenographer	\$1,287.39
Geraldeen Colevas	do	3,092.14
Stanley T. Fisher	Investigator	283.07
Elizabeth Frazer	Clerk	3,576.77
C. Niles Garrick	Investigator	2,123.01
Rita Giovannetti	Stenographer	767.95
Susie P. Gross	Clerk-typist	498.04
Francis X. Plant	Assistant counsel	583.55
Nina M. Reed	Clerk-stenographer	1,950.36
Arthur Toll	Investigator	3,321.64
Vera Wasielewski	Clerk-typist	1,296.78
Mary Evelyn Wilson	do	526.23

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures	\$117,000.00
Amount of expenditures previously reported	84,235.81
Amount expended from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1954	25,391.61
Total amount expended from Jan. 4, 1953, to Dec. 31, 1954	109,627.45
Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1954	7,372.55

GEORGE H. BENDER,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION

DECEMBER 31, 1954.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1954, to December 31, 1954, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Marjorie Savage	Clerk	\$5,823.00
Jack Watson	Assistant clerk	4,951.26
Lura Cannon	do	3,596.68
Loretta Livingston	do	2,077.78

K. M. LeCOMPTE,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

JANUARY 12, 1955.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from

July 1, 1954, to December 31, 1954, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Professional staff:		
R. S. Butler	Minerals consultant	\$4,951.26
Sidney L. McFarland	Engineering consultant	4,951.26
George W. Abbott	Counsel	4,951.26
John L. Taylor	Territories consultant	4,951.26
Clerical staff:		
Orland T. Huyek	Chief clerk	4,605.66
Nancy J. Arnold	Assistant chief clerk	4,093.92
Laura Ann Moran	Minority clerk	2,985.96
Patricia Ann Murray	Clerk	2,985.96
Eve Fatzinick	do	2,667.30
Beryl L. Schaum	do	2,667.30

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures	\$50,000.00
Amount of expenditures previously reported	15,784.52
Amount expended from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1954	7,432.63
Total amount expended from Jan. 3, 1953, to Dec. 31, 1954	23,217.15
Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1954	26,782.85

A. L. MILLER,
Chairman.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

JANUARY 3, 1955.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1954, to December 31, 1954, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Clerical staff:		
Elton J. Layton	Clerk	\$5,823.00
Kenneth J. Painter	1st assistant clerk	3,264.72
Herman C. Beasley	Assistant clerk	3,264.72
Georgia G. Glasmann	Assistant clerk-stenographer	2,826.60
Helen A. Grickis	do	2,826.60
Roy P. Wilkinson	Assistant clerk	2,189.34
Professional staff:		
Andrew Stevenson	Expert	5,823.00
Arlin E. Stockburger ¹	Aviation and engineering consultant	5,823.00
Kurt Borchardt	Legal counsel	5,823.00
Sam G. Spal	Research specialist	5,823.00

¹ Retired, effective c. o. b. Dec. 31, 1954.

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures	\$60,000.00
Amount of expenditures previously reported	10,717.00
Amount expended from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1954	3,296.00
Total amount expended from Jan. 3, 1953, to Dec. 31, 1954	14,013.00
Balance (approximate) unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1954	45,987.00

CHAS. A. WOLVERTON,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
JANUARY 15, 1955.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1954, to December 31, 1954, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Bessie M. Orentt.....	Chief clerk.....	\$5,823.00
Walter M. Besterman.....	Legislative assistant.....	5,823.00
William R. Foley.....	Committee counsel.....	5,823.00
Walter R. Lee.....	Legislative assistant.....	5,823.00
Malcolm Mecartney.....	Committee counsel.....	5,823.00
Velma Smedley.....	Assistant chief clerk.....	5,823.00
Violet T. Benn.....	Clerical staff.....	3,702.90
Anne J. Berger.....	do.....	3,702.90
Rebecca D. Bergesen.....	do.....	3,065.58
Lucille E. Brooks.....	do.....	3,702.90
Frances Christy.....	do.....	3,702.90
Mary DeMatteis.....	do.....	3,065.58
Helen Goldsmith.....	do.....	3,702.90

1. Funds for Preparation of United States Code, District of Columbia Code, and Revision of the Laws:

A. Preparation of new edition of United States Code (no year):

Unexpended balance June 30, 1954.....	\$59,824.56
Expended July 1-Dec. 31, 1954.....	16,257.82
Balance Dec. 31, 1954.....	43,566.74

B. Revision of the Laws, 1955:

Appropriated in Legislative Act, 1955.....	13,700.00
Expended July 1-Dec. 31, 1954.....	5,956.67
Balance Dec. 31, 1954.....	7,743.33

C. Preparation of new edition of District of Columbia Code (no year):

Unexpended balance June 30, 1954.....	13,504.69
Expended July 1-Dec. 31, 1954.....	0.00
Balance Dec. 31, 1954.....	13,504.69

2. Funds pursuant to H. Res. 50 (H. Res. 66 and H. Res. 622):

Unexpended balance June 30, 1954.....	19,748.10
Funds provided by H. Res. 622.....	25,000.00
Total available.....	44,748.10
Expended July 1-Dec. 31, 1954.....	19,690.34
Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1954.....	25,057.76

Employees pursuant to H. Res. 50 (H. Res. 66 and 622):

Janet Romney, clerk.....	2,268.96
Bart Wigby, messenger (Aug. 1-Dec. 31).....	1,448.41
Total.....	3,717.37

CHAUNCEY W. REED,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

JANUARY 14, 1955.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1954, to December 31, 1954, inclusive,

together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Leonard P. Pliska.....	Chief clerk.....	\$5,124.06
Bernard J. Zinke.....	Counsel.....	5,823.00
John M. Drewry.....	do.....	5,823.00
Helen M. Gibbs.....	Staff member (from Aug. 1, 1954).....	4,126.05
Ruth E. Brookshire.....	Clerk.....	3,782.52
Vera A. Barker.....	Secretary.....	2,667.30
Shirley Schwartz.....	do.....	3,782.52
Frances Still.....	Clerk to minority.....	3,782.52

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures.....	\$50,000.00
Amount of expenditures previously reported.....	1,979.13
Amount expended from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1954.....	10,300.84
Total amount expended from Aug. 3, 1953, to Dec. 31, 1954.....	12,279.97
Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1954.....	37,720.03

THOR C. TOLLEFSON,
Acting Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE
JANUARY 3, 1955.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1954, to December 31, 1954, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Frederick C. Belen.....	Chief counsel.....	\$5,823.00
Charles E. Johnson.....	Counsel.....	5,435.16
Thomas C. Raum.....	Chief clerk (Jan. 1-Dec. 15, 1954).....	4,602.02
Henry C. Cassell.....	Clerk (Dec. 17-31, 1954).....	374.35
John B. Price.....	Staff assistant.....	3,463.92
Lucy K. Daley.....	Assistant clerk.....	3,224.94
Lillian Hopkins.....	Secretary.....	2,826.60
Ann Gould.....	Stenographer.....	2,667.30
Evelyn Carson.....	do.....	2,348.64

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures.....	\$50,000.00
Amount of expenditures previously reported.....	32,695.02
Amount expended from July 1, to Dec. 31, 1954.....	10,910.86
Total amount expended from Feb. 18, 1953, to Dec. 31, 1954.....	43,605.88
Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1954.....	6,394.12

EDWARD H. REES,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS

JANUARY 4, 1955.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1954, to December 31, 1954, inclusive,

together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Robert F. McConnell.....	Chief clerk and counsel.....	\$5,823.00
Charles G. Tierney.....	Counsel.....	5,823.00
Jos. H. McGann, Sr.....	Assistant clerk.....	5,823.00
Margaret R. Belter.....	Staff assistant.....	4,246.00
Violet Schumacher.....	do.....	4,246.00
Mildred Ames.....	do.....	2,587.62

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures.....	\$30,000.00
Amount of expenditures previously reported.....	19,875.16
Amount expended from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1954.....	5,452.21
Total amount expended from July 1, 1953, to Dec. 31, 1954.....	25,327.37
Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1954.....	4,672.63

COMMITTEE ON RULES
JANUARY 3, 1955.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1954, to December 31, 1954, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Jane W. Snader.....	Assistant clerk.....	\$4,246.02
Agnes R. Hanford.....	do.....	3,033.72
C. O. Haley.....	Minority clerk.....	3,463.92

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures.....	\$2,500
Amount of expenditures previously reported.....	1,500
Amount expended from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1954.....	1,500
Total amount expended from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1954.....	1,500
Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1954.....	1,000

LEO E. ALLEN,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
JANUARY 10, 1955.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1954, to December 31, 1954, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
STANDING COMMITTEE		
Dolores B. Anderson.....	Reporter.....	\$4,271.35
Donald T. Appell.....	Investigator.....	5,711.69
Thomas W. Beale, Sr.....	Chief clerk.....	5,823.00
Juliette P. Joray.....	Secretary to chief clerk.....	4,322.05

COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS

JANUARY 3, 1955.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1954, to December 31, 1954, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Karl Standish	Chief clerk	\$5,823.00
Casey M. Jones	Professional aid	5,823.00
Harold A. L. Lawrence	do	5,823.00
Oliver E. Meadows	do	5,823.00
Edwin B. Patterson	Counsel	5,823.00
Paul K. Jones	Assistant clerk	4,951.26
Alice W. Matthews	Clerk-stenographer	3,129.30
Frances Montanye	do	3,129.30
Ida Rowan	Administrative assistant	5,823.00
George J. Turner	Assistant clerk	3,264.72
Helen Wright	Clerk-stenographer	3,771.00

¹ Paid from special funds authorized to the committee for an inspection of the Veterans' Administration (H. Res. 34, approved Mar. 4, 1953).

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures.....\$50,000.00

Amount of expenditures previously reported.....16,624.29
Amount expended from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1954.....4,906.30

Total amount expended from Mar. 5, 1953, to Dec. 31, 1954.....21,530.59

Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1954.....28,469.41

EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

DECEMBER 31, 1954.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1954, to December 31, 1954, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Russell E. Traim	Clerk (C)	\$5,823.00
Thomas A. Martin	Professional assistant (P)	5,711.70
Richard M. Furlaud	do	5,711.70
Karl T. Schlotterbeck	Professional assistant (P) (to Aug. 1954)	1,196.94
Leo H. Irwin	Minority adviser (P)	5,823.00
Susan Alice Taylor	Staff assistant (C)	3,782.52
Frances C. Russell	do	3,782.52
June A. Kendall	do	3,153.24
Anne Gorden	do	3,105.42
Virginia M. Butler	do	3,105.42
Grace Good	do	3,105.42
Irene Wade	do	2,778.78
Hughlon Greene	Messenger	1,998.12
Walter B. Little	do	1,998.12

DANIEL A. REED,
Chairman.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES FOR THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1954

DECEMBER 31, 1954.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from August 10, 1954, to December 31, 1954, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Stanley P. Kimmel	General counsel	\$4,852.50
Marie J. Nye	Clerk	2,316.21
Samuel H. Still, Jr.	Special counsel	1,519.21
William E. Murray	Investigator	1,168.65
Carolyn Taylor	Stenographer	459.61
Sara McLain	do	131.60
J. F. Trazzare	Handwriting expert	162.50
Grace G. Shaffer	do	48.03

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures.....\$25,000.00

Amount of expenditures previously reported.....
Amount expended from to

Total amount expended from Aug. 10 to Dec. 31, 1954.....19,406.71

Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1954.....5,593.29

C. W. BISHOP,
Chairman.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS

JANUARY 3, 1955.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1954, to December 31, 1954, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Carl E. Davis	Staff director	\$4,605.66
David E. White	Chief investigator	3,941.88
L. V. Monzel	Research analyst	3,941.88
Melvin M. Miller	Counsel	2,985.96
Ernest L. Stockton	Economist	59.27
Jane M. Deem	Clerk	3,105.42
Harriet I. Lane	Secretary	2,985.96
Elizabeth H. Feltman	Clerical assistant	2,985.96
Elva W. Bell	do	2,667.30
Virginia Hell	do	2,667.30

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures.....\$160,000.00

Amount of expenditures previously reported.....92,642.89
Amount expended from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1954.....35,875.27

Total amount expended from Jan. 4, 1953, to Dec. 31, 1954.....128,518.16

Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1954.....31,481.84

WILLIAM S. HILL,
Chairman.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON COMMUNIST AGGRESSION

JANUARY 3, 1955.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
STANDING COMMITTEE—continued		
Robert I. Kunzig	Counsel	\$5,823.00
Raphael I. Nixon	Director of research	5,823.00
Rosella A. Purdy	Secretary to counsel	4,157.32
Thelma L. Scarsee	Secretary to investigators	4,144.65
Frank S. Tavenner, Jr.	Counsel	5,823.00
Anne D. Turner	Chief of reference section	4,605.66
INVESTIGATIVE COMMITTEE		
James A. Andrews	Investigator (resigned Aug. 31, 1954)	1,604.34
Robert B. Barker	Investigator (appointed Aug. 1, 1954; resigned Aug. 31, 1954)	311.78
Frank Bonora	Investigator	3,264.72
Robert C. Carr	Research analyst (appointed Aug. 1, 1954; resigned Sept. 30, 1954)	534.80
John W. Carrington	Assistant to the clerk	3,782.56
Florence B. Clark	Clerk-stenographer (appointed Sept. 1, 1954)	1,910.96
Raymond T. Collins	Investigator (appointed Dec. 1, 1954)	577.32
George E. Cooper	Investigator	4,246.02
Anniel Cunningham	Information analyst	2,826.60
Barbara H. Edelschein	Telephone operator	2,109.66
Elizabeth L. Edinger	Clerk-stenographer (appointed Sept. 1, 1954)	1,778.20
Earl L. Fuoss	Investigator	5,239.32
Jennie R. Hayes	Clerk-typist	2,428.32
A. Merle Holton	Clerk-stenographer (appointed Aug. 16, 1954)	1,907.51
Lillian Howard	Research analyst	3,344.39
W. Jackson Jones	Investigator	4,467.42
Larry Kerley	do	2,932.84
Phyllis I. Lukeman	Clerk-stenographer (appointed Oct. 1, 1954; resigned Dec. 31, 1954)	\$744.90
Helen I. Mattson	Research analyst	3,503.75
C. E. McKillips	Investigator	4,246.02
Isabel Nagel	Clerk-stenographer	2,826.60
Lorraine Nichols	do	2,906.28
Courtney E. Owens	Chief investigator	5,735.32
Muriel Pickles	File clerk (appointed Aug. 2, 1954)	1,328.08
Assella S. Poore	Editor	3,463.92
Carolyn G. Roberts	Assistant chief of reference section	3,623.22
Rose Sanko	Clerk-stenographer (resigned Sept. 13, 1954)	1,021.86
Leslie C. Scott	Research analyst	3,463.92
Josephine Sheets	Clerk-typist	2,268.96
Marjorie Sirlouis	Secretary to counsel	2,985.96
Gladys Slack	Information analyst (resigned June 30, 1954)	471.10
Riley D. Smith, Jr.	Stock clerk	2,428.32
Alvin W. Stokes	Investigator	3,463.92
Ruth K. Tansill	Information analyst	2,906.28
Rea S. Van Fossom	Investigator (appointed Nov. 24, 1954)	873.36
Alice E. Walker	Information analyst (appointed Aug. 2, 1954) (part-time employee)	1,328.08
William A. Wheeler	Investigator	5,573.40
George C. Williams	Investigator	4,605.66
Kathryn Zimmerman	Clerk-stenographer (resigned Sept. 1, 1954)	1,021.87
Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures.....\$575,000.00		
Amount of expenditures previously reported.....410,059.88		
Amount expended from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1954.....143,259.05		
Total amount expended from Jan. 4, 1953, to Dec. 31, 1954.....553,318.63		
Balance unexpended as of Jan. 1, 1955.....21,681.37		

HAROLD H. VELDE,
Chairman.

the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1954, to December 31, 1954, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
James J. McTigue	Chief counsel	\$5,823.30
Edward M. O'Connor	Staff director	5,823.30
Will Allen	Chief investigator	4,501.98
Richard B. Walsh	Staff consultant	5,020.38
John P. Simpson	Investigator	3,742.68
Jack H. Bishop	do	3,742.68
Jan Karski	Consultant	2,321.78
Charles T. Baroch	Research analyst	4,055.94
Patrick McMahon	Consultant	3,882.20
Margaret J. Robey	Clerk-stenographer	1,539.20
Mary O. Kersten	do	563.26
Bette B. Welch	do	2,253.06
Jessie G. Phillips	Clerk	1,005.03
Margaret Kennedy	Clerk-stenographer	491.34

CHARLES J. KERSTEN,
Chairman.

(Received too late to be included in the August 3, 1954, printing)

SELECT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE AND STUDY THE SEIZURE AND FORCED INCORPORATION OF LITHUANIA, LATVIA, AND ESTONIA BY THE U. S. S. R.

NOVEMBER 23, 1954.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from January 1, 1954, to June 30, 1954, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
James J. McTigue	Chief counsel	\$4,824.60
Edward M. O'Connor	Staff director	834.10
Richard B. Walsh	Staff consultant	4,554.78
Will Allen	Chief investigator	3,762.78
Charles T. Baroch	Research analyst	3,523.14
Patrick McMahon	Staff consultant	804.10
John P. Simpson, Jr.	Investigator	562.18
Jack H. Bishop, Sr.	do	524.75
Mary Kersten	Clerk-stenographer	617.02
Jessie Phillips	do	795.33
Margaret J. Robey	do	1,950.00
Bette B. Welch	do	1,851.06
Kurt Glaser	Investigator	153.25

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures..... \$180,000.00

Amount of expenditures previously reported..... 15,090.32

Amount expended from Jan. 1, to June 30, 1954..... 45,783.68

Total amount expended from June 30, 1953 to June 30, 1954..... 60,874.00

Balance unexpended as of June 30, 1954..... 119,126.00

CHARLES J. KERSTEN,
Chairman.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE TAX-EXEMPT FOUNDATIONS

FEBRUARY 10, 1955.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of

the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1954, to December 31, 1954, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Bowen, Onda	File clerk	\$567.67
Casey, Kathryn	Legal analyst	3,611.28
Cox, Mildred	Assistant clerk	2,826.60
Dodd, Norman	Research director	928.90
Koch, Arnold T.	Associate counsel	839.61
Lake, Ellyn	Secretary to counsel	404.72
Lauren, Lee Davis	Research assistant	750.33
Loneragan, Lucy W.	do	2,591.86
McNeece, Thomas M.	Assistant research director	750.33
Marshall, John, Jr.	Chief clerk	502.97
Pickett, Virginia	Secretary	433.93
Wormser, Rene A.	General counsel	2,911.50
Lawless, James J., Jr.	Stenographer	266.33
DeHuszar, George B.	Special expert	712.74
Eitlinger, Karl E.	Research consultant	351.32

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures..... \$115,000.00

Amount of expenditures previously reported..... 89,093.89

Amount expended from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1954..... 25,222.83

Total amount expended from Sept. 15, 1953, to Dec. 31, 1954..... 114,316.72

Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1954..... 683.28

CARROLL REECE,
Chairman.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

398. A letter from the Chairman, United States Advisory Commission on Information, transmitting the 10th Semiannual Report of the United States Advisory Commission on Information, dated February 1955, pursuant to section 603 of Public Law 402, 80th Congress (H. Doc. No. 87); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

399. A letter from the Administrator, Federal Civil Defense Administration, transmitting the quarterly report of contributions for the quarter ending December 31, 1954, pursuant to subsection 201 (i) of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950; to the Committee on Armed Services.

400. A letter from the Clerk, United States Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the court's order of February 8, 1955, in the case of *John J. Braund v. The United States* (Congressional No. 9-52), pursuant to House Resolution 700, 82d Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

401. A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting the Third Semiannual Report of the Administrator of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953 (Public Law 203, 83d Cong., as amended by Public Law 751, 83d Cong., pursuant to sec. 19 of Public Law 751, 83d Cong.); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

402. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting proposed supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year 1955 and for other purposes, in the amount of \$913,508,767, together with several proposed provisions and increases in limitations pertaining to existing appropriations (H. Doc. No. 88); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

403. A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to amend the Fed-

eral Crop Insurance Act, as amended"; to the Committee on Agriculture.

404. A letter from the Assistant Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the audit of the Railroad Retirement Board for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1953, pursuant to the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921 (31 U. S. C. 53), and the Accounting and Auditing Act of 1950 (31 U. S. C. 67); to the Committee on Government Operations.

405. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to amend the definition of 'airman' in the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

406. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to authorize the Pueblos of San Lorenzo and Pojoaque in New Mexico to sell certain lands to the Navaho Tribe, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

407. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill relating to the establishment of public recreation facilities in Alaska, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

408. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to provide for the disposal of public lands within highway, telephone, and pipeline withdrawals in Alaska, subject to appropriate easements, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

409. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to abolish the Old Kasaan National Monument, Alaska, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

410. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to amend the Mineral Leasing Act for acquired lands with respect to the disposal of mineral deposits in which the United States owns a partial or future interest"; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

411. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to investigate and report to the Congress on projects for the conservation, development, and utilization of the water resources of Alaska"; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

412. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to amend the act of January 12, 1951, as amended, to continue in effect the provisions of title II of the First War Powers Act, 1941"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

413. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill for the relief of McFarland Cockrill, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. WALTER: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 881. A bill for the relief of Gabriella Sardo; without amendment (Rept. No. 25). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WALTER: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 1020. A bill for the relief of Boris Ivanovitch Oblesow; without amendment (Rept.

No. 26). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WALTER: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 1048. A bill for the relief of Christine Susan Caiado; without amendment (Rept. No. 27). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WALTER: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 1130. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Anita Scavone; without amendment (Rept. No. 28). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Miss THOMPSON of Michigan: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 1177. A bill for the relief of Zbigniew Wolynski; with amendment (Rept. No. 29). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FEIGHAN: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 1192. A bill for the relief of Angelita Haberer; without amendment (Rept. No. 30). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FEIGHAN: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 1206. A bill to restore United States citizenship to a former citizen, Atsuko Kiyota Szekeres, who has expatriated herself; with amendment (Rept. No. 31). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FEIGHAN: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 1328. A bill for the relief of Nicholas John Manticas, Anne Francis Manticas, Yvonne Manticas, Mary Manticas, and John Manticas; without amendment (Rept. No. 32). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. HYDE: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 1490. A bill for the relief of Stylianos Haralambidis; without amendment (Rept. No. 33). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. HYDE: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 1511. A bill for the relief of Robert George Bulleath and Lenora Patricia Bulleath; with amendment (Rept. No. 34). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. CHELF: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 1638. A bill for the relief of Janis Arvids Reinfelds; without amendment (Rept. No. 35). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WALTER: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 1645. A bill for the relief of Regina Berg Vomberg; with amendment (Rept. No. 36). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. CHELF: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 1664. A bill for the relief of Charles Chan; without amendment (Rept. No. 37). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FEIGHAN: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 1665. A bill for the relief of David Manuel Porter; without amendment (Rept. No. 38). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. HYDE: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 1895. A bill for the relief of Orlando Lucarini; without amendment (Rept. No. 39). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. HYDE: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 1906. A bill for the relief of Fay Jeanette Lee; without amendment (Rept. No. 40). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WALTER: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 1957. A bill for the relief of Namiko Nitoh and her child, George F. X. Nitoh; without amendment (Rept. No. 41). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WALTER: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 2279. A bill for the relief of Sister Mary Berarda; without amendment (Rept. No. 42). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FEIGHAN: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 2289. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Marjorie Fligor (nee Sproul); without amendment (Rept. No. 43). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. CHELF: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 2348. A bill for the relief of Theodora

Sammartino; without amendment (Rept. No. 44). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Miss THOMPSON of Michigan: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 2354. A bill for the relief of Basil Theodosiou; without amendment (Rept. No. 45). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WALTER: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 2941. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Elfriede Majka Grifasi; with amendment (Rept. No. 46). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ASHLEY:

H. R. 3873. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide for the payment of child's insurance benefits to certain individuals who are over the age of 18 but who are incapable of self-support by reason of permanent physical or mental disability; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 3874. A bill to provide an additional exemption for income-tax purposes for a taxpayer or spouse who is physically or mentally incapable of caring for: himself; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BENTLEY:

H. R. 3875. A bill to suspend for 1 year certain duties upon the importation of aluminum and aluminum alloys; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BLATNIK:

H. R. 3876. A bill to allow certain persons to deduct for income-tax purposes amounts paid for meals and lodging when employed away from home; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 3877. A bill to provide for the establishment of the Look-Out Mountain National Park in the State of Minnesota; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. BUCKLEY:

H. R. 3878. A bill to amend section 5 of the Flood Control Act of August 18, 1941, as amended, pertaining to emergency flood control work; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 3879. A bill to amend section 2 of the act of March 2, 1945, pertaining to the Columbia River at Bonneville, Oreg.; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. BYRNE of Pennsylvania:

H. R. 3880. A bill to extend the application of the Classification Act of 1949 to certain positions in, and employees of, the executive branch of the Government; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. CELLER:

H. R. 3881. A bill to provide for the representation of indigent defendants in criminal cases in the district courts of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 3882. A bill to require the registration of certain persons who have knowledge of or have received instruction or assignment in the espionage, counterespionage, or sabotage service or tactics of a foreign government or foreign political party, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 3883. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code, so as to increase the penalties applicable to seditious conspiracy, advocating overthrow of government, and conspiracy to advocate overthrow of government; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 3884. A bill to permit the naturalization of certain persons by reason of honorable service in the United States Navy prior to December 24, 1952; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 3885. A bill to amend the act of April 29, 1941, to authorize the waiving of the requirement of performance and payment bonds in connection with certain Coast

Guard contracts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CHELF:

H. R. 3886. A bill to create the office of Senator at Large in the Senate of the United States for ex-Presidents of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CURTIS of Missouri:

H. R. 3887. A bill to exempt from tax amounts paid for admissions to certain rodeos; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 3888. A bill to exempt from tax assessments paid by club members for capital improvements; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 3889. A bill to repeal certain excise taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 3890. A bill to encourage the use of private benefit plans in lieu of social security by providing that individuals who are eligible for certain benefits under such plans shall not be entitled to social-security benefits or subject to social-security taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 3891. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a longer period for claiming refund or credit of income tax where the claim is based upon a judicial decision affecting tax liability in a similar case; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 3892. A bill to protect farmers and other persons who are required to treat patronage dividends as income for Federal income-tax purposes by providing for the collection of income tax at source on such dividends; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 3893. A bill to amend section 213 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit the deduction of medical expenses without regard to the maximum limitations of existing law; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DINGELL:

H. R. 3894. A bill to increase the usefulness of the St. Lawrence Seaway by increasing the width and depth of certain locks, increasing the controlling depth of channels and canals, and by providing for the deepening of certain connecting waterways in the Great Lakes area so as to permit oceangoing vessels using such seaway to reach all the Great Lakes ports; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 3895. A bill to provide that the United States shall aid the States in wildlife-restoration projects, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. DONDERO:

H. R. 3896. A bill to increase the fee for executing an application for a passport from \$1 to \$3; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ENGLE:

H. R. 3897. A bill to relieve the Secretary of the Interior of certain reporting requirements in connection with proposed National Park Service awards of concession leases and contracts, including renewals thereof; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 3898. A bill to amend the Domestic Minerals Programs Extension Act of 1953 in order to further extend the program to encourage the discovery, development, and production of certain domestic minerals; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. FINE:

H. R. 3899. A bill to increase the rates of basic compensation of officers and employees in the field service of the Post Office Department; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. HERLONG:

H. R. 3900. A bill to amend section 5701 (b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 so as to adjust the rates of tax on cigars; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HIESTAND:

H. R. 3901. A bill to authorize the Housing and Home Finance Administrator to aid

business enterprises in financing improvements to reduce smoke, air pollution, and contamination; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. IKARD:

H. R. 3902. A bill to amend the Natural Gas Act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. KEARNS:

H. R. 3903. A bill to provide a plan for greater opportunities of employment, for distribution to owners, management, and to all other employees certain amounts of corporate income, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. KEOGH:

H. R. 3904. A bill to amend section 7851 (a) (1) (A) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KLEIN:

H. R. 3905. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a deduction for loss of wages or other compensation by reason of calls to jury service; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LAIRD:

H. R. 3906. A bill to encourage the prevention of air and water pollution by allowing the cost of treatment works for the abatement of air and stream pollution to be amortized at an accelerated rate for income-tax purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. McMILLAN:

H. R. 3907. A bill authorizing an appropriation of \$5 million to repair hurricane damage along the coast of South Carolina from Georgetown to Cherry Grove Beach; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 3908. A bill to provide for the regulation of fares for the transportation of schoolchildren in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. MERROW:

H. R. 3909. A bill to amend section 12 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, so as to provide for the payment of annuities thereunder to the widowers of female employees who die in service; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. METCALF:

H. R. 3910. A bill to amend section 8 (b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, to provide for administration of farm programs by democratically elected farmer committeemen; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. OLIVER P. BOLTON:

H. R. 3911. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to remove the limitations on the amount of medical and dental expenses which may be deducted, to permit taxpayers using the standard deduction to deduct such expenses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. METCALF:

H. R. 3912. A bill to establish a conservation acreage reserve, to promote conservation and improvement of agricultural soil and water resources, to stabilize farmers' income, to adjust total agricultural production to consumer and export needs, to maintain an abundant and even flow of farm commodities in interstate commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 3913. A bill to amend section 6 of the act of August 24, 1912, as amended, with respect to the recognition of organizations of postal and Federal employees; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 3914. A bill to foster the cooperative agriculture education work of the extension services; to free the extension services from the performance of nongovernmental functions and political activity; and to promote economy in agricultural extension work; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 3915. A bill to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to transfer 10

acres of land in the Blackfeet Indian Reservation, Mont., to School District No. 1, Pondera County, Mont.; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 3916. A bill to amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 3917. A bill to declare that the United States holds certain lands in trust for the Blackfeet Indian Tribe of Montana; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. MILLER of California:

H. R. 3918. A bill to continue the effectiveness of the act of July 17, 1953 (67 Stat. 177), as amended; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. O'HARA of Illinois:

H. R. 3919. A bill to amend the United States Housing Act of 1937 to establish a program for the housing of elderly persons of low income; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. MULTER:

H. R. 3920. A bill to amend the United States Housing Act of 1937 to establish a program for the housing of elderly persons of low income; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. DOLLINGER:

H. R. 3921. A bill to amend the United States Housing Act of 1937 to establish a program for the housing of elderly persons of low income; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mrs. BUCHANAN:

H. R. 3922. A bill to amend the United States Housing Act of 1937 to establish a program for the housing of elderly persons of low income; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mrs. SULLIVAN:

H. R. 3923. A bill to amend the United States Housing Act of 1937 to establish a program for the housing of elderly persons of low income; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. ASHLEY:

H. R. 3924. A bill to amend the United States Housing Act of 1937 to establish a program for the housing of elderly persons of low income; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. BARRETT:

H. R. 3925. A bill to amend the United States Housing Act of 1937 to establish a program for the housing of elderly persons of low income; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. DAVIDSON:

H. R. 3926. A bill to amend the United States Housing Act of 1937 to establish a program for the housing of elderly persons of low income; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mrs. GRIFFITHS:

H. R. 3927. A bill to amend the United States Housing Act of 1937 to establish a program for the housing of elderly persons of low income; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. REUSS:

H. R. 3928. A bill to amend the United States Housing Act of 1937 to establish a program for the housing of elderly persons of low income; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. VANIK:

H. R. 3929. A bill to amend the United States Housing Act of 1937 to establish a program for the housing of elderly persons of low income; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota:

H. R. 3930. A bill to provide for the maintenance of a 9-foot channel in the Minnesota River, Minn., from mile 14.2 to its mouth; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. PATTERSON:

H. R. 3931. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide, in the case of individual taxpayers, a deduction equal to

30 percent of amounts paid as tuition for college or university students; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 3932. A bill to continue until the close of June 30, 1956, the suspension of duties and import taxes on metal scrap, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 3933. A bill to provide for the payment and collection of wages in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. POWELL:

H. R. 3934. A bill to provide for the recognition of organizations of postal and other Federal employees; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 3935. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, to provide for officers and employees within the purview thereof additional benefits with respect to qualification for retirement and computation of principal and survivor annuities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. PRICE:

H. R. 3936. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to establish Civil Air Patrol as a civilian auxiliary of the United States Air Force and to authorize the Secretary of the Air Force to extend aid to Civil Air Patrol in the fulfillment of its objectives, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. RADWAN:

H. R. 3937. A bill to establish a Medical Advisory Committee on Alcoholism in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 3938. A bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. REED of New York:

H. R. 3939. A bill to restore the right of American citizens to freely own gold and gold coins; to return control over the public purse to the people; to restrain further deterioration of our currency; to enable holders of paper money to redeem it in gold coin on demand; to establish and maintain a domestic gold-coin standard; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. ROGERS of Texas:

H. R. 3940. A bill to amend the Natural Gas Act, approved June 21, 1938, as amended; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 3941. A bill to amend the Natural Gas Act, approved June 21, 1938, as amended; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 3942. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to penalize unauthorized use of interstate motor trucks; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 3943. A bill to grant to veterans with service after June 27, 1950, the same exclusive preferences provided under the Boulder Canyon Project Act for veterans with service during other periods of hostility; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 3944. A bill to amend the act of July 31, 1947 (61 Stat. 681), and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. ROOSEVELT:

H. R. 3945. A bill to amend the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act in order to provide that revenues under the provisions of such act shall be used as grants-in-aid of primary, secondary, and higher education; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SHELLEY:

H. R. 3946. A bill to permit employees of the Panama Canal Company who are piloting vessels through the Panama Canal to retire under the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, after 20 years

of service; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. STAGGERS:

H. R. 3947. A bill to authorize the Commodity Credit Corporation to process food commodities for donation under certain acts; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. TUMULTY:

H. R. 3948. A bill to amend section 402 of the Federal Employees Uniform Allowance Act, approved September 1, 1954; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. WALTER:

H. R. 3949. A bill to define the application of the Clayton and Federal Trade Commission Acts to certain pricing practices; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WITHEROW:

H. R. 3950. A bill to regulate subsistence expenses and mileage allowances of civilian officers and employees of the Federal Government; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. ZABLOCKI (by request):

H. R. 3951. A bill to amend section 8 (b) (4) of the National Labor Relations Act; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. GATHINGS:

H. R. 3952. A bill to amend the cotton-marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. JONES of Missouri:

H. R. 3953. A bill to amend the cotton-marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. FOGARTY:

H. J. Res. 212. Joint resolution to subject the submerged lands under the marginal seas to the provisions of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act, and to amend such act in order to provide that revenues under its provisions shall be used as grants-in-aid of primary, secondary, and higher education; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COLE:

H. Con. Res. 73. Concurrent resolution for Atlantic Exploratory Convention; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee:

H. Con. Res. 74. Concurrent resolution for Atlantic Exploratory Convention; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HALE:

H. Con. Res. 75. Concurrent resolution for Atlantic Exploratory Convention; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. JOHNSON of California:

H. Con. Res. 76. Concurrent resolution for Atlantic Exploratory Convention; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. METCALF:

H. Con. Res. 77. Concurrent resolution for Atlantic Exploratory Convention; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. PRIEST:

H. Con. Res. 78. Concurrent resolution for Atlantic Exploratory Convention; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. WALTER:

H. Con. Res. 79. Concurrent resolution for Atlantic Exploratory Convention; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ZABLOCKI:

H. Con. Res. 80. Concurrent resolution for an Atlantic Exploratory Convention; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MOSS:

H. Con. Res. 81. Concurrent resolution favoring temporary continuation of certain post offices after the Postmaster General has ordered their discontinuance; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. WICKERSHAM:

H. Con. Res. 82. Concurrent resolution proposing immediate enactment by the Congress of necessary legislation to relieve certain farmers from acreage controls and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By Mr. METCALF: Memorial of the House of Representatives of the Montana Legislature, memorializing the Congress of the United States to amend the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Status of Forces Treaty; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Montana, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to amend the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Status of Forces Treaty; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States relative to urging that H. R. 246, now pending in the House of Representatives be passed and approved; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ANFUSO:

H. R. 3954. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Etella Weinstock; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BERRY:

H. R. 3955. A bill for the relief of Dennis LeCompte; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BUSH:

H. R. 3956. A bill for the relief of Elizabeth Rotics Whitney; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BYRD:

H. R. 3957. A bill for the relief of Pauline H. Corbett; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CURTIS of Massachusetts:

H. R. 3958. A bill for the relief of Louis Elterman; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DONOVAN:

H. R. 3959. A bill for the relief of Dr. Benl Horvath; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 3960. A bill for the relief of Maria del Carmen Gago Santana; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 3961. A bill for the relief of Paul, Zelma, and Ivan Fulop; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 3962. A bill for the relief of Robert Grossman; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FRIEDEL (by request):

H. R. 3963. A bill for the relief of Ashot Mnatzakanian and Ophella Mnatzakanian; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GARY:

H. R. 3964. A bill for the relief of Kingan, Inc.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOLTZMAN (by request):

H. R. 3965. A bill for the relief of Max Moskowitz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KLEIN:

H. R. 3966. A bill for the relief of Harry and Sadie Wonteller; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 3967. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Hedeuk Kim; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MADDEN:

H. R. 3968. A bill for the relief of Cornel A. Lengyel-Leahy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MULTER:

H. R. 3969. A bill for the relief of Shaoul I. Khedouri, Suzette Khedouri, Franklin Khedouri, and Frances Khedouri; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NORBLAD:

H. R. 3970. A bill for the relief of Sang Won Liu and Yung T. Liu; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. O'NEILL:

H. R. 3971. A bill for the relief of certain Yugoslav seamen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. POFF:

H. R. 3972. A bill for the relief of Anthonius Marinus Kronenburg; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RABAUT:

H. R. 3973. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Florence Burke; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 3974. A bill for the relief of Bernard Joseph Gignac and Rita Gignac; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 3975. A bill for the relief of the Reverend Boniface Lucci, O. S. B.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 3976. A bill for the relief of Lisa El Anid and Alfred El Anid; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 3977. A bill for the relief of Yrjo (George) Israel Erkinpoika Haapanen; Anna Esther Alfhild Haapanen, nee Talkari; Seppo Pellervo Haapanen; Anna Lissa Hytinen, nee Haapanen; Timo Juhani Haapanen; and Eira Telervo Haapanen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 3978. A bill for the relief of Herman Y. Misirilyan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROONEY:

H. R. 3979. A bill for the relief of Pasquale Gentile; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCHENCK:

H. R. 3980. A bill for the relief of Harry V. Shoop, Frederick J. Richardson, and Junior K. Schoolcraft; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SIEMINSKI:

H. R. 3981. A bill for the relief of certain Polish sailors; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SIKES:

H. R. 3982. A bill for the relief of James H. R. Stumbaugh; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin:

H. R. 3983. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Sigrid Jurksaitis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TEAGUE of California:

H. R. 3984. A bill for the relief of Nella Norma Giorgi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 3985. A bill for the relief of Filippo Vitale; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 3986. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Virginia M. Tondel; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WOLCOTT:

H. R. 3987. A bill for the relief of Onie Hack; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 3988. A bill for the relief of Mehdi Saleh Eidi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

86. By Mr. FINO: Petition of Miss G. F. Hogan, Bronx, N. Y., to amend the Social Security Act to permit dependents of unmarried workers to receive benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

87. By the SPEAKER: Petition of Richard Bladel Mossman, Bettendorf, Iowa, relating to a redress of grievance involving his attainder petition against the Government; to the Committee on Rules.

88. Also, petition of Cirila Teanila VDA. De Terrobias, Bato, Catanduanes, Philippine Islands, relative to her claim regarding her deceased son Jose Terrobias, case No. USVA-XC-6385173; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.