

I believe representation in the Interparliamentary Union is worth while. Certainly, if we believe in representative government, it is worth while for those who are selected and who represent constituencies to get together and exchange points of view, and give to other countries where parliamentary government is trying to increase the freedom of the people of the world the methods and ideas by which we seek in our country to advance the cause of freedom. We can gain from the experience and exchanges of viewpoints and procedures which take place in the parliamentary bodies of other countries.

Some countries may differ in the selection of their representatives, delegates, or senators. Some of the countries do not have the political maturity our country has. But to the extent that such countries have parliamentary bodies in which the people can be represented and have a voice in government, to that extent will free government really come to exist in all countries where there is government of the people, for the people, and by the people.

So I hope, as we approach the time when the 48th Conference of the Interparliamentary Union will be held at Warsaw, Poland, next year, Members of our Congress may take appropriate steps to insure an interested and alert delegation, and one which will make a contribution to the deliberations of parliamentary bodies which will take place behind what is called the Iron Curtain.

I hope that conference, as this recent one has, will make a contribution to the development of freedom in the world.

#### STATEMENT

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I wish to make another statement. I am delighted that the Senator from North Carolina is here. Yesterday the Senator from North Carolina sought unanimous consent to have a division after the question had been decided by a ruling of the Chair. I thereupon objected. I express to the Senator from North Carolina my regret. I had never done that before; I hope never to do so again.

I then went to the Senator from North Carolina. I think the RECORD should show that I asked him whether he felt very strongly about it. He said no; that the matter was finished, and that he did not feel too strongly about it. I said if he did, and if he would make his unanimous consent request again, I would not object.

I desire the RECORD to show the mutuality of courtesy on both sides.

Mr. ERVIN. Mr. President, I corroborate the statement of the able and distinguished junior Senator from New York. As he said, he very graciously came to me and offered to withdraw his objection. I told him I appreciated it very much, but that I did not consider the matter of such importance that he should do so.

Mr. JAVITS. I thank the Senator from North Carolina. I am very glad to have the RECORD show this mutual exchange of our respect for each other.

#### TRANSACTION OF ADDITIONAL ROUTINE BUSINESS

By unanimous consent, the following routine business was transacted:

#### ADDITIONAL REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

The following additional report of a committee was submitted:

By Mr. KENNEDY, from the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, with an amendment:

H. R. 12728. An act to amend the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, with respect to the payment of compensation in cases where third persons are liable (Rept. No. 2481).

#### ADDITIONAL BILLS INTRODUCED

Additional bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. HRUSKA:

S. 4310. A bill for the relief of Dr. Taro Mori; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MALONE:

S. 4311. A bill to abolish the functions of the Bureau of Indian Affairs of the Department of the Interior, to remove the guardianship over Indians and trusteeship over Indian lands, and to repeal the act of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 984), as amended; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

(See the remarks of Mr. MALONE when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. HILL (for himself, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. MURRAY, Mr. McNAMARA, Mr. PURTELL, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. THYE, and Mr. YARBOROUGH):

S. 4312. A bill to strengthen the Commissioned Corps of the Public Health Service through revision and extension of some of the provisions relating to retirement, appointment of personnel, and other related personnel matters, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

By Mrs. SMITH of Maine:

S. 4313. A bill to authorize certain improvement of the Southwest Harbor, Maine; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. KENNEDY:

S. 4314. A bill for the relief of Dr. Nicholas Darzenta; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JENNER:

S. 4315. A bill to authorize the legislatures of the several States to determine whether such States shall participate in programs providing for Federal grants to such States or their inhabitants; to the Committee on Government Operations.

(See the remarks of Mr. JENNER when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

#### MUTUAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1959—AMENDMENT

Mr. JAVITS submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by him, to the bill (H. R. 13192) making appropriations for mutual security for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed.

#### ADJOURNMENT TO 11 O'CLOCK A. M. TODAY

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, in accordance with the order pre-

viously entered, I move that the Senate stand in adjournment until 11 o'clock a. m. today.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 12 o'clock and 15 minutes a. m.) on Wednesday, August 20, 1958, the Senate adjourned, the adjournment being, under the order previously entered, until 11 o'clock a. m., the same day.

#### NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate August 19, 1958:

##### INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ADVISORY BOARD

Harry A. Bullis, of Minnesota, to be Chairman of the International Development Advisory Board.

##### COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS

Arthur Rogers, of Tennessee, to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 43, with headquarters at Memphis, Tenn. (Reappointment.)

#### CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate August 19, 1958:

##### UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGES

Win G. Knoch, of Illinois, to be United States circuit judge for the seventh circuit. Gilbert H. Jertberg, of California, to be United States circuit judge for the ninth circuit.

##### UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

Omer Poos, of Illinois, to be United States district judge for the southern district of Illinois.

##### UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

Wilbur G. Leonard, of Kansas, to be United States attorney for the district of Kansas, term of 4 years.

##### FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION OF THE UNITED STATES

Robert L. Kunzig, of Pennsylvania, to be a member of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1958

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

*Deuteronomy 5: 33: Ye shall walk in all the ways which the Lord your God hath commanded you, that ye may live and that it may be well with you.*

Most merciful and gracious God, Thou art daily bidding us to walk in the ways of Thy commandments, to love Thee and love our fellow men.

Grant that the legislative programs, which the Congress is seeking to enact, may redound to Thy glory and bring a larger measure of prosperity and happiness to our country and all mankind.

We beseech Thee that every law on our statute books may be an expression of Thy wise and holy will and of our longing to build a better world.

May we stand in the noble succession of all who, in every generation, have labored for the coming of the day of brotherhood and good will.

Hear us in the name of the Prince of Peace. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on August 19, 1958, the President approved and signed bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 11933. An act to provide for the conveyance of interests of the United States in and to uranium, thorium, and other materials in certain tracts of land situated in Jackson County, Miss.;

H. R. 12938. An act to provide for the conveyance of an interest of the United States in and to fissionable materials in a tract of land in Leon County, Fla.;

H. R. 13268. An act authorizing Commodity Credit Corporation to purchase flour and cornmeal and donating same for certain domestic and foreign purposes; and

H. R. 13482. An act to amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. McGown, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 10360. An act to amend title V of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended; and

H. R. 11630. An act to amend title XV of the Social Security Act to extend the unemployment insurance system to ex-service-men, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 109. An act to incorporate the Jewish War Veterans, U. S. A., National Memorial, Inc.;

H. R. 469. An act to protect producers and consumers against misbranding and false advertising of the fiber content of textile fiber products, and for other purposes;

H. R. 912. An act to amend the Navy ration statute so as to provide for the serving of oleomargarine or margarine;

H. R. 4642. An act to establish a Commission and Advisory Committee on International Rules of Judicial Procedure;

H. R. 5497. An act to amend the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act;

H. R. 7860. An act to amend section 1 of the act of July 24, 1956 (70 Stat. 625), entitled "To provide that payments be made to certain members of the Pine Ridge Sioux Tribe of Indians as reimbursement for damages suffered as the result of the establishment of the Pine Ridge aerial gunnery range";

H. R. 8943. An act to amend titles 10, 14, and 32, United States Code, to codify recent military law, and to improve the code;

H. R. 9822. An act to provide for holding a White House Conference on Aging to be called by the President of the United States before September 30, 1960, to be planned and conducted by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare with the assistance and cooperation of other departments and agencies represented on the Federal Council on Aging; to assist the several States in conducting similar conferences on aging prior to the White House Conference on Aging; and for related purposes;

H. R. 11889. An act to permit articles imported from foreign countries for the purpose

of exhibition at the Minnesota State Fair and Centennial Exposition to be held at St. Paul, Minn., to be admitted without payment of tariff, and for other purposes;

H. R. 12126. An act to provide further protection against the introduction and dissemination of livestock diseases, and for other purposes;

H. R. 12662. An act to provide for the acquisition of lands by the United States required for the reservoir created by the construction of Oahe Dam on the Missouri River and for rehabilitation of the Indians of the Standing Rock Sioux Reservation in South Dakota and North Dakota, and for other purposes;

H. R. 12663. An act to provide for additional payments to the Indians of the Lower Brule Sioux Reservation, S. Dak., whose lands have been acquired for the Fort Randall Dam and Reservoir project, and for other purposes;

H. R. 12670. An act to provide for additional payments to the Indians of the Crow Creek Sioux Reservation, South Dakota, whose lands have been acquired for the Fort Randall Dam and Reservoir project, and for other purposes;

H. R. 12808. An act to amend the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1958 to extend for an additional 2 years the estimate of cost of completing the Interstate System;

H. R. 12883. An act to provide for certain improvements relating to the Capitol Power Plant and its distribution systems; and

H. J. Res. 648. Joint resolution providing for a joint session of Congress for commemorating the 150th anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln.

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

H. R. 13549. An act to increase benefits under the Federal Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance System, to improve the actuarial status of the trust funds of such system, and otherwise improve such system; to amend the public assistance and maternal and child health and welfare provisions of the Social Security Act; and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists on its amendments to the foregoing bill, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. BYRD, Mr. KERR, Mr. FREAR, Mr. LONG, Mr. MARTIN of Pennsylvania, Mr. WILLIAMS, and Mr. FLANDERS to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the bill (H. R. 12226) entitled "An act to amend the Virgin Islands Corporation Act (63 Stat. 350), and for other purposes," disagreed to by the House; agrees to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. JACKSON, Mr. ANDERSON, and Mr. KUCHEL to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills and concurrent resolutions of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 448. An act for the relief of Maria Lorenz;

S. 449. An act for the relief of Johann Kalatschan;

S. 453. An act for the relief of Peter Menzer;

S. 951. An act for the relief of Stasys Sereika;

S. 1885. An act for the relief of David Forbes;

S. 1913. An act to amend the Code of Law for the District of Columbia by modifying the provisions relating to the attachment and garnishment of wages, salaries, and commissions of judgment debtors, and for other purposes;

S. 1944. An act for the relief of Ethel Auth;

S. 1945. An act for the relief of Jakob Liblang, Jr.

S. 2186. An act for the relief of Martin Albert;

S. 2469. An act for the relief of Dr. Brant Bonner;

S. 3009. An act to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to accord Korean War veterans equal naturalization privileges;

S. 3268. An act to amend the National Science Foundation Act of 1950, as amended, and for other purposes;

S. 3338. An act for the relief of Erminio Neglia;

S. 3503. An act for the relief of Marie Inette Konomos;

S. 3523. An act for the relief of Benedict Eremenko (Ben Zuke) and Victor Tatarnikov (Victor Kalin);

S. 3565. An act for the relief of Ellen B. Mueller;

S. 3571. An act to provide for equal treatment of all State-owned hydroelectric power projects with respect to the taking over of such projects by the United States;

S. 3944. An act to authorize the negotiation of a compact between the State of Minnesota and the Province of Manitoba, Canada, for the development of a highway to provide access to the northwest angle in such State;

S. 4032. An act for the relief of Mercede Svaldi;

S. 4169. An act to amend the act of June 10, 1938, relating to participation by the United States in the International Criminal Police Organization;

S. 4179. An act to authorize the Tahchevah Creek project, Palm Springs, Calif.;

S. 4213. An act to afford vocational rehabilitation to certain veterans in need thereof to overcome the handicap of disability incurred in or aggravated by active service subsequent to January 31, 1955;

S. 4214. An act for the relief of Mary F. C. Leute, the widow of Joseph Henry Leute;

S. 4248. An act to encourage and stimulate the production of coal in the United States through research and development by creating a Coal Research and Development Commission, and for other purposes;

S. 4273. An act to provide for cooperation with the European Atomic Energy Community;

S. Con. Res. 37. Concurrent resolution favoring Congressional recognition of the Baseball Hall of Fame, located at Coopers-town, N. Y.;

S. Con. Res. 111. Concurrent resolution to print the final report of the Subcommittee on Disarmament of the Committee on Foreign Relations as a Senate document, with additional copies; and

S. Con. Res. 116. Concurrent resolution to approve agreement between the Government of the United States and the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom) concerning cooperation to advance the peaceful application of atomic energy.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendment of the House to a bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 4071. An act to provide more effective price, production adjustment, and marketing programs for various agricultural commodities.

The message further announced that the Senator from New York, Mr. JAVITS, had been appointed a conferee on the bill (H. R. 7785) entitled "An act to provide for the appointment of an additional judge for the Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia" in place of the Senator from Kentucky, Mr. MORTON, excused.

SOCIAL SECURITY AMENDMENTS OF 1958

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 13549) to increase benefits under the Federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system, to improve the actuarial status of the trust fund of such system, and otherwise improve such system; to

amend the public assistance and maternal and child health and welfare provisions of the Social Security Act; and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The clerk read the title of the bill. The clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 3, strike out all after line 2 over to and including table on page 4 and insert:

"TABLE FOR DETERMINING PRIMARY INSURANCE AMOUNT AND MAXIMUM FAMILY BENEFITS

Table with 10 columns (I-V) and 2 rows of headers. The first row defines the columns: (Primary insurance benefit under 1939 Act, as modified), (Primary insurance amount under 1954 Act), (Average monthly wage), (Primary insurance amount), (Maximum family benefits), (Primary insurance benefit under 1939 Act, as modified), (Primary insurance amount under 1954 Act), (Average monthly wage), (Primary insurance amount), (Maximum family benefits). The second row defines the sub-headers: (If an individual's primary insurance benefit (as determined under subsec. (d)) is—), (Or his primary insurance amount (as determined under subsec. (c)) is—), (Or his average monthly wage (as determined under subsec. (b)) is—), (The amount referred to in the preceding paragraphs of this subsection shall be—), (And the maximum amount of benefits payable (as provided in sec. 203 (a)) on the basis of his wages and self-employment income shall be—), (If an individual's primary insurance benefit (as determined under subsec. (d)) is—), (Or his primary insurance amount (as determined under subsec. (c)) is—), (Or his average monthly wage (as determined under subsec. (b)) is—), (The amount referred to in the preceding paragraphs of this subsection shall be—), (And the maximum amount of benefits payable (as provided in sec. 203 (a)) on the basis of his wages and self-employment income shall be—). The table contains numerical data for various wage levels from \$10.00 to \$35.01.

Page 4, line 2, after "(b)" insert: (1). Page 5, line 8, strike out all after "after" down to and including "enacted," in line 10 and insert "December 1958". Page 5, line 11, strike out "second." Page 5, line 15, strike out "second." Page 5, line 19, strike out "second." Page 5, line 22, strike out "(4)." and insert "(4); or." Page 5, after line 22, insert: "(E) who files an application for a recomputation under subparagraph (B) of section 102 (f) (2) of the Social Security Amendments of 1954 after such month and is (or would, but for the fact that such recomputation would not result in a higher primary insurance amount for such individual, be)

entitled to have his primary insurance amount recomputed under such subparagraph." Page 6, line 13, strike out "who—". Page 6, line 14, after "(A)" insert "who." Page 6, line 15, strike out all after "223" down to and including line 17, and insert "or died prior to January 1959, and." Page 6, line 18, strike out "died prior to such third month" and insert "to whom the provisions of paragraph (5) of subsection (b) are not applicable." Page 9, line 17, after "(1)" insert "and section 223 (b)." Page 9, lines 19 and 20, strike out "the second month following the month in which the

Social Security Amendments of 1958 were enacted" and insert "December 1958." Page 10, line 15, after "(1)" insert "and section 223 (b)." Page 10, line 19, strike out all after "to" down to and including "enacted" in line 21 and insert "January 1959." Page 10, line 21, strike out "uninterruptedly." Page 11, line 11, strike out "smallest" and insert "smaller." Page 11, lines 24 and 25, strike out "the second month following the month in which this act is enacted" and insert "December 1958." Page 12, line 2, strike out "second."

Page 12, lines 7 and 8, strike out "the second month after the month in which this act is enacted" and insert "December 1958."

Page 12, lines 9 and 10, strike out "the third month after the month in which this act is enacted" and insert "January 1959."

Page 12, strike out all after line 19 over to and including line 9 on page 13 and insert:

"(1) In the case of any individual to whom the provisions of subsection (b) (5) of section 215 of the Social Security Act, as amended by this act, are applicable and on the basis of whose wages and self-employment income benefits are payable for months prior to January 1959, his primary insurance amount for purposes of benefits for such prior months shall, if based on an application for such benefits or for a recomputation of such amount, as the case may be, filed after December 1958, be determined under such section 215, as in effect prior to the enactment of this act, and, if such individual's primary insurance amount as so determined is larger than the primary insurance amount determined for him under section 215 as amended by this act, such larger primary insurance amount (increased to the next higher dollar if it is not a multiple of a dollar), shall for months after December 1958 be his primary insurance amount for purposes of such section 215 (and of the other provisions) of the Social Security Act as amended by this act in lieu of the amount determined without regard to this subsection."

Page 17, line 13, strike out "without interruption."

Page 18, line 24, strike out "coverage." and insert "coverage; except that the provisions of subparagraph (A) of this paragraph shall not apply in the case of any individual with respect to whom a period of disability would, but for such subparagraph, begin prior to 1951."

Page 19, line 21, strike out all after "husband" down to and including line 23 and insert "is not entitled to disability insurance benefits and is not entitled to old-age insurance benefits."

Page 21, line 3, strike out all after "wife" down to and including "benefits" in line 5 and insert "is not entitled to disability insurance benefits and is not entitled to old-age insurance benefits."

Page 22, line 22, strike out all after "the" where it appears the second time over to and including "entitled" in line 1 on page 23 where it appears the first time and insert "first month for which such individual is not entitled to such benefits unless such individual is, for such later month."

Page 26, line 12, strike out all after "under" down to including "insurance" in line 21 and insert "section 203 (b) (1) or (2), under section 203 (c), or under section 222 (b)."

(4) Such paragraph is further amended by striking out "(A), (B), and (C)" in the material following subparagraph (C) and inserting in lieu thereof "(A), (B), (C), and (D)", by redesignating subparagraph (C) as subparagraph (D), by inserting "and" at the end of subparagraph (B) and by adding after such subparagraph (B) the following new subparagraph:

"(C) the number equal to the number of months for which such."

Page 27, line 6, after "ing" insert "a comma and."

Page 27, line 7, strike out "benefits" and insert "benefits,".

Page 27, lines 23 and 24, strike out "inserting 'or disability' immediately after 'old-age'" and insert "striking out 'or' immediately preceding '(3)' and by inserting 'or (4) in the case of any individual entitled to disability insurance benefits, the quarter in which he most recently became entitled to disability insurance benefits,' immediately after 'section.'"

Page 28, line 11, strike out "benefit" and insert "benefit,".

Page 28, line 13, strike out "benefits" and insert "benefits,".

Page 28, line 14, strike out "entitled" and insert "entitled,".

Page 29, line 12, strike out "202" and insert "202,".

Page 30, line 10, strike out "subsection (k)" and insert "subsections (k) and (m)."

Page 30, line 15, strike out "subsection (k)" and insert "subsections (k) and (m)."

Page 37, line 13, after "died" insert "or the date of enactment of this act."

Page 38, line 3, after "303." insert "(a)."

Page 38, strike out line 11 and insert "is not, and upon filing application therefor in the month in which he died would not be, entitled to benefits for such month on the basis of his wages and self-employment income."

Page 38, after line 22, insert:

"(b) The paragraph (3) added to such section 202 (g) by H. R. 5411, 85th Congress, is hereby repealed effective with respect to benefits payable for any month following the month in which this act is enacted."

Page 43, line 5, strike out "death" and insert "death,".

Page 45, line 7, strike out "death" and insert "death,".

Page 46, line 15, strike out "entitled" and insert "entitled,".

Page 47, line 15, strike out "entitled" and insert "entitled,".

Page 47, line 17, before "mother's" insert "such."

Page 48, line 16, strike out all after "under" down to and including "payable" in line 19 and insert "subsection (d) or (g) of section 202 of the Social Security Act for months in any taxable year, of the individual to whom the person entitled to such benefits is married."

Page 50, line 12, strike out "for all such months of such year."

Page 53, strike out all after line 19 over to and including line 20 on page 54.

Page 54, line 23, strike out "312" and insert "311."

Page 55, line 11, strike out "313" and insert "312."

Page 56, line 17, strike out "314" and insert "313."

Page 58, line 4, strike out "315" and insert "314."

Page 58, lines 6 and 7, strike out "and section 215 (d)."

Page 59, line 11, after "202" insert "(f) or."

Page 59, line 12, strike out "by a parent."

Page 62, line 7, strike out "316" and insert "315."

Page 63, line 8, after "Tennessee," insert "Vermont."

Page 63, line 11, strike out "subparagraph" and insert "subparagraph,".

Page 64, line 9, strike out "(8)" and insert "(8),".

Page 66, line 12, after "(6)" insert "or the corresponding provision of prior law."

Page 66, line 19, after "(6)" insert "or the corresponding provision of prior law."

Page 69, after line 9, insert:

#### "TEACHERS IN THE STATE OF MAINE

"SEC. 316. For the purposes of any modification which might be made after the date of enactment of this act and prior to July 1, 1960, by the State of Maine of its existing agreement made under section 218 of the Social Security Act, any retirement system of such State which covers positions of teachers and positions of other employees shall, if such State so desires, be deemed (notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (d) of such section) to consist of a separate retirement system with respect to the positions of such teachers and a separate retirement system with respect to the positions of such other employees; and for the purposes of this sentence, the term 'teacher' shall mean

any teacher, principal, supervisor, school nurse, school dietitian, school secretary or superintendent employed in any public school, including teachers in unorganized territory."

"Page 69, strike out all after line 9 over to and including line 3 on page 70.

Page 75, line 10, after "exceed" insert "\$4,800, the employee shall not be entitled (subject to the."

Page 85, line 24, after "act" insert "and requests filed under subparagraph (F) of such section after such date."

Page 87, lines 8 and 9, strike out "clause and clause (B) and for purposes of clause (2)" and insert "subsection."

Page 87, line 20, strike out "\$66" and insert "\$65."

Page 88, line 4, strike out "\$36" and insert "\$35."

Page 89, line 4, strike out "five-sixths" and insert "fourteen-sevenths."

Page 89, line 6, strike out "\$18" and insert "\$17."

Page 89, line 9, strike out "clause and clause (B) and for purposes of clause (2)" and insert "subsection."

Page 89, line 19, strike out "but."

Page 89, line 21, strike out "\$33" and insert "\$30."

Page 91, lines 11 and 12, strike out "clause and clause (B) and for purposes of clause (2)" and insert "subsection."

Page 91, line 21, strike out "but."

Page 91, line 23, strike out "\$66" and insert "\$65."

Page 92, line 7, strike out "\$36" and insert "\$35."

Page 93, lines 12 and 13, strike out "clause and clause (B) and for purposes of clause (2)" and insert "subsection."

Page 93, line 22, strike out "but."

Page 93, line 24, strike out "\$66" and insert "\$65."

Page 94, line 10, strike out "\$36" and insert "\$35."

Page 95, line 10, strike out "70" and insert "75."

Page 96, line 20, after "Rico," insert "the."

Page 97, strike out lines 13 to 18, inclusive.

Page 97, line 20, strike out "511" and insert "510."

Page 97, after line 24, insert

"PAYMENTS TO LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES

"SEC. 511. (a) Title XI of the Social Security Act is amended by adding after section 1110 following new section:

"PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS TO LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES

"SEC. 1111. For purposes of titles I, IV, X, and XIV, payments on behalf of an individual, made to another person who has been judicially appointed, under the law of the State in which such individual resides, as legal representative of such individual for the purpose of receiving and managing such payments (whether or not he is such individual's legal representative for other purposes), shall be regarded as money payments to such individual."

"(b) The amendment made by subsection (a) shall be applicable in the case of payments to legal representatives by any State made after June 30, 1958; and to such payments by any State made after December 31, 1955, and prior to July 1, 1958, if certifications for payment to such State have been made by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare with respect thereto, or such State has presented to the Secretary a claim (and such other data as the Secretary may require) with respect thereto, prior to July 1, 1959."

Page 100, line 20, strike out "section 522" and insert "this part."

Page 100, lines 22 and 23, strike out "such section 522" and insert "this part."

Page 104, line 21, after "the" insert "Federal Security."

Page 105, line 20, after "the" insert "Federal Security."

Page 107, strike out lines 9 to 24, inclusive.

Page 108, line 2, strike out "703" and insert "702."

Page 108, line 9, strike out "704" and insert "703."

Page 108, after line 11, insert:

**"ADVISORY COUNCIL ON PUBLIC ASSISTANCE**

"Sec. 704. (a) There is hereby established an Advisory Council on Public Assistance for the purpose of reviewing the status of the public assistance program in relation to the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program, the fiscal capacities of the States and the Federal Government, and any other factors bearing on the amount and proportion of the Federal and States shares in the public assistance program.

"(b) The Council shall be appointed by the Secretary before January 1959 without regard to the civil-service laws and shall consist of the Commissioner of Social Security, as Chairman, and of 12 other persons who shall, to the extent possible, represent employers and employees in equal numbers, persons concerned with the administration or financing of the State and Federal programs, other persons with special knowledge, experience, or qualifications with respect to the program, and the public.

"(c) (1) The Council is authorized to engage such technical assistance, as may be required to carry out its functions, and the Secretary shall, in addition, make available to the Council such secretarial, clerical, and other assistance and such other pertinent data prepared by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare as it may require to carry out such functions.

"(2) Members of the Council, while serving on business of the Council (inclusive of travel time), shall receive compensation at rates fixed by the Secretary, but not exceeding \$50 per day; and shall be entitled to receive actual and necessary traveling expenses and per diem in lieu of subsistence while so serving away from their places of residence.

"(d) The Council shall make a report of its findings and recommendations (including recommendations for changes in the provisions of sections 3, 403, 1003, and 1403 of the Social Security Act) to the Secretary and the Congress, such report to be submitted not later than January 1, 1960, after which date such Council shall cease to exist."

Page 108, after line 11, insert:

**"ADVISORY COUNCIL ON CHILD WELFARE SERVICES**

"Sec. 705. (a) There is hereby established an Advisory Council on Child Welfare Services for the purpose of making recommendations and advising the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare in connection with the effectuation of the provisions of part 3 of title V of the Social Security Act, as amended by the Social Security Amendments of 1958.

"(b) The Council shall be appointed by the Secretary before January 1959, without regard to the civil-service laws, and shall consist of 12 persons representative of public, voluntary, civic, religious, and professional welfare organizations and groups, or other persons with special knowledge, experience, or qualifications with respect to child-welfare services, and the public.

"(c) (1) The Secretary shall make available to the Council such secretarial, clerical, and other assistance and such other pertinent data prepared by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare as it may require to carry out such functions.

"(2) Members of the Council, while serving on business of the Council (inclusive of travel time), shall receive compensation at rates fixed by the Secretary, but not exceeding \$50 per day; and shall be entitled to receive actual and necessary traveling expenses and per diem in lieu of subsistence

while so serving away from their places of residence.

"(d) The Council shall make a report of its findings and recommendations (including recommendations for changes in the provisions of part 3 of title V of the Social Security Act) to the Secretary and to the Congress on or before January 1, 1960, after which date such Council shall cease to exist."

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

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

**GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND**

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York [Mr. REED], and I, and other Members who desire to do so, may extend their remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, the substantive amendments made by the Senate to H. R. 13549, the Social Security Amendments of 1958, are relatively few in number. I have certain general observations to make relative to the actions of the Senate and some of the considerations which I understand were involved in connection with the amendments, but before doing so I will summarize and explain briefly precisely what the substantive amendments were in order that Members of the House may be aware of the action which has been taken.

First, I will outline the amendments which were made by the other body to the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance provisions of the bill. There were only three substantive amendments to this part of the bill.

First, and most important, under the House-passed bill the benefit increases of 7 percent—with a minimum of \$3—would have been effective for months following the second month following the month of enactment. Under the Senate version, the benefit increases will be effective for January 1959, and the first checks in the increased amounts will go out early in February.

Second, under the House-passed bill provision is made for payment of benefits to a child, if at the time of the worker's death the child was a member of the worker's household, if the child was not being supported by any other person, and if the worker's spouse adopts the child within 2 years after the worker's death. Under the House version there could be a case where the worker had died several years ago and where all of these conditions were met except that the widow has not completed adoption of the child, in which event since the 2 years condition had not been met the child could not receive any benefits. Under the Senate amendment there will be afforded a period of 2 years from the date of enactment of the bill for the qualification of such child. That is, there will be a further opportunity of 2 years from date of enactment for adoption proceedings to be

completed. It is my understanding that only a relatively few cases would be affected by this.

Third, the Senate added an amendment the purpose of which is to facilitate the extension of social security coverage to employees of certain municipalities in the State of Maine until July 1, 1960. It is my understanding that only a few hundred teachers in the State of Maine are involved in this amendment.

While the foregoing are the only real substantive amendments to the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance provisions of the bill, I should mention that technical amendments were made so as to coordinate this measure with legislative action taken by the Congress several days ago with respect to several minor social security amendments. Inasmuch as no substantive changes are involved, I will not burden this discussion by going into details relative to these technical and conforming amendments. Next, I will explain an amendment which was made to those provisions of the House bill relating to child welfare services.

A Senate amendment provides for the establishment of an Advisory Council on Child Welfare Services to be appointed by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare before January 1959, for the purpose of making recommendations and advising the Secretary in connection with the effectuation of that provision of the bill which extends child welfare services to urban areas as well as rural areas. Senator PURTELL, the sponsor of the amendment, explained on the floor that the purpose of this council is to assure that there will be an effective coordination between public agencies and existing voluntary organizations and associations performing services in urban areas. He stated that "Duplication of effort could well result in waste of both money and time to the detriment of all agencies. In order to avert any such situation arising, and to utilize to the fullest extent the existing voluntary agencies and the public agencies now existing or that might well be created or expanded by this program, I suggest that we provide the machinery to help direct and assess the progress of the program initiated by the change in the law." The council is to be composed of 12 members representing public, voluntary, civic, religious, and professional welfare organizations and the public.

Finally, the Senate amended the public-assistance provisions of the bill in several respects.

As may be recalled, under the new formula for assistance expenditures for the aged, blind, and disabled, contained in the House-passed bill, the Federal share would be four-fifths of the first \$30 of the average monthly assistance expenditure as under present law, and the Federal participation in the assistance expenditures made above these maximums, within the ceiling of \$66, would be 50 percent for States whose per capita income was equal to or above the average per capita income for the United States and would range upward to 70 percent for States whose per capita income is below the national average.

First, a Senate amendment reduces the range on the variable matching provision from 50-70 percent to 50-65 percent. In other words, the 70 percent was changed to 65 percent. Second, a Senate amendment reduced the maximum matchable payment for the aged, blind, and disabled, the so-called Federal "ceiling," from \$66 to \$65, and the maximum for aid to dependent children recipients from \$33 to \$30. Third, a Senate amendment reduced the Federal share of aid to dependent children payments from five-sixths of the first \$18 to fourteen-sevenths of the first \$17. It is understood that these three changes would affect savings so as to reduce the estimated cost of the public-assistance formulas from \$288 million in the House version of the bill to \$197 million in the Senate version.

There are three other Senate amendments to the public-assistance provisions of the bill which should be explained.

A provision was included to authorize the establishment of an Advisory Council on Public Assistance, consisting of the Commissioner of Social Security and 12 other members to be appointed by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to review the status of the public-assistance program in relation to old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program, the fiscal capacities of the States and the Federal Government, and any other factors bearing on the amount and proportion of the Federal and States' shares in the program. The Council is directed to report its findings and recommendations not later than January 1, 1960, to the Secretary and the Congress.

Second, an amendment was adopted to facilitate payment of public-assistance funds in instances where the recipient is legally incompetent or where, for one reason or another, he is unable to handle his own affairs. This amendment provides that for purposes of title I, IV, X, and XV payments on behalf of an individual, made to another person who has been judicially appointed under the law of the State in which such individual resides, as legal representative of such individual for the purpose of receiving and managing such payments—whether or not he is such individual's legal representative for other purposes shall be regarded as money payments to such individual. It is our understanding that this will give effect to the laws in certain specific States, particularly Texas and Louisiana, which provide for the appointment of a legal representative to receive public-assistance payments in behalf of an incompetent person, even though those State laws do not make this person a general guardian for all other purposes.

Third, a Senate amendment removes from the bill the provision which the House bill contained which would have repealed certain provisions of existing law relating to public assistance to Navaho and Hopi Indians residing on reservations or on allotted trust lands.

The foregoing are the substantive amendments which were made by the other body. The balance of the amendments consist of numerous technical,

clerical, and conforming amendments which I need not explain here.

The public assistance provisions in the bill are the result of very careful consideration and study. The new formula is a sound and important improvement in the law. We had the benefit of the best technical advice of the experts from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare in developing the new formula and also the best technical advice of the State welfare directors.

Secretary Fleming has indicated that there are three elements in the new formula which greatly improve the program—namely, first, changing the individual matching maximum to an average; second, combining the individual money maximum and the medical care maximum into one figure; and third, relating the Federal grants to the fiscal ability of the States by the use of per capita income.

Secretary Fleming indicated that if the Congress were going to make any changes in the public assistance formula, the one included is the soundest that could be devised.

On several occasions President Eisenhower has recommended that Federal grants be based upon the fiscal ability of the States. He made such a recommendation with respect to vocational rehabilitation and with respect to education. The Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, which he appointed also has so recommended. Recognizing, however, that there may be some modifications that might be necessary in the proposed public assistance formula, the provision was added, as I have indicated, establishing an advisory council on public assistance for the purpose of reviewing the status of the programs in relation to the insurance program, the fiscal capacities of the States and the Federal Government, and any other factors bearing on the amount and proportion of the Federal and State shares in the public assistance programs.

As chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, I can say that the committee will give careful consideration to any recommendations made by this council and we will give very careful study to how the new amendments work out both with respect to their effect in the various States and with respect to the Federal legislation.

Mr. Speaker, this is sound and meritorious legislation which will be of great benefit to millions of American citizens.

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I have concurred in the action to have the House agree with the Senate amendments to H. R. 13549, the Social Security Amendments of 1958. While these amendments are 96 in number, they are for the most part of a technical, clarifying, or conforming character.

The principal substantive changes made by the Senate may be summarized as follows:

First. The effective date for the increase in OASI benefit payments would be made applicable with respect to the month of January 1959 instead of the second month following the month of enactment;

Second. OASI coverage for certain State and local employees in the State of Maine would be facilitated;

Third. There would be established an Advisory Council on Child Welfare;

Fourth. The status of a legal representative with respect to a mentally incompetent public-assistance recipient would be clarified;

Fifth. The existing law provisions affecting the Navaho and Hopi Indian Tribes would be restored;

Sixth. There would be established an Advisory Council on Public Assistance; and

Seventh. The public-assistance benefit formulas would be revised so as to reduce the estimated cost to the Federal Treasury.

It is in the interest of expediting the legislative consideration of this bill and insuring its passage by the Congress prior to adjournment that the chairman and I have urged the adoption of this procedure of accepting the Senate amendments. In view of the fact old-age and survivors insurance benefits have not been liberalized since 1954, it is appropriate that the Congress should act at this time to provide the modest increases contemplated by this legislation. On the subject of public assistance liberalization I am confident that I express the hope of every Member of Congress that the States will act to reflect the additional Federal funds available under this legislation in increased benefits to the genuinely needy of our Nation.

Mr. BOSCH. Mr. Speaker, it should be understood that, while the conference report on the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act is brought before the House without objection, there is still considerable feeling that this legislation covers certain plans upon which no evidence has been taken as to possibility of abuses with respect to such plans and they should be exempt. It is respectfully suggested that the Committee on Education and Labor should make it their business to conduct hearings with respect to these plans in order to do equity.

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, this bill has great merit. It is urgently required to adjust social security benefits more approximately in line with increases in wages and prices. It is necessary to buttress the actuarial soundness of the program.

Twelve million people now receive monthly checks from the Social Security System as a foundation of their economic security. Numbered among these are aged and disabled persons, widows and orphans, whose social-security benefits are the major source of their support. Current inflation and rising prices have greatly diminished the purchasing power of these benefits.

Seventy-five million people are currently contributing to the social security program toward benefits which they and their families will need and expect to have when they reach advanced years, or are disabled, or when the breadwinner of the family may expire. The rights of these people to benefits must and should be protected at all times and the Congress cannot be dilatory about increasing the benefits to

meet augmented costs of living and adjusting the rates to make sure that the overall fund is actuarially solvent and sound.

The proposed increases, while desirable and helpful, are certainly not adequate in most instances. For many, the benefits are and will be clearly inadequate and that is a problem that Congress must approach before long. Instead of increasing the benefits to the point where they might be adequate in a large number of cases, this bill will use the additional contributions provided by the measure to strengthen the financing of the system more than to improve benefit protection.

The present state of the fund must give Congress deep concern. The testimony shows that at the present time the actuarial balance of the program fund is not what it should be, as measured by standards of prudence and sound investment. The drains on the fund have been truly monumental and the income has not kept pace with the heavy draft upon the fund. Recent estimates show actuarial deficits and imbalance, and actuaries are agreed, that deficits of this size cannot be permitted to continue.

The disability insurance part of the program shows an actuarial surplus because this program was set up probably on a more conservative basis and the contributions up to this point have been fully adequate to meet outgo. Nevertheless, the committee found that there was room for improvement in the protection afforded.

It was the considered view of the committee that the financial basis of the old-age, survivors', and disability insurance program needs to be strengthened so as to make certain that it is sound, that old-age, survivors', and disability insurance benefit amounts need to be increased, that the maximum limits on the annual amount of earnings that can be credited toward benefits and taxed for old-age survivors' and disability insurance purposes need to be increased and, finally, that the disability insurance program should be improved by the provision of benefits for dependents of disabled workers and by the elimination of the provision offsetting other disability benefits, and in other ways.

I think the American people will be in hearty agreement with these objectives. Of great concern to many of us are the questions constantly raised regarding the soundness of the fund and the steady increase of the rates. Of course, it must be recognized that unless the rates are increased whenever the benefits are increased, that the fund is bound to become actuarially unsound. The original long-time plans for the fund were considered to be sound, but they have unquestionably been thrown out of balance by recent changes in the benefits and rates, and if the growing demand for higher benefits is any criterion, this imbalance may present a real problem in the future.

It must be the purpose of the Congress at all times to make sure that this fund into which so many hard-working Americans have paid a substantial portion of their earnings, and upon which they must depend for benefits, is

kept on a firm, solid financial basis. At the same time it must be understood by the beneficiaries who are seeking larger benefits that such can be assured in the long run only by increasing the contributions or by making up any resulting deficit out of general revenue.

One of the most advantageous provisions of the bill is that which increases from \$4,200 to \$4,800 the maximum of the annual amount of earnings on which workers pay social-security taxes and which count in the computation of their benefits, since it reflects a conservative adjustment to the rise in wages which has taken place. Another very salutary provision is that which extends disability protection to provide monthly benefits for insured workers who are no longer able to work because of extended total disability.

The committee is of the opinion that all of the recommended improvements in the disability provision of the program can be adequately financed from the contributions already earmarked for the Federal disability insurance trust fund. The committee has recommended that monthly benefits for the dependents of disability insurance beneficiaries equaling those now provided for the dependents of retired workers be adopted, and that the so-called offsetting provisions of the present law be eliminated.

The bill is very extensive and contains many very desirable changes and improvements in the social-security system which I will not analyze at length in these remarks. Several very important problems will receive further careful study, including hospitalization insurance for old-age survivors and dependent beneficiaries, coverage of tips, the impact of the retirement test, all of which seem to hold promise of additional helpful revisions. The social-security program is a broad one and ranges over a field that covers many pressing and difficult social problems that have to do with the welfare of a large body of American citizens.

It is appropriate that Congress should from time to time give this program careful attention with a view to bringing it up to date and making it what it was intended to be, an instrument for distributing justice, for easing the lot of millions of worthy people who have retired after long, arduous labors in various important economic fields, and providing social benefits across a wide span of American life for individuals and families who, because of mishap and misfortune, particularly health or adversity, do not have the means to solve their personal problems without guidance and help.

I commend the committee for its splendid work on this vital measure and, while I realize there are still imperfections and shortcomings in the social-security program, it is gratifying for me to know that Congress is steadily improving and strengthening these laws in order to promote more efficient administration and more humanely just results for the American people. I strongly support this measure and urge its adoption by unanimous vote of the Congress.

## NATIONAL DEFENSE EDUCATION BILL OF 1958

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 691 and ask for its present consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

*Resolved*, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution the bill (H. R. 13247) to strengthen the national defense and to encourage and assist in the expansion and improvement of educational programs to meet critical needs, and for other purposes, with the Senate amendment thereto, be, and the same hereby is, taken from the Speaker's table, to the end that the Senate amendment be, and the same is, disagreed to and a conference is requested with the Senate upon the disagreeing votes of the two Houses.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ALLEN].

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 7 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. JOHANSEN].

Mr. JOHANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I desire to make a brief statement since the resolution now before the House is the direct result of my objection, on last Thursday, to the unanimous consent request to send H. R. 13247—the National Defense Education Act of 1958—to conference.

I assure my colleagues that I interposed this objection for no trivial, frivolous, or arbitrary reasons.

My reason for raising the objection was the precise and identical reason that this right of objection is specified in the rules and parliamentary procedures of this House—because our constitutional form of government, in the legislative branch as in the overall system, deliberately provides for checks and balances and deliberately affords the means whereby the minority may invoke, for a brief moment, at least, a sober second thought on the part of the majority.

A government, like an automobile, which has brakes but no accelerator, would be pretty futile. But a government, also like an automobile, which has an accelerator and no brakes would be dangerous and potentially self-destructive. There are some of us in this House—at least 140 Members, judging from the vote for recommitment of this bill on August 8—who feel that with respect to this issue, at least, there has been entirely too heavy a foot on the accelerator.

At the risk of boresomeness and presumptuousness, I remind my colleagues of the warning I offered during the debate on August 8:

To those of my colleagues who think that by passing this bill they are settling a troublesome issue here today, something that is going to stay settled, I offer this prediction. You are merely starting something, not ending it. You are starting new, incessant, and increasing demands—whetted by the taste of this initial victory—demands for more and more, in terms of new areas and types of Federal activity in this field, in terms of ever larger appropriations, in terms of further assumptions by the Congress and the Federal bureaucracy of critical evaluations and decisions as to the content and methods of education, and in terms of direct Federal control of education.

We already have substantial confirmation of that prediction, delivered in a matter of only 5 days, in the action of the other body on this very legislation.

The Senate version of the bill involves substantially broader provisions. It restores the direct scholarship grants stricken from the original bill by the House. The price tag is raised \$390 million. An amendment was offered in the other body which would have added \$2 billion for school construction. True it was defeated, although it received substantial support. It is a fair question as to how long there can be effective resistance to this and other proposed expansions of Federal aid to education once we set our foot in that path.

I plead for earnest reconsideration before a final, fateful step is taken—a step which commits Congress and the Federal Government to a massive transfer to Washington of the responsibility for financing public education, including elementary and secondary education; a step which also, inevitably, must transfer to Washington critical value judgments with respect to education and hence must transfer to Washington increasing control of education.

Mr. Speaker, I oppose this resolution. I do so with the full understanding that defeat of this resolution would be a reversal of action previously taken by this House.

I do not concede that such reversal is impossible of achievement—either through defeat of this resolution or through rejection of the final conference report.

I ask my colleagues one final question: Do you—do we—have even yet, any real comprehension of what is involved, of what is being started, if we enact this legislation?

Do we have any real comprehension of what is involved in pressures for more and more forever after; in terms of increasing federalization of all education; in terms of withering local control and vanishing volunteer support of education; in terms of weakened restraints on educational extravagance, and ultimately even in terms of open challenge to the right to maintain private and parochial education?

I do not presume to answer these questions for my colleagues.

But I did not want this final decision taken without a clear and unequivocal showing in the RECORD for some future reading—a clear and unequivocal showing that someone had raised the questions.

#### CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently, no quorum is present.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 178]

Bailey	Belcher	Bosch
Baumhart	Blatnik	Boykin
Beamer	Blitch	Brooks, La.

Brownson	Harrison, Nebr.	Norrell
Buckley	Hébert	Osmer
Burdick	Hillings	Pillion
Byrne, Ill.	James	Powell
Celler	Jenkins	Preston
Christopher	Jones, Mo.	Prouty
Cleaver	Kearney	Radwan
Coffin	Kilburn	Shelley
Colmer	Latham	Shuford
Cooley	LeCompte	Sieminski
Coudert	McCormack	Sisk
Dies	McIntire	Spence
Doyle	Mason	Teague, Tex.
Eberharter	Michel	Vanik
Engle	Miller, Calif.	Vorys
Friedel	Miller, N. Y.	Williams, N. Y.
Gordon	Minshall	Winstead
Gray	Montoya	Young
Hale	Murray	

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 366 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

#### COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Appropriations may have until midnight to file a conference report on the supplemental appropriation bill.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

#### NATIONAL DEFENSE EDUCATION BILL OF 1958

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. GWINN].

Mr. GWINN. Mr. Speaker, I am going to do something rather unusual; rise and speak against this conference on the education bill. We have already notice from the other body that it proposes in almost every title of this education bill, especially under scholarships and under loans, enormous funds beyond what the House passed. You may remember, of course, that we cut out the scholarship fund entirely. The other body has put it back and added \$50 million for 4 years. That is \$50 million over and above the original House bill which we eliminated entirely from the bill by a substantial vote under the Judd amendment.

In title II the other body provided that more loans may be given, and then they have an elaborate system of forgiveness. The other body has a provision that if the students cannot pay back these loans, they may be forgiven by the Commissioner of Education. It looks as if that might run as high as \$80 million or \$100 million a year of forgiveness, for 4 years. How we can ever agree with the other body on their new proposals is difficult to see. It would be better to deny the conference and wait for 4 months, as we argued yesterday on many items and start in again to understand this education bill in January 1959.

It is obvious that the Members understand very little about the testing program provided for in this bill at a cost of something like \$80 million over a 4-year period. Testing itself is a questionable art. The possible damage to children is of concern to the parents and many educators.

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

Mr. GWINN. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Before the gentleman proceeds to discuss the tests, I wonder if the gentleman will state that the effect of a "No" vote on the pending resolution would be to keep the bill from the conference, would be to kill the bill.

Mr. GWINN. If the vote is "No" on this conference, then, of course, there would be no bill this year, and it would wait over until next year.

Mr. JOHANSEN. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. GWINN. On one item alone I think it has become perfectly clear in the last few days that we ought to delay action on this bill. That is the item of \$80 million for testing. Let me show you what happens when the Federal Government gets into testing the psychology, the aptitude, the qualifications of our children according to some educators' idea of their qualifications. Here in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for August 13, in a speech by Senator GOLDWATER, is included the questions in a typical test published by the Science Research Testing Board. A copy of the test was secured from the United States Office of Education by Senator GOLDWATER. These questions are so personal that the teachers are telling the children who take the tests that they ought not to discuss these tests with their parents.

Let me give you a few of the questions that are being asked our children. The questions and the answers are filed in a personal file under the name of the pupil taking the test with all the comments of the testers, advisers, and so forth. The envelope in later years may come up to plague the child or the grown man or woman. They constitute a part of his or her permanent record. Often they are most uncomplimentary.

The child is supposed to answer "Yes" or "No" in the column opposite such questions as these.

I don't like people.  
 People don't like me very much.  
 I am afraid of people.  
 The kids pick on me.  
 Nobody likes me.  
 I wish people would let me alone.  
 People hurt my feelings.  
 I don't like reading, writing, or history.  
 I can't read very well.  
 I can't write very well.  
 I can't spell very well.  
 I can't do arithmetic very well.  
 I am afraid of tests.

So are we.

I don't like teachers.  
 Teachers don't like me.  
 I'd like to be a boy.  
 I'd like to be a girl.  
 I'm afraid of the doctor.  
 I'm afraid of the dentist.  
 I'm afraid of the dark.  
 I wish we had more money.  
 I wish we had a nice house.  
 I don't like my home.  
 I wish I didn't have a brother.  
 I wish I didn't have a sister.

And so on. Here are some others:

I have thought of suicide.  
 I don't feel I belong in the family.  
 I wish my father had a higher level of job.

I'm sometimes ashamed of my family.  
I wonder if I am normal in my sex development.

How far should high-school students go in love relations?

I'm losing faith in religion.

Is it wrong to deny the existence of God?

If we should read that the Russians were specializing in and making these questions a part of the routine in their educational program, we would say it was positive and conclusive evidence of the degradation of a pagan society. I wonder if the Russians may be this very morning reading about our deliberations on our educational system here. We have had no sufficient deliberations on this testing. We do not know what is involved except that the Federal Government is getting behind it in a big way with millions of dollars to make more of it in our school systems instead of less.

Let us go to sleep on this one and wake up in 4 months and take another look at this whole educational program, and deny this conference.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to point out some examples of how the local industrial and educational communities go to work voluntarily to meet educational needs. If the Government would only stay out of our communities and let them function and let them keep the responsibility for their education and for their children it would be much better. How much more sensible it is to read of the examples of self-government and responsible management of a free people on their own communities referred to by Robert L. Clark below, instead of the Federal Government's solutions proposed for and on behalf of the people by such legislation as this before us. Mr. Clark is executive director of the President's Committee on Scientists and Engineers. He has made a survey of the local efforts to improve our educational system. It is an interesting story. Mr. Clark says:

The committee has come to believe that the solutions for the most pressing problems of shortage are to be found at the local level. Any evidence, therefore, of serious industry—education collaboration such as is evidenced here is most encouraging to us.

We have recognized, of course, that there are many facets of the total problem, not all of which involve the elementary and secondary schools. For instance, with the current shortage situation as acute as it is, there is need for the full conservation of the existing scientific manpower resources. We have programs in operation that will help, we hope, to make this fuller use of available manpower. We are concerned, too, with the impending load which is about to hit the colleges and universities with the increasing college-age population that some of you, as secondary school educators, have brought up to their doors.

Basically, however, the success of the Nation's activities lies in the continuation and expansion of the kinds of programs you have undertaken in Southern California—community programs broadly conceived and effectively executed.

There is no substitute for local action in the United States, particularly in matters concerned with education and the school systems. But the integration of many local efforts across the country will achieve a national impact on the national problem.

The objective of the President's Committee is to develop a pattern for national effort without sacrificing the incentives and benefits of creative local action.

The citizens of America are aroused as never before to the urgency of this problem. In community after community across the Nation, industrial, professional, civic and labor groups are attempting to do something about it. But in the anxiety to solve the problem, I urgently implore community leaders not to smother our schools under a burdensome and confusing barrage of uncoordinated good intentions.

Every community has a diversity of resources for local action. They can be most effective when they are welded into a close-knit group, moving together, toward a common community objective, for our present national shortage of scientists and engineers can ultimately be solved only in the local classroom. In this situation, the resources for action include the school systems, industry and labor, the chamber of commerce and other industrial and business associations, local chapters of the professional societies, civic and educational organizations.

Many effective local programs predate the existence of the President's Committee. And one of the Committee's chief functions is to serve as clearinghouse for assembling and documenting local experiences, finding new ideas and uncovering new experiments, and making all these available to newly developing local programs. It is hoped that this will accelerate action to meet the problems which are growing ever more acute. You educators know about the growing number of students and the shortage of teachers. You in industry know of the continually growing demand for technically trained manpower.

Grassroots community action doesn't simply ignite by spontaneous combustion. It must grow out of a need which stirs somebody to action. Sometimes it results from the initiative and enthusiasm of an individual. Sometimes it is initiated by a public-spirited business concern. In other cases local programs are generated by the schools, the service clubs, or the professional societies.

However it happens, it demonstrates a recognition of community responsibility. And a recognition that in the long term, the critical needs of the Nation will be met at the local level—by action in the cities and towns of America.

I would like to talk to you briefly about how regional and community groups across the Nation are accepting their responsibility in this field. The Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce has, I believe, best summed up this responsibility of the local community in a message sent to its members:

"Obviously, we can't, here in Indianapolis, solve the whole problem. But we can solve it in our own area—and thereby contribute to a national solution."

Some of the more successful of these experiments will be detailed for you during this conference. I would like, therefore, to illustrate for you the variety of effort and then indicate what—from our experience—seem to be important elements for their success.

The Indianapolis program to which I alluded a moment ago, is an outstanding example of the way industry can take the lead in generating community action. Indianapolis is an industrial community of some 1,100 business establishments supporting a population of nearly 700,000 people. The shortage of scientists, engineers, and technicians was felt early in Indianapolis. And Mr. E. B. Newhill, general manager of the Allison Division of General Motors, saw the pinch reflected on his own production lines.

On May 4, 1956, Mr. Newhill called on school administrators and science and mathematics teachers of the Indianapolis area to

meet with representatives of the city's leading industries. Out of that meeting was born an "Industry-Schools Committee on Science and Mathematics Education."

The committee posed a number of searching questions about the area's schools. The Allison firm employed a group of Indianapolis science and mathematics teachers during the following summer to work out some of the answers. At the same time, the Indianapolis newspapers were stimulating public interest in the problem. By the time schools opened in the fall, representatives of every segment of Indianapolis life were enthusiastically taking part in a community-wide project which soon produced these concrete actions:

The Indianapolis school commissioners appropriated an additional \$56,000 for portable laboratory demonstration tables and other equipment for the junior high schools. An extensive program of inservice education was established for junior high school science teachers.

A program of visits to local industrial plants and laboratories was set up for science students and teachers.

The chamber of commerce raised \$10,000, making it possible for local science teachers to attend national and regional conferences, and to take refresher courses at Purdue University. The chamber also financed participation by outstanding Indianapolis students in the national science talent search.

The chamber of commerce arranged summer employment in local industries for science and mathematics teachers.

A series of seminars in the sciences was held during the school year to hear outstanding speakers provided by Purdue University. Attendance was limited to science and mathematics teachers, industrial personnel, and selected students.

Experimental television programs were launched for junior high school science students, followed up and evaluated by written examinations.

These are short-term programs. Perhaps most important from the long-range viewpoint, is that the citizens of Indianapolis, who had long suspected they were short-changing their school system found that, when subjected to critical study, science and mathematics education was seriously deficient. The entire system is now being modified to meet the special needs of today's increasingly technological world.

The program of the International Paper Co.—an outstanding example of industry action—reaches into nine States, but it remains a program of community action. The International Paper Co. foundation is aiding the local school systems of 13 communities in five southeastern and four northern States. Chief objective is to awaken communitywide interest in public-school improvement through a flexible approach that differs according to the needs of each community and is guided by a policy of non-interference with school authorities.

The foundation first gathered the facts with the help of experts from Columbia University and Alabama Polytechnic Institute. Each community program was then developed after consulting with local school authorities on local needs.

Last summer, the foundation financed two 6-week workshops in math and science instruction for 64 teachers from 44 schools. In a followup survey, the foundation found that the workshops had paid off in these ways:

Science fairs were held in schools for the first time.

Local school systems provided more equipment and teaching materials.

Class teaching practices were improved. Local summer workshops were set up for teachers.

Teachers in fields other than science and mathematics have requested similar workshops.

This year the summer workshop plan, which is only part of International Paper's overall program, is being expanded to include 75 teachers and administrators from 15 school systems in six southeastern States. International Paper last year spent more than \$100,000—a figure which will probably be doubled this year.

I think it pertinent to quote John Hinman, chairman of the board of International Paper, who earlier this year told the National Citizen's Council for the Public Schools:

"Ours is far from being a proven program. But I think we have established that it is quite possible and practical for industrial citizens to stand beside individual citizens in support of their public school systems. \* \* \* We think that the broad pattern that is being worked out in our communities may suggest patterns and avenues that other companies may develop."

In Kansas City, Mo., a single individual was the "spark plug" of the local program: Dr. Max Thornton, technical director of the Midwest Research Institute. After a somewhat discouraging experience as manager of the city's science fair last year, Dr. Thornton resolved that something had to be done to improve science and math teaching. He organized Science Pioneers, Inc., supported by local corporate subscription.

Today, the students of 350 elementary and 35 high schools in the Kansas City area are benefiting from the guidance of Science Pioneers, which operates on an annual budget of \$18,000, a third earmarked for science fairs. A former Kansas City teacher, Leo J. Roedel, is executive director. He maintains a speakers' bureau and renders counseling service to teachers and students, assisted by a large corps of volunteers.

In Washington, D. C., where 20,000 scientists and engineers are centered in Government and private research, the professional societies took the lead in stimulating community action. In 1949 the Washington Academy of Sciences, representing 20 local scientific bodies, formed a "Committee for the Encouragement of Science Talent." The committee was at first chiefly concerned with science fairs and the science talent search. The Council of Engineering and Architectural Societies, representing another 20 professional organizations, developed a similar interest in 1953. Two years ago they combined forces to establish a "Joint Board for Science Education" which is now working with 125 public, private and parochial secondary and elementary schools in the Washington area.

Financed by local industry, the joint board's activities include a speakers' bureau, free use of films on engineering as a career, cash awards to outstanding science teachers, and a school contacts committee, with a scientist serving as liaison officer with each secondary school in the area. Of particular interest is a series of career guidance conferences for high school students conducted last year. Outstanding leaders in each field of sciences and engineering served as speakers and advisers. The joint board has also arranged on three occasions for as many as 750 scientists and engineers to substitute in the classroom for teachers while the teachers attended national and regional professional meetings.

Another enterprising community in which professional groups are helping school authorities in Shreveport, La. In this Deep South city, a program with 55 secondary and 102 elementary schools has been underway for nearly a year. Claude N. Valerius, a consulting petroleum geologist, persuaded representatives of 24 scientific and professional organizations to join with educational authorities and the Academy of Science in forming the Science Education Council. An interesting feature of this plan is the employment of a part-time administrative staff. Another is the inclusion of medical organizations as very active participants.

In addition to providing career guidance for students and promoting science fairs and clubs, the council finds summer employment for qualified students and maintains a lending library of teacher aids for classroom use. This summer the council is presenting a series of 13 educational programs over a Shreveport television station. Panels of scientists to discuss scientific education are being organized now for PTA meetings next year.

In North Carolina, educators themselves took the lead in improving the State's science and mathematics teaching, which they were the first to recognize as inadequate. A statewide conference at Duke University last year resulted in the appointment by Gov. Luther Hodges of a permanent "Committee on Science and Mathematics Educations," which is cooperating with the President's committee in a "pilot project" expected to produce a pattern adaptable to the needs of other States across the country.

The program is now principally supported by funds originating in the State, with professional societies and North Carolina industry actively cooperating. One novel feature is a system of "science circuit-riders"—traveling teachers who spend several days in each school to work with the local teachers in motivating students with the highest potential and with clear scientific aptitude to consider careers in science and engineering.

I have cited these community programs as typical of differing approaches which are operating successfully in various parts of the country. The list is by no means all-inclusive. For example, as I mentioned earlier, I have refrained from touching upon the programs being carried on by industry in the State of Oklahoma through the Frontiers of Science Foundation, and by the Mid-Hudson Advisory Council in New York. Nor have I talked of the activities of the Hughes Aircraft Co., in the Los Angeles area. These programs are being discussed by other speakers. However, I would like to mention briefly a few other areas in which significant progress is being made.

In Pennsylvania, Dr. H. A. Neldig, chairman of the chemistry department at Lebanon Valley College, initiated a program to improve chemistry teaching. His program now reaches the students of 42 high schools in three neighboring counties. The college campus serves as a center for experiments by high school science clubs and discussion groups for chemistry teachers. The program, jointly sponsored with the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, is especially effective in this predominantly rural area.

Teaching in all public high schools in the area surrounding Buffalo, N. Y., is benefiting from the activities of the Niagara Frontier, which is sponsored and financed by 40 local industries with the cooperation of the American Chemical Society. It features an in-service training program for teachers, for which they receive two units of post-graduate credit from the State Education Department. The program, launched in 1954, also provides special out-of-school training for students with the highest science potential.

In Massachusetts, the firm of Arthur D. Little, Inc., organized the "Lexington Plan" in 1956, under which an industrial concern and a high school jointly hire recent graduates in a technical field. These graduates alternate between teaching and professional work for 3 years. As a result, young people who might otherwise not enter teaching are enabled to enter the profession by increasing their income during early teaching years. The Raytheon Company and Sylvania operate modified forms of this plan.

Providing summer employment for teachers to supplement their income and experience has become a major project—industry cooperating with educational authorities—

in virtually every major community in the country and in a great many smaller towns as well. In some cities summer employment is also being provided the ablest high school students. In each case an attempt is made to assure that the nature of employment contributes to the education or professional development of the teacher or student.

Proof that the program is working is found in the increasing number of such cooperative plans. For example, a recent survey of nearly 100 major companies by the National Science Teachers Association shows that 94 percent employ teachers during the summer on a regular or part-time basis. The total number of such programs has increased five times in the past 7 years. Summing up the usefulness of the program to industry, J. C. Sander of Boeing Aircraft says simply and succinctly: "The teachers pay their way."

In the Toledo, Ohio, area, the Chamber of Commerce holds annual exchange days, when teachers visit nearby plants and firms and, in turn, play host to industrial and business people visiting schools. Both groups acquire a closer understanding of the other's problems.

Business and industry in Georgia pay the expenses and fees of 25 nationally-known consultants to the Atlanta Area Teacher Education Service, which strives to improve teaching methods. They give an "Oscar" to an outstanding teacher.

The excellent and varied programs of the Albuquerque, N. Mex., school system—particularly in science and mathematics education—sparkplugged by that imaginative and devoted teacher, Dr. E. R. Harrington—and attributable in part to heavy support from local industry.

The aircraft division of Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company gives summer assignments to most of the science and mathematics teachers in the school system of Litchfield, near Phoenix, Ariz. Each year, Goodyear sends half the teachers to the University of Arizona for refresher courses, employing the other half directly in technical work. The following year, the groups reverse roles.

Boeing Aircraft in Seattle, Wash., maintains close liaison with the school system and with the Universities of Seattle and Washington, hiring engineering and scientific faculty for summer work.

Each of these programs has its individual characteristics. Each was developed to meet a local need, using the resources at hand. Each brings together and uses, in its own way, the community forces for action.

The President's committee is not seeking any kind of uniformity in its encouragement of local action. There are great advantages in the variety of programs that are being tested over the United States. The committee recognizes that it is embarked on a new venture in national-local cooperation. The committee is unique and experimental in its assignment from the President to stimulate action by others, rather than to carry our programs of its own. Consequently the committee is intensely interested in all types of community programs. The committee hopes to serve as a clearinghouse for information on the scientific manpower shortage, a focal point for the exchange of tested ideas and experiments.

More important than all this, however, is the fact that in the President's committee for the first time these forces in America which are in a position to take effective action are working together in a concerted attack on the problem of developing an adequate supply of high quality scientific and engineering personnel.

I have described this morning some unilateral and some multilateral approaches to the local problem. They are all first-rate endeavors. Now we are looking ahead to the next steps and to the joining of forces. What should we keep in mind?

The President's committee has come to some conclusions, based on our experiences and on the observation of local programs over the country. Here are at least the basic elements we have come to believe are essential to a successful local program:

1. Broad representation of all forces for community action: Bring together not only the schools, industry and the professional societies, who have an obvious direct concern, but the labor unions, civic groups, neighboring colleges and universities, State education agencies, and the newspapers and radio-television stations. All these are valuable resources for community action.

2. A single approach to the schools: Classroom teachers and school authorities are besieged with many demands upon their time. Get the support of the very people you are trying to help by making one contact with the schools through your community group. Have a year-round liaison representative assigned to each school in the district. Find out how your school system goes about developing its programs. Your efforts can easily break down if there are multiple approaches to the schools from different groups.

3. A close-knit organization with good communications: Plan your organization with clear-cut assignments to its constituent members. Set up good communications through a periodic newsletter or bulletin which keeps the members informed, provides a continuing report on activities, and records progress toward program goals.

4. Individuals who are willing to work and carry through to final objectives: A key element in any community organization is a "sparkplug" who is willing to work himself and—very important—has the organizing ability and enthusiasm to get others to work as well.

5. An office with a fixed mailing address and telephone as the coordinating mechanism: An office provides the focal point for action. It should provide central services such as a speakers bureau, publication of the newsletter, a repository for films, publications, exhibits and equipment on loan.

6. Maintain an open door for other individuals or organizations interested in your objectives: After getting the program underway, you may find interested individuals or organizations who have not previously participated. They may want to join you on a permanent basis or they may have special skills for carrying through a special project. The local medical society or the newspapers and radio-television stations are examples.

7. And finally—look ahead to the time when your local efforts may be the basis for moving to a State organization, when other communities will join with you in a statewide effort: An organization plan, program goals and methods, and other records will be of great help in guiding the organization of a State or other community programs.

The cooperative organization I have suggested to you will, in general, follow the lines and the activities of our own Presidential Committee. We are an organization of some 20 autonomous national organizations operating in different areas but with a common concern, and sharing a common responsibility. As the President's Committee provides leadership in meeting on a national basis the problems of scientific and technological manpower, so your local organization will provide leadership in the community.

The message of the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce to its members sums up, I believe, the contribution of all community programs. It is worth quoting to you again: "Obviously, we cannot, here in Indianapolis, solve the whole problem, but we can solve it in our own area—and thereby contribute to a national solution."

Then, Mr. Speaker, I would like to refer to what is going on in a typical example in my own neighborhood to improve science and to find science teachers:

An unusually well-integrated program, with a number of community groups providing service on a broad front to local school systems in four New York counties. All efforts are of a volunteer nature. The budget is small.

1. Origin:

(a) In 1954 the Texaco Research Club, of Beacon, N. Y., sponsored a program of talks and demonstrations to assist science teachers in four schools in the area.

(b) At the same time the mid-Hudson section of A. S. M. E. arranged talks on engineering and panel discussions on engineering careers.

(c) Mid-Hudson section of A. C. S. had its manpower committee meet with 10 local chemistry teachers. In September 1955 met again with all the chemistry teachers in the area and arranged to have a liaison scientist work with each teacher.

(d) In October 1955 the three groups met, decided to pool resources and make only one approach to the schools.

(e) Monthly committee meetings were held during the winter of 1955.

(f) In spring of 1956 the mid-Hudson Council was formally organized, with seven, and later nine affiliated groups.

2. Basis of program: A felt need for integrated community effort. A. C. S. called a meeting of ten high-school teachers of the area, who made suggestions concerning their needs. Other needs have arisen as the program progressed.

3. Objectives:

(a) "To make conveniently available to teachers the science resources of the surrounding area.

(b) "To provide a single contact with the schools, thus avoiding multiple visits by a variety of different organizations."

4. Geographic area: A group of communities including Poughkeepsie, Kingston, Beacon, Port Jervis, and other nearby towns in four counties of southeastern New York State.

5. Schools: About 40 secondary schools and some elementary schools.

6. Organization:

(a) Council is made up of representatives from nine citizen's groups including five engineering societies, one chemistry society, two business groups, one professional science club.

(b) Incorporated under the laws of the State of New York.

(c) Executive committee of eleven members with at least one from each group.

(d) General meetings several times yearly; executive committee meets monthly.

(e) Current officers are:

Chairman: Dr. Donald S. Allen, chairman of division of natural science, State University Teachers College, New Paltz, N. Y.

Secretary treasurer: Dr. Harry C. Becker, Texaco Research Center, Beacon, N. Y.

Publicity director: James O'Neill, Daystrom, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

7. Activities: The executive committee assigns and supervises the following tasks:

(a) Maintain with each school a liaison representative who knows the school staff; coordinated by liaison training program, with 50 liaison scientists headed by Mr. Ambrose Kennedy.

(b) Publish a monthly newsletter to keep liaison scientists and schools informed of activities and of the services available. Prepared by Dr. George B. Hatch of the Texas Co., Beacon, N. Y.

(c) Provide panel speakers for career conferences and meetings.

The service is coordinated by Francis Stern-Montagny, IBM, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

(d) Provide individual counseling for students.

(e) Provide information and guidance on available scholarships and loans. Directed by Harry Allred, Texas Co., Beacon, N. Y.

(f) Organize tours to laboratories and plants, with counseling provided by the trip guides.

(g) Provide assistance to students on Science Fair projects when requested.

(h) Furnish assistance to science clubs.

(i) Provide summer employment service for teachers and students. About ten teachers employed in summer of 1956.

(j) Furnish information to science and math teachers about the opportunities in summer institutes and full-time fellowships. Many teachers awarded grants.

(k) Arrange for substitutes for teachers who wish to attend conventions and meetings.

(l) Provide speakers for school assemblies.

(m) Provide films, technical journals and other aids to the schools.

(n) Provide laboratory equipment from local industries on a gift or loan basis to the schools. Donald Raunick, IBM, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in charge.

(o) Prepare and circulate a calendar of scientific events, under direction of Mr. Victor Salvatore, IBM, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

(p) Arrange for speakers at PTA meetings and service clubs.

(q) Maintain a speakers' bureau for classroom instruction, with nearly 50 lecture-demonstration subjects available, under direction of Dr. George B. Hatch.

(r) Maintain roster of volunteer scientists. Under direction of Richard Counihan, IBM, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

8. Effectiveness: Reports and discussions at meetings. Questionnaire sent out in June 1957. Results not yet available.

9. Future plans:

(a) To publish annual report in fall of 1957.

(b) To reorganize into smaller geographic units to save travel time.

(c) Will change procedure for selection of executive committee. Each member group to appoint two representatives to an advisory council board, which will select eleven member executive committee.

(d) Plan to expand aid to teachers in the elementary schools.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. ELLIOTT].

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Speaker, I should like to say to the gentleman from New York [Mr. GWINN], whose reputation is well established throughout the country and throughout the world as being opposed to this legislation and legislation of any kindred type, that we may have slept too long already before consideration of this legislation.

The Senate did add a scholarship provision, or rather its bill had a scholarship provision in it. They cut the scholarships to \$250 each, whereas our amended bill had originally, until it was stricken out, 10,000 scholarships to be awarded on the basis of need up to \$1,000 each. When the Senate put 20,000 scholarships of \$250 each in, they added to the House bill \$5 million instead of \$50 million, as the gentleman said, unless I have misunderstood him. And that would add \$10 million the second year, the third year it would add \$15 million, and the fourth year it would add \$20 million. The addition would not be \$200 million, as I understand it, but instead much, much less than what the gentleman from New York has said. In other words,

somewhere around \$50 million or \$60 million.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to say to the House we cannot perfect this legislation unless we get it to conference. That is all that the rule before us today does. It provides an avenue to get to conference. We will appoint conferees to sit down with the Senate conferees and try to resolve the differences between the two bills. I do not know where the gentleman got the questions that he read to you, which may have been questions on some of these tests that he says he found somewhere. I do not know about that. It is true that this bill does have a provision whereby there would be granted to the States on a 50-50 matching basis moneys to be used to improve our counseling and guidance system and our identification of bright children, and for that matter the identification of the skills, abilities, and intelligence of any school child whatever they might be. I would like to say, Mr. Speaker, every Member of this House knows that this type of test has been used by the United States Army, Navy, and the Air Force since World War I. I believe World War I was the first war in which we used this kind of test. Then in 1941, when the Second World War broke out, we got into this testing business on a big scale. I would like to say as a member of the Army in World War II, I was not altogether satisfied with the manner in which the Army handled its testing program. But, I do think the testing in connection with all the other items of information available will help us to guide the Nation, the States, and the schools themselves in guiding the bright children into a desire to go to college and improve themselves so they can help to bring about a bigger, a finer, and a greater America. I think substantially this bill is a good bill.

I want to say to you, Mr. Speaker, if the bill goes to conference, and I am satisfied that it will, it shall be my purpose, certainly, as one of the conferees, and I am sure I speak for all the others, to bring back the best bill that we possibly can.

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

Mr. ELLIOTT. I yield to the distinguished minority leader, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN].

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, this bill is a vital part of the President's program. The only way we can secure a satisfactory bill is to send it to conference where, I hope, the conferees will work out a measure that can become a law. I repeat, by all means, this bill should be sent to conference in order that we can have a bill that I believe the President can sign and which the majority of the people want.

Mr. ELLIOTT. I thank the gentleman very much.

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

Mr. ELLIOTT. I yield to the able gentleman from Utah who has had long experience in the field of education.

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, so many of our young people are completely misplaced and frustrated because their parents force them and they themselves get

into programs where they do not belong and for which they have no aptitude. As a result, about half of all our youth have to drop out of school by the end of the second year, at the end of the sophomore year, because of this lack of guidance. These tests which I am so surprised to hear being attacked in this way will be helpful in discovering a young person's manual skills and dexterities, and his vocational interests and aptitudes.

Mr. ELLIOTT. I thank the gentleman.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Alabama has expired.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may require to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. BAKER].

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Speaker, I support this legislation and urge that it be sent to conference.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS].

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Bertha Sheppard Adkins of Salisbury, Md., was sworn in today as Under Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. She was appointed by President Eisenhower July 21, 1958, to succeed John Alanson Perkins, resigned.

Secretary Arthur S. Flemming administered the oath of office in a ceremony at the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Prior to accepting her new appointment, Miss Adkins resigned as assistant chairman of the Republican National Committee.

Miss Adkins has gained broad experience in working with women leaders in national and local organizations.

For 8 years Miss Adkins was dean of women at Western Maryland College and for 4 years dean of residence at Bradford Junior College in Massachusetts.

An alumna of Salisbury, Md., high school and Baldwin School in Bryn Mawr, Pa., Miss Adkins holds a bachelor of arts degree from Wellesley College and a master of arts degree from Columbia University.

In June 1953, Miss Adkins was awarded an honorary doctor of laws degree from Western Maryland College. In 1955, she was elected a trustee of American University in Washington, D. C.

Miss Adkins is a life member of Pi Lambda Theta, an honorary society for women in education. She belongs to the Maryland Federation of Women's Clubs and the American Association of University Women, and has served as a State board member of both organizations. She is also a member of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women.

Recently, President Eisenhower appointed Miss Adkins to the Lincoln Sesquicentennial Commission and the members elected her chairman of its executive committee.

A daughter of Frederic Paul and Edna May—Sheppard—Adkins, Miss Adkins was born in Salisbury, Md., August 24, 1906. She is a Methodist and belongs to the following clubs: Hamilton Street,

Baltimore; Harbor, Easton Md.; and Sulgrave, Washington, D. C. Her residence is 321 Park Avenue, Salisbury, Md.

Bertha Adkins will be an indefatigable resourceful worker and a fine executive. I wish her Godspeed in her difficult position.

Mr. Speaker, I hope sincerely this educational bill will go to conference. I have just come from the swearing in ceremony of Miss Bertha Adkins as Under Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. She will bring very fine knowledge and great experience to that great Government Department and will be very helpful, I know, to all Members of Congress. She was the dean of a fine college in Maryland, has held many positions of trust and influence. She was head of the National Republican Women's Committee for years and was assistant chairman of the Republican National Committee. She was much beloved in that position and deserves much credit for her work for President Eisenhower.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN].

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and to proceed in part out of order.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

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

Mr. HOFFMAN. I yield if it is not taken out of my time. That 5 minutes is very short, you know.

Mr. GWINN. Referring to the question that the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. ELLIOTT] referred to, they were put in the RECORD in the proceedings of the Senate on August 13, page 17322, and they came from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. They were published by the Science and Research Department. Senator GOLDWATER placed it in the RECORD.

My statement of the \$50 million a year additional scholarship was in error. It is \$50 million all told and not \$50 million per year.

I thank you very much.

Mr. HOFFMAN. If those who raised cattle for market followed the same general policy that we followed here in Congress, they would never wean a calf until it was bigger than its mother. What little I know I learned out of books written by people who thought self-reliance was a good thing. Our forefathers were willing to work. They were independent. They did not want somebody doing something for them all the time, and especially they did not wish King George telling them how to live. They were thrifty and they got along pretty well and the country was all right until we came along. When we did we began to wet nurse everyone.

Now, of course, education is a wonderful and fine thing, but how long are we going down the road where part of us live on the rest of us? That is what we are doing day after day. We have created a situation where we will not do a single thing for ourselves if we can get somebody else to do it for us.

One of the boys asked me to have lunch with him. I said, "What are you going to have?" I wanted to know before we went. When we make an appropriation for some other country we are never sure they will take it as offered. That is the attitude. It is all wrong. If we would rely on ourselves and let other people do the same we might all be more content and happy.

Now, getting back to the permission to speak out of order. A gentleman yesterday on the ticker commented that only Jimmie Hoffa can continue to rejoice in his good luck. The gentleman was referring to the defeat of the Kennedy-Ives bill. So Jimmie Hoffa rejoices. But the thing he rejoices about is because some folks are so dumb they do not understand that he admits he is a crook. Others do not seem to have the ability to jail him. Why does not the Government hire some competent attorneys, some competent investigators first, and then some competent attorneys, and send Jimmie to jail? They did not in Michigan, but up there the people had an excuse. Jimmie contributed toward the election of some judges. That might make a difference.

Here is something else that was on the ticker:

Honest union members and the general public can regard it as a tragedy that politics has prevented the recommendations of the McClellan committee from being carried out this year.

Who stalled the McClellan recommendations? Not Senator GOLDWATER. Not Senator KNOWLAND. Gentlemen who think they are politically smart did it. That labor vote—the approval of a Reuther loomed big.

The Senate sent us a good bill? A bill that would protect the union man? The average individual? The man who creates a job? Meets a payroll?

That is all arrant nonsense. Anyone who cares to take a look at the bill knows it. Of course there is politics in it. Over there the vote was 88 to 1, and they voted that way because they did not know what was in the bill themselves. Every single amendment that was offered that would hurt a union man, crook who bosses the union men, was voted down. They sent it over here and thought we were so gullible we would not know what was in it.

Sure, Federal aid to education. The head fellow Meany said the bill was all right. Reuther said it was all right. Do you want to vote for anything Reuther wants? You know what he is after. Dictatorship. He uses force to get his way. He is a goon-squad leader.

Listen to this. The gentleman commented:

Constructive labor-reform legislation will definitely be brought forward again next year.

If that be true it will have to come from someone other than candidates for a presidential nomination. Now, you send over a political document like K-I over here, and I doubt very much if it will get by the House. That bill was as bad for the employers as the Wagner Act.

You could almost hold in one hand the real bad men that have been exposed

in the unions by the McClellan Committee, but if there is anyone that needs help it is the member of the union, and the reason is that he has not anything to say about the amount of assessments and dues which are levied; he just pays and he has not anything to say about it at all. I leave it to you to figure that out.

Here is one more item:

In the meantime those who defeated this bill will bear a heavy responsibility for the labor racketeering that will continue unchecked.

Do you get that? Those Congressmen who voted against this bill 198 are responsible for the labor racketeering that will continue. What rotten nonsense. If those who wrote the bill had given us a worthwhile piece of proposed legislation not 50 would have voted against it. If that committee over there would pay as much attention to Walter Reuther who is just as big a crook as Jimmy Hoffa, and if the Department of Justice would follow through and folks would quit coddling the labor bosses, we might need more jails. That may seem in contradiction of what I said earlier, that the real crooks were few in number, but unfortunately these big bosses and big crooks have little crooks working for and with them.

I cannot understand it to save my life. We all know about Hoffa; apparently he is as smart as any of them. He has been at it for years. I cannot understand how he gets away with what he does except that the Government will not pay the price to hire enough competent attorneys.

It would be unfair, it would be unjust to charge the committee with covering up for Walter Reuther—and please remember, I do not make any such charge; all I say is that being in the same political bed with him that they did not pull back the blankets when they got up in the morning and let us take a real look at Reuther. That seems to be the situation. Sure, Reuther puts up the campaign money for some Democratic and Republican candidates, but that is no reason why the Congress should not write sound, effective legislation protecting all.

When a gentleman from the other body undertakes to tell us that 198 Members of the House are backing up racketeering there is something wrong with his head and we certainly do need Federal aid to educate some over on that side. But, Mr. Speaker, permit me to call attention to another situation.

TIME TO TAKE A LOOK, EVEN THOUGH WE WILL NOT LISTEN OR STOP

Certainly, the unfortunate who, through no fault of their own, have trouble in making both ends meet, should and will be treated sympathetically. None will be permitted to continue in dire need.

Nevertheless, the results which must follow the enactment of Federal legislation and the appropriation of the taxpayers' dollars must also be considered.

The situation seems to simmer down to the proposition of how long and to what extent should some of us live on the rest of us.

A thought-provoking article is that in the Saturday Evening Post of August 23, which reads as follows:

FULL EMPLOYMENT BY LAW WOULD END ECONOMIC FREEDOM

A number of liberals, including some labor leaders, are critical of what they term the administration's failure to carry out a solemn obligation of the Government. According to their story, the United States in 1946 promised by law to maintain full employment of its citizens at all times.

This is a distortion of the record. The bill they refer to was originally framed in 1945 to head off a calamitous depression which never materialized.

The reasoning of economic experts, as the war drew to a close, was highly plausible. There were more than 12 million Americans in the armed services. Nine or ten million would be thrown back on the labor market within a year, and it was supposed that this would mean a return to mass unemployment.

The Wagner-Murray bill for full employment, introduced in 1945, gave extraordinary powers and responsibilities to the Federal Government. Philip Murray, then head of the CIO, reflected the left-wing opinion behind the proposal when he said that the Government should take over and operate idle factories. The original text of the bill declared that it was the Government's duty to furnish employment to all who sought work, on the farm or in mines, mills, and manufacturing. Putting it into practice would have required close controls and the nationalization of key industries.

When the bill passed in February 1946, it was called the Employment Act. Congress had removed its radical clauses, in spite of President Truman's strong support for the first version. What the law now says, and all it says, is that the President shall have a Council of Economic Advisers to aid him by continuous study in the preparation of an economic report to Congress at the beginning of each regular session. In addition, the law establishes the Congressional Joint Economic Committee, made up of seven members from each House, who are to make their own investigations and offer informed judgments on the President's economic proposals.

These are useful provisions, but they are very far from anything like a full employment act. What had happened between the spring of 1945 and the spring of 1946 to tone down even Mr. Truman's enthusiasm for a planned economy? Nothing, except that the dire predictions of mass unemployment failed to come true. Faced by the shortages created by the war—in housing, cars, raw materials and consumer goods—the Nation rolled up its sleeves and went to work.

It is sometimes tedious to recall facts, rather than nourish fancies, but too much is at stake in the preservation of the American system to encourage any delusion that the Government can guarantee full employment without paralyzing controls that would put an end to American economic freedom.

The basic difficulty in working out an equitable and painless solution to taking care of the unemployment problem is due to the fact that the fabulous Uncle Sam doesn't have any money of his own. Taxing all of us, or, when the situation boils down, some of us, to support the rest of us runs head on into the sad fact that many of us are quite willing to rest on our oars while others do the work which must be done if we are to live in comparative comfort. It would be very helpful indeed if Congress could enact legislation which would plant in

each of us an irresistible desire to go along on his own so far as is possible.

Often think how enjoyable it might be if I could just sit in the rockingchair on the porch and watch the world go by. Then, when I try it, the spirit of my ancestors gets me up on my feet. If I can't find anything else to do, will dig a few worms and go fishing—and believe me, brother, that's not all fun either. Because sometimes it rains and the fish won't bite.

There's a moral in this somewhere, if you can find it.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GAVIN].

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Speaker, I am opposed to this legislation. For anybody who agrees with me, the vote on the resolution is "No"—it should be defeated. The bill will help only a limited number of pupils. It is very discriminatory. You do not know whether it is a loan; you do not know whether it is a grant; you do not know whether it is a scholarship program. It has not been thought out carefully. It will cost perhaps a couple billion dollars—two thousand million dollars.

Also I am opposed to the Federal Government in any way intervening in the educational system of this great country of ours.

If you want trouble in our Federal education system, adopt the legislation to send the bill to conference. This is the opening wedge. That is all it is. You have not been hearing from the folks back home because they know little about this proposed scholarship and loan program. The pressure groups are behind this legislation in order to get their foot in the door of our educational system. Once they get their foot in the door this program which is estimated to cost a billion and a half dollars, will next year be up, I predict, to \$3 billion, and then up each succeeding year. They will build up a bureaucracy within the Federal Government to perpetuate this entry into our educational system, they will be telling the local authorities what to do, when to do it, and how to do it. You will have problems that you do not anticipate by this gesture to help a limited number of pupils receive scholarships and it is a limited number.

For example, let us suppose John Smith, in block 1, gets a grant; Joe Brown, in block 2, gets a grant; but the boy in the third block, all of them in the same class, gets nothing. The parents are going to come to us and say, "Why do John Smith and Joe Brown get scholarships, grants, or loans, but my boy cannot get anything?"

You are going to help 20,000 or 30,000 students, maybe, and you will have about 2 million applicants. What happens to the others? If it is going to cost a couple of billion dollars to help 20,000 or 30,000 students, what would it cost to take care of a couple of million who are just as much entitled to a scholarship, loan, or grant as any other student? It will run into an exorbitant sum of money.

So you had better think carefully. This resolution should be defeated. The

committee at least should have brought out a bill that was well thought out, not a hodge-podge of ideas but something constructive, so Congress could vote intelligently on it.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. STAGGERS].

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, I believe the time has come for this Congress to take some cognizance of the deficiencies in our educational system and try to help in whatever way we think is right.

This bill, which is not perfect, should be acted on now. The recent events have shown us that we have not exerted the influence we should to keep our educational system abreast of other lines of endeavor in this space age. Some of the best young brains and minds in America are being wasted because of lack of interest of the general public, and oftentimes because of the lack of funds on the part of the student and his family.

The time is now—not the next Congress. That might be too late. Accordingly, I believe the resolution should be adopted forthwith to permit the conferees to meet and iron out the differences between the House and Senate measures.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. MADDEN].

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, of course, I am for this resolution. I wish to call to the attention of the House the fact that since Saturday morning telegrams, in numbers the like of which I have never received in the 16 years I have been in Congress, came into my office from all parts of Indiana, in favor of this scholarship legislation. There are about 250 telegrams and letters in my office denouncing the Jenner amendment excluding Indiana that was attached to this bill in the other body.

I have never observed an uprising of indignation like has taking place in the Hoosier State because Indiana was more or less declared out of the Union as far as this legislation is concerned. These telegrams came from groups of schoolteachers, from principals, from superintendents, from noonday clubs, from individuals extending all the way from the Ohio River to Lake Michigan; small towns and large towns; Indianapolis, Fort Wayne, Logansport, Gary, South Bend; all over the State. Indiana is indeed aroused owing to the fact that the other body saw fit to exclude that great Hoosier State from this necessary legislation.

Mr. Speaker, yesterday I spent most of the day answering telephone calls from newspapers, television and radio stations throughout Indiana asking what is going to happen to Indiana's participation in this legislation. I sent a page boy over to the office just a minute ago to get some of these telegrams and bring them over here to show the membership a testimonial of protest against the Jenner amendment coming from the grassroots of Indiana. I would like to have shown the Members of the House the bulk of telegrams I received and the letters that started coming to me since last Friday morning. Out of two-hun-

dred-and-sixty-odd which came in before I left the office, the only message that came in endorsing Indiana's exclusion was a letter signed by some person down in southern Indiana. I would like to print all these messages in the RECORD but, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to print a sample of about one-tenth of these protests against excluding Indiana from this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I do hope that this resolution is passed.

MOROCO, IND., August 16, 1958.  
Representative RAY MADDEN,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D. C.:  
In regard to science scholarship and equipment bill, Newton County Classroom Teachers Association urges that Indiana be restored on basis of other States.  
LAWRENCE BANNON,  
President, Newton County Classroom Teachers Association.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., August 16, 1958.  
Representative RAY MADDEN,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D. C.:

The West Vigo School Improvement Council regrets Senator JENNER's action removing Indiana from participation in science scholarship and equipment bill. We represent several thousand citizens who urge you to work to reinstate Indiana and seek passage for the bill. We would greatly appreciate your cooperation in this matter.  
Sincerely,

Mrs. ROBERT HILL,  
Council President.

PORTLAND, IND., August 16, 1958.  
Representative RAY MADDEN of Indiana,  
House Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.:  
We urge Indiana be restored on scholarship and equipment bill.  
PORTLAND TEACHERS ASSOCIATION.

ROACHDALE, IND., August 16, 1958.  
Representative RAY MADDEN,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D. C.:  
Montgomery County Classroom Teachers of Indiana request your utmost cooperation in restoring Indiana on basis of other States in the science scholarship and equipment bill.  
ROBERT L. GOODING,  
President.

FRANKLIN, IND., August 16, 1958.  
Representative RAY MADDEN,  
Washington, D. C.:  
Franklin classroom teachers urgently request that Indiana be restored on basis of other States to science scholarship and equipment bill.  
GLADYS PASEL,  
President.

CAMPBELLSBURG, IND., August 16, 1958.  
Hon. RAY J. MADDEN,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D. C.:  
Senator JENNER's action childish. We want Federal aid for schools.  
H. E. ROBERSON,  
Superintendent, Campbellsburg Schools.

BOONVILLE, IND., August 16, 1958.  
Hon. RAY J. MADDEN,  
Capitol Building,  
Washington, D. C.:  
Please restore Indiana in science scholarship bill equip with other States. Disregard JENNER.  
CHARLES J. POSEY,  
Warrick County School Superintendent.

LOGANSPOBT, IND., August 16, 1958.  
Representative RAY MADDEN,  
Washington, D. C.:  
Eliminate JENNER'S ridiculous amendment  
to education scholarship and equipment bill.  
CHAS. SHARP,  
Superintendent of Schools.

MONON, IND., August 16, 1958.  
Representative RAY MADDEN,  
House Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.:  
Please return Indiana same basis your  
State education bill.  
BAIRD F. COX,  
President, Jasper County Teachers.

LEBANON, IND., August 15, 1958.  
Representative RAY MADDEN,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D. C.:  
Urge that Indiana be restored on basis of  
other States in science scholarship and  
equipment bill.  
AL CRAWFORD,  
President, Lebanon Classroom Teach-  
ers Association.

BOONVILLE, IND., August 15, 1958.  
Representative RAY MADDEN,  
Capitol Building, Washington, D. C.:  
We urge you support necessary legislation  
to strike out Jenner amendment to science  
scholarship and equipment bill.  
MRS. MILDRED MARTIN,  
President, Ohio Township Classroom  
Teachers.

NEW CASTLE, IND., August 15, 1958.  
Representative RAY MADDEN,  
House of Representatives, Capitol  
Building, Washington, D. C.:  
Please restore Indiana on basis of other  
States in the science scholarship and equip-  
ment bill.  
T. D. EDINGTON,  
Superintendent of Schools.

ANGOLA, IND., August 15, 1958.  
RAY MADDEN,  
House of Representatives,  
Office Building, Washington, D. C.:  
Request Indiana not be excluded from  
school bill benefits.  
CLAYTON ELLIOTT,  
County Superintendent, Steuben  
County.

JEFFERSONVILLE CITY SCHOOLS,  
Jeffersonville, Ind., August 15, 1958.  
Representative RAY MADDEN,  
House of Representatives,  
Office Building, Washington, D. C.  
DEAR REPRESENTATIVE MADDEN: I would like  
to solicit your consideration of restoring In-  
diana to eligibility for participation in the  
science scholarship and equipment bill.  
We in the grassroots know that the need  
exists and I assure you that the school of-  
ficials do not concur with Senator JENNER'S  
statement that Indiana will take care of  
the need.  
Our Senator's attitude has certainly  
aroused a great deal of feeling in this area.  
Respectfully,  
H. F. SCHULTE,  
Superintendent.

RICHMOND, IND., August 15, 1958.  
REPRESENTATIVE RAY MADDEN,  
House of Representatives, Capitol Hill,  
United States Congress, Washington,  
D. C.  
Strongly urge your support in restoring  
Indiana in participation of the science  
scholarship and equipment bill.  
PAUL C. GARRISON,  
Superintendent, School.

LINTON, IND., August 15, 1958.  
HON. RAY MADDEN,  
Representative, House of Representa-  
tives, Washington, D. C.  
DEAR MR. MADDEN: We strongly urge that  
Indiana be restored on the basis of other  
States in the science scholarship and equip-  
ment bill.  
J. EARL BALES,  
Superintendent, Linton-Stockton  
School Corp.

BLUFFTON, IND., August 15, 1958.  
Representative RAY MADDEN,  
Conference Committee,  
Capitol Hill, Washington, D. C.  
DEAR SIR: Our public schools of Indiana  
want to be restored to the benefits of the  
science scholarship and equipment bill con-  
trary to the expression of Senator JENNER.  
Please.  
EDWIN E. PRIBLE,  
Superintendent, Bluffton Public Schools.

NAPPANEE, IND., August 15, 1958.  
Representative RAY MADDEN,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D. C.:  
Nappanee classroom teachers urge restora-  
tion of Indiana on basis of other States for  
science scholarship and equipment bill  
passed by Congress.  
PAUL J. HARTLE,  
President, Nappanee Classroom Teachers.

GREENFIELD, IND., August 15, 1958.  
RAY MADDEN,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D. C.:  
Jenner amendment to science scholarship  
and equipment bill must be defeated.  
Schools hard pressed for money. Assistance  
needed.  
CHARLES S. WISEHART,  
Superintendent, Greenfield School.

CLAYPOOL, IND., August 15, 1958.  
Representative RAY MADDEN,  
Washington, D. C.:  
Urgently request Indiana be restored to  
scholarship and equipment bill on basis of  
other States.  
MRS. MARY REECE,  
President, Warsaw Classroom Teachers  
Association.

DECATUR, IND., August 15, 1958.  
Congressman RAY MADDEN,  
House Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.:  
Urge that you do everything in your power  
to get Indiana restored on science scholar-  
ship and equipment bill.  
M. GRABILL,  
GUY BROWN,  
Superintendents, Adams County and  
Decatur Schools.

MOUNT VERNON, IND., August 15, 1958.  
Representative RAY MADDEN,  
Capitol Building,  
Washington, D. C.:  
We will appreciate efforts to have Indiana  
included in science scholarship bill.  
MOUNT VERNON CLASSROOM TEACHERS  
ASSOCIATION.

NEW ALBANY, IND., August 15, 1958.  
Congressman RAY MADDEN,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D. C.:  
Are we taking the first step toward reces-  
sion? Senator JENNER in proposing his  
amendment to science scholarship and  
equipment bill but think he has. Let's be  
realistic. We can ill afford to pay cost for  
other States and stand on principle to the  
exclusion of our own needs. His figures are  
misleading. If not too late let us get in line.  
GLEN BARKES,  
Superintendent of Schools.

SALEM, IND., August 15, 1958.  
HON. REPRESENTATIVE RAY MADDEN,  
Washington, D. C.:  
Please see that Indiana is included in edu-  
cation bill.

CHARLES W. FRANKLIN,  
Superintendent, Salem Washington  
Township Schools.  
ROCHESTER, IND., August 15, 1958.  
Congressman RAY MADDEN,  
Capitol Building,  
Representative Office,  
Washington, D. C.  
SIR: Rochester teachers urge restoration  
of Indiana to aid-to-education bill.  
WILLIAM SCHROER.

GOSHEN, IND., August 15, 1958.  
HON. RAY MADDEN,  
House Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.:  
Believe Indiana should be restored to share  
in S. 4237.  
CLAUDE C. GIBSON,  
President, Elkhart County Class-  
room Teachers Association.

WARSAW, IND., August 15, 1958.  
Representative RAY MADDEN,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D. C.:  
Respectfully urge Indiana be given similar  
consideration to other States in education  
bill.  
CARL BURT,  
Superintendent, Warsaw City Schools.

TERRE HAUTE, IND.  
Representative RAY MADDEN,  
United States House of Representatives,  
Washington, D. C.:  
We regard it highly unfair that Indiana  
children by denied equal educational bene-  
fits.

WAYNE COLTHARP,  
President, Vigo County Classroom  
Teachers Association, Seelyville,  
Ind.  
RUSHVILLE, IND., August 15, 1958.  
Representative RAY MADDEN,  
House Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.:  
Urge defeat of Jenner amendment to  
school aid bill.  
C. M. DEMUNBRUN,  
Superintendent, Rush County Schools.

ELWOOD, IND., August 15, 1958.  
Representative RAY MADDEN,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D. C.:  
Please restore Indiana on the basis of  
other States to science scholarship and  
equipment bill. We regret the action taken  
by our Senator.  
KEITH SCOTT,  
Superintendent, Elwood Public Schools.

RUSHVILLE, IND., August 15, 1958.  
Representative RAY MADDEN,  
Capitol Building,  
Washington, D. C.:  
Strongly urge Indiana be restored on basis  
of other States to science scholarship, equip-  
ment bill. Jenner amendment must be dis-  
carded.

BERNARD K. MCKENZIE,  
Superintendent of Schools.  
PERU, IND., August 15, 1958.  
Representative RAY MADDEN,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D. C.:  
Contrary to views of Senator JENNER, Peru  
City teachers urgently request that Indiana  
be restored on scholarship bill on basis of  
other States.  
DONALD TILLET,  
President, Peru Teachers Association.

**FORT WAYNE, IND., August 15, 1958.**  
 The Honorable RAY MADDEN,  
 House Office Building,  
 Washington, D. C.:  
 Please put Indiana on the basis of other States in the science scholarship and equipment bill. We oppose JENNER's amendment.  
 GRACE PENNINGTON,  
 President, Ft. Wayne Teachers Association.

**WAKA RUSA, IND., August 15, 1958.**  
 Congressman RAY MADDEN,  
 House of Representatives,  
 Washington, D. C.:  
 Please restore Indiana on same basis as other States in Elliott science and equipment bill.

GLADE E. ROHRER,  
 Chairman Legislative Commission, Indiana State Teachers Association.

**INDIANAPOLIS, IND., August 15, 1958.**  
 Representative RAY J. MADDEN,  
 House Office Building,  
 Washington, D. C.:  
 Exclude Jenner amendment Elliott bill, Indiana needs better schools.

ILA HORN.

**GARRETT, IND., August 15, 1958.**  
 Hon. RAY MADDEN,  
 House of Representatives,  
 Washington, D. C.:  
 Garrett Classroom Teachers Association requests that Indiana be restored on basis of other States in Senate bill S. 4237.

ALICE HALL,  
 Legislative Chairman.

**RICHMOND, IND., August 15, 1958.**  
 Hon. RAY MADDEN,  
 House of Representatives,  
 Washington, D. C.:  
 Please restore Indiana to National Defense Act on basis of other States.

RICHARD HORN, President,  
 Richmond Classroom Teachers Association.

**JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., August 15, 1958.**  
 Representative RAY MADDEN,  
 House of Representatives,  
 Washington, D. C.:  
 I urge that you give serious consideration to restoring Indiana on the same basis as other States in the science scholarship and equipment bill passed by Congress last week.

VANCE B. COLLINS,  
 Superintendent of Schools,  
 Clarksville, Ind.

**BOONVILLE, IND., August 16, 1958.**  
 Representative RAY MADDEN,  
 United States Congress,  
 Washington, D. C.:

DEAR MR. MADDEN: We in Indiana are shocked and disgusted by Senator JENNER's action in removing our State from the benefits of the new science scholarship and equipment bill. I speak for our local group of 65 teachers when I urge you to do everything in your power to rectify this terrible injustice to Indiana's children.

Yours truly,

RUTH B. WILSON,  
 President, Boonville-Boon Township  
 Classroom Teachers.

**INDIANAPOLIS, IND., August 19, 1958.**  
 Hon. RAY J. MADDEN,  
 House Rules Committee,  
 Washington, D. C.:

We deplore the delay in the enactment of the scholarship-science aid bill, please use your influence in securing action before adjournment.

Mrs. DON HERRIN,  
 First Vice President, Indiana Congress  
 of Parents and Teachers.

Mrs. GRAYDON HENMAN,  
 Chairman of Legislation.

**ANDERSON, IND., August 18, 1958.**  
 Representative RAY MADDEN,  
 House of Representatives,  
 Washington, D. C.:  
 We hope you will help restore Indiana to the science scholarship and equipment bill.  
 ANDERSON FEDERATION OF TEACHERS,  
 JOHN GARRIGUS, President.

**VEEDERSBURG, IND., August 15, 1958.**  
 Representative RAY MADDEN,  
 House Office Building,  
 Washington, D. C.:  
 Request Indiana be restored to receive science scholarship aid.

P. H. SPENCER,  
 Superintendent,  
 Veedersburg Van Buren School Corp.

**INDIANAPOLIS, IND., August 15, 1958.**  
 Representative RAY MADDEN,  
 House Office Building,  
 Washington, D. C.:  
 Since Indiana money will be used to support Federal scholarship program see that Indiana is included.

OTTO JANERT,  
 Janert Packing Co., Inc.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.  
 The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The question was taken, and the Speaker announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present, and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 259, nays 110, not voting 60, as follows:

[Roll No. 179]

YEAS—259

Addonizio	Canfield	Eberharter
Albert	Cannon	Edmondson
Allen, Calif.	Carnahan	Elliott
Andersen,	Carrigg	Everett
H. Carl	Cederberg	Ewins
Anderson,	Celler	Faberstein
Mont.	Chamberlain	Fascell
Andrews	Chelf	Fenton
Anfuso	Chenoweth	Fino
Ashley	Chiperfield	Flood
Aspinall	Christopher	Fogarty
Avery	Clark	Forand
Ayres	Coad	Ford
Baker	Cooley	Fountain
Baldwin	Corbett	Frazier
Baring	Cretella	Frelinghuysen
Barrett	Cunningham,	Fulton
Bass, N. H.	Iowa	Garmatz
Bass, Tenn.	Curtin	George
Becker	Curtis, Mass.	Glenn
Beckworth	Curtis, Mo.	Granahan
Bennett, Fla.	Davis, Tenn.	Grant
Bennett, Mich.	Dawson, Ill.	Gray
Bentley	Dawson, Utah	Green, Oreg.
Blatnik	Delaney	Green, Pa.
Boland	Dellay	Gregory
Bolling	Dent	Griffin
Bonner	Denton	Griffiths
Bosch	Derounian	Gubser
Boyle	Diggs	Hagen
Breeding	Dingell	Harris
Brooks, Tex.	Dixon	Haskell
Broomfield	Dollinger	Hays, Ark.
Brown, Ga.	Donohue	Hays, Ohio
Brown, Mo.	Dooley	Healey
Broyhill	Dorn, N. Y.	Heselton
Byrd	Durham	Holfield
Byrne, Pa.	Dwyer	Holland

Holmes	May	Rutherford
Holt	Meader	Santangelo
Holtzman	Merrrow	Saund
Horan	Metcalf	Schenck
Hosmer	Mills	Schwengel
Huddleston	Mitchell	Scott, Pa.
Hull	Moore	Seely-Brown
Hyde	Morano	Selden
Ikard	Morgan	Sheehan
Jarman	Morris	Shelley
Jennings	Moss	Sheppard
Johnson	Moulder	Sikes
Jonas	Multer	Siler
Jones, Ala.	Natcher	Sisk
Judd	Nix	Smith, Miss.
Karsten	Norblad	Smith, Va.
Kean	Norrell	Staggers
Kearns	O'Brien, Ill.	Steed
Keating	O'Brien, N. Y.	Sullivan
Kee	O'Hara, Ill.	Talle
Kelly, N. Y.	O'Konski	Taylor
Keogh	O'Neill	Teller
Kilday	Osmer	Tewes
Kilgore	Ostertag	Thomas
King	Patman	Thompson, N. J.
Kirwan	Patterson	Thompson, Tex.
Kluczynski	Perkins	Thornberry
Knox	Prost	Tollefson
Knutson	Philbin	Trimble
Lafore	Poage	Udall
Lane	Polk	Ullman
Lankford	Porter	Van Zandt
Latham	Price	Vinson
Lennon	Quie	Walter
Lesinski	Rabaut	Watts
Libonati	Rains	Westland
Loser	Rees, Kans.	Wharton
McDonough	Reuss	Whidall
McFall	Rhodes, Ariz.	Wier
McGovern	Rhodes, Pa.	Wigglesworth
McIntosh	Riehlman	Wilson, Calif.
Machrowicz	Roberts	Withrow
Mack, Ill.	Robson, Ky.	Wolverton
Mack, Wash.	Rodino	Wright
Madden	Rogers, Colo.	Yates
Magnuson	Rogers, Fla.	Younger
Mahon	Rogers, Mass.	Zablocki
Mailliard	Rogers, Tex.	Zelenko
Martin	Rooney	
Mathews	Roosevelt	

NAYS—110

Abbitt	Gary	O'Hara, Minn.
Abernethy	Gathings	Pelly
Adair	Gavin	Pilcher
Alexander	Gross	Pillion
Alger	Gwinn	Poff
Allen, Ill.	Haley	Ray
Arends	Harden	Reece, Tenn.
Ashmore	Hardy	Reed
Auchincloss	Harrison, Va.	Riley
Bates	Harvey	Rivers
Berry	Hemphill	Robeson, Va.
Betts	Henderson	Robison, N. Y.
Bolton	Herlong	Sadlak
Bow	Hess	St. George
Bray	Hiestand	Saylor
Brown, Ohio	Hill	Scherer
Budge	Hoefen	Scott, N. C.
Burleson	Hoffman	Scrivner
Bush	Jackson	Scudder
Byrne, Ill.	Jensen	Simpson, Ill.
Byrnes, Wis.	Johansen	Simpson, Pa.
Church	Kitchin	Smith, Calif.
Collier	Kruger	Smith, Kans.
Cramer	Laird	Springer
Cunningham,	Landrum	Stauffer
Nebr.	Lipscomb	Taber
Dague	McGregor	Teague, Calif.
Davis, Ga.	McMillan	Thomson, Wyo.
Dennison	Marshall	Tuck
Devereux	Michel	Utt
Dorn, S. C.	Miller, Md.	Van Pelt
Dowdy	Miller, Nebr.	Vorys
Fallon	Mumma	Weaver
Felghan	Murray	Whitener
Fisher	Neal	Whitten
Flynt	Nicholson	Williams, Miss.
Forrester	Nimtz	Wilson, Ind.

NOT VOTING—60

Balley	Colmer	Jones, Mo.
Barden	Coudert	Kearney
Baumhart	Dies	Kilburn
Beamer	Doyle	LeCompte
Belcher	Engle	McCarthy
Bilitch	Friedel	McCormack
Boggs	Gordon	McCulloch
Boykin	Hale	McCintire
Brooks, La.	Halleck	Macdonald
Brownson	Harrison, Nebr.	Mason
Buckley	Hébert	Miller, Calif.
Burdick	Hillings	Miller, N. Y.
Clevenger	James	Minshall
Coffin	Jenkins	Montoya

Morrison	Shuford	Vursell
Passman	Sieminski	Wainwright
Powell	Spence	Williams, N. Y.
Preston	Teague, Tex.	Willis
Prouty	Thompson, La.	Winstead
Radwan	Vanik	Young

So the resolution was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Buckley for, with Mr. Beamer against.  
Mr. Hillings for, with Mr. Mason against.  
Mr. Baumhart for, with Mr. Minshall against.

Mr. James for, with Mr. Jenkins against.  
Mr. Vanik for, with Mr. Williams of New York against.

Mr. Wainwright for, with Mr. Coudert against.

Mr. Coffin for, with Mr. Clevenger against.  
Mr. Boggs for, with Mr. Kilburn against.  
Mr. Hébert for, with Mr. Radwan against.  
Mr. Morrison for, with Mr. Burdick against.  
Mr. Thompson of Louisiana for, with Mr. Kearney against.

Mr. Willis for, with Mr. Colmer against.  
Mr. Friedel for, with Mr. Winstead against.  
Mr. McCarthy for, with Mr. McCulloch against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Bailey with Mr. Belcher.  
Mrs. Blitch with Mr. Vursell.  
Mr. Miller of California, with Mr. Prouty.  
Mr. Engle with Mr. LeCompte.  
Mr. Doyle with Mr. McIntire.  
Mr. Preston with Mr. Miller of New York.  
Mr. Montoya with Mr. Hale.  
Mr. Young with Mr. Halleck.  
Mr. Teague of Texas with Mr. Harrison of Nebraska.  
Mr. Boykin with Mr. Brownson.

Mr. SCUDDER changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints the following conferees: MESSRS. BARDEN, BAILEY, ELLIOTT, METCALF, GWINN, KEARNS, and HASKELL.

#### WELFARE AND PENSION PLANS DISCLOSURE ACT

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (S. 2888) to provide for registration, reporting, and disclosure of employee welfare and pension benefit plans, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

#### CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. NO. 2656)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 2888) to provide for registration, reporting, and disclosure of employee welfare and pension benefit plans, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House and agree to the same with an amendment as

follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment insert the following: "That this Act may be cited as the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act."

#### "TABLE OF CONTENTS

##### "Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act

"Sec. 2. Findings and policy.  
"Sec. 3. Definitions.  
"Sec. 4. Coverage.  
"Sec. 5. Duty of disclosure and reporting.  
"Sec. 6. Description of the plan.  
"Sec. 7. Annual reports.  
"Sec. 8. Publication.  
"Sec. 9. Enforcement.  
"Sec. 10. Effect of other laws.  
"Sec. 11. Separability of provisions.  
"Sec. 12. Effective date.

#### "FINDINGS AND POLICY

"Sec. 2. (a) The Congress finds that the growth in size, scope, and numbers of employee welfare and pension benefit plans in recent years has been rapid and substantial; that the continued well-being and security of millions of employees and their dependents are directly affected by these plans; that they are affected with a national public interest; that they have become an important factor affecting the stability of employment and the successful development of industrial relations; that they have become an important factor in commerce because of the interstate character of their activities, and of the activities of their participants, and the employers, employees organizations, and other entities by which they are established or maintained; that owing to the lack of employee information concerning their operation, it is desirable in the interests of employees and their beneficiaries, and to provide for the general welfare and the free flow of commerce, that disclosure be made with respect to the operation and administration of such plans.

"(b) It is hereby declared to be the policy of this Act to protect interstate commerce and the interests of participants in employee welfare and pension benefit plans and their beneficiaries, by requiring the disclosure and reporting to participants and beneficiaries of financial and other information with respect thereto.

#### "DEFINITIONS

"Sec. 3. (a) When used in this Act—

"(1) The term 'employee welfare benefit plan' means any plan, fund, or program which is communicated to or its benefits described in writing to the employees, and which was heretofore or is hereafter established by an employer or by an employee organization, or by both, for the purpose of providing for its participants or their beneficiaries, through the purchase of insurance or otherwise, medical, surgical, or hospital care or benefits, or benefits in the event of sickness, accident, disability, death, or unemployment.

"(2) The term 'employee pension benefit plan' means any plan, fund, or program which is communicated to or its benefits described in writing to the employees, and which was heretofore or is hereafter established by an employer or by an employee organization, or by both, for the purpose of providing for its participants or their beneficiaries, by the purchase of insurance or annuity contracts or otherwise, retirement benefits, and includes any profit-sharing plan which provides benefits at or after retirement.

"(3) The term 'employee organization' means any labor union or any organization of any kind, or any agency or employee representation committee, association, group, or plan, in which employees participate and which exists for the purpose, in whole or in part, of dealing with employers concerning an employee welfare or pension benefit plan, or other matters incidental to

employment relationships; or any employees' beneficiary association organized for the purpose, in whole or in part, of establishing such a plan.

"(4) The term 'employer' means any person acting directly as an employer or indirectly in the interest of an employer in relation to an employee welfare or pension benefit plan, and includes a group or association of employers acting for an employer in such capacity.

"(5) The term 'employee' means any individual employed by an employer.

"(6) The term 'participant' means any employee or former employee of an employer or any member of an employee organization who is or may become eligible to receive a benefit of any type from an employee welfare or pension benefit plan, or whose beneficiaries may be eligible to receive any such benefit.

"(7) The term 'beneficiary' means a person designated by a participant or by the terms of an employee welfare or pension benefit plan who is or may become entitled to a benefit thereunder.

"(8) The term 'person' means an individual, partnership, corporation, mutual company, joint-stock company, trust, unincorporated organization, association, or employee organization.

"(9) The term 'State' means any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the Canal Zone.

"(10) The term 'commerce' means trade, commerce, transportation, or communication among the several States, or between any foreign country and any State, or between any State and any place outside thereof.

"(11) The term 'affecting commerce' means in commerce, or burdening or obstructing commerce or the free flow of commerce.

#### "COVERAGE

"Sec. 4. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), this Act shall apply to any employee welfare or pension benefit plan if it is established or maintained by any employer or employers engaged in commerce or in any industry or activity affecting commerce or by any employee organization or organizations representing employees engaged in commerce or in any industry or activity affecting commerce or by both.

"(b) This Act shall not apply to an employee welfare or pension benefit plan if—

"(1) such plan is administered by the Federal Government or by the government of a State, by a political subdivision of a State, or by an agency or instrumentality of any of the foregoing;

"(2) such plan was established and is maintained solely for the purpose of complying with applicable workmen's compensation laws or unemployment compensation disability insurance laws;

"(3) such plan is exempt from taxation under section 501 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 and is administered as a corollary to membership in a fraternal benefit society described in section 501 (c) (8) of such Code or by organizations described in sections 501 (c) (3) and 501 (c) (4) of such Code; or

"(4) such plan covers not more than 25 employees.

#### "DUTY OF DISCLOSURE AND REPORTING

"Sec. 5. (a) The administrator of an employee welfare benefit plan or an employee pension benefit plan shall publish in accordance with section 8 to each participant or beneficiary covered thereunder (1) a description of the plan and (2) an annual financial report. Such description and such report shall contain information required by sections 6 and 7 of this Act and shall be published in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

"(b) The term 'administrator' whenever used in this Act refers to—

"(1) the person or persons designated by the terms of the plan or the collective bargaining agreement with responsibility for the ultimate control, disposition, or management of the money received or contributed; or

"(2) in the absence of such designation, the person or persons actually responsible for the control, disposition, or management of the money received or contributed, irrespective of whether such control, disposition, or management is exercised directly or through an agent or trustee designated by such person or persons.

#### "DESCRIPTION OF THE PLAN

"SEC. 6. (a) Except as provided in section 4, the description of any employee welfare or pension benefit plan shall be published as required herein within ninety days of the effective date of this Act or within ninety days after the establishment of such plan, whichever is later.

"(b) The description of the plan shall be published, signed, and sworn to by the person or persons defined as the 'administrator' in section 5, and shall include their names and addresses, their official positions with respect to the plan, and their relationship, if any, to the employer or to any employee organizations, and any other offices, positions, or employment held by them; the name, address, and description of the plan and the type of administration; the schedule of benefits; the names, titles, and addresses of any trustee or trustees (if such persons are different from those persons defined as the 'administrator'); whether the plan is mentioned in a collective bargaining agreement; copies of the plan or of the bargaining agreement, trust agreement, contract, or other instrument, if any, under which the plan was established and is operated; the source of the financing of the plan and the identity of any organization through which benefits are provided; whether the records of the plan are kept on a calendar year basis, or on a policy or other fiscal year basis, and if on the latter basis, the date of the end of such policy or fiscal year; the procedures to be followed in presenting claims for benefits under the plan and the remedies available under the plan for the redress of claims which are denied in whole or in part. Amendments to the plan reflecting changes in the data and information included in the original plan, other than data and information also required to be included in annual reports under section 7, shall be included in the description on and after the effective date of such amendments.

#### "ANNUAL REPORTS

"SEC. 7. (a) The administrator of any employee welfare or pension benefit plan, a description of which is required to be published under section 6, shall also publish an annual report with respect to such plan. Such report shall be published as required under section 8, within one hundred and twenty days after the end of the calendar year (or, if the records of the plan are kept on a policy or other fiscal year basis, within one hundred and twenty days after the end of such policy or fiscal year).

"(b) A report under this section shall be signed by the administrator and such report shall include the following:

"The amount contributed by the employer or employers; the amount contributed by the employees; the amount of benefits paid or otherwise furnished; the number of employees covered; a summary statement of assets, liabilities, receipts and disbursements of the plan; a detailed statement of the salaries and fees and commissions charged to the plan, to whom paid, in what amount, and for what purposes. The information required by this section shall be sworn to

by the administrator, or certified to by an independent certified or licensed public accountant, based upon a comprehensive audit conducted in accordance with accepted standards of auditing, but nothing herein shall be construed to require such an audit of the books or records of any bank, insurance company, or other institution providing an insurance, investment, or related function for the plan, if such books or records are subject to examination by any agency of the Federal Government or the government of any State.

"(c) If the plan is unfunded, the report shall include only the total benefits paid and the average number of employees eligible for participation, during the past five years, broken down by years; and a statement, if applicable, that the only assets from which claims against the plan may be paid are the general assets of the employer.

"(d) If some or all of the benefits under the plan are provided by an insurance carrier or service or other organization such report shall include with respect to such plan (in addition to the information required by subsection (b)) the following:

"(1) The premium rate or subscription charge and the total premium or subscription charges paid to each such carrier or organization and the approximate number of persons covered by each class of such benefits.

"(2) The total amount of premiums received, the approximate number of persons covered by each class of benefits, and the total claims paid by such carrier or other organization; dividends or retroactive rate adjustments, commissions, and administrative service or other fees or other specific acquisition costs, paid by such carrier or other organization; any amounts held to provide benefits after retirement; the remainder of such premiums; and the names and addresses of the brokers, agents, or other persons to whom commissions or fees were paid, the amount paid to each, and for what purpose: *Provided*, That if any such carrier or other organization does not maintain separate experience records covering the specific groups it serves, the report shall include in lieu of the information required by the foregoing provisions of this paragraph (A) a statement as to the basis of its premium rate or subscription charge, the total amount of premiums or subscription charges received from the plan, and a copy of the financial report of the carrier or other organization and (B), if such carrier or organization incurs specific costs in connection with the acquisition or retention of any particular plan or plans, a detailed statement of such costs.

"(e) Details relative to the manner in which any funds held by an employee welfare benefit plan are held or invested shall be reported as provided under paragraphs (B), (C), and (D) of subsection (f) (1).

"(f) Reports on employee pension benefit plans shall include, in addition to the applicable information required by the foregoing provisions of this section, the following:

"(1) If the plan is funded through the medium of a trust, the report shall include—

"(A) the type and basis of funding, actuarial assumptions used, the amount of current and past service liabilities, and the number of employees, both retired and non-retired covered by the plan;

"(B) a summary statement showing the assets of the fund broken down by types, such as cash investments in governmental obligations, investments in nongovernmental bonds, and investments in corporate stocks. Such assets shall be valued on the basis regularly used in valuing investments held in the fund and reported to the United States Treasury Department, or shall be valued at their aggregate cost or present value, whichever is lower, if such a statement is not

so required to be filed with the United States Treasury Department;

"(C) a detailed list, including information as to cost, present value, and percentage of total fund, of all investments in securities or properties of the employer or employee organization, or any other party in interest by reason of being an officer, trustee, or employee of such fund, but the identity of all securities and the detail of brokerage fees and commissions incidental to the purchase or sale of such securities need not be revealed if such securities are listed and traded on an exchange subject to regulation by the Securities and Exchange Commission or securities in an investment company registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, or securities of a public utility holding company registered under the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, and the statement of assets contains a statement of the total investments in common stock, preferred stock, bonds and debentures, respectively, listed at their aggregate cost or present value, whichever is lower.

"(D) a detailed list of all loans made to the employer, employee organization, or other party in interest by reason of being an officer, trustee, or employee of such fund, including the terms and conditions of the loan and the name and address of the borrower: *Provided*, That if the plan is funded through the medium of a trust invested, in whole or in part, in one or more insurance or annuity contracts with an insurance carrier, the report shall include, as to the portion of the funds so invested, only the information required by paragraph (2) below.

"(2) If the plan is funded through the medium of a contract with an insurance carrier, the report shall include—

"(A) the type and basis of funding, actuarial assumptions used in determining the payments under the contract, and the number of employees, both retired and nonretired, covered by the contract; and

"(B) except for benefits completely guaranteed by the carrier, the amount of current and past service liabilities based on those assumptions, and the amount of all reserves accumulated under the plan.

"(3) If the plan is unfunded, the report shall include the total benefits paid to retired employees for the past five years, broken down by year.

#### "PUBLICATION

"SEC. 8. (a) Publication of the description of the plan and the latest annual report required under this Act shall be made to the participants and to the beneficiaries covered by the particular plan as follows:

"(1) The administrator shall make copies of such description of the plan (including all amendments or modifications thereto upon their effective date) and of the latest annual report available for examination by any participant or beneficiary in the principal office of the plan.

"(2) The administrator shall deliver upon written request to such participant or beneficiary a copy of the description of the plan (including all amendments or modifications thereto upon their effective date) and a summary of the latest annual report, by mailing such documents to the last known address of the participant or beneficiary making such request.

"(b) The administrator of any plan subject to the provisions of this Act shall file with the Secretary of Labor two copies of the description of the plan and each annual report thereon. The Secretary of Labor shall make available for examination in the public document room of the Department of Labor copies of descriptions of plans and annual reports filed under this subsection.

"(c) The Secretary of Labor shall prepare forms for the descriptions of plans and the

annual reports required by the provisions of this Act, and shall make such forms available to the administrators of such plans on request.

#### "ENFORCEMENT"

"Sec. 9. (a) Any person who willfully violates any provision of section 5 or 8 of this Act shall be fined not more than \$1,000, or imprisoned not more than six months.

"(b) Any administrator of a plan who falls or refuses, upon the written request of a participant or beneficiary covered by such plan, to make publication to him within thirty days of such request, in accordance with the provisions of section 8, of a description of the plan or an annual report containing the information required by sections 6 and 7, may in the court's discretion become liable to any such participant or beneficiary making such request in the amount of \$50 a day from the date of such failure or refusal.

"(c) Action to recover such liability may be maintained in any court of competent jurisdiction by any participant or beneficiary. The court in such action may in its discretion, in addition to any judgment awarded to the plaintiff or plaintiffs, allow a reasonable attorney's fee to be paid by the defendant, and costs of the action.

"(d) The district courts of the United States and the United States courts of the Territories and possessions shall have jurisdiction, for cause shown, and subject to the provisions of Rule 65 (relating to notice to adverse party) of the rules of civil procedure for the United States district courts, as amended (U. S. C. 1952 edition, Title 28, section 2072), to restrain violations of section 8.

"(e) The provisions of section 1001 of title 18 of the United States Code shall be applicable to any description of a plan or any annual report which is sworn to under this Act.

#### "EFFECT OF OTHER LAWS"

"Sec. 10. (a) In the case of an employee welfare or pension benefit plan providing benefits to employees employed in two or more States, no person shall be required by reason of any law of any such State to file with any State agency (other than an agency of the State in which such plan has its principal office) any information included within a description of the plan or an annual report published and filed pursuant to the provisions of this Act if copies of such description of the plan and of such annual report are filed with the State agency, and if copies of such portion of the description of the plan and annual report, as may be required by the State agency, are distributed to participants and beneficiaries in accordance with the requirements of such State law with respect to scope of distribution. Nothing contained in this subsection shall be construed to prevent any State from obtaining such additional information relating to any such plan as it may desire, or from otherwise regulating such plan.

"(b) The provisions of this Act, except subsection (a) of this section, and any action taken thereunder, shall not be held to exempt or relieve any person from any liability, duty, penalty, or punishment provided by any present or future law of the United States or of any State affecting the operation or administration of employee welfare or pension benefit plans, or in any manner to authorize the operation or administration of any such plan contrary to any such law.

#### "SEPARABILITY OF PROVISIONS"

"Sec. 11. If any provision of this Act or the application of such provision to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of this Act and the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected.

#### "EFFECTIVE DATE"

"Sec. 12. The provisions of this Act shall become effective January 1, 1959."

And the House agrees to the same.

GRAHAM A. BARDEN,  
LUDWIG TELLER,  
LEE METCALF,  
RALPH GWINN,  
ALBERT H. BOSCH,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

JOHN F. KENNEDY,  
PAT MCNAMARA,  
WAYNE MORSE,  
IRVING M. IVES,  
GORDON ALLOTT,

*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*

#### STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 2888) to provide for registration, reporting, and disclosure of employee welfare and pension benefit plans, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The House amendment struck out all of the Senate bill after the enacting clause and inserted a substitute. The Senate recedes from its disagreement to the amendment of the House, with an amendment which is a substitute for both the Senate bill and the House amendment.

Except for minor clarifying changes, the substitute agreed upon in conference is the same as the House amendment, with the following exceptions:

Section 8 (a) of the Senate bill provided that any employee welfare or pension benefit plan which, together with any related plan or plans, covers fewer than one hundred employees would be exempt from the bill's reporting requirements until the expiration of two years following the enactment of the bill and the Secretary of Labor was authorized to exempt such plans from the reporting and disclosure requirements of the bill for such indefinite or other periods as he might determine.

The House amendment made no provision for such exemptions.

The conferees agreed that any employee welfare or pension benefit plan which does not cover more than twenty-five employees should be exempt from the provisions of the bill as agreed to in conference.

The House amendment, in section 6 (b), provided that the description of plans required to be published must include a statement of the approximate number of persons covered or expected to be covered by the plan. The conference substitute would not require this item of information in such descriptions.

Section 7 (b) (1) of the House amendment required the inclusion in annual reports to which the act would apply of certain information which would also be required by section 6 to be included in the description of the plan, and kept current. The substitute agreed upon in conference deletes this requirement.

Section 7 (b) of the House amendment included a provision relieving plans from the duty to disclose the identity of securities bought or sold, and the detail of brokerage fees and commissions incidental thereto, if the securities are listed and traded on an exchange subject to regulation by the Securities and Exchange Commission, or are covered by certain other specified acts. This provision has been moved to section 7 (f) (1) (C) which relates specifically to pension benefit plans and is a more appropriate place for its inclusion.

The conferees agreed to amend section 7 (f) (1) of the House amendment to provide

that if the plan is funded through the medium of a trust invested, in whole or in part, in one or more insurance or annuity contracts with an insurance carrier, the report shall include, as to the portion of the funds so invested, the information required by paragraph 7 (f) (2) relating to plans funded through the medium of a contract with an insurance carrier, rather than the information required by section 7 (f) (1).

Section 7 (f) (2) of the conference substitute shifts from subparagraph (A) to a more appropriate position in subparagraph (B) the requirement that the annual report include the amount of current and past service liabilities based on assumptions used in determining payments under the contract with the insurance carrier.

The conference substitute drops from paragraph (3) of section 7 (f), as duplicative or unneeded, the requirement that unfunded plans report the number of employees, both retired or nonretired, covered by the plan, and the average age of retired employees, for any one year during the preceding five years.

The conferees in considering the requirement in the House amendment that all annual reports include the actuarial assumptions relating to the particular pension plan agreed that since actuarial assumptions of pensions plans are generally highly technical and exceedingly broad, for the purpose of this act it should surely be sufficient to make available the most recent applicable actuarial report by the consulting actuary of the plan.

The conference substitute would add to section 8 of the House amendment requirements that (1) the latest annual report, as well as the description of the plan, be made available for inspection by participants and beneficiaries, (2) the administrator must provide a copy of the description or annual report only where the request is in writing, and (3) that the participants and beneficiaries may obtain a summary of annual reports, rather than the entire report.

The Senate bill authorized the Secretary of Labor to prescribe the form in which descriptions of plans and annual reports should be made by the administrator of a pension or welfare benefit plan. The House amendment included no such provision and the form of plan descriptions and annual reports was left to the discretion of each plan administrator required to report.

The conferees agreed to a provision which directs the Secretary to prepare standard forms which can be used in describing a plan or making an annual report as required by the act at the option of a plan administrator. There is no requirement contained in the provision approved by the conferees which requires the use of forms drawn up by the Secretary. This provision is designed to facilitate and assist plan administrators in complying with the act and, if the forms are generally used, will permit the compilation of information about pension and welfare plans with greater ease.

The conferees agreed to an amendment to section 10 of the House amendment relating to the effect of other laws affecting the operation or administration of employee welfare or pension benefit plans. The amendment agreed to provides that in the case of an employee welfare or pension benefit plan providing benefits to employees employed in two or more States, no person shall be required by reason of any law of any such State to file with any State agency (other than an agency of the State in which such plan has its principal office) any information included within a description of the plan or an annual report published and filed pursuant to the provisions of this act if copies of such description of the plan are filed with the State agency, are distributed to participants and beneficiaries in accord-

ance with the requirements of such State law with respect to scope of distribution. It also provides that nothing contained in this subsection shall be construed to prevent any State from obtaining such additional information relating to any such plan as it may desire, or from otherwise regulating such plan.

The Senate bill contained criminal penalties for the making of false statements in a registration, report, or other document required to be filed thereunder. The House amendment contained no specific provisions on this subject, it being assumed that general provisions of law already on the books adequately provide for such cases. The conferees agreed to insert language which would clear their intention that existing provisions, i. e., section 1001 of title 18 of the United States Code, should be considered applicable in the case of descriptions of plans and annual reports filed with the Secretary under the bill, but only where such documents are sworn to by the administrators of the plans. It was felt that the application of these provisions would be unnecessary in the case of matter certified to by independent certified or licensed public accountants.

The House bill contained no effective date provision. Section 12 of the conference substitute provides that the act will become effective January 1, 1959.

GRAHAM A. BARDEN,  
LUDWIG TELLER,  
LEE METCALF,  
RALPH W. GWINN,  
ALBERT H. BOSCH,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

Mr. METCALF. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the conferees may be permitted to extend their remarks at this point in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. METCALF. Mr. Speaker, this conference report adopts the philosophy of the House bill. That philosophy was based upon a constant thread through all the hearings that if the employees, the beneficiaries of the pension and welfare funds, were kept informed about what was being done with the funds, they could enforce State laws and change officers and trustees of the fund.

In addition to the demand for disclosure there was an insistence on the part of the employee-beneficiaries that all types of funds be covered by the legislation and that some penalties be put into effect for filing false reports or for failure or refusal to report. These are provisions of the bill approved by the conference committee.

Here is an attempt at self-policing of pension and welfare funds by the employers and the employees without establishing a centralized investigative agency and complex reporting, accounting, and registration procedures in addition to the disclosure. Many Members feel that this is an inadequate bill because of lack of power in the Secretary of Labor to investigate and enforce the law. Under the present bill the Secretary is merely a custodial officer. If this self-policing type of legislation does not prevent abuse of these trust funds, then it will be necessary to adopt more punitive legislation. It is up to the administrators of the funds to make available, voluntarily, the information required

and to the beneficiaries of the fund to keep alert for the enforcement of their rights. If this method fails it will be necessary to adopt the more punitive methods that some witnesses felt were necessary and many Members demanded. I hope that this bill will have the cooperation of employers and employees alike and the more forceful methods can be avoided.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### LOUIS S. LEVENSON

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 4544) for the relief of Louis S. Levenson.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the conference report.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

#### CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 2659)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4544) for the relief of Louis S. Levenson, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendment.

E. L. FORRESTER,  
HAROLD D. DONOHUE,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

JOHN A. CARROLL,  
SAM J. ERVIN, Jr.,  
ROMAN L. HRUSKA,

*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*

#### STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4544) for the relief of Louis E. Levenson, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

As the bill passed the House it provided for relieving Louis E. Levenson of the payment of \$1,500 as a security bond for Benjamin Freedman, which was declared forfeited. The Senate amendment is to provide for relieving him of only \$750. Therefore, the Senate conferees concurred in the House action.

E. L. FORRESTER,  
HAROLD D. DONOHUE,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

The conference report was agreed to. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### AMENDING TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 1061) to amend title 10, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Defense and the Secretaries of the military departments to settle certain claims for damage to, or loss of, property or personal injury or death, not cognizable under any other law, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

#### CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 2658)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1061) to amend title 10, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Defense and the Secretaries of the military departments to settle certain claims for damage to, or loss of, property or personal injury or death, not cognizable under any other law, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

Amendment numbered 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

"(1) Page 2, strike out lines 1 to 21, inclusive, and insert:

"§ 2736. Property loss; personal injury or death; incident to use or operation of property of the United States and not cognizable under other law

"(a) Under such regulations as the Secretary of a military department may prescribe, he or his designee, may settle, and pay in an amount not more than \$1,000, a claim against the United States, not cognizable under any other provision of law, for—

"(1) damage to, or loss of, property; or

"(2) personal injury or death;

caused by a civilian officer or employee of the office of the Secretary of Defense, a civilian officer or employee of a military department, or a member of the Army, Navy, Air Force, or Marine Corps, as the case may be, incident to the use and operation of Government vehicles, or incident to the use of other property of the United States on a Government installation. Regulations prescribed by the Secretary of a military department under the authority of this section shall not become effective until the expiration of 60 days after they have been filed with the Committees on the Judiciary of the House and Senate of the United States; and the Congress may, within such time, amend or disapprove any such regulation by a concurrent resolution embodying the amendment or statement of disapproval.

"(b) A claim may not be allowed under subsection (a) if the damage to, or loss of, property, or the personal injury or death, was caused wholly or partly by a negligent or wrongful act of the claimant, his agent, or his employee."

JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

"(2) Page 3, line 5, strike out ["; and] and insert:

"(e) A claim may not be paid under subsection (a) unless the amount tendered is accepted by the claimant in full satisfaction.

"(f) Any payment made under this section shall be reduced by any amount received by the claimant in the form of insurance payments or compensation based on the same damage, loss, personal injury, or death. A payment made under authority of

this section is not subject to any claim for reimbursement by any insurance company or compensation insurance fund; and such a payment does not absolve any insurer, in whole or in part, of any obligation under any contract of insurance; and"

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the Senate recede from its amendment numbered 3.

THOMAS J. LANE,  
E. E. WILLIS,  
RICHARD H. POFF,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

SAMUEL J. ERVIN, Jr.,  
ARTHUR V. WATKINS,

*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*

#### STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1061) to amend title 10, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Defense and the Secretaries of the military departments to settle certain claims for damage to, or loss of, property or personal injury or death, not cognizable under any other law, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

The Senate amended the bill in five principal respects. First, the authority provided for in the bill to settle claims was limited to damage, personal injury, or death incident to the use of a Government vehicle, or to the use of other Government property on a Government installation. The Senate amended the bill to provide that regulations promulgated in connection with the authority provided for in the bill would have to be subject to the examination of the Committees on the Judiciary of the House and Senate with the additional provision that the Congress would have the option of amending or disapproving the regulations. The Senate amendments provided that payments under the authority provided for in the bill would be in full satisfaction of any claims against the United States and, further, that no such claim would be allowed where the claimant or his agent was guilty of contributory negligence. Finally, the Senate amendments barred the assertion of any rights of subrogation as to the amount paid by the United States under the authority of the new section.

In conference it was agreed that the House would agree to amendments Nos. 1 and 2 of the Senate with an amendment in each instance. In each case the amendments were drafted to conform to the form of codified title 10 of which the new section 2736, provided for in the bill, would be a part. The amendment concerning the promulgation of regulations under the new section has been clarified by providing that the action by the Congress in disapproving or in amending the regulations may be by means of a concurrent resolution. The amendment concerning payment and subrogation has been clarified by providing that any payment made under the authority of the new section shall be reduced by any amount received by a claimant in the form of insurance payments or compensation.

The Senate receded from its amendment No. 3 since the language agreed upon in connection with Senate amendments Nos. 1 and 2 made amendment No. 3 unnecessary.

THOMAS J. LANE,  
E. E. WILLIS,  
RICHARD H. POFF,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### BOULDER CITY ACT OF 1958

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 9147) to provide for the disposal of certain Federal property in the Boulder City area, to provide assistance in the establishment of a municipality incorporated under the laws of Nevada, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

#### CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. NO. 2655)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 9147) to provide for the disposal of certain Federal property in the Boulder City area, to provide assistance in the establishment of a municipality incorporated under the laws of Nevada, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with the following amendments:

(1) The paragraph lettered "(i)" in section 2 of the Senate amendment is relettered "(j)" and paragraphs "(j)", "(k)", "(l)", "(m)", and "(n)" are relettered respectively "(k)", "(l)", "(m)", "(n)", and "(o)."

(2) Section 3 (d) of the Senate amendment is stricken and the following language inserted in lieu thereof:

"Sec. 3. (d) The appraised value of all property to be sold under subsections (b) (1) and (b) (2) of this section and of all lots leased or to be leased by the United States for the purpose of maintaining, locating, or erecting permanent structures thereon, shall be determined by an appraiser or appraisers to be designated by the Administrator of Housing and Home Finance Agency at the request of the Secretary. Said appraisals shall be made promptly after the date of this Act, or immediately prior to the granting of any lease of lands not previously appraised, as the case may be. The representatives of the Boulder City community, as determined by the Secretary, shall be granted an opportunity to offer advice in connection with such appraisals."

(3) Section 8 of the Senate amendment is further amended by changing the period to a colon and adding the following proviso: "Provided further, That the electrical energy delivered hereunder to the municipality in any one year shall not exceed eighty million kilowatt-hours, less such energy as is required by the United States for pumping water delivered to the municipality pursuant to section 9 of this Act, and that this amount shall be reduced in any year in which there is a deficiency in electrical energy available from the Boulder Canyon project in the same

proportion as firm energy delivered to allottees is reduced in such year below firm energy as defined in said general regulations."

(4) The first sentence of section 10 of the Senate amendment is further amended by inserting the word "leases," following the word "sales."

(5) The first paragraph of section 10 of the Senate amendment is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence: "Nothing contained herein shall prejudice the cancellation of leases for breach of similar conditions or covenants contained therein or the enforcement by other appropriate means of such conditions or covenants."

(6) The proviso appearing in section 12 of the Senate amendment is further amended by changing the year "1957," to "1958."

And the Senate agree to the same.

CLAIR ENGLE,  
WAYNE N. ASPINALL,  
WALTER S. BARING,  
JOHN J. RHODES,  
CRAIG HOSMER,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

JAMES E. MURRAY,  
CLINTON P. ANDERSON,  
ALAN BIBLE,  
GEORGE W. MALONE,  
THOMAS H. KUCHEL,

*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*

#### STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 9147) to provide for the disposal of certain Federal property in the Boulder City area, to provide assistance in the establishment of a municipality incorporated under the laws of Nevada, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report.

The final language and action agreed upon by the conference committee does not materially change the legislation as approved by the House. Four of the several differences between the Senate- and House-approved language required some discussion and consideration. The other differences involved only clarifying or perfecting language. The four points of difference requiring consideration and the action of the conference committee thereon are discussed in the following paragraphs.

The House-passed bill provided that the selling price for housing and other Federal property would be the appraised value as determined by the Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency. The Senate added an alternative procedure for determining such selling price, which involves multiplying the appraised value of any particular piece of property by a factor determined by dividing the investment cost of all the property to be sold plus the maintenance less the rentals received from such property by the appraised value of all such property. The selling price under the Senate language would be the lower of the amounts determined under the two procedures.

The conference committee accepted the original House language on this point on the basis that (1) the alternative procedure would be inconsistent with established policy and with previous legislation for similar purposes; (2) it would be difficult to administer; (3) it would result in inequities among the purchasers; and (4) it would result in less revenue to the Federal Government.

On the second point, the Senate deleted the provision in the House-passed bill which limited the delivery of Hoover Dam electric energy to the municipality to an amount

based upon the capacity available to the municipality at an annual load factor of 50 percent. Both the House-passed bill and the Senate amendment provided for delivery of a maximum of 19,500 kilowatts of power capacity to the municipality but the Senate deleted the kilowatt-hour limitation inherent in the load-factor limitation placed in the House bill.

The conference committee adopted language which substitutes for the load-factor limitation in the House bill a definite number of kilowatt-hours of electric energy. The amount agreed upon as a limitation on annual deliveries to the municipality is 80,000,000 kilowatt-hours, less such energy as is required by the Federal Government for pumping water delivered to the municipality. The language adopted gives Boulder City definite information as to the energy that will be available to it. It allows the municipality a substantial increase over its present uses to take care of reasonable future needs and provides fair and equitable treatment to the Hoover power allottees. It will be noted that the Boulder City allotment will be subject to reduction in time of shortage in the same proportion as the Hoover Dam power allottees are reduced.

On the third point, the legislation provides that the Federal Government shall continue to pump and supply water to the storage tanks of the municipality to meet its needs for domestic, industrial, and municipal purposes. The House limited the Federal costs of supplying such water to not more than \$100,000 annually. The Senate changed this amount to \$150,000. The conference committee agreed to accept the Senate figure on the basis that it constituted a maximum and that the actual cost of such pumping would probably not be that high and that none of this amount could be used to defray the cost of filtration, treatment, and distribution within the city, and on the basis that a large portion of this amount will, in any event, be reimbursable.

With respect to the last point, the Senate changed the House language relating to use restrictions to be placed in all sales, leases, transfers, and grants of Federal property. Such restrictions would prohibit use of the property for the manufacture, sale, or distribution of intoxicating liquors or narcotics or habit-forming drugs, or for gambling, prostitution, or lewd or immoral conduct. It appeared that the intent of the language of both bodies was the same. The conference committee adopted the Senate language modified to incorporate one sentence from the House language for clarification, and to restore explicit mention of leases among the instruments to which the restrictions are applicable.

CLAIR ENGLE,  
WAYNE N. ASPINALL,  
WALTER S. BARING,  
JOHN J. RHODES,  
CRAIG HOSMER,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. GWINN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who desire to do so may have permission to extend their remarks in the RECORD on the education bill considered a few moments ago.

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

There was no objection.

CIV—1168

LUCIAN ROACH—VETO MESSAGE  
FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE  
UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 439)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following veto message from the President of the United States:

*To the House of Representatives:*

I return herewith, without my approval, H. R. 12261, "For the relief of Lucian Roach, doing business as the Riverside Lumber Co."

The bill would direct the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to Lucian Roach, doing business as the Riverside Lumber Co., Savannah, Tenn., the sum of \$465.81 in full settlement of all claims of Lucian Roach against the United States for refund of taxes erroneously paid by him under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act for the years 1942 and 1943.

The records of the Treasury Department disclose that the amount here involved represents a portion of the taxes paid by Mr. Roach under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act for the years 1942 and 1943, refund of which is barred by the statute of limitations.

The taxpayer did not make any contributions to the State unemployment fund for the years 1942 and 1943 until 1948, and consequently, did not claim any credit for contributions on his returns for 1942 and 1943. If, within 4 years after payment of the Federal taxes, the taxpayer had made such contributions and had filed a claim for refund, he would have been entitled to a credit against his Federal taxes. The taxpayer, however, did not file a claim for refund within 4 years after the payment of his 1942 and the first half of his 1943 Federal taxes.

The record of this case does not warrant special legislative relief from the statute of limitations. The taxpayer had 4 years in which to file a claim for refund after the amounts here involved had been paid, and the record discloses no extenuating circumstances justifying his failure to file a claim for refund within that period.

Moreover, the amount that this bill would pay to Mr. Roach is greater than the refund to which he would have been entitled had he filed a timely claim for refund.

The granting of special relief in this case, where a refund was not claimed in the time and manner required by law, would constitute a discrimination against other taxpayers similarly situated and would create an undesirable precedent.

Under the circumstances, therefore, I am constrained to withhold my approval of the bill.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.  
THE WHITE HOUSE, August 19, 1958.

The SPEAKER. The objections of the President will be spread at large upon the Journal, and without objection the bill and message will be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

There was no objection.

CONSOLIDATING INTO ONE ACT  
ALL OF THE LAWS ADMINIS-  
TERED BY THE VETERANS' AD-  
MINISTRATION

Mr. DORN of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 9700) to consolidate into one act all of the laws administered by the Veterans' Administration, and for other purposes, with a Senate amendment thereto, and consider the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I shall not object, because this will be a very valuable document. I think the House Members would like to know what the Senate amendment is.

Mr. DORN of South Carolina. The Senate version, while a substitute, reflects the provisions of the bill as passed by the House. A very minor amendment of the other body deleted the provision having to do with putting certain Reserve members of the Air Force under the education benefit provisions of the act. This feature involved individuals ordered to duty with the District of Columbia Air National Guard. It is a very minor amendment, I may say to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts as the Senate agreed to the bill.

Mr. Speaker, the amendments which I am seeking to add to the bill are those which are necessary because of the enactment of several laws since H. R. 9700 was reported by the Committee on Finance of the other body. These laws are Public Law 85-638, extending the time for Korean veterans to file for mustering-out payments to July 16, 1959; Public Law 85-652, increasing the compensation for certain service-connected blind veterans from \$309 to \$359 monthly; Public Law 85-655, placing the dependents of female veterans on a parity with dependents of male veterans; Public Law 85-674, increasing the burial benefit from \$150 to \$250; Public Law 85-678, increasing the amount of total disability income which a veteran may have on his national service life insurance policy upon payment of an additional premium, from \$5 to \$10 a month per \$1,000 of insurance.

The amendments also reflect the provisions of the following two bills which are pending at the White House and which are expected to be approved by the President: S. 166, authorizing World War II veterans and Korean veterans to initiate a course of training after they have had an "improper" discharge corrected to one under other than dishonorable conditions; H. R. 13559, which authorizes the Veterans' Administration to give specialized training to retarded war orphans.

Another bill, H. R. 3630, increases the amount of compensation which a service-connected veteran may receive when he is in need of aid and attendant and while he is not hospitalized at Government expense. Generally speaking, such

a veteran would today receive either \$401 or \$450—depending on his condition. If this bill should be signed by the President he would receive \$150 additional monthly while he was not hospitalized at Government expense. The bill is so worded as to automatically amend the provisions of H. R. 9700 when the President approves it.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. DORN of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House concur in the amendment of the Senate with amendments.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. DORN of South Carolina, moves that the House concur in the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 9700) to consolidate into one act all of the laws administered by the Veterans' Administration, and for other purposes, with the following amendments:

On page 2 of the Senate engrossed amendment, in the matter following the center heading "Chapter 1—General", strike out "Dependent parents" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "Dependent parents and dependent husbands."

On page 7 of the Senate engrossed amendment—

(1) Strike out "§ 102. Dependent parents" and insert in lieu thereof "§ 102. Dependent parents and dependent husbands";

(2) Immediately after "(a)" in section 102 (a), insert "(1)";

(3) In section 102 (b)—

(A) strike out "(b)" and insert "(2)";

(B) after "denied" strike out "(1)" and insert "(A)";

(C) after "remarriage, or" strike out "(2)" and insert "(B)"; and

(4) In section 102 (c), strike out "(c)" and insert "(3)"; and strike out "section" and insert in lieu thereof "subsection."

(5) Add at the end of section 102 the following new subsection:

"(b) For the purposes of this title (except chapters 19 and 33), (1) 'the term 'wife' includes the husband of any female veteran if such husband is incapable of self-maintenance and is permanently incapable of self-support due to mental or physical disability; and (2) the term 'widow' includes the widower of any female veteran if such widower is incapable of self-maintenance and was permanently incapable of self-support due to physical or mental disability at the time of the veteran's death."

On page 23 of the Senate engrossed amendment, in subsection (m) of section 314, immediately before "or has suffered blindness in both eyes" insert the following: "or has suffered blindness in both eyes having only light perception."

On page 40 of the Senate engrossed amendment, in paragraph (3) of section 501, strike out "Veteran" and insert "veteran."

On page 54 of the Senate engrossed amendment, in subsection (a) of section 624, strike out ", except that he may furnish necessary hospital care and medical services for service-connected disabilities incurred during a period of war to veterans who are citizens of the United States temporarily sojourning or residing abroad."

On page 55 of the Senate engrossed amendment, in section 631, (1) strike out "(a)"; and (2) strike out "If agreement is reached to modify the plan of assistance as provided for in paragraph (1) of section 632, the total of grants for 1958 up to July 1 may be as much as \$1,000,000."

On page 56 of the Senate engrossed amendment, in paragraph (1) of section 632, strike out "must be entered into before July 1, 1958."

On page 62 of the Senate engrossed amendment, in section 712, strike out "consecutive" and insert in lieu thereof "consecutive."

On page 63 of the Senate engrossed amendment, in section 715, (1) strike out "or 621"; (2) strike out "\$5" and insert in lieu thereof "\$10"; and (3) strike out "Policies" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "The total disability provision authorized under this section shall not be added to a policy containing the total disability coverage heretofore issued under section 602 (v) of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, except upon surrender of such total disability coverage, proof of good health satisfactory to the administrator, and payment of such extra premium as the administrator shall determine is required in such cases. Participating policies."

On page 68 of the Senate engrossed amendment, in subsection (b) of section 721, strike out "heretofore to hereafter" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "heretofore or hereafter."

On page 71 of the Senate engrossed amendment, (1) in paragraph (2) of subsection (b) of section 722, strike out "paragraph (1)" and insert in lieu thereof "subsection (b) (1) of this section"; and (2) in paragraph (3) of subsection (b) of section 722, strike out "subsection (b)" and insert in lieu thereof "this subsection."

On page 72 of the Senate engrossed amendment, in subsection (a) of section 723, strike out all that follows "(4) such insurance" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "and any total disability provision added thereto shall be on a nonparticipating basis and all premiums and other collections therefor shall be credited to a revolving fund in the Treasury of the United States and the payments on such term insurance and any total disability provision added thereto shall be made directly from such fund. Appropriations to such fund are hereby authorized."

On page 88 of the Senate engrossed amendment, in subsection (a) of section 902, strike out "\$150" and insert in lieu thereof "250."

On page 88 of the Senate engrossed amendment, in subsection (a) of section 903, strike out "\$150" and insert in lieu thereof "\$250".

On page 92 of the Senate engrossed amendment, in section 1506, strike out "and prosthesis," and insert in lieu thereof "and prosthesis".

On page 93 of the Senate engrossed amendment, in section 1506, strike out "or prosthesis," and insert in lieu thereof "or prosthesis".

On page 93 of the Senate engrossed amendment, in section 1507, strike out "interest," and insert in lieu thereof "interest and".

On page 97 of the Senate engrossed amendment, in subsection (a) of section 1612, immediately at the end thereof insert the following: "Notwithstanding the preceding sentence, any otherwise eligible veteran whom the Administrator determines to have been prevented from initiating a program of education or training under this chapter within the period prescribed by this subsection because he had not met the nature of discharge requirements of section 1601 (a) (2) (B) of this title before a change, correction, or modification of a discharge or dismissal made pursuant to section 1553 of title 10, the correction of the military records of the proper service department under section 1552 of title 10, or other corrective action by competent authority, shall be permitted to initiate a program of education or training under this chapter within 3 years after whichever is later, September 1, 1958, or the date his discharge or dismissal was so changed, corrected, or modified."

On page 98 of the Senate engrossed amendment, in section 1613, strike out all that follows "earlier" and insert in lieu

thereof the following: ", except that any veteran who is eligible to initiate a program of education or training by reason of the second sentence of section 1612 (a) of this title shall be permitted to pursue, subject to the other provisions of this chapter, such program for a period of not more than 5 years after the date of initiation thereof; but in no event shall education or training be afforded under this chapter after January 31, 1965."

On page 119 of the Senate engrossed amendment, in the table of contents below section 1669, immediately below "1736. Discontinuance of allowances," insert the following:

"1737. Specialized vocational training courses."

On page 122 of the Senate engrossed amendment, in subsection (a) of section 1712, (1) strike out "(3) (A)" and insert in lieu thereof "(4) (A)"; and (2) strike out "(2) if he had not reached his 23d birthday on June" and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"(2) if he has a mental or physical handicap, and the Administrator determines that his best interests will be served by pursuing a program of special restorative training or a specialized course of vocational training approved under section 1737 of this title, such period may begin before his 18th birthday, but not before his 14th birthday;

"(3) if he had not reached his 23d birthday in June."

On page 129 of the Senate engrossed amendment, in section 1735, strike out all of subsection (a) and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"(a) An eligible person shall receive the benefits of this subchapter while enrolled in a course of education offered by an educational institution only if such course (1) is approved in accordance with the provisions of this section, or (2) is approved for the enrollment of the particular individual under the provisions of section 1737 of this title."

On page 129 of the Senate engrossed amendment, immediately after section 1736, insert the following:

"§ 1737. Specialized vocational training courses

"Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (b) and (c) of section 1735 of this title, the Administrator may approve a specialized course of vocational training leading to a predetermined vocational objective for the enrollment of an eligible person under this subchapter if he finds that such course, either alone or when combined with other courses, constitutes a program of education which is suitable for that person and is required because of a mental or physical handicap."

On page 161 of the Senate engrossed amendment, in the table of contents immediately above section 2101, strike out "2104. Administration of chapter." and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"2104. Time limitations.

"2105. Administration of chapter."

On page 163 of the Senate engrossed amendment, strike out "§ 2104. Administration of chapter" and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"§ 2104. Time limitations

"Any member of the Armed Forces entitled to mustering-out payment who was discharged or relieved from active service under honorable conditions before July 16, 1952, shall, if application therefor is made before July 17, 1959, be paid such mustering-out payment by the Secretary concerned beginning within 1 month after application has been received and approved. No member of the Armed Forces shall receive mustering-out payment under this chapter more

than once, and such payment shall accrue and the amount thereof shall be computed as of the time of discharge for the purpose of effecting a permanent separation from the service or of ultimate relief from active service or, at the option of such member, for the purpose of enlistment, reenlistment, or appointment in a Regular component of the Armed Forces.

"§ 2105. Administration of chapter"

On page 174 of the Senate engrossed amendment, in subsection (a) of section 3109, strike out "76th Congress."

On page 217 of the Senate engrossed amendment, add at the end of section 5 the following new subsection:

"(c) Amendments effective after August 18, 1958, made to any provision of law replaced by title 38, United States Code, shall, notwithstanding the repeal of such provision by section 14 of this act, supersede the corresponding provisions of title 38, United States Code, to the extent that such amendments are inconsistent therewith."

On page 219 of the Senate engrossed amendment, in subsection (a) of section 12, (1) strike out "veteran who" and insert "veteran (1) who"; and (2) immediately before the period at the end of such subsection insert the following: ", or (2) whose discharge or dismissal is changed, corrected, or modified before February 1, 1965, pursuant to section 1552 or 1553 of title 10, United States Code, or by other corrective action by competent authority."

On pages 220, 221, and 222 of the Senate engrossed amendment, in subsections (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i) (1), (i) (2), (j), (k), (m), (n), (o), (p), (r), (s) (1), (t), and (u) of section 13, strike out "title 38" each place it appears and insert in lieu thereof the following: "title 38, United States Code."

On page 220 of the Senate engrossed amendment, in subsection (1) of section 13, immediately below paragraph (2), insert the following:

"(3) (A) Subsection (g) of section 1511 of such act is amended by striking out 'title V of the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 (38 U. S. C. 1011 et seq.)' and inserting in lieu thereof the following: 'chapter 43 of title 38, United States Code.'

"(B) Subsection (h) of such section 1511 is amended by striking out '232 of the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 (38 U. S. C. 942)', a subsistence allowance under part VII or part VIII of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended, or an educational-assistance allowance under the War Orphans' Educational Assistance Act of 1956 (38 U. S. C. 1031 et seq.)' and inserting in lieu thereof '1632 of title 38, United States Code, a subsistence allowance under chapter 31 of such title 38 or under part VIII of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), or an educational-assistance allowance under chapter 35 of such title 38.'

"(C) Subsection (1) of such section 1511 is amended by striking out 'title IV of the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 (38 U. S. C. 991 et seq.)' and inserting in lieu thereof 'subchapter I of chapter 41 of title 38, United States Code.'

On page 221 of the Senate engrossed amendment, in subsection (o) of section 13, (1) insert "(1)" immediately after "(o)"; and (2) insert immediately below such subsection the following new paragraphs:

"(2) Paragraph (23) of such section 202 is amended by striking out 'Classification Act of 1923, as amended, pursuant to Public Law 636, 79th Congress, approved August 7, 1946, as amended' and inserting in lieu thereof 'Classification Act of 1949, pursuant to section 4202 of title 38, United States Code.'

"(3) Paragraph (25) of such section 202 is amended by striking out 'section 14 (b) of Public Law 293, 79th Congress, approved January 3, 1946, as amended by Public Law 722,

80th Congress, approved June 19, 1948' and inserting in lieu thereof 'section 4114 (b) of title 38, United States Code.'

On page 222 of the Senate engrossed amendment, in subsection (v) of section 13, strike out paragraph (1) and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"(1) By amending section 1441 by striking out '1115' and inserting in lieu thereof '415 (g).'"

On page 224 of the Senate engrossed amendment, in subsection (x) of section 13, strike out "(x)" and insert in lieu thereof "(v)."

On page 233 of the Senate engrossed amendment, in section 14, immediately below paragraph (119), insert the following new paragraphs:

"(120) Section 2 of the act of August 14, 1958 (Public Law 85-652).

"(121) Section 2 of the act of August 18, 1958 (Public Law 85-674), except that such repeal shall not permit payment of the \$250 burial allowance under sections 902 or 903 of title 38, United States Code, with respect to deaths occurring before August 19, 1958, as to which the amount authorized by the laws in effect on the date of death shall apply."

Mr. DORN of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the Senate amendment be dispensed with, and that the printing of the Senate amendment in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and Journal be dispensed with.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TEACHERS' SALARY ACT OF 1955

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 13132) to amend the District of Columbia Teachers' Salary Act of 1955 and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

#### CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 2586)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 13132) to amend the District of Columbia Teachers' Salary Act of 1955, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendment.

ERWIN MITCHELL,  
T. G. ABERNETHY,  
A. L. MILLER,  
DEWITT S. HYDE,

Managers on the Part of the House.

J. ALLEN FREAR, JR.,  
J. GLENN BEALL,  
THRUSTON B. MORTON,  
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

#### STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of

the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 13132) to amend the District of Columbia Teachers' Salary Act of 1955, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The House bill provided generally for salary increases for the District of Columbia schoolteachers, school officers, and other employees of the Board of Education of the District of Columbia in amounts averaging 14.1 percent. The Senate amendment struck out all after the enacting clause and inserted a substitute text which provided increases for the same group in amounts averaging 17.8 percent.

The Senate recedes from its amendment.

ERWIN MITCHELL,  
T. G. ABERNETHY,  
A. L. MILLER,  
DEWITT S. HYDE,

Managers on the Part of the House.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the resolution (H. Con. Res. 380) authorizing the Clerk of the House to make changes in the enrollment of H. R. 13132.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Clerk of the House of Representatives in the enrollment of the bill (H. R. 13132) to amend the District of Columbia Teachers' Salary Act of 1955 is authorized and directed—

(1) in the amendment to section 4 of the act of August 5, 1955 (House engrossed bill, p. 6, line 18) to strike out "salary Class" and insert in lieu thereof "salary class";

(2) in the amendment to section 4 of the act of August 5, 1955 (House engrossed bill, p. 6, line 21) to strike out "possess" and insert "possesses";

(3) in the amendment to section 13 of the act of August 5, 1955 (House engrossed bill, p. 14) in the table, in per diem step 2 for principal, senior high school, strike out "25.57" and insert in lieu thereof "27.57";

(4) in the amendment to section 15 of the act of August 5, 1955 (House engrossed bill, p. 16, line 4) strike out "inserting at the end of the first sentence 'ex-' and insert in lieu thereof "inserting immediately before the period at the end of the first sentence', 'ex-'."

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

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman please explain what this resolution does?

Mr. MITCHELL. The resolution merely provides for correcting clerical errors in the bill itself.

Mr. MARTIN. It does not change the bill at all?

Mr. MITCHELL. It does not.

Mr. MARTIN. Or the substance?

Mr. MITCHELL. It does not. This bill initially passed the House and the Senate receded in all respects to the House bill.

Mr. MARTIN. I understand, but I was wondering how your proposal would change it.

Mr. MITCHELL. It does not change it in any respect.

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### PRIVATE CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is Private Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first individual bill on the calendar.

#### THOMAS A. HOWE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6489) for the relief of Thomas A. Howe.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That in computing the primary insurance amount of Thomas A. Howe, of Atlanta, Tex. (social security account No. ~~xxx-xx-xxxx~~), for purposes of title II of the Social Security Act (and in determining the amount of his liability for taxes under subchapter E of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939 and chapter 21 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954), the said Thomas A. Howe shall be deemed to have had self-employment income of \$3,600 for the year 1954 and \$4,200 for the year 1955.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 9, insert following the comma "and under chapter 2 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954,".

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

#### ESTATE OF SINCLAIR G. STANLEY

The Clerk called the bill (S. 122) for the relief of the estate of Sinclair G. Stanley.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the estate of the late Sinclair G. Stanley, of Cook County, Ill., the sum of \$33,333, plus interest at the rate of 6 percent per annum from November 1, 1946. The payment of such sum shall be in full satisfaction of all claims of the estate of the said Sinclair G. Stanley for just compensation for the yacht *Seventeen*, such yacht having been sold to the Navy in May 1941 for \$1 by the said Sinclair G. Stanley, who was mentally incompetent at the time of such sale: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 6, strike out the following language "plus interest at the rate of 6 percent per annum from November 1, 1946."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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.

#### BOARD OF NATIONAL MISSION OF PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

The Clerk called the bill (S. 540) for the relief of the Board of National Mission of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Board of National Mission of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America is hereby relieved of all liability for payment to the United States of the sum of \$2,337, which represents twenty-two forty-sevenths of the amount of the claim of the United States against the said board, under contract numbered I-130-IND-270 entered into between the said board and the Department of the Interior on September 29, 1933, for reimbursement of certain costs incurred by the United States in the construction and rehabilitation of certain irrigation facilities located at Ganado Mission, Ganado, Arizona.

The 22 acres with respect to which construction charges are canceled by this Act shall not be eligible to receive irrigation water from the Ganado irrigation project unless the owner thereof contracts with the Secretary of the Interior to pay the construction charges allocated to such acres in installments as authorized by law. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to agree to an amendment to said contract numbered I-130-IND-270 that spreads the uncanceled portion of the construction charges over the remaining contract period.

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.

#### AUF DER HEIDE-ARAGONA, INC.

The Clerk called the bill (S. 552) to confer jurisdiction upon the United States Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Auf der Heide-Aragona, Inc., of West New York, N. J.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Auf der Heide-Aragona, Inc., of West New York, N. J., as to the liability of the United States, if any, either legal or equitable, for losses alleged to have been sustained by the said Auf der Heide-Aragona, Inc., of West New York, N. J., as the result of the performance of a contract No. VAC-1185, dated July 25, 1941, entered into with the Veterans' Administration.

Sec. 2. Notwithstanding any statute of limitations or lapse of time, suit upon such claim may be instituted by the claimant within 1 year after the date of enactment of this act. Proceedings for the determination of such claim and review thereof, and

payment of any judgment thereon, shall be had as in the case of claims over which such court has jurisdiction under section 1491 of title 28 of the United States Code.

SEC. 3. Nothing contained in this act shall be construed as an inference of liability on the part of the United States Government.

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.

#### GEORGE P. E. CAESAR, JR.

The Clerk called the bill (S. 571) for the relief of George P. E. Caesar, Jr.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That, notwithstanding any statute of limitations or lapse of time, claims, exclusive of interest, may be made for credit or refund of overpayments of income taxes for the taxable years 1951 and 1952 based on exemption from taxation of certain earned income received for personal services rendered outside of the United States by George P. E. Caesar, Jr., of Aldie, Va., on behalf of himself, and Claudia U. Caesar (deceased) may be filed at any time within 1 year after the date of the enactment of this act: *Provided*, That the provisions of sections 322 (b), 3774, and 3775 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939 shall not apply to the refund or credit of any overpayment of tax for which a claim for credit or refund is filed under the authority of this act within such 1-year period.

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.

#### ALALU DUNCAN DILLARD

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2001) for the relief of AlaLu Duncan Dillard.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That sections 15 to 20, inclusive, of the Federal Employees' Compensation Act (5 U. S. C. 765-770), are hereby waived in favor of AlaLu Duncan Dillard as widow of Andrew B. Dillard, and her claim for compensation for the death of said Andrew B. Dillard, on February 13, 1938, which is alleged to have resulted from a personal injury suffered by him on February 10, 1938, while in the performance of his duties as a rural mail carrier at Matthews, Ala., is authorized to be considered and acted upon under the remaining provisions of such act, if filed with the Bureau of Employees' Compensation within 6 months from the date of the enactment of this act: *Provided*, That no benefits except medical expenses shall accrue for any period prior to the enactment of this act.

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.

#### JOHN C. WALSH

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2216) for the relief of John C. Walsh.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to John C. Walsh,

of New York, N. Y., the sum of \$5,800. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of the said John C. Walsh against the United States on account of professional services rendered by him as a special assistant to the Attorney General of the United States for the period beginning February 3, 1953, and ending June 30, 1953, both dates inclusive, his claim therefor (claim numbered 21568787) having been disallowed by the General Accounting Office as exceeding a salary limitation which was established for such position, but of which he was not informed: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

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.

#### GEORGE E. KETCHUM

The Clerk called the bill (S. 3321) for the relief of George E. Ketchum.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$5,000 to George E. Ketchum of Cheyenne, Wyo., in full settlement of all claims of the said George E. Ketchum against the United States for injuries incurred by said George E. Ketchum on August 15, 1957, at Warren Air Base, Cheyenne, Wyo., when he was thrown from a painter's scaffold and permanently injured due to the action of a member of the Armed Forces: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 1: Following "*Provided*," insert, "That payment made under this act shall not be subject to any right of subrogation or claim for reimbursement in whole or in part under any contract of insurance, and no payment made hereunder shall absolve any insurer of any obligation under any such contract: *And provided further*."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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.

#### DONALD J. MARION

The Clerk called the bill (S. 3789) for the relief of Donald J. Marion.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That Donald J. Marion of West Newbury, Mass., is hereby relieved of all liability for payment to the United

States of the sum of \$571.20, representing overpayments of per diem which he received as an employee of the Department of the Navy while he was assigned to duty at the Golcuk Navy Yard, Ismet, Turkey, such overpayments having been made as a result of administrative error.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the said Donald J. Marion, the sum of any amounts received or withheld from him on account of the overpayments referred to in the first section of this act.

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.

#### JAMES A. SHEARER

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 11718) for the relief of James A. Shearer.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to James A. Shearer, of Brookport, Ill., the sum of \$1,486.71. The payment of this sum shall be in full satisfaction of all his claims against the United States for an equal amount which was withheld from his retirement annuity because the compensation he received for his services as an employee of the Lighthouse Service from July 1, 1945, to January 6, 1951, had been paid in violation of section 6 of the act entitled "An Act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and for other purposes", approved May 10, 1916 (5 U. S. C. 58), as amended: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 10, strike out "Lighthouse Service", and insert "Coast Guard."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

#### MRS. CLARE M. ASH

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8619) for the relief of Mrs. Clare M. Ash.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That, for the purposes of section 202 (e) of the Social Security Act, Mrs. Clare M. Ash, of Sturtevant, Wis., shall be held and considered to be the widow (as defined in section 216 (c) of such act) of Frank S. Ash (Social Security account No. xxx-xx-xxxx).

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

#### PARK NATIONAL BANK

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 9256) for the relief of the Park National Bank,

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the Park National Bank, Knoxville, Tenn., the sum of \$194. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of such bank against the United States arising out of the refusal of the Secretary of the Treasury to make payment in the original amount of \$194 on a United States Treasury check drawn in favor of Joseph Orton Smith, private, United States Army, dated September 30, 1955, which, before being cashed by such bank was fraudulently raised to the amount of \$494: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

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

#### DIANA ELAINE GREIG

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2057) for the relief of Diana Elaine Greig.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That, for the purposes of sections 101 (a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Naturalization Act, the minor child, Diana Elaine Greig, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of J. Steadman and Veta L. Greig, citizens of the United States: *Provided*, That no natural parent of Diana Elaine Greig, by virtue of such relationship, shall be accorded any right, status, or privilege under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

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.

#### KAZUKO YOUNG

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2955) for the relief of Kazuko Young.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (23) of section 212 (a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Kazuko Young may be issued a visa and be admitted to the United States for permanent residence if she is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of such act: *Provided*, That this act shall apply only to grounds for exclusion under such paragraph known to the Secretary of State or the Attorney General prior to the date of the enactment of this act.

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.

**JOANNA STRUTYNSKA**

The Clerk called the bill (S. 3004) for the relief of Joanna Strutyńska.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Joanna Strutyńska shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee: *Provided,* That no natural parent of Joanna Strutyńska, by virtue of such relationship, shall be accorded any right, status, or privilege under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

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.

**MRS. MARGARET GRAHAM BONNALIE**

The Clerk called the bill (S. 3219) for the relief of Mrs. Margaret Graham Bonnalie.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That, in the administration of the Immigration and Nationality Act, section 352 (a) (1) shall be held not to have been or to be applicable in the case of Mrs. Margaret Graham Bonnalie: *Provided,* That she returns to the United States for permanent residence within 2 years following the date of the enactment of this act.

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.

**ERIKA MARGARETHA ZINTL PEARCE**

The Clerk called the bill (S. 3221) for the relief of Erika Margaretha Zintl Pearce.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That, in the administration of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Erika Margaretha Zintl Pearce shall be held and considered to be within the purview of section 354 (5) of that act.

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.

**CARL EBERT AND WIFE, GERTRUDE EBERT**

The Clerk called the bill (S. 3276) for the relief of Carl Ebert and his wife, Gertrude Ebert.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That, in the administration of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Carl Ebert and his wife, Gertrude Ebert, naturalized citizens of the United States, shall be permitted to reside in Germany until 3 years following the date of the enactment of this act without losing their United States citizenship under section 352 (a) of such act.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That section 352 (a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act shall be held to have

been and to be inapplicable to Carl Ebert and his wife, Gertrude Ebert: *Provided,* That they return to the United States to reside within 3 years following the date of the enactment of this act."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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.

**JEAN ANDRE PARIS**

The Clerk called the bill (S. 3300) for the relief of Jean Andre Paris.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the Attorney General is authorized and directed to cancel any outstanding order and warrant of deportation, warrant of arrest, and bond, which may have issued in the case of Jean Andre Paris. From and after the date of the enactment of this act, the said Jean Andre Paris shall not again be subject to deportation by reason of the same facts upon which such deportation proceedings were commenced or any such warrants and order have issued: *Provided,* That nothing in this act shall be construed to waive the provisions of section 315 of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

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.

**ITZHAK ARONOVICI**

The Clerk called the bill (S. 3308) for the relief of Itzhak Aronovici.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Itzhak Aronovici shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

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.

**ARTURO ERNESTO AUDRAIN Y CAMPOS**

The Clerk called the bill (S. 3357) for the relief of Arturo Ernesto Audrain y Campos.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (1) of section 212 (a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Arturo Ernesto Audrain y Campos may be issued a visa and be admitted to the United States for permanent residence if he is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of such act. A suitable and proper bond or undertaking, approved by the Attorney General, shall be given on behalf of the said Arturo Ernesto Audrain y Campos in the same manner and subject to the same

conditions as bonds or undertakings given under section 213 of such act. This act shall apply only to grounds for exclusion under paragraph (1) of section 212 (a) of such act known to the Secretary of State or the Attorney General prior to the date of the enactment of this act.

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.

**TERUKO K. JACKSON**

The Clerk called the bill (S. 3445) for the relief of Teruko K. Jackson.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (5) of section 212 (a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Teruko K. Jackson may be issued a visa and be admitted to the United States for permanent residence if she is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of such act. This act shall apply only to grounds for exclusion under such paragraph known to the Secretary of State or the Attorney General prior to the date of the enactment of this act.

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.

**WONG WING BOA**

The Clerk called the bill (S. 3509) for the relief of Wong Wing Boa.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That, for the purposes of sections 101 (a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the minor child, Wong Wing Boa, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Wong, citizens of the United States: *Provided,* That no natural parent of Wong Wing Boa, by virtue of such relationship, shall be accorded any right, status, or privilege under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

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.

**ANDREJS PABLO MIERKALNS**

The Clerk called the bill (S. 3547) for the relief of Andrejs Pablo Mierkalns.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That, notwithstanding the provision of section 212 (a) (6) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Andrejs Pablo Mierkalns may be issued a visa and be admitted to the United States for permanent residence if he is found to be otherwise admissible under the provision of such act and upon compliance with such conditions and controls as the Attorney General, after consultation with the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, may deem necessary to impose: *Provided,* That a suitable and proper bond or undertaking, approved by the Attorney General, shall be deposited as prescribed by section 213 of the Immigration and Nationality Act: *Provided further,* That this exemption shall apply only to a ground for exclusion of which the Department of State or the Department

of Justice has knowledge prior to the enactment of this act.

Sec. 2. That for the purposes of sections 101 (a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Andrejs Pablo Mierkains shall be held and considered to be the minor alien child of Mr. John Mierkains, a citizen of the United States.

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.

#### HARVEY L. FORDEN

The Clerk called the bill (S. 3607) for the relief of Harvey L. Forden.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Harvey L. Forden shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of July 1, 1926.

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.

#### DANIEL (NATHANIEL) ROSENZWEIG

The Clerk called the bill (S. 3640) for the relief of Daniel (Nathaniel) Rosenzweig.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That, notwithstanding the provision of sections 212 (a) (1) and 212 (a) (4) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Daniel (Nathaniel) Rosenzweig may be issued a visa and admitted to the United States for permanent residence if he is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of that act: *Provided*, That a suitable and proper bond or undertaking, approved by the Attorney General, be deposited as prescribed by section 213 of the said act: *Provided further*, That these exemptions shall apply only to grounds for exclusion of which the Department of State or the Department of Justice has knowledge prior to the enactment of this act.

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.

#### HERMINE ELMON PAPAIZIAN

The Clerk called the bill (S. 3739) for the relief of Hermine Elmon Papazian.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Hermine Elmon Papazian shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act upon payment of the required visa fee. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

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.

#### CYNTHIA ELIZABETH JEFFERSON (MIMI KUROSAKA) AND SYLVIA ELISE JEFFERSON (JUNKO TANO)

The Clerk called the bill (S. 3743) for the relief of Cynthia Elizabeth Jefferson (Mimi Kurosaka) and Sylvia Elise Jefferson (Junko Tano).

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

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That, for the purposes of sections 101 (a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the minor children, Cynthia Elizabeth Jefferson (Mimi Kurosaka) and Sylvia Elise Jefferson (Junko Tano), shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien children of Sfc. Sylvia R. Jefferson, a citizen of the United States: *Provided*, That no natural parent of Cynthia Elizabeth Jefferson (Mimi Kurosaka) and Sylvia Elise Jefferson (Junko Tano), by virtue of such relationship, shall be accorded any right, status, or privilege under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

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.

#### HING MAN CHAU

The Clerk called the bill (S. 3768) for the relief of Hing Man Chau.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That, for the purposes of section 203 (a) (3) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Hing Man Chau shall be held and considered to be the minor child of King Yat Chau, an alien lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence.

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.

#### KLARA LEITNER AND HER DAUGHTER, SYLVIA LEITNER

The Clerk called the bill (S. 3801) for the relief of Klara Leitner and her daughter, Sylvia Leitner.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That, in the administration of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Klara Leitner, the fiancée of Bernard L. Wagner, a citizen of the United States, and her daughter, Sylvia Leitner, shall be eligible for visas as nonimmigrant temporary visitors for a period of 3 months: *Provided*, That the administrative authorities find that the said Klara Leitner is coming to the United States with a bona fide intention of being married to the said Bernard L. Wagner and that she is found otherwise admissible under the immigration laws. In the event the marriage between the above-named persons does not occur within 3 months after the entry of the said Klara Leitner and her daughter, Sylvia Leitner, they shall be required to depart from the United States and upon failure to do so shall be deported in accordance with the provisions of sections 242 and 243 of the Immigration and Nationality Act. In the event that the marriage between the above-named persons shall occur within 3 months after the entry of the said Klara Leitner and her daughter, Sylvia Leitner, the Attorney General is authorized and directed to record the lawful admission for permanent residence of the said Klara Leitner and her daughter, Sylvia Leitner, as of the date of the payment by them of the required visa fees.

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.

#### VICENTA GARCIA Y PUENTE

The Clerk called the bill (S. 3818) for the relief of Vicenta Garcia y Puente.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Vicenta Garcia y Puente shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That, the Attorney General is authorized and directed to cancel any outstanding order and warrant of deportation, warrant of arrest, and bonds, which may have issued in the case of Vicenta Garcia y Puente. From and after the date of the enactment of this act, the said Vicenta Garcia y Puente shall not again be subject to deportation by reason of the same facts upon which such deportation proceedings were commenced or any such warrant and orders have issued."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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.

#### CONCETTINA IANNACCHINO

The clerk called the bill (S. 3826) for the relief of Concettina Iannacchino.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That, for the purposes of section 101 (a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the minor child, Concettina Iannacchino, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of Luigi and Maddalena Iannacchino, citizens of the United States: *Provided*, That no natural parent of Concettina Iannacchino, by virtue of such relationship, shall be accorded any right, status, or privilege under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

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.

#### PETER TILLNER

The Clerk called the bill (S. 3921) for the relief of Peter Tillner.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Peter Tillner shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee: *Provided*, That no natural parent of Peter Tillner, by virtue of such relationship, shall be accorded any

right, status, or privilege under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

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.

#### KUNIO INOUE (SPARKMAN)

The Clerk called the bill (S. 4020) for the relief of Kunio Inouye (Sparkman).

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

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That, for the purposes of sections 101 (a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the minor child, Kunio Inouye (Sparkman), shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of Lois Sparkman, a citizen of the United States: *Provided,* That no natural parent of Kunio Inouye (Sparkman), by virtue of such relationship, shall be accorded any right, status, or privilege under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

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.

#### MARIANNE (SACHIKO) FULLER

The Clerk called the bill (S. 4081) for the relief of Marianne (Sachiko) Fuller.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That, for the purposes of sections 101 (a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the minor child, Marianne (Sachiko) Fuller, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of Jean M. Fuller, a citizen of the United States: *Provided,* That no natural parent of Marianne (Sachiko) Fuller, by virtue of such relationship, shall be accorded any right, status, or privilege under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

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.

#### SAMUEL ABRAHAM, ET AL

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 12106) for the relief of Samuel Abraham, John A. Carroll, Forrest E. Robinson, Thomas J. Sawyers, Jack Silmon, and David N. Wilson.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That Samuel Abraham, John A. Carroll, Forrest E. Robinson, Thomas J. Sawyers, Jack Silmon, and David N. Wilson are respectively relieved of all liability to the United States in the amounts of \$1,042.94, \$996.48, \$1,057.87, \$1,005.05, \$1,030.29, and \$1,016.88. Such sums represent the amounts by which they received pay in excess of that authorized by law during the period from June 24, 1956, to August 31, 1957, while they were employed as civilian fire fighters at the Hampton Roads Army Terminal, Norfolk, Va. In the audit and settlement of the accounts of any certifying or disbursing officer of the United States, credit shall be given for the amounts for which liability is relieved by this act.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to each person named in the first section, an amount equal to the

aggregate of the amounts paid by him, or withheld from sums otherwise due him, in complete or partial satisfaction of the claim of the United States for refund of the amount specified in the first section: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act for the payment of any one claim in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with such claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, lines 6 and 7, strike "\$1,042.94, \$996.48, \$1,057.87, \$1,005.05, \$1,030.29, and \$1,016.88." and insert "\$1,181.81, \$1,135.47, \$1,197.13, \$1,144.13, \$1,169.55, and \$1,156.11."

Page 1, line 9, strike "June 24, 1956" and insert "February 20, 1955."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LEGISLATION

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. McMILLAN] is recognized.

#### AMENDING THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PUBLIC SCHOOL FOOD SERVICES ACT

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on the District of Columbia, I call up the bill (S. 1764) to amend the District of Columbia Public School Food Services Act, and ask unanimous consent that the same be considered in the House as in the Committee of the Whole.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That section 6 of the District of Columbia Public School Food Services Act (65 Stat. 369; sec. 31-1405, D. C. Code, 1951 edition) is amended by adding before the period the following: "and for reimbursement of the District of Columbia Public School Food Services Fund for lunches served in accordance with section 9 of the National School Lunch Act (60 Stat. 233; title 42, sec. 1758, U. S. C., 1952 edition), to children without cost to such children or at reduced cost. The rate of such reimbursement for such lunches served by the public schools in the District of Columbia shall be the student price of 'Type A Lunch' in effect at the time such lunches are served. As used in this section the term 'Type A Lunch' means a Type A Lunch as defined in regulations promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture pursuant to authority in the National School Lunch Act. Appropriations authorized by this section shall be available for reimbursement of the Food Service Fund in the amount of any agency contributions paid out of such fund pursuant to the provisions of section 4 (a) of the Civil Service Retirement Act."

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 11, insert: "*Provided,* That such reimbursement shall be made only in cases where such lunches are served to children of families who are recipients of public assistance granted by the government of the District of Columbia.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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.

#### SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of House Resolution 656, 85th Congress, the Chair appoints as members of the Special Committee To Investigate Campaign Expenditures the following Members of the House: Mr. DAVIS, of Tennessee, chairman; Mr. JONES, of Alabama; Mr. O'NEILL, of Massachusetts; Mr. KEATING, of New York; Mr. DENNISON, of Ohio.

#### WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON AGING

Mr. WIER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 9822) to provide for holding a White House Conference on Aging to be called by the President of the United States before September 30, 1960, to be planned and conducted by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare with the assistance and cooperation of other departments and agencies represented on the Federal Council on Aging; to assist the several States in conducting similar conferences on aging prior to the White House Conference on Aging; and for related purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments as follows:

Page 6, line 17, after "States" insert "in January 1961."

Page 7, lines 21 and 22, strike out "but not more than \$50,000" and insert "but not less than \$5,000 nor more than \$15,000."

Amend the title so as to read: "An act to provide for holding a White House Conference on Aging to be called by the President of the United States in January 1961, to be planned and conducted by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare with the assistance and cooperation of other departments and agencies represented on the Federal Council on Aging; to assist the several States in conducting similar conferences on aging prior to the White House Conference on Aging; and for related purposes."

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

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## DOMESTIC MINERALS BILL OF 1958

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 689 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

*Resolved*, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (S. 4036) to stabilize production of copper, lead, zinc, acid-grade fluor spar, and tungsten from domestic mines. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 2 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois, and now yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ASPINALL].

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, what we are here concerned about at this time is whether or not the legislation referred to in the resolution now before us is of sufficient importance to the Members of the House—and, yes, to the citizens of the Nation, too—to be considered for a few hours during the closing days of this session. We, of your Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, after several sessions spent in studying the problem, believe that it is of such importance and accordingly recommend it to you. We request your favorable action on the resolution now before us.

I am glad that I can advise you that your Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs is not in any way responsible for the bringing of this important bill to you at this late hour of the session. We would have brought it to you weeks—yes, even months—ago if it had been in our power to do so. Almost 4 years ago, we requested the administration to send to Congress an intelligently thought-out, long range program for our domestic mining industry. They promised to do so. As to the most important part of this legislation we received their recommendation in an Executive communication dated May 22, 1958. The other body began consideration of the proposed legislation immediately upon receipt of the Executive communication. We received the legislation in the form of S. 4036 from the other body on July 14, 1958. However, we began our consideration of the administration-recommended program on July 3. We reported the bill by a vote of 17 ayes and 4 nays to the House on July 30 and requested a hearing before the Committee on Rules on July 31. The record of our hearings has been at the Public Printer's since July 29, 1958. The Committee on Rules heard our request on August 15 and reported out the rule now before us on the same date.

I feel sure that you will agree with me that we have worked as quickly as humanly possible to get the legislation before you.

We have always been a metal economy Nation—more so than any other nation of the the world's history. Today our country's welfare depends largely on the intelligent and wise use of minerals and metals—more so than at any time during our national existence. It has just been during the last decade and a half that we have become dependent on importation of foreign produced metals of lead and zinc. We have long been dependent on the importation of foreign produced chromium and columbium and tantalum. We are dependent on foreign produced ores in these categories even though there are vast deposits of each in our Nation awaiting development and mining. Today our domestic mining industry, that is, what there is left of it, is sick and just about ready to collapse in toto. It has been said by those who should know that the legislation which the adoption of this rule would place before us provides in fact for a "survival program" for practically all of the metals named in the bill. The potentialities of our domestic producing abilities in these metals are practically unlimited. Yet our mines are either closed down or are soon to close unless we give them some help. I am sure that each of us must admit that we cannot compete on equal grounds with foreign produced ore mined by cheap labor. It doesn't lessen the disastrous results of these inequities even though many of such foreign operations are financed by our own capital. We have tried to get the President to use the "peril" and "escape" clause procedure provided in the reciprocal trade agreements. This he has consistently and continually refused to do and the domestic industry has slipped further and further into destruction, decay, and decadence.

We are not presently self-sufficient in this important basic of our economy. We perhaps don't desire to become altogether self-sufficient. Nevertheless, it would be a pleasing and self-satisfying feeling if we but knew that we could become effectively self-sufficient quickly and without the unnecessary expenditure of large sums of wealth if we had to act in a limited time.

Your committee handling this bill wishes to have the opportunity of advising you at some length as to just what has happened to our lead, zinc, copper, tungsten, fluor spar, chromium, tantalum and beryllium mining activities. The two hours provided by the rule now under debate is all too limited but it will give us an opportunity to at least give a hurried account.

S. 4036 is not proposed for the purpose of lessening unemployment, although without doubt it would be helpful in such situation.

S. 4036 is not to increase or enlarge presently built-up stockpiles, and the production which would result from the program provided, would have little or no effect on present stockpiles. If the production envisaged in this legislation

is lost then we shall be compelled to invest additional billions at some future time in order to protect ourselves.

S. 4036 is not proposed for the purpose of opening new mines or any material number of old ones. Rather it will make possible a limited operation of those mines that have been able to stay open in spite of present difficulties.

S. 4036 is not intended to provide large benefits to big operators. In fact, such possible benefits are limited with added incentive benefits going to the small producers of lead and zinc.

S. 4036 is not proposed to hamper or endanger the reciprocal trade program in its wise operation. However, S. 4036 does propose to give the domestic mining industry its fair share of the trade and at the same time afford the necessary protection to our security program.

In fact, what is proposed, as I have stated hereinbefore, is a domestic metal producing industry survival program. It is important enough in its implications and what it is intended to do for each and every Member and his constituents to merit our spending at least a couple of hours of our time in earnest consideration of the various provisions of the legislation.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. MILLER].

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, the bill before us today is a plan of the administration for a long-range minerals program. It is in the form of incentive payments to keep the mines open and operating. I do not think the bill is especially liked by industry, by many Members of this Congress, or even the administration, but it is a last resort on something we have to do unless we expect a vital segment of our America's sinew of strength to be destroyed. That is a mineral program.

As many of you will recall, we actually lost our mineral pants in the Korean war, in World War II, and in World War I. You remember the drives that went on to collect scraps of metal from the kids and everybody else because we were dependent on this scrap due to the fact we could not get the minerals in this country.

The mining industry tried to get relief—and I refer to the mineral industry—through tariff protection. They went before the Tariff Commission and were granted relief, but that was turned down at the highest level. Therefore the administration brings in this minerals long-range program. It is not for today but for tomorrow, it is to assure the country that we will have minerals for our use when needed, and the time is coming when they will be needed.

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

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. MARTIN. I do not pretend to be an expert on mines or minerals, but I do know that the mining industry is in serious trouble.

This plan is part of the administration's long-range minerals program. The United States Department of the

Interior maintains that the minerals included in this bill are vital to the United States—both for long-term economic growth and national defense. The plan's objective is to bridge the gap between today's surpluses and tomorrow's requirements.

I urge the adoption of the rule presently before us and the passage of the bill.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I thank you very much.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. I want to join my good friend from Nebraska and our distinguished minority leader in supporting this bill. When my grandfather came over from England years ago he went to Galena, Ill., and became engaged in mining. "Galena," as you all know, means lead. The first real lead and zinc mining took place in Galena, Ill. Then the industry moved to Joplin, and Galena, Mo., and then over to Galena, Kans. I know that the mining industry is in a very serious financial condition, and due to the fact that we need this stockpiling for national defense, I wish to join my friend on this measure. It has my full support.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I thank you very much.

The idea is to bridge the gap between today's surpluses and tomorrow's requirements. The incentive payments go into lead, zinc, copper, tungsten, and fluor-spar. Now, what is the tungsten picture? Where do we get tungsten from, so necessary in our war machines? From Korea, Red China, and Bolivia, all but 5 percent. Now, why should we not try to stockpile and keep on hand a reserve of tungsten in case of an emergency? During World War II we tried to bring in minerals from South America. More than two-thirds of our ships in the closing days of the war were sunk by German submarines. They were bringing in needed ore to provide the war machines and for industry these metals. So, I say to you, while some persons might not like this bill, it is an incentive payment plan. Some will tell you that we have large stockpiles on hand, and in some materials I think we do have, but tomorrow, with increased use of metals and the know-how of using metals that are not now in the process of being used, these metals might then be in short supply. At one time we thought we did not have uranium in this country. Twelve years ago I sat on committees trying to decide what to do about uranium. The Congress very wisely set up a long-range program with a price incentive. You will recall that we were getting our uranium from the Belgian Congo. We did not have any in our own country. Now, what has happened in the meantime? We have a great deal of uranium on hand now discovered in our own country, and that can be done again. I will tell you this, my colleagues. Leaving these lead and zinc mines closed once, they are closed for a long, long time. Many of these mines cannot open now. Many are closed now. More will close unless we

have some kind of an incentive payment plan for these mines. Some will say that this is the Brannan plan for copper, lead, and zinc or the mining industry. It is no more the Brannan plan than the anthracite coal people of Pennsylvania have when they get a check every so often for anthracite coal production, an incentive payment. One of the gentlemen who spoke in opposition to this bill ought to remember that the anthracite people do get help, and they get it from the Department of the Interior. They get incentive payments.

So, I urge my colleagues to vote for this rule. Let us have an opportunity to discuss the merits of the bill, and I think the committee can then convince the majority that this is necessary legislation if we are to keep a strong, vital, economical mining industry.

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

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. SCUDDER. Do I understand that that chrome has been put in this bill?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Yes; in title 4 of the bill.

Mr. Speaker, the mining industry is in serious condition. Many mines have closed. More mines will close unless some relief is given.

No one likes certain parts of this bill—but it is asked for by the administration as a remedy for a sick industry.

We who are old enough remember the scrap drives of War I and War II. We were short of minerals—starving because of a shortsighted policy of dependence on other countries for the minerals we need.

I have no mines in my District, no personal interests in any mines; but I recognize that one segment of a strong industry is to have enough minerals to meet our peacetime needs and a reserve for any emergency that may occur.

The mining industry needs a transfusion or it will die. I suggest this is a remedy that can keep industry alive.

I insert here a complete analysis of the bill:

SUMMARY INFORMATION ON S. 4036  
(Source: Department of the Interior)

LEAD AND ZINC

Production

Production of lead from domestic mines is currently running at approximately 275,000 tons per year at annual rates. Production during 1956 totaled 353,000 tons and in 1957 totaled 333,000 tons. Just prior to the break in the market, which occurred in May 1957, domestic production was at an annual rate of 355,000 tons. The present rate of production is approximately 25 percent below the rate achieved in early 1957.

Zinc production is currently at the rate of 440,000 to 450,000 tons a year. This compares with production in 1955 of 515,000; in 1956, 542,000. Production in the first quarter of 1957 prior to the market break was at the annual rate of 600,000 tons.

Mines Involved

During 1956, 696 mines produced lead and zinc; 73.4 percent of total lead and zinc production was from 37 mines. An additional 46 mines produced 15 percent of the remainder; more than 600 mines produce the remaining 10 percent.

According to published accounts, 26 of the larger mines or mine groups in the

United States have closed down entirely since the beginning of 1957 and 11 other major producers have substantially curtailed their output.

We estimate that between 200 and 300 of the very small mines have closed in the past year or year and one-half.

Employment

Total employment of lead and zinc mines averaged 16,600 in 1955, and 17,400 in 1956. In April 1957, total employment stood at 18,200. In June 1958, total employment stood at 13,100.

Capacity

Estimated capacity for production from United States mines for zinc is 650,000 tons per year; for lead 400,000 tons per year.

Consumption

The principal uses of lead are for storage batteries, tetraethyl-lead, cable covering, paint pigments, building construction, ammunition, and various alloys, chiefly solder, bearing metals and type metal.

The primary applications of zinc are in galvanizing and diecasting. Smaller quantities are used in zinc base alloys, in rolled zinc, and the ore is consumed directly in zinc oxide. Other uses include consumption in the manufacture of wet batteries, and in the production of light metal alloys.

Consumption of lead and zinc are at extremely low levels, 20 to 30 percent below what might be considered normal.

Prospects

If the stabilization plan is not enacted, we can expect further serious curtailments in the lead and zinc production.

At the present time, excess stocks of lead and zinc are being accumulated in the United States at the rate of 15,000 to 20,000 tons per month. In order to halt further stock acquisitions and to effect the liquidation of excess stocks already in the hands of producers, further reductions in the price for lead and zinc with attendant cuts in output would be necessary.

An accurate estimate as to the extent of the curtailment cannot be given at this time because of complexity of the factors involved. Lead production could fall to 200,000 tons per year and zinc to 400,000 tons per year if the present market weakness should continue.

There is reason to believe that a substantial portion of current production is being maintained in the hope that the stabilization plan will be put into effect in time to avoid further layoffs and curtailments.

COPPER

Production

Copper is presently being produced in the United States at an annual rate of 950,000 short tons. In 1955, production was 999,000 tons; in 1956, 1,106,000 and 1957, 1,077,000 tons. Approximately 450 mines produce copper in the United States. An unknown, but substantial number of mines has been forced out of production by the recent depressed market for copper. Most of the larger mines have curtailed production.

Employment

Employment in copper mining in June 1958, totaled 29,000. This compares with an average of 33,300 in 1956, and approximately 33,400 in 1957.

Capacity

Domestic mines have the capacity to produce approximately 1,250,000 tons of copper annually.

Consumption

Copper is widely used because of its superlative electrical conductivity, high heat conductivity, and good corrosion resistance and because it is strong, yet malleable and ductile and can be alloyed readily with many other metals to impart desirable characteristics. Nearly half of it is consumed in vir-

tually pure metallic form primarily by the electrical industry in the manufacture of generators, motors, electric locomotives and switchboard, telephone and telegraph equipment, light and power lines, and other items. Most of the remainder is employed by the alloys industry in manufacturing brass, bronze, and other copper alloys that are used ultimately in building construction, automobile manufacture, ammunition, shipbuilding and a wide variety of other applications.

Consumption of copper is currently 15 to 20 percent down from what might be considered normal levels.

#### Prospects

If the plan were not approved, further cutbacks in production and employment would be required in order to reestablish a balance between the supply of and requirement for copper.

The exact dimension of the required curtailment cannot be ascertained at this time, but in view of the existence of surplus stocks of approximately 150,000 tons, it is reasonable to suppose that in the absence of implementation of the plan, a further curtailment of 50,000 to 100,000 short tons a year would be required.

#### ACID-GRADE FLUORSPAR

##### Production

Production of acid-grade fluorspar in the United States currently approximates 190,000 tons per year. This compares with production in 1955 and 1956 of 157,000 short tons, and 1957 production of 192,000 short tons. Seven firms are engaged in acid-grade-fluorspar production, and some fifty mines are involved. There have been no recent curtailments or shutdowns in this industry.

##### Employment

Employment in acid-grade fluorspar mines and mills total approximately 1,000.

##### Capacity

Capacity of domestic acid-grade fluorspar is approximately 200,000 tons per year.

##### Consumption

Consumption of acid-grade fluorspar has declined in keeping with the lower rate of activity in the aluminum industry and the general economy.

The high level of operation of acid-grade fluorspar producing facilities has been maintained through a Government purchase program conducted under the authority of Public Law 733, 84th Congress.

The primary application for acid-grade fluorspar is in the production of hydrofluoric acid used primarily by the aluminum industry where it is used to manufacture synthetic sodium aluminum fluoride and aluminum chloride. It is the major source of fluorine for the chemical industry.

##### Prospects

In the absence of approval of the stabilization plan or an alternative, the recent trend toward increasing production in this industry would be reversed, expansion plans would be recessed, and some unemployment would result.

#### TUNGSTEN

##### Production

The domestic tungsten producing industry has almost completely shut down. Only one mine is still producing tungsten and its output is a byproduct of its other operations.

##### Mines involved

One mine is operated today. Two years ago, more than 200 mines were in operation.

##### Employment

At its peak 2 years ago, employment in tungsten mining totaled between 3,500 and 4,000. Present employment is negligible.

#### Capacity

In 1955, the domestic industry produced 15 million pounds of tungsten.

#### Consumption

Tungsten is used in alloy steels for high temperature applications in tungsten carbide for cutting tools and armor-piercing shells, and as pure metal in lighting and electronics. No satisfactory substitute has been developed for tungsten in carbides or in its pure metal applications.

#### Prospects

In the absence of favorable action on the stabilization plan, the tungsten industry in the United States will virtually disappear.

#### BERYL

##### Production

Production of beryl in the United States has been steady over the past several years at between 500 and 600 tons of 10-percent BeO concentrates annually.

##### Mines involved

There are about 200 producers scattered throughout a dozen States involved in production of beryl. Production is largely hand sorting and closely related to production of other strategic materials.

##### Employment

We estimate that approximately 30 people are engaged full or part time in mining beryl.

##### Capacity

Capacity for beryl production is difficult to measure. Past performance indicates that under present conditions, the United States can maintain production at between 500 and 600 tons of beryl concentrates per year. New technological developments should appreciably increase United States productive capacity for this commodity in the near future.

##### Consumption

Over 90 percent of beryllium consumed is used in alloys, mainly with copper. Beryllium-copper alloy is utilized widely because of its hardness, great tensile strength, high electric and thermo conductivity, low creep tendency, nonmagnetic and nonsparking properties and resistance to fatigue, corrosion and wear. Pure beryllium metal is used principally in manufacturing nuclear energy and X-ray equipment; and beryllium oxide is used principally in nuclear energy equipment and in the production of high temperature refractories.

##### Prospects

In the absence of the favorable action on the stabilization plan, the future of beryl production in the United States would become extremely uncertain. The current Defense Production Act program may terminate in a matter of months.

The domestic industry is not yet at the stage where it can compete in world markets successfully.

The stabilization program will provide sufficient time to complete development of new processes now well advanced, which should place beryl production in the United States on a fully competitive basis within the next few years.

#### CHROMITE

##### Production

Production of chromite in the United States has varied between 150,000 and 200,000 tons in the last 3 years. The Defense Production Act program for this commodity, which formerly supported production totaling about 35,000 tons per year in the Pacific Northwest terminated on May 19. The remaining production is under a Government contract, which will run out in the near future.

Since the termination in May of the chromite purchase program, it is probable that most of the mines in the Pacific Northwest have ceased production.

Approximately 525 mines have been involved in production of chromite. Most of these are probably closed at the present time.

##### Employment

Employment of the chromite industry at its peak was 750 men. More than one-half of those are now out of work, with the closing of the Pacific coast mines.

##### Capacity

Domestic capacity, based on recent history, is 200,000 tons per year.

##### Consumption

Chromite is used metallurgically in making ferrochromium alloys and metal, which in turn are used to manufacture stainless steel, tool steels, high-temperature alloys, and various other alloys. Refractories manufacturers make chromite brick and cements, principally for lining steel furnaces. Chromium chemicals are used chiefly in pigments, metal treating, and tanning.

##### Prospects

If the stabilization plan is not enacted and no other special program is developed, chromite mining will virtually disappear in the United States.

#### COLUMBIUM TANTALUM

##### Production

Production of columbium tantalum has increased from negligible proportions in 1951 to approximately 700 short tons of 50 percent concentrates in 1957.

##### Mines involved

The mining industry consists of one large placer operation in Idaho, which supplies 99 percent of the domestic production under Government contract. Small remaining production is supplied as a by-product from about one dozen pegmatite mines.

##### Employment

Perhaps 500 engaged in producing and processing pegmatites in the United States.

##### Capacity

The 1957 production of 700 tons of 50 percent concentrates provides the best indication as to United States capacity.

##### Consumption

Columbium and tantalum have been used mostly as alloys in the manufacture of stabilized stainless steels. However, columbium-bearing high-temperature alloys, unsurpassed for certain applications in jet engines and gas turbines, may now require more columbium than the stainless steels. Columbium and tantalum have numerous applications in the electronics field.

##### Prospects

The bulk of the domestic production is from a single location at a price several times the market price. If the tremendous consumption potential of this material is realized, it will become increasingly necessary to have a nucleus of a competitive-producing industry in the United States.

In the absence of a special program, there will be no incentive for developing this industry. The stabilization plan can, however, at very small cost to the Government, maintain interest among United States producers in this commodity, and thereby spur development of economic processes for its treatment and accelerate exploration for its reserves.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. PATTERSON].

Mr. PATTERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this legislation. Coming from a district where metal is used in fabrication, certainly I know the necessity for this type of legislation. Furthermore, I know the plight of the miners and the importance of mining.

Mr. PATTERSON. 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 Connecticut?

There was no objection.

Mr. PATTERSON. As you gentlemen know, the Naugatuck Valley, located in my District, is the brass and copper fabricating center of the country, and the economic life of our industrial community depends on the mine productive capacity that supplies the metals required for our brass mills and other manufacturing establishments. This stabilization measure is designed to maintain an adequate domestic supply of the raw materials we need in my Congressional District in Connecticut.

If this measure is enacted it will also alleviate the plight of the unemployed in the mining industry. Many of the mines and mills are located in communities where they are the sole source of livelihood of the whole local population, and therefore, the current adverse economic effects go far beyond the miners and millworkers, themselves. There is acute suffering in mining and milltowns today. Furthermore, it is essential to the maintenance of the defense mobilization base that these highly skilled workers be kept intact in their local communities in order to have readily available a reservoir of manpower in the event of a national emergency or war.

I wish to emphasize the national defense aspects of stabilizing the production of copper, lead, zinc, and other metals and minerals. I wish also to stress the vital importance of maintaining a strong fundamental position in our natural resources foundation built on a firm bedrock of national self-sufficiency.

In our previous World Wars we had the great good fortune of having allies who were capable of holding the enemy in check for a period of about 2 years, during which time we mobilized our economic forces and developed our military power which contributed greatly to final victory. Finally we provided sufficient help to defeat the enemy and provide ourselves with the conditions requisite for prescribing terms of world peace.

With the advent of the rocket-atomic warfare, it now seems clear that we cannot count on any preliminary period in a future war in which we will be free from attack. And we certainly cannot be sure that such a war will be fought wholly on foreign soil. Those fortunate conditions of the past may not recur. Under present conditions a direct attack on our country would be feasible and likely to occur.

Under these circumstances there probably will be no opportunity of our taking a long period to develop the necessary strength and accumulate the resources and build up the productive capacity required to bring our military

power into harmony with the new technological advances of the air-atomic age. We must be prepared on the economic front to meet the challenge of "lightning war" that can sweep across the skies overnight—or rather a matter of hours. I believe that the pending mineral and metals stabilization program is a step in the right direction and I commend Chairman ROGERS and the members of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee for their diligence in the formulation of this great forward-thinking program.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I wonder how far we are going to go with this sort of thing. It is perfectly apparent that we have messed up our situation quite considerably and that if we keep on going the same way we are going to have to have a subsidy for the manufacturers of textiles, the manufacturers of carpets, the manufacturers of rope, and the processors of almost all the metals that exist.

At the present time they have in stockpile anywhere from 3 to 8 times the annual requirement of most of these things. We have 1½ times the annual requirement for copper in the stockpile. Why we need any more I do not know. I do know that it sets a precedent and a precedent that it is going to be absolutely impossible for us to escape.

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

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. EDMONDSON. I ask the gentleman from New York what the basis is for his statement that we have more than 1½ times the annual requirement for copper.

Mr. TABER. Does the gentleman have the idea that we have not? That is the story that has come to me through research activities, and I do not think that there is any question but that we have.

Mr. EDMONDSON. I think the gentleman is confusing annual requirements with minimum stockpile objectives which are two different things, as I understand from the Office of Defense Mobilization.

Mr. TABER. That might be, I do not know. But I am advised, and I think it is absolutely correct, that the copper stockpile is 1½ times the basic defense requirement. Why we should go further than that I do not know. My understanding is that that basic defense requirement is the amount that has to be had to carry us through for 1 year of extreme, intensive military activity.

Frankly, there is no more obligation on our part to maintain a subsidy for these particular mines than there is for any of the other things that this country has to have and has to produce. I hope that this House will come to realize what we are up against. We are headed for a deficit of something in the neighborhood of ten or twelve billion dollars in this fiscal year, and it is not going to get any better, especially if we keep on passing such legislation as this, and especially if we pass such bills as the bill

that was sent over to conference with the Senate, this morning.

It seems to me that it is about time that we woke up and began to realize our responsibilities to maintain the credit of the United States of America. We are not maintaining it by any such operation as this, and it is going to get worse day by day if we continue with more of this type of legislation.

Frankly, for my own part, I cannot go along with it, and I do not propose to. I hope that there will be a sense of responsibility among the people here in this House, and that they will meet that responsibility today. I can see no reason at all for us to embark upon this kind of a proceeding with conditions in this country as they are. What we ought to do is tighten up our belts and get in a position where we can withstand the assaults that we know the Soviets are getting ready to put on us.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Idaho [Mrs. PROSR].

Mrs. PFOST. Mr. Speaker, the bill before us today represents our last chance to save the lead-zinc industry in this country. That may sound like a dramatic statement, but it is true. Most of the Nation's 600 lead-zinc mines are now operating in the red. They are being kept open on a day-to-day basis awaiting word of what happens in this Chamber.

Let me remind you that this is not just an Idaho bill or a western bill. I have heard some of my colleagues say that the bill does not affect them because they live in the East or the South or parts of the Midwest. What does this bill mean specifically to our productive capacity?

Over a billion dollars in minerals value is tied up in the motor industry of this country: in Ohio \$113 million, Michigan \$971 million, Indiana \$96 million, and New York \$62 million.

The value of tungsten tied up in electrical appliances totals \$88 million, divided between the three States of Connecticut, Illinois, and Ohio on an almost equal basis.

The mineral values tied up in agricultural machinery total \$89 million, and that is divided among these States: Illinois, \$42 million; Indiana, \$10 million; New York, \$6 million, and Ohio, \$5 million.

I reiterate that this is not just a western bill but one that affects the economy of every State in this country of ours.

I hope you will give us a rule on this bill so we can tell you more under general debate about what its passage means to the economy and security of our country.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. EDMONDSON].

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, this is a bill which is an absolute imperative if our domestic mining industry is to survive in today's reciprocal trade foreign aid economy.

I think in a very few minutes this House is going to hear some dramatic presentations on several subjects by one of the most eloquent Irishmen I know,

my good friend from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN]. I should like to take this opportunity for just a minute to anticipate several of his arguments and ask that the Members of the House evaluate carefully what my eloquent and persuasive friend may say in the light of these considerations.

In the first place, we heard the other day before the Rules Committee some astounding facts with regard to stockpiles. I should like the Members to remember as they listen to the gentleman from Ohio that this is not a stockpile bill. This bill contains only one item pertaining to stockpiles, and that is 150,000 tons of copper. No other aspects of this bill pertain to the stockpile.

I should like you also to remember that stockpile objectives do not represent total requirements for the year but rather requirements of the American economy in a wartime situation over and above domestic production plus assured foreign sources right here in this hemisphere; in other words, these stockpile figures to which my good friend from New York referred a minute or two ago do not represent total requirements for the year but rather a third layer on top of what we are assured will be produced within our own country plus what we can get from Canada, Mexico, and adjoining countries.

If we shut down our own domestic mining economy and our own domestic production, our stockpile requirements will have to go up. Frankly, we are going to have a great deal more money going into the stockpile than we now have. Furthermore, I ask you to remember this with regard to the costs involved here. You are going to hear my friend, the gentleman from Ohio, recite to you some very impressive figures regarding the costs of this bill. The total cost of this bill is \$458 million for 5 years of operation. Remember this—in 1 year during the Korean war, in 1 year only, this Government spent over \$2 billion meeting our essential metals stockpile requirements because we did not have a vigorous, effective and productive mining economy in this country. So when you think of the cost, do not think of \$458 million just for 5 years, but think what it might cost us in 1 year if we do not maintain a healthy, productive mining industry. We spent \$2 billion in 1 year during the Korean war. That is what it costs not to have an effective and productive mining industry, which is what we are seeking. You are also going to hear some impressive and frightening statements about big beneficiaries and big companies. Look carefully at these facts and these representations because the mere fact that there are some big companies involved does not for 1 minute gainsay the fact that there are hundreds of small producers and thousands of miners who will also benefit. We do not cut off our subsidy program for agriculture just because there are a few big farmers who benefit out of proportion to other farmers. We do not cut off our subsidy program for the airlines just because there are a few big airlines that will benefit more than others. We recognize the need for the basic program. As the gen-

tleman from Colorado said, there may be programs and there may be other approaches that may be sounder and more basic, but we have reached the point in the road where there is no other route available to this industry except the enactment of the bill which we now have before us. Give us a chance by adopting the rule on this bill to answer the objections. Give us a chance to give you the case in favor of this bill with 2 hours of general debate. If, at the end of that time we have not satisfied the House, then certainly the House will work its will.

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDMONDSON. I yield.

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. Does not the gentleman agree that the executive branch of the Government has the authority today to do all that is required to provide protection that the lead and zinc miners need?

Mr. EDMONDSON. I would not argue with the gentleman for 1 minute on that, but I would say to the gentleman that the executive branch of the Government has told us they would prefer to do it this way, and I am willing to go along with the executive on that. If there is no chance of getting the other remedy, I say let us take what we must have at this time to keep these miners in business. The gentlewoman from Idaho said that there are 600 producing mines in this country. I have nearly 30 companies in my own area that have shut down completely. In the Tri-State area, we do not have a single mine producing any lead and zinc today because of this distress situation. This is an emergency that demands action by this House.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may require to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. WITHROW].

Mr. WITHROW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include a letter from the Secretary of the Interior.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. WITHROW. I rise in support of the rule which provides for the consideration of S. 4036. Any true understanding of the present problems of the Wisconsin mine operator and mine laborer would be impossible without a brief review of his experience during times of emergency in the past. It must be remembered at the outset that regardless of what arguments may be advanced as to how the needs of our Nation can be met in time of future emergency, that heretofore the Government has repeatedly found it necessary to call upon every mine in the country to supply the needs of the national economy in time of war and in time of preparation for war.

During World War I the miners of my District were called upon to go "all out" to open up every mine that could become a producer and to undertake an extensive program of exploration in an effort to locate additional reserves. In Wis-

consin zinc and lead are ordinarily found together so what I am saying at this point is applicable equally to the production of each metal.

The Government during World War I offered financial assistance to the mine operator to enable him to step up production. The result was a tremendous increase in the volume of lead and zinc concentrates shipped out of our district and thus made available for our war effort.

During World War II the so-called premium price plan was inaugurated. Ceilings were placed on zinc and lead markets. Every mine was dealt with on a tailormade basis. Production costs, grades of ore, and volume were the factors which determined the premium payment to which each mining venture was entitled. Many new mines were opened up in those days in Wisconsin, Illinois, and Iowa and many mines long closed were reactivated. Hundreds of men who had some mining experience left the farm and factory to assist in meeting the mining needs of the country and to respond to the urgent appeal of their Government. When that emergency had apparently ended the premium price plan was cut off abruptly and no provision was made for maintaining a healthy market for zinc and lead. The result was the closing of many mines. Fervent pleas were advanced in an effort to prevent these closings by appropriate legislation. The industry called attention at that time to the necessity for a stable market for these two metals but no law was enacted.

And now to come to more recent history—

With the passage of the Defense Production Act of 1950, word once more went out from Washington that the needs of the Nation required once again an all-out effort, not only to produce as much zinc and lead as possible currently but to locate additional reserve. The floor contract and procurement contract program was initiated, RCF loans were made available to those who could not obtain private financing and exploration loans were offered those willing to match Government funds in a search for badly needed deposits of lead and zinc. A tremendous force of personnel was set up in Washington. I know that a number of major producers came into Wisconsin at that time. Government officials stated that zinc and lead were both very critical and would be for an indefinite time to come.

Relying upon these assertions and the offered Government assistance, there was a great surge of activity in Wisconsin and nearby in northern Illinois, and then, once more, all of a sudden, the program was cut off with no provision whatever being made for stabilization of the market. After many months of negotiations and supplying of technical data requested many operators—some large and some small—were told that the commitments made could not be met, that the emergency which had been presented as a long range one was over, that the stockpile needs of the Government had been met and that there was so much zinc and lead being shipped into

the country from abroad that the Government had seen fit to cancel out the support program completely—except for exploration loans. That program has been coasting along in low gear for many months since. There is today practically no incentive to operators to carry on independently a program of exploration. The operators furthermore cannot afford to match Government funds.

We have in our District been very successful in locating additional reserves of zinc-lead ores. In the brief period from 1946 to 1952, in my State alone, approximately 8 million tons of zinc-lead ores were discovered through prospect drilling and other exploratory operations. There is every reason to believe that a continuation of an active exploration program would be equally fruitful. The needs of the Nation require a consistent and continuing exploratory program.

We in Wisconsin feel that we are clearly at the crossroads. It must be decided whether we want this country to keep our lead-zinc mines operating, supplying the great bulk of our domestic needs in normal times, and available in case of emergency for stepped-up production, or whether we want to concern ourselves more with the economy of the foreign countries in which these metals are produced and let the chips fall where they may so far as our own miners and mine operators are concerned. If we are to pump billions of dollars abroad, as we have done, to enable foreign operators to open up and maintain their mines, with lower wages and operating costs, it would seem that we should be at least equally concerned with the needs of our miners at home. There are still in Wisconsin a great many people who hold tenaciously to the old-fashioned view that we in these United States have a first obligation and a first duty to our own American citizens. And so we feel, and I believe rightly so, that it is high time for the Congress to concern itself with the plight and the needs of our own miners when viewing the needs of the world.

Further, we must remember that if our borders are closed or if enemy submarines appear upon our coastal waters, the foreign shipments may not be available. Our requirements in case of war would increase very rapidly and if most of the zinc and lead mines of the Nation are then closed and the miners absorbed in other industries, it will be well-nigh impossible to step up our production in any time less than a period of many, many critical months.

The mining of zinc and lead in our section ordinarily involves the sinking of a shaft at great expense and the constant pumping of water—24 hours a day—in order to maintain the underground tunnels sufficiently dry to permit the extraction of ore. When the pumps are turned off, these mines fill up completely with water in a very short time and cannot be reactivated except at tremendous expense. In some cases the cost of reactivation is absolutely prohibitive. The general assumption of people not familiar with mining is that

metal production can be started or stopped more or less as a faucet is turned on or off—that it is possible during unfavorable periods from a market standpoint to shut down and save the metal for more profitable periods. To visit a mine in operation, seeing the openings supported by massive rock pillars or timbers, the water being pumped, the fan installations to keep proper ventilation, the supervisory organization, the manpower and the specialized equipment needed to sustain active operations would correct this erroneous impression. Even brief closure means high cost to maintain equipment, replace falling timber, and keep the mine pumped out. Long closure makes these activities prohibitive and the mine is abandoned. Then it floods and caves. Supervisory and mining crews are disbanded. Thereafter resumption of mining is costly and oftentimes entirely out of the question.

And so from an operating standpoint—the mining of lead and zinc in Wisconsin, and in the other States where it is found, must be maintained on a current and constant basis or not maintained at all.

I now come to the bill under consideration today which is in line with the suggestion of the Secretary of the Interior.

The committee notes that the domestic price of lead has dropped from an alltime high of 21.50 cents per pound in late 1948 and an average of 18.04 cents for that year to a current low of 11 cents a pound. Zinc has dropped from a high of 19.50 cents a pound in June 1952 to a current low of 10 cents per pound. The distress to the domestic lead and zinc-mining industries which has been brought about by a prolonged period of depressed prices has been further compounded by rising costs of labor, supplies, transportation, and equipment.

S. 4036, now under consideration, provides for a stabilization price of 15½ cents per pound for lead and 13½ cents per pound for zinc. These stabilization prices are modest but will give a stimulant to a very sick industry if the program is carried on for 5 years as provided in S. 4036.

We should bear in mind that the industry has used every means at its disposal. Has gone to the Tariff Commission and received recommendations for increased tariff rates, which has been denied by the Chief Executive. In lieu of granting tariff relief the Chief Executive, through the Secretary of the Interior, has proposed S. 4036. This measure has the support of the administration. The following is a letter from Secretary Seaton to me relative to S. 4036, dated August 15, 1958:

DEAR MR. WITHROW: Because we are hopeful that S. 4036, a bill to stabilize production of copper, lead, zinc, acid-grade fluor spar and tungsten and to promote mining and development research for beryl, chromite and columbium-tantalum from domestic mines, will be considered by the House in the near future, I am sending to you with this letter a brief summary of this legislation together with a statement of our reasons for proposing it to the Congress. This measure has the full endorsement of the administration.

This Department has the basic duty to help maintain a healthy domestic mining industry. We believe the Domestic Minerals

Stabilization plan, if enacted, will permit the orderly readjustment of domestic production to normal commercial markets, with a minimum of interference to our friends and allies abroad.

I am hopeful that we can count on your support for this measure. Without this legislation, domestic industries producing these commodities would face an uncertain future, to say the least. The capacity of these industries will be needed for our foreseeable future requirements in peacetime and in a national emergency, should one arise. To replace this capacity in the future would require many times the expenditures necessary to maintain it today.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. COLLIER].

Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Speaker, I oppose this legislation because here once again we are opening the door to a subsidy program that could extend to many areas. There is no reason why if this bill is passed today that we will not be asked to do so again and again. We could even go so far as to extend this to our timber resources, fisheries, and other resources. As was pointed out, the answer to this lies with the Tariff Commission. We have reached the point where it is a sad state of affairs when we should try to legislate in this field on such a broad scale as this when the answer to this lies with the executive branch of the Government and with the Tariff Commission. This kind of legislation will set a precedent under which there will certainly be abuses as there have been under all other subsidy programs over the years. Mr. Speaker, I think the rule should be defeated.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. WIDNALL].

Mr. WIDNALL. Mr. Speaker, for 70 years the New Jersey Zinc Co. operated mines in my District. Today approximately 500 men are out of work, as the mines are completely shut down, and for the first time in 70 years the company has deferred dividends.

It is impossible for them to compete in today's market. I think it is a tragedy that American mines should be forced to pay a penalty for having invested their money or substance in the United States to provide work for American workmen. The ones who are in a preferred position today are those American companies who made their investments overseas, with cheap labor, and who are today importing the product of those mines to the United States.

I urge the enactment of this legislation as the only means possible to provide relief so urgently needed.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. PILLION].

Mr. PILLION. Mr. Speaker, this bill would authorize the spending of \$650 million. This spending is indefensible. It would be most difficult to conceive a bill with less merit or one that would create more economic waste and confusion. Less than 6 hours of hearings were allowed on this bill by the Interior Committee. The hearings were completely

inadequate. This is a huge spending problem. We ought to keep in mind that this program is completely unnecessary for our defense. We now have a stockpile of strategic materials with an inventory cost of more than \$6 billion. This supply is sufficient for all of our anticipated needs at a wartime rate of consumption for a period of from 5 to 7 years, without any imports whatsoever.

The first program under this bill is designated as a stabilization payment program. This program would first establish an arbitrary and fictitious price level for lead, zinc, fluorspar, and tungsten. The mining corporations would sell these materials in the open market at whatever price it could obtain. Then the Federal Government would pay to the mining corporation the difference between the established price set out in this bill and the sale price.

Mr. Speaker, this program is purely and simply the Brannan plan. It guarantees to the mining corporations a fixed price. The price is fixed high enough to give to the most uneconomic, the most efficient mining operator, a profit guaranteed by the American taxpayer. It is impossible to tell whether the purpose of this program is to relieve unemployment or to create greater profits for a limited number of mining corporations.

There have been no figures produced to show the unemployment in this small segment of our economy. There have been no estimates of how much employment this program would produce.

Certainly the fluorspar industry has no need for this subsidy program. Prices are not depressed. This program would benefit only two of the large fluorspar mines that are now highly prosperous.

The second part of this program would give the mining corporations tonnage payments in addition to the price-stabilization payments.

There is no evidence whatever before our committee that these payments are to relieve unemployment. There is no evidence that these payments to these corporations would serve any economic benefit whatever to this country.

I am sure the gentlemen who are voting for these expenditures have a program for increased taxes in mind to save us from a runaway inflation that is now about to reach this country. I am sure that the gentlemen who vote for this program, Mr. Speaker, are prepared to vote the necessary taxes to bring about a balanced budget and save ourselves from a serious and impending runaway inflation.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN].

#### CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will count. (After counting) 179 Members are present, not a quorum.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 180]

Ashley	Farbstein	Miller, N.Y.
Bailey	Friedel	Minshall
Baumhart	Gordon	Mitchell
Beamer	Hale	Montoya
Belcher	Harrison,	Morrison
Blitch	Nebr.	Powell
Boykin	Hébert	Preston
Brooks, La.	Hillings	Prouty
Brownson	James	Radwan
Buckley	Jenkins	Shuford
Budge	Jones, Mo.	Sheminski
Burdick	Kearney	Smith, Miss.
Christopher	Kilburn	Spence
Clevenger	LeCompte	Steed
Coffin	McCormack	Teague, Tex.
Colmer	McCulloch	Teller
Coudert	McIntire	Thompson,
Dawson, Ill.	Macdonald	Vanik
Dies	Machrowicz	Wainwright
Doyle	Magnuson	Williams, N. Y.
Eberhart	Mason	Winstead
Engle	Miller, Calif.	

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 365 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

#### DOMESTIC MINERALS BILL OF 1958

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN] is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, I do not come down here in the well often, only when I think I know a little about a bill. I happen to have been for the past 15 years on the appropriations subcommittee which is in charge of minerals. My first 3 years of work were in a coal mine, so you know I am sympathetic with miners. If there is anything I could do on this floor to help them, I would be one of the happiest men in the world.

A moment ago the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. MILLER] stressed defense in connection with this bill.

The first point that should be fully understood in debating the merits of this mineral subsidy is that there is no defense consideration involved. Government stockpile inventories exceed the basic stockpile objective of each of the minerals, and inventories of lead, zinc, acid-grade fluorspar, and tungsten are far in excess of even the maximum objective.

They have two figures for the stockpile objectives, a basic amount and a maximum figure. Basic is what we really need assuming sources across the seas are cut off. I understand that some call the maximum objective a bargain basement figure; in other words, the maximum the Government can purchase from producers and still give the quantities a defense label. Let us see where inventories now stand in comparison with this maximum bargain basement figure:

On fluorspar we have in supply about 3 times the maximum requirement; we have in stockpile over 4 times the maximum requirement of lead; and zinc is even worse than tungsten for we have in inventory over 8½ times the maximum objective. Tungsten in supply is over 4 times the maximum. The copper stockpile is 1½ times the basic defense requirement.

#### COST OF GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE TO DATE

Now let us see what we have spent just on these 5 minerals to date. Since 1951, we have purchased over \$2.1 billion worth for stockpile, at least \$1.2 billion of which is surplus to even our maximum requirements. Just think, over \$1 billion of these purchases were unnecessary—were in excess of our present maximum defense needs. And we must spend millions each year just to maintain these surplus materials.

For example, for lead and zinc we have paid domestic producers over \$380 million. All of this was for material which is now surplus to even our maximum stockpile objectives. We have spent about \$220 million for domestic tungsten and all of it was in excess of the maximum need. This tungsten surplus, alone, is enough to last our country about 19 years. Incidentally, it has cost us over \$675 million for the tungsten stockpile and it now has a market value of only \$126 million. We have paid domestic producers over \$250 million for copper.

In addition, these mining corporations have profited to the tune of additional millions of Federal dollars through rapid tax amortization and exploration assistance. For the latter program, there is an estimate of \$6 million pending to extend this assistance for another year.

You are hearing from the bleeding hearts and how they are going to help the unemployed. Let us take a look at this problem of the unemployed. In June 1955, there were 29,700 workers employed in copper mining. In June, 1958, there were 28,300. So there is just 1,400 difference between now and 1955. They say they want to help the mining industry. Let us look at the employment figures in the lead and zinc mining industry. In June 1955, the lead and zinc mining industry had 17,000 employed. In June 1958, they had 13,400. In other words, they dropped 3,600.

Now when you come to anthracite coal. It is not included in the bill. The anthracite coal mining industry in June 1955, had 30,600 people working. In June 1958, there were 19,500.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman would yield, might I suggest to him that since these figures are so significant that he read them more slowly?

Mr. KIRWAN. I am sorry I must hurry. My time is limited.

In June of 1958, the anthracite coal mining industry employed 19,500 people. In other words, the anthracite coal mining industry is off 11,000. Yet, the 3 particular industries that we are going to help here today are only off about 5,000. Soft coal is off 30,000. That makes a difference of 44,000 people in the coal mining industry alone today compared with 1955 and you are not doing a thing for them in the State of Pennsylvania and across this great country of ours.

The unemployment situation in the bituminous and anthracite areas in Pennsylvania is classified by the Labor Department as both "substantial" and "chronic," while Butte and Great Falls, Mont., are only considered "substantial."

So why would not we be more justified to help out the coal miners?

Kennecott Copper, one of the biggest industries in America, last week put its employees of the Utah division back on a 5-day week. Imagine putting themselves back on a 5-day week when steel, for example, has not yet hit 60 percent. There are about 5 million total unemployed in the United States and less than 90,000 of them are in the mining industry all told. Yet we want to do something for 5 of these minerals where there are less than 10,000 unemployed. Oh, what a wonderful body this is. To think that we are coming in here in order to take care of that kind of situation.

#### COPPER

Now let us take up copper. The bill provides for the purchase of 150,000 tons during the coming year at a cost of \$82.5 million.

The justification given for this subsidy is that copper inventories are overhanging the market.

Just what producers are asking for help here? Ninety-five percent of the United States copper reserves are held by only six large companies including Anaconda Copper, Kennecott Copper, and Phelps Dodge. The Bureau of Mines bulletin states that "much public attention is given to the importance of small mines, but it is a plain fact that the bulk of copper comes from a few big operations." There is no provision in the bill to limit copper purchases to the small producers. We know from our tungsten experience that 86 percent of the money went to only 11 big producers. And this \$82.5 million for copper we don't need, will go chiefly to a few large corporations. Incidentally two of these companies had a net income in 1956 of over \$213 million and \$86 million, respectively.

#### FOREIGN IMPORTS

Now let us see why these large producers need this assistance to remove "inventories that are overhanging the market." The chairman of the Senate committee sponsoring this legislation stated: "Already too many domestic copper, lead, and zinc mines have closed down and ceased operation as the result of the cheaply produced foreign minerals and metals imports."

And that is correct. We imported 594,000 short tons of copper last year. But where did we get it? Forty-nine percent of our total copper imports come from Chile. And the Bureau of Mines Bulletin states that "virtually all (our imports from Chile) was from properties controlled by Anaconda Copper Mining Co. and the Kennecott Copper Corp., United States companies." In Chile, the Anaconda Co. has a majority interest in: the Andes Copper Mining Co., the Santiago Mining Co., and the Chile Copper Co.

Last year 48,000 tons of our copper imports came from Mexico. Anaconda Copper has a majority interest in a large copper mine there. Phelps Dodge Corp. has two subsidiaries in Mexico. The American Smelting & Refining Co. also has mines in Mexico. American pro-

ducers also have large mines in Peru, Africa, Australia, and Canada.

It is interesting that Secretary Seaton said in support of this purchase plan that:

Acquisitions at this time will not only benefit the domestic industry, but will also strengthen world market prices and thus benefit foreign producers as well.

Many of these foreign producers just happen to be American corporations.

And here is an interesting fact from Moody's Industrial Manual concerning this situation. In 1956, one of these American corporations paid foreign income taxes totaling \$75.5 million. And how much do you suppose they paid into the United States Treasury in income taxes? \$26.3 million. No, I have not reversed the figures. They paid three times as much to foreign governments as they did to our own. Yet they want the American taxpayer to put out \$82.5 million to buy surplus domestic production because the market has been flooded by cheap foreign imports. From where? Chiefly from foreign properties of these same corporations. And what are they doing to help this situation? Moody's says, for example, that one of these corporations plans to spend \$350 million on expansion of production between 1956 and 1961 and that 33 percent of this would be expended in Chile and Mexico.

They call this copper program a "1-year, 1-shot affair." Believe me, we know from the history of tungsten and lead and zinc that if we approve this they will be back again. So will every other mineral. Why not? If we are justified in buying copper we do not need, every mineral, including coal, has a right to come in here for funds. And why do we not buy up the steel, coal, automobiles and everything else that is overhanging the market?

#### LEAD AND ZINC SUBSIDY

Lead and zinc are no different. We have spent, since 1951, over \$800 million stockpiling just these 2 minerals. Domestic producers have received over \$380 million of these funds. We have a surplus in stockpile that cost us over \$670 million. But they are asking the taxpayer to reach into his pocket still another time. One sponsor of this legislation has said that the only time the lead and zinc industry has not been in an acute depression during the past 10 years was during the Korean war. And of course, that was when the Government was spending millions on the stockpile. He has also said the industry was being "damaged by ruinous imports of foreign ores." Again, who do we find among these "ruinous" foreign producers?

We imported 522,000 tons of lead and 795,000 tons of zinc in 1957. This is considerably more than the quantity of American production we are being asked to subsidize. These imports came from Mexico, Peru, Australia, and Africa—all countries in which American mining and smelting firms are dominant factors, according to the Bureau of Mines. Six companies produce two-thirds of our total domestic mine output of lead and most of these same companies have sub-

stantial lead-mining interests in these foreign countries. Zinc is the same story.

Again, I say, how can we justify a subsidy to these companies to protect them from their "foreign selves"?

What a bill this is for us to be considering here.

#### COST OF PROGRAM

They ask you to look at how the prices have dropped. I ask you to take a look at how they have gone up. Two weeks ago, when they passed this over in the other body, the bill had a cost of \$350 million. When they carried it across the Capitol here the weight of that bill jumped up to \$650 million—just from the Senate over here it went up \$300 million. And after I testified last Friday before the Committee on Rules, it dropped back to about \$450 million. It has been made very clear during the course of the Senate hearings that it is expected that the prices in this bill will have to be amended in future years to conform to actual market conditions. One Senator on the Senate Committee pointed out that he did not think the plan would work because there was no provision for price adjustment. But he was assured that the act could and would be amended. Already the bill provides for stabilization payments based on prices higher than those recommended by the administration. For example, to show the trend, for zinc, the administration plan limited subsidy payments to 2.5 cents per pound. The Senate raised this to 2.9 cents. So the price has already gone up 16 percent. The lead payment has also gone up from the original proposal of 3.37 cents to 3.9 cents per pound. And representatives of the mining industry have testified that the prices in the bill are too low. Some tungsten producers, for example, state they cannot operate under a \$36 price. I understand aluminum and metallurgical fluorspar, among others, are standing by hoping to be next to jump aboard this subsidy bandwagon. If we pass this bill, I predict the cost over the 5-year period will at least be in excess of \$650 million.

#### TUNGSTEN SUBSIDY

It is interesting that the tungsten interests will not settle for a stabilization price of \$36 a unit after charging the taxpayer from \$55 to \$63 a unit for hundreds of thousands of units at a total cost of \$220 million.

Everyone would like to help the tungsten industry if there was a satisfactory solution to its problem. But this plan would merely be another handout, chiefly to a few large producers, many of which, like Union Carbide and General Electric, purchase tungsten from abroad for use in their industries and ask the Government to pay them a subsidy on the tungsten produced by domestic mines in which they have interest.

We have already paid out of the United States Treasury \$220 million to keep these mines going just since 1951. Incidentally, 21 percent of our tungsten stockpile is of nonstockpile grade. The domestic tungsten purchase program was extended for 2 more years in 1953 just to

help these producers. During this period alone we bought over \$187 million worth of tungsten and all of it was surplus to the stockpile requirement. We paid \$63 a unit when the market price was \$43. When that program ran out of money they still couldn't take care of themselves. So they came in for another Federal appropriation under Public Law 733. We appropriated over \$16 million and they gobbled it up in 3 months; \$1,700,000 of this went to Union Carbide; \$1,375,000 went to the North Carolina corporation in which General Electric has an interest; only 18 producers got 92 percent of this money. But this did not help.

Now they claim the domestic tungsten mines have all closed down. They cannot compete in normal times with foreign imports. And remember, at least one of our large domestic producers owns foreign tungsten mines. And this producer received over \$2 million out of that last \$16 million we appropriated. So why should we start these mines up again and go on and on with this hopeless process. This will be just another 5-year drain on the American taxpayer, after which they will just have to come back for another extension. How can we go home and face the taxpayers of this Nation if we vote for a hopeless program of this sort with all the essential demands that must be met.

#### FLUORSPAR SUBSIDY

The fluorspar producers are also back again. We thought we had taken care of their problem. We were assured that if we would only finance purchases for the 30 months under Public Law 733, industry could ride out the period of temporary surpluses and provide time for consumption to catch up with supply and to orient its operations to normal commercial markets. So we made an exception and appropriated over \$10 million for more Government purchases which we did not need. In fact, we just appropriated \$2,318,000 of this in the 1959 appropriation bill. But now we are told they still cannot make it on their own. We must provide a subsidy payment of \$13 per ton. The administration recommended only \$8 a ton. The stabilization price in the bill is \$53 a ton and the administration recommended only \$48 a ton.

Fluorspar is no different than the tungsten situation. We have spent over \$46 million buying acid-grade fluorspar. The stockpile is overflowing, 3 times more than the maximum objective. It is claimed fluorspar is needed for missiles. And we have a triple-threat stockpile on hand. If anyone wants to place a defense justification on a fluorspar program, or any other mineral, this is not the place. There is adequate authority under the Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization to do whatever is necessary.

#### BERYL, CHROMITE, COLUMBIUM-TANTALUM PRODUCTION BONUSES

Now we have not yet covered all the minerals subsidized in this bill. The House committee has added provision for production bonuses to beryl, chromite, and columbium-tantalum. It

should be noted that we have been appropriating funds to buy the latter under Public Law 733. Again Government purchases of these three minerals are drawing to a close because our stockpile needs have been met. These companies now want to substitute subsidies in the form of bonuses. Typical of this legislation, the record shows the Interior Department was asked by the committees to look over the administration's original proposal and promptly upped the quantity of material we would subsidize or the amount of the bonus payment on each of these minerals. The estimated cost of this bonus program is over \$2 million for the first year, and I assume, it will be considerably more than that in the future.

I do not care how you vote, but let me give you this warning, and I mean this very sincerely.

There are 5 million people unemployed in America, and less than 10 thousand that you want to help. When you cast your vote on this bill, you had better be prepared to tell our bosses when we face them this fall, the people, what we did with this bill and who we did it for. That is why I am trying to tell you the facts here today. We had better get a little light and see what is going on.

You remember 2 years ago they came in on the last day of the session with a bill, Public Law 733. I remember going over with the conferees, and they said, "Oh, MIKE, I wish you would agree to this and get it over with." Here we are again, 3 days before the Congress ends. If they could only put people back to work as easily as they can come in here just before the close of Congress, you would not have this depression.

If the next war comes, they say it will start at sunset and it will be finished by daybreak. Here we are with a surplus in stockpile worth \$1-\$2 billion. The trouble is when we spent the second billion we should have put the miners under the Townsend plan, bought a nice little home for them and given them \$200 a month, and we would have saved millions.

So it is time we began to think about the taxpayer. Here we are with a debt \$39 billion more than all the rest of the world put together. I repeat, there is nothing in the bill for the steel industry, a basic commodity. Over half of the ships are tied up on the Great Lakes. Up in Minnesota the ore miners are idle by the thousands. If we had given them this subsidy the ships would have been going and the people would have been working. They could have carried that ore down a year in advance. But what justification is there for spending \$650 million to put less than 10,000 back to work. Whether it is on the rule or on passage of the bill, defeat it and send it back to the Senate.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Utah [Mr. DAWSON].

Mr. DAWSON of Utah. Mr. Speaker, it is a very difficult task to follow my genial friend from Ohio. I am sure he

has deep concern for the reelection of us Republicans. I appreciate it. However, I think we should remind the Members of this body that we have an entirely different set of figures than those which the gentleman has just presented. In the United States we had 25,000 lead-zinc miners who worked in 1952. Today we have 9,000. In other words, we are down 16,000.

Mr. KIRWAN. Who brings that stuff in here?

Mr. DAWSON of Utah. The gentleman quoted some unemployment figures which are entirely misleading.

Mr. KIRWAN. No.

Mr. DAWSON of Utah. I refuse to yield further, Mr. Speaker. All I am asking this body to do is to give us a chance to present the figures before this group in general debate. You realize that in 4 minutes I cannot come up with the figures to refute what the gentleman has said.

I simply want to remind you of this fact, that you have at stake here the mining industry of this country. The mining industry and its employees are the backbone of the defense of the Nation. I have here a statement from which I wish to read:

The history of society shows that mineral deposits have always been, and are, an important source of the wealth, strength, and power of nations. \* \* \* The United States of America owes its high standard of industrialization to the intense exploitation of its abundant and varied mineral deposits.

That was not written in this country. That is a report entitled "Mineral Wealth of the U. S. S. R.," written by some Russians. They recognize what it takes to make an economy grow, and I am here to tell you that if you do not give us a rule and a vote for this bill freely and openly you are endangering the defense of this country.

I could spend some time discussing the efforts we have made trying to get some relief. The lead and zinc industry has sought relief from the Tariff Commission. We received favorable recommendation for relief. We have appeared before the Ways and Means Committee. They turned us back to the Tariff Commission. We have done everything the law requires under the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act.

Everyone recognizes this is a dying industry. I want to remind you that the stockpile objectives that have been referred to are based on a going domestic economy. If this domestic mining industry goes down then your stockpile objectives go up. It was based on a 3-year period, taking into consideration a healthy domestic mining industry. If you kill the industry by voting this rule down you are going to raise immediately the stockpile objectives and you are going to find yourselves dependent on foreign sources of supplies of your metals; and, believe me, when boats bringing these ores from the Belgian Congo, boats loaded with metal we need, and as a result of submarine warfare they never reach our shores, you will find yourselves gathering up the scraps trying desperately to reestablish the domestic industry.

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

Mr. DAWSON of Utah. I yield.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Would the gentleman agree with me that never in all the history of mankind where a nation has become solely dependent on foreign sources for its minerals, has it survived?

Mr. DAWSON of Utah. The gentleman is perfectly correct. The Russians recognize that fact, and that is the reason they have recognized the importance of developing and exploiting their minerals. If we in this country fail, we are building for ourselves the worst kind of trap.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. ROGERS].

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to extend their remarks at this point in the RECORD on this resolution.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. UTT. Mr. Speaker, the tristate lead and zinc area which is located in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Missouri, is now and has been for about a year and a half in a distressed condition.

There is a total of 147 active mines in this district, all of which are now completely closed down due to the low price of zinc and lead. This low price has been caused entirely by the large imports, practically duty free, from several foreign countries.

Of course, with these mines closed down, all of our miners are out of work and even those employees who are engaged in working in smelters and other related industry, are now without employment.

The income that accrues to our National Government in the form of taxes from mineowners and mill operators has completely disappeared under such a disastrous program.

The controlling of underground water in these mines in periods of shutdown reaches disastrous proportion. If these mines are to be retained for the future use of the American people, millions of dollars must be spent in pumping to keep them dry.

I have a report which shows that 10 of the active mines are now being allowed to fill with water, and that 10 of the more prosperous companies are continuing pumping operations in their mines at a cost of one-half million dollars a year in hopes that lead and zinc prices will finally reach the point where they can operate at a small profit.

The question we are resolving here today is whether or not this Congress wants to accept the responsibility for allowing underground water to take over this entire mining area. If we do not want to accept that responsibility, then the provisions in S. 4036 will allow these mines and miners to operate for the benefit of the American people.

During World War I, 50 percent of the lead and zinc used in this country was

supplied by this field. During World War II, 12 percent of our total needs were met from this area. Of course, our needs were greater in World War II than in World War I and during World War I they were mining a higher grade of concentrated ore.

A prolonged distressed period in the mining industry in the tristate area, such as we have now, will cause all future benefits of this mining field to be lost to the entire American people, because it is an established fact that the underground water problem is such that once the mines are allowed to fill up, cave-ins, loss of mining machinery, and other costs of production will make it prohibitive to ever reopen these mines.

If you do not want to accept the responsibility of forcing the American people to become wholly dependent upon foreign imports of these ores, then you should vote for S. 4036.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Speaker, this is as good a bill as our mining industry can get in order to keep our domestic underground mines in operation. In some ways it is merely a standby bill. Actually it is not a subsidy bill—nor a relief bill. It will merely keep our mines from being closed and filling up with water.

I would like to point up some of the purely local considerations in connection with the mining with which this bill concerns itself.

LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS IN CONNECTION WITH MINERALS STABILIZATION PLAN

Although the industries producing the five commodities included in the stabilization plan are not large employers of labor (total mining, milling, smelting, and refining employment is under 100,000), the employment is of substantial importance in a number of local communities throughout the United States. Mining is highly significant in that it is concentrated in only a few areas. For example, fully 63 percent of the total employment in lead and zinc mining is concentrated in 10 counties, primarily in the Western States. Employment in this industry constitutes up to 47 percent of the total labor force in these counties. Obviously, any substantial dislocation with respect to employment opportunities in these mining-oriented areas can be crippling to the entire community. This is particularly true when account is taken of the fact that a large portion of the remaining labor force not directly engaged in mining is dependent upon the miners in the community for its livelihood.

Similarly, in smelting and refining of mineral commodities there has developed a pattern of large-scale community dependence upon the smelter as the main source of local employment. In small communities throughout the United States, running from New Jersey through Pennsylvania, across into Illinois and Missouri, Nebraska, Colorado, and on up to Idaho and Washington, this pattern of community dependence upon local mining and mining-related activities can be found.

It should be emphasized that the employment aspects, while an important consideration in development and ad-

ministration support of the plan, are by no means the major factor that was considered in the plan. Of far greater importance was the desire of the administration and of many of the Members of Congress who support this measure to do whatever was necessary to prevent the wholesale liquidation of large blocks of capacity of the affected minerals industries. The recent record of these industries is clear. Lead and zinc and copper are today operating at something like 70 percent of their rated capacity. Many of the firms which have had to shut down or take serious curtailments in their production are small and simply do not have the financial resources required to fight a long price battle. Daily they are coming closer to the point where they must liquidate their few remaining assets and close their doors perhaps forever. We have heard many times the story of the mines which have been forced to shut down subsequently becoming watered and which are now lost forever. Much the same sort of thing is happening to other treatment facilities. Mills are being cannibalized. The equipment of smelters and refineries is being sold off.

The following compilation contains details as to local employment of the industries included in the stabilization plan:

Mining and milling employment

COPPER

County and State	Copper employees as percent of labor force, 1956	Copper production as percent of total United States, 1956
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	5.7	23
Greenlee, Ariz.....	63.7	12
Pinal, Ariz.....	14.6	11
Silverbow, Mont.....	30.5	9
Pima, Ariz.....	3.1	8
Gila, Ariz.....	23.7	8
Cochise, Ariz.....	12.8	7
Grant, N. Mex.....	46.7	6
White Pine, Nev.....	16.0	5
Ontonagon, Mich.....	41.3	3
Total.....		91

LEAD AND ZINC

County and State	Lead and zinc employees as percent of labor force, 1956	Lead and zinc production as percent of total United States, 1956
Shoshone, Idaho.....	24.0	12
St. Francois, Mo.....	16.1	11
Silverbow, Mont.....	30.5	9
St. Lawrence, N. Y.....	1.6	7
Salt Lake, Utah.....	5.7	6
Grant, N. Mex.....	46.7	4
Cherokee, Kans.....	8.9	4
Ottawa, Okla.....	7.2	4
Eagle, Colo.....	27.6	3
Wythe, Va.....	7.1	2
Total.....		63

FLUORSPAR, ACID-GRADE

County and State:	Acid-grade fluorspar employees as percent of labor force, 1954
Hardin, Ill.....	15.0
Jackson, Colo.....	15.0
Boulder, Colo.....	6.0
Nye, Nev.....	6.0
Crittendon, Ky.....	1.0

NOTE.—Above counties supplied 100 percent of production.

TUNGSTEN

County and State	Tungsten employees as percent of labor force, 1954	Tungsten production as percent of total United States, 1956
Vance, N. C.	4.8	17
Inyo, Calif.	14.3	15
Humboldt, Nev.	25.9	13
Beaverhead, Mont.	3.0	8
Mono, Calif.	34.2	8
Pershing, Nev.	22.3	7
Lincoln, Nev.	18.7	6
Mineral, Nev.	9.5	5
Lake, Colo.	6.3	3
Lemhi, Idaho	2.0	3
Total		87

Mr. HENDERSON. Mr. Speaker, this bill is the payoff in the deal that was made by the advocates of our questionable trade policies in order to win support from the mining States for the Reciprocal Trade Act. The promise of subsidies was made in exchange for a handful of votes, and the taxpayers of Ohio and elsewhere are to be asked to foot the bill for a \$650 million bribe. I do not like the savor of any part of it. There has been trouble stemming from import competition in the mining industry—particularly with respect to lead and zinc—for many years. What is proposed here is direct Government subsidy rather than facing of the inadequacies of our trade policy and reevaluating the cause of the trouble rather than a piecemeal treatment of the symptoms. This bill reminds me of the old adage that "the wheel that squeaks the loudest gets the grease." In this case, the wheel is the western mining industry and the grease is valued at \$650 million.

I am aware of the difficulties in the mining industry today and for some years past and I am very sympathetic with them—far more so, I suspect, than many of the supporters of this bill here today. These troubles with import competition are not unlike those I know so well in southeastern Ohio, where industries, coal and oil producers, have felt the blows of import competition stimulated and encouraged by our trade policies.

A bill of this kind is an opening wedge of many sorts. It will make certain minerals industries the dependents of the Department of the Interior. Other segments of the mineral industries, the coal producers of America, for instance, the oil producers of Ohio, for instance, can make claims which are equally valid. If this precedent prevailed we would take a long step toward nationalization of natural resources.

There is a bad odor about this legislation. If one segment of American enterprise is to be supported by the taxpayers because a paper-back Congress passed a tariff act that will harm them, then the thousand-and-one other segments of our economy which face destruction are entitled to the same treatment. The pottery, glass, tile, chemical, aluminum, stainless steel flatware people are entitled to this same treatment, because Congress has threatened them with economic disaster as surely and as

certainly as the mines covered in this bill. I am opposed to this measure because of what it does and what it does not do.

It is only fair to warn the Congress that if this legislation is approved the 86th Congress will be topheavy with legislation of a similar sort, and the precedent we may set here will demand that we follow the same course. Perhaps there will be a sort of sadistic justice in all of this. We have embarked upon a tragic trade policy at the insistence of groups of industries which can prosper in such an atmosphere. The further we travel along that policy, the longer will be the list of the industrial taxpayers who will cease to be taxpayers, and who, like those for whom this bill is designed, will actually become beneficiaries of the Government. Those who brought about this unhappy situation will find themselves paying an increasing share of the taxes to support the industries which they have destroyed. What then has been gained?

Mr. MACK of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I am opposed to this bill which would grant \$650,000,000 in subsidies to be paid by the taxpayers of America to the lead, zinc, tungsten, copper, fluor-spar and other mining industries.

It is claimed that these mining industries have been injured by too much imports of ores from low-wage foreign nations. If this is true then these mining industries are suffering from nothing that a little old fashioned tariff reform will not cure.

Under actions taken earlier this year by this Congress imports of foreign ore that would undersell the output of American mines were encouraged. This bill which is before us today proposes that to offset the low price of foreign ores we should subsidize American mining companies to place them in a position to compete with low-wage foreign imported ore.

If Congress pays mining subsidies to companies injured by foreign imports, it ought to extend subsidies to all industries including the plywood, fishing, and lumber industries. It should not confine the subsidies to one special industry. The cost of such a program would be astronomical.

This bill is the best proof I have seen that reasonable quota limits should be imposed on foreign imports from low-wage foreign countries.

If this bill is beaten perhaps more united support will be obtained in the next Congress to place quota limits or tariff rates that will slow down the importation of too much low-wage foreign goods that are taking away the jobs of American workers, not in mining alone but in many other industries.

Mr. SCUDDER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in favor of House Resolution 689 which will permit a 2-hour debate on S. 4036.

The mining industry in our country has been placed in a very serious condition because of the excessive imports. There is only one way in which the mines of our country can be kept operating and that is to restrict imports of the minerals we produce or to, in some way, finance in

part the mining of mineral ores for future use.

During World War II, the ore ships that were delivering ore to the United States suffered great casualties and an urgent appeal was made to open up and develop American mines. This was done. But with the cheaper labor market in other countries, it was most difficult to continue the operation of American mines. This caused a surplus of minerals in stockpiles in the United States.

I am very much aware of the world condition and the necessity of continuing our trade with countries supplying us with various minerals. But we either have to restrict the imports or again, I repeat, we must do something to bolster the mining economy. Once a mine is shut down, it takes months, and sometimes years, to put it back into production. We cannot afford not to have a healthy mining condition because should another world conflict be thrust upon us, we know the potentialities of those who well might be our enemies and with unlimited submarines could put our mineral shipments out of commission in a very short period of time.

I feel that it is imperative that we keep our mines effectively operating and I am particularly interested in section 401 of title IV which provides that chromite shall be supported in this program. I believe a well-rounded program of this sort will put many men to work and continue effectively the mining industry in this country.

I trust that the rule is favorably acted upon.

Mr. CHENOWETH. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the rule, and I hope that it will be adopted. I am for this bill and I feel the House will pass this measure if all of the facts are presented.

This bill, which will stabilize the production of certain metals, is of great importance to our domestic mining industry. Personally, I would have preferred to raise the import duties on these metals, and thereby give our domestic producers a price which would enable them to operate. However, the decision has been made that import duties are out, and this bill is the only solution that will be offered at this session of Congress.

Everyone recognizes the necessity of maintaining a healthy domestic mining industry. It is obvious that our domestic mines cannot operate in competition with the cheap labor to be found in foreign countries. I know that the industry would also prefer to have the quota system, but they have no alternative to accepting this legislation.

In time of war we must rely to a great extent on our domestic mines to produce the strategic metals so desperately needed for our war effort. These mines cannot operate only in time of war. When a mine is closed it is usually closed forever. If we are to have a domestic mining industry we must find a way to keep these mines in operation, and this bill today offers the only hope in sight at this time.

Mr. Chairman, I hope the rule will be adopted, and the bill passed.

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I want to say that when I first read this

bill and when it first came to my attention I was opposed to it for the same reasons that were voiced by my friend the gentleman from New York [Mr. PILLION] and my friend the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN]. But I then read the bill and I studied the problem, and I changed my mind. I think that in the general debate on this bill many people who are Members of this Congress interested in doing something for this country will change their minds that this is a straight-out subsidy bill designed to hand somebody something on a silver platter, and that it has a sound basis under our American scheme of things and that they will vote for it.

In the first place, this is not a stockpile bill.

A great mistake has been made about that. We have heard much from the standpoint of a defense stockpile. Defense is one thing and general sound economy of the country is another thing. Both are essential.

Mr. Speaker, much has been said about how many pounds and how many tons of this and that material we have in the stockpiles. I do not want to argue with those figures because I understand that all the stockpile figures are classified. I have had access to some of them but I am not going to tell you that we have so many tons and so many pounds of any particular strategic material for the simple reason that situations can change from day to day because the yardsticks insofar as requirements are concerned change. But bear in mind only one thing, this bill is not a stockpile bill. It has to do with the shoring up of one segment of our economy that is sagging. One of the things that carried me over to the side of this bill more than anything else was the fact that it became so obvious when you studied the problem that this is, if we pass the bill, and I hope we will, one of the prices that has to be paid if we are going to continue to support a reciprocal-trade program and a foreign-aid program. Every Member who participated in the campaigns to adopt these foreign-aid programs and the reciprocal-trade program certainly ought to support this rule and the bill, and even those people who voted against those programs, I am sure voted against them for the reason I did, and that is because I felt they were not contributing to the business interests of this country and were not supporting the small-business interests of this country. They ought to support this bill, however, because it is your chance to do something for American business. It is the only time that the small domestic industry has had its day in court in this session of the Congress.

In my opinion, the Rules Committee did a grand thing when it let us bring this bill to the floor of the House for you to pass on the resolution, allowing us to go into general debate to explain the bill to you. When we do that I think you will be sold on the bill and every one of you will vote for it. I for one believe that something must be done if we are to retain basic industries. We must not permit ourselves

to become dependent on foreign supplies.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California [Mr. KING].

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, there has been a rash of unsubstantiated statements—in fact, plain speculation—in respect to copper in the national stockpile.

To set the record straight, once and for all, I shall now read a letter received by me this morning from Chairman JAMES E. MURRAY, of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. The letter reads:

This is to inform you that the committee has today been officially advised by the Director of the Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization that the stockpile position in respect to copper is that only three-fourths, or 75 percent, of the maximum objective has been procured.

Your attention is called to the fact that the maximum objective mentioned above contemplates that any possible conflict will last only 3 years, rather than the earlier concept of a 5-year war. In other words, throughout the years that the Government has been stockpiling minerals only three-fourths of our maximum copper needs for a war of 3 years' duration has been acquired for the stockpile.

These, Mr. Speaker, are the facts. There is room in the stockpile for additional copper. There is need for additional copper in the stockpile.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GAVIN].

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Speaker, this resolution should be voted down. I shall vote No as it will be a vote to save the American taxpayers approximately a half billion dollars. If Congress had adjourned last week we would have saved the taxpayers approximately \$3 billion dollars. The only one that cannot be heard in these debates such as this one about subsidization of minerals is the American taxpayer who foots the bill. He is not here to pass on whether or not he approves this legislation, but we are his representatives and we can save a half billion dollars against a deficit which is looming up of \$12 billion if you defeat this rule.

As was pointed out, this is not a stockpiling matter. This is a program for incentive payments designed to maintain certain production.

Mr. Speaker, I shall vote against this resolution.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield the balance of the time on this side to the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. RHODES].

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

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. POFF. Am I correct in my understanding that this bill does not incorporate manganese?

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. That is correct.

Mr. POFF. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, I would like to put this bill back into proper perspective. This is not a relief bill; this is not an unemployment bill; this is a bill to save a very basic industry which is necessary in the defense of our

country. We have heard this bill called the Brannan plan. Let me explain to you the difference between this bill and the Brannan plan. The Brannan plan was designed primarily to help farmers to keep land in production. There was no defense concept involved; in fact, if you were going to look at defense alone, you would have let the land lie fallow, because its fertility increases when it lies fallow, and then when it is needed it grows more crops. As far as a mine is concerned, however, if you shut a mine down, that mine is dead for all practical purposes. You can resurrect it, but it takes a lot of money, it takes a lot of time which can ill be afforded in times of national need to resurrect it. Mines flood; the timbers rot; the machinery goes to rust, and you just do not have a mine any more until you put out the sinew, the money, and the time needed to put it back into production. This, then, is an asset which must be kept in being if this country is to be prepared for any future defense necessity.

The gentleman from Ohio mentions stockpiling. Do you know what stockpiling is? It is somebody's idea as to what this country might need in the event of a national emergency. Stockpiling is nothing better than an educated guess, I submit to you, the Members of this House, that the only possible way to make it certain we have the metals for real defense is to have a domestic industry which is in being, in production, and ready to produce.

This bill does not expand the industry. All it does is to make it possible for the producers of metals which are included in this bill to proceed to keep their mines in operation on a very minimum basis. This is not a basis upon which a lot of money is going to be made. This is a basis upon which there is sufficient incentive for people to continue to operate so that this particular industry, which is so vital for defense, will be available in the event the country needs it.

Now, as far as the level of a stockpile is concerned, I noticed one very important difference in terms in the speech made by my friend, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN]. In talking about the stockpile for various metals he mentioned the words "maximum requirements." Then when he talked about the stockpile for copper, he mentioned the term "basic defense requirements." And, I think you will notice that he also said that we had 1½ times as much copper as was needed for basic defense requirements. Now, as the gentleman who preceded me mentioned, the actual level of these stockpiles is classified, but I would bet you, any one of you, that the level in the copper stockpile does not exceed the maximum requirement. As I understand it, the maximum requirement is an amount which is deemed necessary to support in war, not only the war effort but also the necessary civilian requirements, while the term "basic defense requirement" is that amount which will support only the war effort. I emphasize that each is only an educated guess.

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

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. EDMONDSON. On that point, I think it is well to establish the fact that we used more copper in 1 year in World War II than we have at this time as our maximum stockpile objective for copper.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. I thank the gentleman for his contribution. I am sure that is absolutely correct.

Now, how did this industry get in this particular situation? We got in this situation because during World War II and the Korean war people were being begged to go out and find ore deposits and construct the mines to produce needed metals. People were being begged to go prospecting to find copper, to find lead and zinc and all of the other metallic sinews of war. But, Mr. Speaker, we were not going to get enough metals and minerals by our begging, and so we also made long-term contracts, for production in other countries. It is necessary for us to continue to buy the production from the countries with which we contracted. So we find that this industry which was asked to expand is now being hurt by having to contract because of the production in other countries and also because of a slackening of the need in this country for some of the metals which we have covered in this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that this rule will be adopted so that we can continue to tell this story in the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. POFF. 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 Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. POFF. Mr. Speaker, in the Southern Appalachian region, of which Virginia is a part, lies perhaps the largest undeveloped low-grade manganese deposit in the United States. The deposit is undeveloped only because the Government over the years has conscientiously and deliberately discriminated against this region. West of the Mississippi River there are 3 Government low-grade manganese purchase depots and stockpiles; East of the Mississippi River there is none. In 1956, Congress passed legislation which included authorization for the establishment of such a depot for our region. Because the bill was unsatisfactory in other particulars, the President vetoed it.

The bill now under debate, S. 4036, completely ignores manganese. The Department of the Interior says that manganese was omitted because manganese has its own program. I call attention to the fact that this program is scheduled to expire on January 1, 1961 or as soon as 28 million units have been acquired. Currently, the Government is buying domestic manganese at the rate of approximately 500,000 units a month. At that rate, the 28 million unit authorization will have been subscribed by the end of calendar year 1959. Accordingly, the need for manganese legislation is just as urgent as the need for legislation concerning copper, lead, and zinc. In-

deed, insofar as low-grade manganese owners are concerned, the need is infinitely more urgent.

Because of cheap foreign labor, cheap water transportation and low tariff rates, the United States has filled most of its manganese stockpiles from foreign sources, either through direct purchase or barter of agricultural commodities. In fact, about 90 percent of the manganese in our stockpiles came from foreign producers. While this policy may have resulted in some temporary economy, its long-range effect has been to jeopardize the defensive posture of the United States. Foreign purchases have closed down many domestic mines and have almost completely curtailed domestic exploration. It takes several months to activate a known deposit of manganese and sometimes several years to locate new deposits for future activation. In the event of war, with coast lines blockaded, sea lanes closed and naval tonnage pressed into military transportation, these foreign sources would no longer be available. At that point, it would be too late to embark upon a program to encourage domestic exploration and production.

Such a program must be started in peacetime and maintained in peacetime so long as international tension creates a war-threat climate. The only possible incentive for domestic exploration and production is a ready market and a guaranty that the ready market will continue to exist for a period sufficient to protect the necessary capital outlay of private enterprise.

It has been estimated that domestic producers today supply 15 percent of America's annual consumptive needs. It is believed that with a proper incentive program and the new ore bodies which would be found and developed thereby, domestic producers could supply up to 50 percent of our needs. Even in such case, we would still be dependent upon foreign sources unless our stockpiles during peacetime are made sufficiently large to carry us through a protracted emergency. If we are to err, let it be on the side of abundance instead of scarcity. A war cannot be waged without steel; steel cannot be made without manganese.

While we in Virginia, being the second largest high-grade manganese producers in the continental United States, are vitally concerned about the high-grade program, we are no less concerned about the low-grade program. Unlike the high-grade producer, the low-grade producer must pay the freight from point of production to one of the western depots. These freight costs render low-grade production in the East economically impractical. Accordingly, the low-grade ores which result as a byproduct of the high-grade mining process and the low-grade wad deposits which lie in such abundance in the southern Appalachian Region and which would do so much to relieve America of her dependence on foreign ores, cannot be exploited.

Because of the establishment of the low-grade purchase depots at Wenden, Deming, and Butte-Philipsburg, low-grade producers in the West have been able to market their products without

extensive freight costs. Low-grade producers in the East have simply had no market.

Because of this further discrimination against low-grade manganese producers in the East, as well as for other reasons, I shall vote against S. 4036.

Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I quote herewith the amendment which I had planned to offer but which I have been advised by the Parliamentarian is not germane and cannot be considered in this debate:

The Secretary is hereby authorized to establish for the southern Appalachian Region a purchase program, purchase depot, and stockpile for low-grade manganese ores and to fix specifications, assign a quota and issue regulations similar to the specifications, quotas and regulations promulgated under authority of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stockpiling Act (53 Stat. 811), as amended, and the Defense Production Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 798), as amended, for the low-grade manganese purchase program at Wenden, Ariz.; Deming, N. Mex.; and Butte-Philipsburg, Mont.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from Montana [Mr. METCALF].

Mr. METCALF. Mr. Speaker, because of the limited time I have I shall confine my remarks to title III, which provides for the purchase of 150,000 tons of copper at not more than 27½ cents. Yesterday I had inserted in the RECORD, and it would have been printed in the RECORD if the Government Printing Office had printed an Appendix, telegrams from the Butte Miners Union telling me that over 3,500 formerly employed members of that union were no longer employed; that from 1956 to 1958, 73 percent of their membership had become unemployed in the Butte mines. That is what has happened in one mining camp.

I also inserted in the RECORD yesterday and you would have had the opportunity to read it had an Appendix been printed, letters, telegrams, and statements from small, independent mining operators employing less than 500 miners, in the State of Montana. They said to me that if this bill, S. 4036, is not passed, we will be able to count the basic mineral producers in Montana on the fingers of one hand. One of the few mining corporations left operating in Montana would be the Anaconda Co.

Yesterday I also inserted in the RECORD a statement from the Board of County Commissioners of Silver Bow County, where all the copper mining in Montana is located. The board of county commissioners said that in the last 7 months their welfare payments have gone up 10 to 12 times because the miners have been running out of unemployment compensation.

Mr. Speaker, that is not the important part of this bill. The important part of this bill is the survival of the copper-mining industry in America, the survival in Butte, in Arizona, in Utah, and in other localities in the United States of mining activities. We do not produce enough copper either for our military needs or for our domestic needs to maintain a high standard of living.

In the scant time I have, I want to touch on the national problem. Copper

is the most nearly indispensable strategic metal. Copper mining consumes a half billion dollars worth of goods every year—cement, steel, lumber, explosives, automotive equipment, power shovels. Copper is also an essential domestic peacetime metal; 40 to 70 pounds of copper go into every automobile; it is needed for our missile program and space development; for our expanding electrical networks and telephone systems.

For many years, the United States was a copper-exporting nation, is still the largest single producer of copper. We no longer produce enough copper to supply the domestic demand. We produce about 42 percent of the free world's production and consume about 51 percent of that production.

The passage of this bill will stabilize our domestic production at about 1 million tons of copper per year. We can anticipate a peacetime need of an additional half million tons annually over the next few years.

This means that a strong and efficient and productive domestic copper-mining industry is essential to national security and to the maintenance of a high standard of living. At the same time, a constant supply of foreign copper is necessary to meet the ever-increasing demands.

The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN] said that there was imported into the United States from Chile 236,000 tons of copper every year. Most of that comes into the United States and is refined at Perth Amboy, at Baltimore, and other refineries along the eastern seaboard, and then transshipped to the European markets. Are you not glad that these copper-mining companies are operating so that we have those refineries on the east coast of the United States, so that people are being employed in your industries? Only 15 percent of that Chilean copper is kept in the United States.

This is easily demonstrated by an examination of the type of copper that is imported. From Chile in 1956 came 175,891 tons of blister copper. That is the unrefined copper that must go through an additional purifying process to become electrolytic copper for use in commerce. This blister copper was brought into the American Smelting and Refining Co.'s plants at Perth Amboy, N. J., and Baltimore, Md., and into the International Smelting and Refining Co.'s smelter at Perth Amboy, and refined. The refined copper is then exported to European markets.

The 41,000 tons of refined Chilean copper imported in 1956 was largely used in the United States. The remaining 18,000 was ore and matte, and that, too, was refined and shipped to the European market.

On the other hand, of the 120,000 tons imported into the United States from Canada, 94,000 tons was refined copper, mainly from companies owned outside the United States and this refined copper was consumed in this country.

I urge that the rule be adopted, and we be permitted to debate this bill.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Montana [Mr. METCALF] has expired. All time has expired.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, on that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 198, nays 165, answered "present" 1, not voting 65, as follows:

[Roll No. 181]

YEAS—198

Addonizio  
Albert  
Alexander  
Allen, Calif.  
Allen, Ill.  
Anderson, Mont.  
Aspinall  
Avery  
Ayres  
Baker  
Baldwin  
Baring  
Barrett  
Bass, Tenn.  
Beckworth  
Bennett, Mich.  
Berry  
Boggs  
Bolling  
Bolton  
Bonner  
Bray  
Breeding  
Brooks, Tex.  
Broomfield  
Brown, Mo.  
Broyhill  
Byrne, Pa.  
Byrnes, Wis.  
Canfield  
Carnahan  
Cederberg  
Celler  
Chelf  
Chenoweth  
Christopher  
Clark  
Coad  
Cooley  
Corbett  
Cunningham, Nebr.  
Curtin  
Curtis, Mo.  
Dawson, Utah  
Dellay  
Dent  
Diggs  
Dingell  
Dixon  
Dollinger  
Dooley  
Durham  
Dwyer  
Edmondson  
Elliott  
Everett  
Evins  
Faberstein  
Fino  
Flood  
Fountain  
Frazier  
Fulton  
Garnatz  
Gathings

NAYS—165

Abbitt  
Abernethy  
Adair  
Alger  
Andersen, H. Carl  
Andrews  
Ashmore  
Auchincloss  
Bass, N. H.  
Bates  
Becker  
Bennett, Fla.  
Bentley  
Betts  
Blatnik  
Boland  
Bosch  
Bow  
Boyle  
Brown, Ga.  
Brown, Ohio  
Burluson  
Bush  
Byrd

Nix  
O'Brien, Ill.  
O'Hara, Ill.  
O'Konski  
Patman  
Patterson  
Perkins  
Post  
Poage  
Porter  
Price  
Rains  
Reece, Tenn.  
Rees, Kans.  
Reuss  
Rhodes, Ariz.  
Rhodes, Pa.  
Riehlman  
Roberts  
Robison, N. Y.  
Rodino  
Rogers, Colo.  
Rogers, Mass.  
Rogers, Tex.  
Roosevelt  
Rutherford  
Santangelo  
Saund  
Scott, Pa.  
Scrivner  
Scudder  
Sheppard  
Sisk  
Smith, Kans.  
Smith, Miss.  
Staggers  
Steed  
Sullivan  
Teller  
Tewes  
Thompson, N. J.  
Thompson, Tex.  
Thompson, Wyo.  
Thornberry  
Tollefson  
Tuck  
Udall  
Ullman  
Van Peit  
Vorys  
Vursell  
Walter  
Watts  
Weaver  
Westland  
Widnall  
Wigglesworth  
Willis  
Wilson, Calif.  
Wilson, Ind.  
Withrow  
Wolverton  
Wright  
Younger  
Zablocki  
Zelenko

Davis, Ga.  
Davis, Tenn.  
Delaney  
Dennison  
Denton  
Devereux  
Donohue  
Dorn, N. Y.  
Dorn, S. C.  
Dowdy  
Eberharter  
Fallon  
Fascell  
Felghan  
Fenton  
Fisher  
Flynt  
Fogarty  
Forand  
Ford  
Forrester  
Frelinghuysen  
Gary  
Gavin  
Grant  
Green, Ore.  
Gross  
Haley  
Harden  
Hardy  
Harrison, Va.  
Harvey  
Haskell  
Hays, Ohio  
Henderson  
Herlong  
Heseltun  
Hess  
Hiestand  
Hoeven  
Holt  
Hosmer  
Jackson

Johansen  
Johnson  
Kean  
Keating  
Kee  
Kelly, N. Y.  
Kilday  
Kilgore  
Kirwan  
Kitchin  
Kluczynski  
Knutson  
Laird  
Lane  
Lankford  
Latham  
Lipscomb  
McGregor  
McMillan  
Mack, Wash.  
Mahon  
Matthews  
Michel  
Miller, Md.  
Moore  
Mumma  
Murray  
Natcher  
Neal  
Nicholson  
Norblad  
Norrell  
O'Brien, N. Y.  
O'Neill  
O'Hara, Minn.  
Ostertag  
Passman  
Pelly  
Philbin  
Pilcher  
Pillion  
Poff  
Polk

Qule  
Rabaut  
Ray  
Reed  
Riley  
Rivers  
Robeson, Va.  
Robison, Ky.  
Rogers, Fla.  
Rooney  
Sadlak  
St. George  
Saylor  
Schenck  
Scherer  
Schwengel  
Scott, N. C.  
Seely-Brown  
Selden  
Sheehan  
Sikes  
Siler  
Simpson, Ill.  
Simpson, Pa.  
Smith, Calif.  
Smith, Va.  
Springer  
Stauffer  
Taber  
Talle  
Taylor  
Teague, Calif.  
Thomas  
Utt  
Van Zandt  
Vinson  
Wharton  
Whitener  
Whitten  
Wier  
Williams, Miss.  
Yates

"PRESENT"—1

Magnuson

NOT VOTING—65

Anfuso  
Arends  
Bailey  
Barden  
Baumhart  
Beamer  
Belcher  
Blich  
Boykin  
Brooks, La.  
Brownson  
Buckley  
Budge  
Burdick  
Clevenger  
Coffin  
Colmer  
Coudert  
Dawson, Ill.  
Derounian  
Dies  
Doyle  
Engle  
Friedel  
Gordon  
Gwinn  
Hale  
Harrison, Nebr.  
Hays, Ark.  
Hébert  
Hillings  
Hoffman  
James  
Jenkins  
Jones, Mo.  
Kearney  
Kilburn  
LeCompte  
McCormack  
McCulloch  
McIntire  
Macdonald  
Martin  
Mason  
Miller, Calif.  
Miller, N. Y.  
Minshall  
Montoya  
Osmers  
Powell  
Preston  
Prouty  
Radwan  
Shelley  
Shuford  
Sieminski  
Spence  
Teague, Tex.  
Thompson, La.  
Trimble  
Vanik  
Wainwright  
Williams, N. Y.  
Winstead  
Young

The resolution was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Martin for, with Mr. Magnuson against.  
Mr. Hébert for, with Mr. Colmer against.  
Mr. Thompson of Louisiana for, with Mr. Winstead against.  
Mr. Buckley for, with Mr. Friedel against.  
Mr. Kilburn for, with Mr. Minshall against.  
Mr. Hillings for, with Mr. James against.  
Mr. Burdick for, with Mr. Coudert against.  
Mr. Engle for, with Mr. Jenkins against.  
Mr. Doyle for, with Mr. Mason against.  
Mr. Miller of California for, with Mr. Derounian against.  
Mr. Coffin for, with Mr. Boykin against.  
Mr. Shelley for, with Mr. Miller of New York against.  
Mr. Dawson of Illinois for, with Mr. Clevenger against.  
Mr. Gordon for, with Mr. Gwinn against.  
Mr. Anfuso for, with Mr. Kearney against.  
Mr. Montoya for, with Mr. Baumhart against.  
Mr. Sieminski for, with Mr. Vanik against.  
Mr. Hays of Arkansas for, with Mr. Bailey against.

Mr. Trimble for, with Mr. Williams of New York against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Macdonald with Mr. Arends.  
Mr. Preston with Mr. Wainwright.  
Mr. Young with Mr. Hoffman.  
Mr. Teague of Texas with Mr. Hale.  
Mr. Spence with Mr. McCulloch.  
Mr. Shuford with Mr. Budge.  
Mr. Barden with Mr. Harrison of Nebraska.  
Mrs. Blitch with Mr. Beamer.  
Mr. Dies with Mr. Osmer.  
Mr. Brooks of Louisiana with Mr. Brownson.  
Mr. Jones of Missouri with Mr. Prouty.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. Speaker, on this vote I voted "nay." I have a live pair with the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN]. I therefore withdraw my vote and vote "present."

Mr. ZELENKO changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

Messrs. ABBITT and WIER changed their votes from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (S. 4036) to stabilize production of copper, lead, zinc, acid-grade fluorspar, and tungsten from domestic mines.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill S. 4036 with Mr. EVINS in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks in the RECORD on the bill we are now considering.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I yield 7 minutes to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ASPINALL].

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, the legislation we have before us today is as vital to the future welfare of our country, as any we have considered this session of Congress.

We live in a metals economy. We use more metal than any other nation in the world. Our consumption of metal per capita is greater than that of other countries. It is largely through the use of metals that we maintain our high standard of living here in the United States.

Our experience has been that when we rely entirely on outside sources for our raw materials over a period of years our consumers pay "what the traffic will bear" or a much higher price for the metal requirements than when we have an ample source of supply within our borders.

We have extended substantial aid to those who do their mining outside our

country. Mr. Chairman, we have distributed American dollars liberally in building up low cost competition for our domestic producers who employ American miners at American wage scales and buy American products protected in many instances (like steel and automobiles) by high tariffs or stabilized by subsidies. Yet we deny to our own domestic industry reasonable protection on incentives necessary to enable it to compete on equal terms with "cheap labor" products from mines abroad.

Domestic miners are not opposed to needed imports. Substantial imports of lead and zinc are needed to supplement our own production to meet our national requirements but not to the exclusion of our domestic industry.

Our lead production has fallen in the United States from an annual rate of 353,000 tons in 1956 to approximately 275,000 tons. Much of this metal is being produced at a loss under present conditions. Zinc production has likewise fallen from 600,000 tons for the first four months of 1957 to an annual rate of 450,000 tons. A large amount of this metal was also produced at a loss. Importers have without restraint flooded our markets with metals from low cost areas abroad. They have increased shipments into this country of unmanufactured lead from an average of 49,000 tons per year in 1937-39 to 317,000 tons in 1946-51 and to 517,000 tons per year during 1952-57. They have similarly dumped increasing amounts of unmanufactured zinc on our markets from 43,000 tons during 1937-39, to 340,000 tons during 1946-51, to 724,000 tons in 1952-57. Figures on competitive imports are equally impressive.

Such actions have driven the price of metals far below the cost of domestic production. The prices of lead dropping from 21½ cents per pound in late 1948 to 11 cents today and zinc from 19½ cents per pound in 1952 to less than 10 cents on today's market. We can ill afford to slough aside this situation or treat it lightly.

It has brought about seriously distressed conditions in practically all of the mining districts of the Nation.

To give but a few examples. All operations in the Wisconsin area have ceased but one, the tri-State district of Missouri, Kansas, and Oklahoma is in pitiful shape, the famous mining camps of Leadville, Silverton Crested Butte, Rico, Aspen, and others in my District in Colorado have closed down. Mines in Park City, Utah, Pioche, Nev., districts in New Mexico, Tennessee, New Jersey, Idaho, Washington, and elsewhere have been drastically affected. Some are still operating awaiting the action of this Congress before actually abandoning all hope of survival.

Our copper camps are similarly affected. For example in Butte, Mont., employment is down 63 percent among the miners and 75 percent among the craftsmen. Only one tungsten mine is left and the fluorspar producers are in the main experiencing similar difficulties. Increased production of the other minerals included in this legislation is

advocated by the Department of the Interior in the national interest.

Some of my colleagues may not be as familiar with domestic mining practices and the nature of the mining business as are the members of our committee and perhaps other committees of the Congress which have made field investigations and conducted on the spot studies at conferences of the industries affected such as that of the National Mining Conference recently held in Denver, Colo. In fairness it should be called to your attention that mining is not like any other business. It takes years of effort to explore for and develop a mine. Many failures are experienced in the process. Mines must be timbered and kept safe against rock failure. In many cases pumps must be maintained in order to keep the workings dry. Our metal mines are in the main not shallow operations like those conducted in flat coal seams which are usually easily accessible. Many of our minerals are found at depth. Heavy machinery must be maintained. Hoists must be kept in order. Mining operations must be continuous and cannot be discontinued today and reopened tomorrow. As a general rule metal mines are found in isolated areas where no other activity not even farming can be carried on. No other industries can be conducted except those dependent upon the mines for their support. The whole economy of the areas is based on the products of the mines. So when management is confronted with ordering a shutdown it is not an easy decision to make for it often means destruction not only of the mine, but the causing of an economic loss which may never be recovered even at great expense. It often results in a destruction of a natural resource, and a violation of the law of conservation. Mr. Chairman it often means the destruction of an entire community. It is understandable why many mines have been continued in operation at a loss pending the outcome of this legislation.

Mr. Chairman the enactment of this legislation sets no precedent for other types of business to follow because of these and other fundamental differences between metal mining and other business generally. You cannot move a mine. When you shut down a mine you not only close down a factory but you also commit an economic waste which may never be recovered. Our national well being as well as our defense cannot be secure by allowing this destruction of our mines to continue.

The domestic mining industry has been to the Tariff Commission three times. The Commission has found in its favor three times but the relief it should have from cheap foreign imports has not been extended. It has no other alternative during this session of Congress but to seek the aid which this legislation provides. Frankly, I do not like it any more than some of my colleagues. I doubt whether it will encourage and stimulate mining activity in the United States the way I would like to see it done. I had hoped the administration would come forward with a realistic, long-range mineral or mining

program but instead we have only the Seaton plan on which to act.

In my opinion it is merely bread and water legislation. It may keep the patient alive but it would not add strength to his well-being. It will simply sustain his weary bones until we have a chance to explore and develop a realistic long range mineral policy.

The immediate question before us is do we want a domestic mining industry? If the answer is "yes," then we have no alternative but to pass this bill this session.

If we want to save the jobs of thousands of American miners whose skills are highly essential to successful mining and the defense of this country then we must act now to keep them from losing their jobs and making America dangerously dependent for its metals on foreign sources.

In comparison with the help we have extended abroad the amount of money involved in facilitating this program is small. In fact the plan is designed not only to stabilize part of our domestic mining industry but to do it in a way so as not to offend our friends and neighbors. This legislation can have no continuing ill effect upon a well planned and constructive economic relationship with our sister nations. Incidentally, it is a measure to put men back to work and continue employment in the metal mines of America.

I plead with my colleagues not to accept the proposals of those who assert that other relief may be more desirable. Other relief is not available. Those who advocate it know that is so but use the arguments of rich importers of metals who frankly do not want American mines to operate.

This administration has made it painfully clear that under present international conditions no other solution will meet executive approval.

For the sake of national defense, for the maintenance of our economy, for our future protection from the dangers involved from placing total dependence upon outside sources for our minerals, and for the healthy affect it will have on one of the most important segments of our economy, I plead with my colleagues to give this legislation your support now before further destruction of our domestic mining industry takes place and we find ourselves with "too little, too late."

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count. (After counting.) One hundred and one Members are present, a quorum.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SAYLOR].

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, I hope you paid serious attention to our good colleague, the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ASPINALL] who just preceded me. He made this statement:

Such actions have driven the price of metals far below the cost of domestic production \* \* \*

It has brought about seriously distressed conditions in practically all the mining districts of the Nation.

That, Mr. Chairman, is true. The policy that has been followed has brought about drastic situations in the entire mining industry and in every community in which there is mining in this country.

But does our committee bring to the floor of this House a bill that will solve the ills of the industry? Absolutely not.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SAYLOR. I will not yield.

Of all of the products that are mined in America they have picked out copper, lead, zinc, acid-grade fluorspar, tungsten, beryl, chromite, and columbium-tantalum, and they would ask you under the guise of this bill to underwrite and support those few minerals, leaving all of the other parts of the American mining industry to go down the drain.

Each year, each and every Member of the House and Senate receives from the United States Bureau of Mines a report on the domestic mining industry. If you would take time to study this report, you would find these startling facts: There are produced in this country the following minerals that are also in the same horrible plight that has been pointed out by our colleague from Colorado:

Abrasive materials, including natural silica, special silica stone products, natural alumina abrasives, artificial abrasives, aluminum, antimony, arsenic, asbestos, barite, bauxite, beryllium, bismuth, boron, cadmium, cement.

Clays, including kaolin or china clay, ball clay, fire clay, including stoneware clay, bentonite, fuller's earth, and any and all other miscellaneous clays including shale and slip clay.

Cobalt, feldspar, nepheline syenite, and apatite.

Ferrous alloys, fluorspar—metallurgical grade—and cryolite.

Gem stones, including all cutting material used by lapidaries.

Gold, gypsum, iodine, iron ore, lime, lithium, magnesium, magnesium compounds, manganese, mercury, mica, molybdenum, iron oxide pigments, nickel, nitrogen compounds, perlite, phosphate rock, platinum and platinum-group metals, potash, pumice and pumicite, quartz crystals—electronic grade.

Salt, sand and gravel, silver, slag—iron-blast furnace—slate, sodium and sodium compounds, stone, strontium, sulfur and pyrites, talc, soapstone, and pyrophyllite.

Tin, titanium, uranium, radium, thorium, vanadium, vermiculite, zirconium, and hafnium.

Also including such minor minerals as cesium, rubidium, gallium, germanium, indium, monazite, bastnaesite, euxenite, samarskite, fergusonite, selenium, tellurium, thallium, mineral wool, wollastonite.

Coal: anthracite, bituminous, lignite, and peat; carbon black, natural gas, crude petroleum and petroleum products.

If this committee is going to ask you to help the American mining industry and to undergird it, let us relieve the distressed conditions in all the mining districts of the Nation. Let us not pick out a few minerals. Let us be able to

go back home and say that we undergirded the entire industry.

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SAYLOR. Not at this point.

What is involved in this bill, is the selection of a few of the minerals mined in this country. It is true that they are in a sorry plight, but they are not the only minerals that are affected. All of these other minerals that are mined in areas represented by the Members here in Congress are in a sorry plight. Can you go home and say that you took care of the people in the lead and zinc mines; can you go home and say that you took care of the folks that happen to be in the fluorspar and tungsten mining areas, but you did not take care of the miners in your own district? How are you going to explain that to the people in your own home towns?

They say that we have had complete hearings. The gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ASPINALL] very accurately told when we got the bill and what hearings were held. Then another item you may have to explain to your people at home, is the strange fact that this legislation came to the committee just after the reciprocal trade bill was passed and many of the principal supporters of this legislation voted for reciprocal trade.

Some hearings were held—they were of a very limited nature, and they only attempted to cover those minerals that were in the original bill. There has never been an attempt to hold hearings on the ills of the entire minerals industry and to present legislation designed to cure those ills.

This bill is not to relieve the distressed conditions in the entire mining industry—no—just the chosen few. Let us realize that if we are going to undergird an industry and if it is to be the policy of the American people that we are to subsidize an industry against foreign invasion, then there is a duty upon the Members of the Congress to see to it that every American citizen in both management and labor in that industry is given the same kind of treatment, and that every segment of the industry should be protected, and not just a few.

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SAYLOR. I yield.

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. Do I understand that because the gentleman thinks some of the other metals which he listed are in a distress situation, he is going to deny the salvation of the metals named in this bill even though he admits that their situation is in a very sorry state?

Mr. SAYLOR. I am not going to deny it. I am asking the Members of this House to include all of them, and at the proper times I am going to offer an amendment to accomplish that.

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. But if the House does not include all of them; is it the gentleman's intention to vote against those included in this bill?

Mr. SAYLOR. Then I am going to vote against those that are in the bill, unless the entire minerals industry and those employed in both management and labor are protected.

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. Is it not a fact with reference to the matter of this bill coming before the House at this late date that it was his administration that sent this bill up here and that it came before our committee at a late date and was recommended by the Department of the Interior by the Honorable Fred Seaton?

Mr. SAYLOR. That is correct. The administration sent it up here as an administration measure. I am a member of that party but I oppose the bill. I am not bound by anything that the administration sends up here when it does not do the kind of job I think the Members of Congress should be doing for the benefit of the country.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SAYLOR. I am happy to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. Is it not pretty common knowledge around town that it was said this bill would come up if they could get enough votes from the right places for the reciprocal trade bill?

Mr. SAYLOR. I could not prove that, but it is a strange thing that the day before a number of people were going to vote against the reciprocal trade bill they suddenly changed their vote. I do not know that that was the actual reason for it, but this bill was sent up from the Department of the Interior immediately following the passage by the House of the reciprocal trade bill.

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. SAYLOR. Unless you yield me some time, I cannot yield.

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. I will be glad to yield a minute to the gentleman if I have used too much of his time. Is it not a fact speaking of reciprocal trade and foreign aid that that is one reason that these businesses are in the shape that they are in today because we have overdone this foreign aid and reciprocal trade deal and it is time for us to live up to our responsibility for our own business people.

Mr. SAYLOR. Yes, that is true, but look at what the Congress has done with the policy that it has followed on reciprocal trade. It has allowed the executive branch of the Government to take over what our Founding Fathers gave to us and placed as a responsibility on the Members of Congress. When each and every Member of this House stood up in this Chamber and raised his hand and swore to uphold the Constitution of the United States, a part of what you swore to uphold was that you would regulate commerce with foreign nations. You have surrendered that power to the executive branch of our Government, and they have so abused that privilege that industries in distress in this country cannot get relief from either the Tariff Commission or the Executive.

Then in an effort to appease the conscience of the Executive, they send up a bill like this to take care of a very small segment of a very sick industry.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BROWN].

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count. (After counting.) Eighty-three Members are present, not a quorum. The Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 182]		
Anfuso	Diggs	Metcalf
Arends	Doyle	Miller, Calif.
Balley	Engle	Miller, N. Y.
Barden	Friedel	Minshall
Barrett	George	Montoya
Baumhart	Gordon	Moore
Beamer	Green, Ore.	Powell
Belcher	Hale	Preston
Bentley	Harrison, Nebr.	Prouty
Blitch	Hébert	Sheehan
Bolling	Hillings	Shuford
Bosch	Hoffman	Sieminski
Boykin	James	Smith, Miss.
Brooks, La.	Jenkins	Smith, Va.
Brownson	Jones, Mo.	Spence
Buckley	Kean	Steed
Budge	Kearney	Teague, Tex.
Burdick	Kilburn	Trimble
Celler	Latham	Vanik
Clevenger	LeCompte	Vinson
Coffin	McCormack	Wainwright
Colmer	McCulloch	Williams, N. Y.
Cooley	McIntire	Winstead
Coudert	Macdonald	Young
Davis, Tenn.	Machrowicz	
Dies	Mason	

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. EVINS, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (S. 4036), and finding itself without a quorum, he had directed the roll to be called, when 336 Members responded to their names, a quorum, and he submitted herewith the names of the absentees to be spread upon the Journal.

The Committee resumed its sitting.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. ROGERS].

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from California [Mr. ENGLE] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. Chairman, the enactment of S. 4036 will preserve the productive capacity of important segments of the Nation's basic raw materials industries.

The growth, strength, and power of the United States and the high standard of living which we enjoy have been made possible by an abundant supply of basic raw materials from our mines, our forests, and our farms. Our future prosperity and the maintenance of our high standard of living will require even greater quantities of such materials than in the past.

Shortages of mineral raw materials cause serious production bottlenecks, retard industrial activity, result in shortages of consumer goods, and generate dangerous inflationary pressures.

Such shortages may disrupt and damage the national economy at an incalculable cost to the taxpayer and the Nation.

Production from domestic mines is our only certain supply of mineral raw materials during the periods of high demand. Moreover, our domestic supply of minerals and metals may be subjected to price controls and export restrictions when necessary to protect the national interest, as has been the case on several occasions in the past. On the other hand, the availability of mineral raw materials from foreign sources of supply during periods of high demand depends in large measure upon the price that consumers are able to pay. In some cases the production from such sources may be captured or diverted for use by those nations which control or hold the allegiance of the producing countries.

Mr. Chairman, we should not permit the further destruction and loss of the productive capacity of the mines of the United States. The mineral raw materials which these mines are capable of producing will be needed in the near future to assure the stability and growth of our national economy. Mines which are abandoned or are closed for a period of time may deteriorate beyond repair or be utterly useless and incapable of production when needed. Those with many miles of workings which are permitted to flood and cave would require several years to dewater and rehabilitate if salvage should ever be feasible. More than likely their remaining ore bodies would be lost to posterity.

Mr. Chairman, S. 4036 is an administration measure. It is not a cure-all and in some respects it is inadequate. However, the enactment of this legislation will enable many of our domestic mines to survive until our economy is in high gear once again. S. 4036 will preserve productive capacity needed for tomorrow. Measured by the ultimate benefits to the Nation, its net cost will be very small.

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BROWN].

Mr. BROWN of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, when I first came to this House of Representatives 2 years ago the Speaker told me that no one could face a fairer jury than the House of Representatives. I believe that. I think this House will be fair with this bill, if we can brush away some of the extraneous matter that is clouding the issue a little bit and get right to the point.

I ask you this question, and I ask you to think before you answer. Do you think it is wise for us as American consumers to maneuver ourselves into a position where we are totally and utterly dependent upon foreign sources for any commodity? Western Europe is totally dependent upon foreign sources for oil. She cannot help it. How many people in Europe went cold that winter when the Middle East supply was cut off? We in this country cannot help ourselves on coffee. We are almost completely dependent upon foreign sources for coffee. How many investigations and studies have been made by this Congress about price manipulations in coffee?

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Missouri. I am glad to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. BOGGS. The mere introduction of this legislation, I might say to the gentleman, has had a very stabilizing influence on the mineral market all over the world; not only in the United States, but in Chile, in Peru, in Canada, and in other nations which have historically been our friends.

In my judgment, if we fail to enact this legislation the opposite effect would occur; namely, you would have almost chaos in the mineral markets all over the world.

Further, it seems to me this is the only fair approach to this problem whereby we can be of assistance to our domestic producers and at the same time not offend the many friends we have that are involved in these same businesses.

I think the gentleman is making a very significant statement.

Mr. BROWN of Missouri. Let us get this straight: I do not care how friendly foreign sources are right now or how friendly they intend to be in the future, but it is not wise for any people to get themselves in a position of total dependence on foreign sources if it can be avoided. Foreign sources are subject to seizure, to political control, and to market manipulation. Yet, the United States of America is maneuvering itself into that position on lead and zinc needlessly. In the interest of common sense and insurance for the future against price gouging and market manipulation, we Americans are just plain silly—I mean it, silly—if we do not keep our own mines operating at some sort of level, even if it is just enough to keep them from filling up with water, so that when the real pressure is on and any foreign government starts any funny business we can say, "Don't you do it. We're not at your mercy. We are going to start our own mines full tilt and we can take care of almost 70 percent of our own needs."

If we ever get in a box where our mines are filled with water and no new ore discoveries have been made to replace depleted supplies, and foreign sources pull the string, we will look back and say, "How foolish can men be?" But then, of course, it will be too late, and the cost of rebuilding our production will be terrific.

The bill before us today is an insurance program; that is all it is. That is all it is meant to be. It is not going to make anybody rich in the mining industry. It is just an insurance program to keep them operating at a low minimum level, let us say.

And title II of this bill is a sound insurance program. It makes it possible for mines to stay operational, even if they produce only 500 tons a quarter, just enough to keep them on a sort of standby basis. Now, the theory is this: 100 mines producing 500 tons of ore a quarter, just enough to protect them from complete disintegration, is insurance, better insurance than having 10 mines producing 500 tons a quarter, for when foreign sources pull the string we will need those extra 90 mines and need them badly.

That is why title II is in this bill. It makes it possible for a mine to operate at a minimum level with a supplemental allowance not to exceed 1½ cents per pound on any one miner's production up to 500 tons quarterly. It is just common sense that it is in the national interest to keep as many of our mines producing 500 tons a quarter as we can. That is why this well-conceived bill, this well-thought-out plan to keep our mines operating at a minimum level, contains title II.

This is not a bill for the mining interests. If you want to play into the hands of shortsighted mining interests who own all this foreign production, just do not pass any bill. They can make more money out of foreign production coming into this country at market-glut prices than they can off lead and zinc produced in this country at the prices prescribed in this bill. This bill is a bill to protect you and me against this Nation's ever becoming totally, 100 percent dependent upon foreign sources for our production and subject to their mercy. I dread that day. Already we are getting 70 percent of our lead and zinc from foreign sources. And American mines are closing down, filling up with water. In our own self-interest, for protection tomorrow, we must vote for this bill and keep at least a standby domestic mining industry in America.

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

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nevada?

There was no objection.

Mr. BARING. Mr. Chairman, there has been much misleading information presented to the Congress in regard to our domestic mining industry. I am for this bill, and am supporting it because it is a bill for survival rather than subsidy of the industry.

We were caught short in this country before each one of the last three major conflicts that this country entered into. Many promises were made to our domestic miners by Congress, but Congress did not keep its word. I refer in particular last year when Congress would not appropriate the money to keep the tungsten mines open, although they had authorized the program, and many people lost their shirts by opening up these mines and then could not sell the tungsten procured on the Government's promise. This was one of the rawest deals ever pulled on the American people.

Mines fill with water if not in use, and timbers rot. It takes several years to develop a mine, and in the interest of our national defense we must have a healthy domestic mining industry, for if our sea lanes are ever closed, America will look to our own mines to supply the strategic minerals.

The program of reciprocal trades has completely put our domestic mining industry out in the cold. This was brought out a few weeks ago in the debate for the extension of reciprocal trades, which program I bitterly opposed and fought against. However, our illustrious majority leader, JOHN McCORMACK, and others promised us at that time that we

could not afford to hurt our friends in Peru, Mexico, Canada and the Middle East, and that if the reciprocal trades were extended, then he in particular would go for compensatory measures to help out the domestic industries which had been hurt by this program.

Now we come before you today for the stabilization bill for our mines in America. Members of Congress, I ask of you to support this bill and let us change the tune from one of "Let us not hurt our foreign neighbors," to one of Americanism and say now, "Let us help our friends here in America, who have stood by in critical times and produced minerals when they were called upon."

I, for one, am getting pretty much worn out shouting and not getting any action from this Government. All I hear is, "Let us take care of the rest of the world and make friends." Today, let us think of the American taxpayer who has been pushed to the limit to pay some \$75 billions now put into foreign countries. Personally, I do not think that we have the constitutional right to spend the American tax dollars around the world, as Congress has done.

I want to state here that I have opposed the foreign aid most bitterly, for I deem it has been a miserable farce, and 10 years have proved that we have not bought friendship.

The mines of America are absolutely closed. In my State, some 1,500 tungsten miners had to quit after last year's catastrophe, and when lead and zinc prices dropped, all of these mines closed. The only mining in Nevada today is some copper, but I have today received telegrams from these areas stating that some 2,300 men were employed a year ago, but only 1,200 are working today. All told, approximately 5,000 miners were put out of work in Nevada. These miners, when the work stops, leave for parts unknown, so it is hard to get a true figure, but I do believe that 5,000 hits it very closely.

For 10 years, we tried to get action out of the Tariff Commission to impose a tariff and protect our industry from cheap metals mined with slave labor from floating into this country duty free, and just as we had about proven our case to the Tariff Commission, half of them were in favor of tariffs and quotas, half of the Commission was in favor of tariffs and no quotas, then along came the Secretary of the Interior, Fred Seaton, and promised us a stabilization bill which we are studying today. I believe that this measure was put to us in order to gain votes for the reciprocal trades extension, but at any rate, it killed whatever ground we had gained with the Tariff Commission, and here in the closing days of the 85th Congress let me state that this is the last chance America will have to keep our domestic minerals program going to help out those mining friends of ours who have given all to their country in strategic minerals in times past when they were needed, and it is our last chance to build up a program which we need for national defense if world conditions are as bad as the President puts it to the Congress.

We have raised the debt ceiling twice in this Congress, some \$10 billion. Approximately 8 of this 10 was, of course,

given overseas immediately for our foreign aid spending.

Today this bill calls for an appropriation of some \$450 million, a paltry amount when you consider seventy-five billions already given away overseas, but which would do so much toward rejuvenating a most important segment of our economy. If this administration continues our present world program of internationalism, there will be many other domestic industries in the same shape that mining is today. I doubt if this country can carry the load much longer.

However, in the meantime, we cannot afford to let our domestic mining end, the mines fill with water, and that is what I am bringing to your attention today. This bill is one of survival rather than subsidization.

The outside world is laughing at our tactics—paying the farmer for keeping his land idle; swapping our surplus farm products for metals produced by the slave labor of other nations, and making it impossible for the United States to mine metals in competition with these cheap imports.

This bill will help to remedy some of the things needed if our country is to remain free and prosperous, or, to say the least, free. I, for one, think that the prices given in this bill are way too low, for I know lead and zinc miners in our State who have not been able to produce since 1951. Lead and zinc should be approximately 18 cents and 17 cents respectively per pound. The price of tungsten is set at \$36, yet we have nearly \$100 million in foreign contracts, mostly with Korea, in which the Government is paying up to \$59 a short ton.

This country has never had enough copper, and I implore you gentlemen to pass this bill today so that the copper stockpile can be increased. I have it on reliable authority that the copper stockpile is further below the target than any of the other major metals. There is ample room in the stockpile for this 150,000 tons, and they still will not have hit the target. As a matter of fact, it is even below the minimum stockpile amount. In view of the devastating effects of reciprocal trade upon this industry, it seems like we must pass this bill today, for we have a great need for a stabilized price support, or else the mines cannot reopen.

I have written to the White House many times in regard to domestic production of deadburned magnesite, tungsten, lead and zinc, but about the only answer I have received was to the effect that business conditions will be better by this fall, and that will naturally help the mining industry.

Members of Congress, this most inadequate answer, call it answer if you wish, has turned the American people against their Government, for in my State conditions are so bad in the mining communities that they are wondering what is next for survival. How in the world the Government expects these people to pay taxes is more than I can understand.

During the course of study of this bill in the Interior Committee, Secretary Seaton said, and I quote:

In the relatively short space of half a century, the demands for minerals and min-

eral products have grown so rapidly that the problems of maintaining an adequate supply of mineral raw materials have become increasingly critical and complex. Minerals and mineral fuels have become more vital elements than ever before in the security and economic welfare of the Nation. I wish to emphasize this point because, in the opinion of the Department of the Interior, the long-range problems of the Nation with reference to minerals are likely to be the problems of shortages and rising prices despite current surpluses, weak markets, and distress in some areas. In the long run, the growth of our economy will demand a greater and greater supply of minerals and will require our Nation and the other nations of the Free World to explore, develop, and make wise use of the mineral resources available to all of us.

Not only has the present metal-market situation adversely affected exploration and development work, but it seriously threatens a substantial part of our mining productive capacity.

During the past 12 months, there have been sharp declines in the prices of several metals. Prices of copper, lead, and zinc, and some other metals, have declined to points at which mineral production is hampered by vexing economic problems. Many high-cost producers have curtailed production or shut down. Even some of the lower cost operators have cut back production. With this in mind, the administration has sought to develop measures to preserve the mine productive capacity that will be needed by our economy when business is again in high gear. These proposals have taken the form of a stabilization program for copper, lead, zinc, acid-grade fluorspar, and tungsten.

The measure referred to by the Secretary, H. R. 13069, introduced by Representative WAYNE ASPINALL, is practically identical to S. 4036 as it passed the Senate.

I want to point out that since the administration has recognized what they have done to us by their world program, and has presented this bill to us today, and if the administration is opposed to increased tariffs, or the establishment of quotas, then we should support this bill as the last hope of the American mining industry. I do not think the President will veto this bill, for Secretary Seaton was very much in earnest, and if the bill is not passed, we will wind up with nothing, which is exactly what the mining people have today—nothing.

There are many of you who come from mining communities, and know that I speak the truth. There are many Members here from farming communities who have asked us for their support. There are many city Representatives, who have received our support for rivers and harbors and other pieces of legislation directly affecting them. This is your chance to pay back to the mining people for the benefits you have received.

I do not want you to misunderstand my last remark. I have emphasized it before, and I do so in closing, this bill will merely be a bill of survival to protect our national defense in case of emergency. It is not a bill where anyone will get rich. It is our last resort to keep a group of true Americans going, who have in times past shown their Americanism, but who have suffered by our present program of world internationalism. I hope this bill passes today by a large majority to show these mining friends of ours that America has not forgotten them.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Utah [Mr. DAWSON].

Mr. DAWSON of Utah. Mr. Chairman, I want to take this occasion to commend the gentleman from Missouri who has just spoken. I think he has touched on a very vital matter that should be considered by the committee. It would be impossible for us to come here today and make a case for the domestic mining industry on the basis that we are in economic distress and, therefore, we need a subsidy. I realize there are likely to be amendments offered to this bill to include textiles and to include tuna fish and plywood and what have you. But, the case that we have for the mining industry is one that is of concern to every district in the United States for, as the gentleman from Missouri has stated, this is a defense measure. The metals of this country are the backbone of the defense of the country, and once you close these mines up and let them become flooded, they are gone and you are not going to turn them on and off like you do a faucet. So we are pleading with you to help yourselves.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DAWSON of Utah. I yield.

Mr. LAIRD. Does not the gentleman think the tariff approach to this problem is a much more liberal approach than the subsidy approach?

Mr. DAWSON of Utah. I will say very frankly to the gentleman I think it is. Inasmuch as the gentleman has brought that subject up, I would like to tell you what we have done to get tariff relief. Let me speak primarily of the lead and zinc industry. In 1953 when Great Britain dumped lead onto the market, lead which had been purchased from foreign mines or at least much of it with our own financial help, we went to the Tariff Commission asking for relief. We had a unanimous finding by the Tariff Commission recommending relief. We went to the President and to the departments; and, instead of giving us the tariff relief, they came up with a barter program and with a stockpile program. They said we are offering this to you because we do not want to offend our friends abroad. So, instead of giving us the tariff relief, they came up with a barter program which permitted farm surpluses under Public Law 480 to be sold abroad and traded for metals to be brought into this country and added to our stockpile. That, in effect, was supposed to relieve the world market, but it had an adverse effect because it stimulated production abroad and put foreign mines into operation. As a result, we were again faced with a tremendous overload on the market. Then the barter program ran out and we are here again today. We went on the recommendation of the department again to the Committee on Ways and Means. The administration recommended a special import tax. So we went to the Committee on Ways and Means, as we were directed, and asked for the import tax or tariff if you choose to call it that. The Committee

on Ways and Means turned us down and said, "You go back to the Tariff Commission." So we went back to the Tariff Commission and we got another favorable recommendation. Then the administration came up with this program. This is the administration's program, and the gentleman from Louisiana, I know, is familiar with the devious and tortuous route we have followed. I am happy to yield to him at this point.

Mr. BOGGS. I would like to say to the gentleman, I am one of the people who oppose the tariff approach to this problem. I opposed it then and I am opposed to it now, and I will oppose it in the future. The idea that that is a proper approach, in my judgment, is completely fallacious. Let me give you an example.

Mr. DAWSON of Utah. I trust the gentleman will not take too much of my meager time.

Mr. BOGGS. This is an important consideration, and I think it might conceivably help your bill. I do not want to take any of the gentleman's time, but I am trying to help you with your bill. I have none of these industries in my district, not a bit.

Mr. DAWSON of Utah. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. BOGGS. Let us take sugar. I see Dr. Dixon standing there. If we had depended entirely upon a tariff for sugar, rather than on the program that we have worked out, we would be paying much more for sugar in our country and our domestic people would not have any more protection. I think this is a wise approach and a sensible approach and the approach that people who really want to preserve this industry can support; because if you had this tariff, believe me, you would have a fight on it every day and every week and every month in the year.

Mr. DAWSON of Utah. I have only a limited amount of time. I hope the gentlemen who are asking me to yield will get some time on their own.

I thank the gentleman from Louisiana. This is the only solution we have left. Personally I favored a tariff and quotas. We have gone as far as we can to get them, so we are back here now with the only thing we can get.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Utah [Mr. Dawson] has expired.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 3 additional minutes.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DAWSON. I yield.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. I must take issue with the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. Boggs], because a year ago, on August 24, 1957, he and the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee at that time, and 14 other Democrats said that the President should take action under the escape clause provision; that it should not be by legislation.

Mr. DIXON. Will the gentleman tell us how long this industry has been pleading for help?

Mr. DAWSON of Utah. This industry has been pleading for help since 1952 when the market dropped out. We have

been going ring around the rosy, and the baby is back on your doorstep. We are going to have to do something now before it is too late.

While \$458 million seems like a lot of money, I would call my colleagues attention to a few salient facts. I just noticed on the news teletype that the price of copper stocks have increased as a result of the vote on this rule. I think I can assure you that if this bill fails, you will find the price of copper and stocks going down. If the bill is passed, I am of the opinion you will not have to buy a single pound of copper, because the price will stay up to 27½ with the mere assurance that stockpiling will commence if the price drops below this amount. This means that \$82 million is going to be saved and can be cut off from the cost of this bill.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DAWSON of Utah. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. I wonder what the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. Boggs], would say if we blacked out all sugar quotas.

Mr. DAWSON of Utah. I think the gentleman from Louisiana can defend himself on that. I hope he will get some time to do it.

This bill should be broken down into three categories. First you have tungsten, beryl, chromite columbium-tantalum and fluorspar in one group, and this is just a continuation of existing programs. The President vetoed one program the other day, because he said it should have been included in this bill. So it is included, and you are only extending existing programs in that category.

The second category is copper. I say if this bill passes you will not need to buy a pound of copper, because the price will stay up and you will not need to buy it.

The third category is lead and zinc. The domestic lead and zinc industry has been pushed from pillar to post. Everybody agrees it is a sick industry, and if you do not give us relief in this bill, nothing will be left but the post mortem.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DAWSON of Utah. I yield.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, I am very much in favor of this bill. I think that, under the circumstances it is the best we can do. To me it is not a subsidy bill, it certainly is not a relief bill. To me it is more a standby bill to keep our own domestic mines in operation so that they will be there when we need them.

I would like to point up some of the basic facts regarding these metals.

#### LEAD AND ZINC

Production of lead from domestic mines is currently running at approximately 275,000 tons per year at annual rates. Production during 1956 totaled 353,000 tons and in 1957 totaled 333,000 tons. Just prior to the break in the market, which occurred in May 1957, domestic production was at an annual rate of 355,000 tons. The present rate of production is approximately 25 per-

cent below the rate achieved in early 1957.

Zinc production is currently at the rate of 440,000 to 450,000 tons a year. This compares with production in 1955 of 515,000; in 1956, 542,000. Production in the first quarter of 1957 prior to the market break was at the annual rate of 600,000 tons.

During 1956, 696 mines produced lead and zinc; 73.4 percent of total lead and zinc production was from 37 mines. An additional 46 mines produced 15 percent of the remainder; more than 600 mines produce the remaining 10 percent.

According to published accounts, 26 of the larger mines or mine groups in the United States have closed down entirely since the beginning of 1957 and 11 other major producers have substantially curtailed their output.

We estimate that between 200 and 300 of the very small mines have closed in the past year or year and one-half.

Total employment of lead and zinc mines averaged 16,600 in 1955, and 17,400 in 1956. In April 1957, total employment stood at 18,200. In June 1958, total employment stood at 13,100.

Estimated capacity for production from United States mines for zinc is 650,000 tons per year; for lead 400,000 tons per year.

#### CONSUMPTION

The principal uses of lead are for storage batteries, tetraethyl lead, cable covering, paint pigments, building construction, ammunition, and various alloys, chiefly solder, bearing metals and type metal.

The primary applications of zinc are in galvanizing and diecasting. Smaller quantities are used in zinc base alloys, in rolled zinc, and the ore is consumed directly in zinc oxide. Other uses include consumption in the manufacture of wet batteries, and in the production of light metal alloys.

Consumption of lead and zinc are at extremely low levels, 20 to 30 percent below what might be considered normal.

If the stabilization plan is not enacted, we can expect further serious curtailments in the lead and zinc production.

At the present time, excess stocks of lead and zinc are being accumulated in the United States at the rate of 15,000 to 20,000 tons per month. In order to halt further stock acquisitions and to effect the liquidation of excess stocks already in the hands of producers, further reductions in the price for lead and zinc with attendant cuts in output would be necessary.

An accurate estimate as to the extent of the curtailment cannot be given at this time because of complexity of the factors involved. Lead production could fall to 200,000 tons per year and zinc to 400,000 tons per year if the present market weakness should continue.

There is reason to believe that a substantial portion of current production is being maintained in the hope that the stabilization plan will be put into effect in time to avoid further layoffs and curtailments.

#### COPPER

Copper is presently being produced in the United States at an annual rate of 950,000 short tons. In 1955, production

was 999,000 tons; in 1956, 1,106,000; and 1957, 1,077,000 tons. Approximately 450 mines produce copper in the United States. An unknown, but substantial number of mines has been forced out of production by the recent depressed market for copper. Most of the larger mines have curtailed production.

Employment in copper mining in June 1958 totaled 29,000. This compares with an average of 33,300 in 1956, and approximately 33,400 in 1957.

Domestic mines have the capacity to produce approximately 1,250,000 tons of copper annually.

Copper is widely used because of its superlative electrical conductivity, high heat conductivity, and good corrosion resistance and because it is strong, yet malleable and ductile and can be alloyed readily with many other metals to impart desirable characteristics. Nearly half of it is consumed in virtually pure metallic form primarily by the electrical industry in the manufacture of generators, motors, electric locomotives and switchboard, telephone, and telegraph equipment, light and powerlines, and other items. Most of the remainder is employed by the alloys industry in manufacturing brass, bronze, and other copper alloys that are used ultimately in building construction, automobile manufacture, ammunition, shipbuilding, and a wide variety of other applications.

Consumption of copper is currently 15 percent to 20 percent down from what might be considered normal levels.

If the plan were not approved, further cutbacks in production and employment would be required in order to reestablish a balance between the supply of and requirement for copper.

The exact dimension of the required curtailment cannot be ascertained at this time, but in view of the existence of surplus stocks of approximately 150,000 tons, it is reasonable to suppose that in the absence of implementation of the plan, a further curtailment of 50,000 to 100,000 short tons a year would be required.

#### ACID-GRADE FLUORSPAR

Production of acid-grade fluorspar in the United States currently approximates 190,000 tons per year. This compares with production in 1955 and 1956 of 157,000 short tons, and 1957 production, and some 50 mines are involved, engaged in acid-grade fluorspar production, and some 50 miles are involved. There have been no recent curtailments or shutdowns in this industry.

Employment in acid-grade fluorspar mines and mills totals approximately 1,000.

Capacity of domestic acid-grade fluorspar is approximately 200,000 tons per year.

#### CONSUMPTION

Consumption of acid-grade fluorspar has declined in keeping with the lower rate of activity in the aluminum industry and the general economy.

The high level of operation of acid-grade fluorspar producing facilities has been maintained through a Government purchase program conducted under the authority of Public Law 733, 84th Congress.

The primary application for acid-grade fluorspar is in the production of hydrochloric acid used primarily by the aluminum industry where it is used to manufacture synthetic sodium aluminum fluoride and aluminum chloride. It is the major source of fluorine for the chemical industry.

In the absence of approval of the stabilization plan or an alternative, the recent trend toward increasing production in this industry would be reversed, expansion plans would be recessed, and some unemployment would result.

#### TUNGSTEN

The domestic tungsten producing industry has almost completely shut down. Only one mine is still producing tungsten and its output is a byproduct of its other operations.

One mine is operated today. Two years ago, more than 200 mines were in operation.

At its peak 2 years ago, employment in tungsten mining totaled between 3,500 and 4,000. Present employment is negligible.

In 1955, the domestic industry produced 15 million pounds of tungsten.

#### CONSUMPTION

Tungsten is used in alloy steels for high temperature applications in tungsten carbide for cutting tools and armor piercing shells, and as pure metal in lighting and electronics. No satisfactory substitute has been developed for tungsten in carbides or in its pure metal applications.

In the absence of favorable action on the stabilization plan, the tungsten industry in the United States will virtually disappear.

#### BERYL

Production of beryl in the United States has been steady over the past several years at between 500 and 600 tons of 10 percent BeO concentrates annually.

There are about 200 producers scattered throughout a dozen States involved in production of beryl. Production is largely hand sorting and closely related to production of other strategic materials.

We estimate that approximately 30 people are engaged full or part time in mining beryl.

Capacity for beryl production is difficult to measure. Past performance indicates that under present conditions, the United States can maintain production at between 500 and 600 tons of beryl concentrates per year. New technological developments should appreciably increase United States productive capacity for this commodity in the near future.

#### CONSUMPTION

Over 90 percent of beryllium consumed is used in alloys, mainly with copper. Beryllium-copper alloy is utilized widely because of its hardness, great tensile strength, high electric and thermo conductivity, low creep tendency, nonmagnetic and nonsparking properties, and resistance to fatigue, corrosion, and wear. Pure beryllium metal is used principally in manufacturing nuclear energy and X-ray equipment; and beryllium oxide is used principally in nuclear energy

equipment and in the production of high temperature refractories.

In the absence of the favorable action on the stabilization plan, the future of beryl production in the United States would become extremely uncertain. The current Defense Production Act program may terminate in a matter of months.

The domestic industry is not yet at the stage where it can compete in world markets successfully.

The stabilization program will provide sufficient time to complete development of new processes now well advanced, which should place beryl production in the United States on a fully competitive basis within the next few years.

#### CHROMITE

Production of chromite in the United States has varied between 150,000 and 200,000 tons in the last 3 years. The Defense Production Act program for this commodity, which formerly supported production totaling about 35,000 tons per year in the Pacific Northwest terminated on May 19. The remaining production is under a Government contract, which will run out in the near future.

Since the termination in May of the chromite purchase program, it is probable that most of the mines in the Pacific Northwest have ceased production.

Approximately 125 to 150 mines have been involved in production of chromite. Most of these are probably closed at the present time.

Employment of the chromite industry at its peak was 750 men. More than one-half of those are now out of work, with the closing of the Pacific coast mines.

Domestic capacity, based on recent history, is 200,000 tons per year.

#### CONSUMPTION

Chromite is used metallurgically in making ferrochromium alloys and metal, which in turn are used to manufacture stainless steel, tool steels, high-temperature alloys, and various other alloys. Refractories manufacturers make chromite brick and cements, principally for lining steel furnaces. Chromium chemicals are used chiefly in pigments, metal treating, and tanning.

If the stabilization plan is not enacted and no other special program is developed, chromite mining will virtually disappear in the United States.

#### COLUMBIUM TANTALUM

Production of columbium tantalum has increased from negligible proportions in 1951 to approximately 700 short tons of 50 percent concentrates in 1957.

The mining industry consists of 1 large placer operation in Idaho, which supplies 99 percent of the domestic production under Government contract. Small remaining production is supplied as a byproduct from about one dozen pegamite mines.

Perhaps 500 engaged in producing and processing pegamites in the United States.

Nineteen hundred and fifty-seven production of 700 tons of 50 percent concentrates provides the best indication as to United States capacity.

## CONSUMPTION

Columbium and tantalum have been used mostly as alloys in the manufacture of stabilized stainless steels. However, columbium-bearing high-temperature alloys, unsurpassed for certain applications in jet engines and gas turbines, may now require more columbium than the stainless steels. Columbium and tantalum have numerous applications in the electronic field.

The bulk of the domestic production is from a single location at a price several times the market price. If the tremendous consumption potential of this material is realized, it will become increasingly necessary to have a nucleus of a competitive-producing industry in the United States.

In the absence of a special program, there will be no incentive for developing this industry. The stabilization plan can, however, at very small cost to the Government, maintain interest among United States producers in this commodity, and thereby spur development of economic processes for its treatment and accelerate exploration for its reserves.

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. Mr. Chairman, several questions have been asked on this side as to what the plan is for the Committee to rise. I hope we can finish the debate tonight. We will get out by 6 o'clock, or a little after. The first section will be read, and the reading of the bill will continue tomorrow.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. UDALL].

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Chairman, the most important thing today, it seems to me, is to get a sense of proportion. We have seen figures juggled and tossed about. The figure of \$650 million taken by itself is a large figure. It has been said that this amount of money is being rushed through in the last days of this Congress and is going to be misspent.

Do not forget, this is a 5-year program. We are spending this year, all told, on the Soil Bank and farm price-support programs something in the neighborhood of \$4 billion. This bill provides about \$100 million annually to support the strategic-metals industry. In other words, we are saying to the House: "For every \$40 we spend to keep a healthy farm economy, let us spend \$1 to keep strategic-metals industry healthy."

My good friend, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN] made the statement to you here that three copper companies were going to get a big boon out of this legislation. I have some of these companies in my Congressional District. I want to make a statement in all sincerity to the gentleman: The original proposal of the Secretary of the Interior provided for a stabilization payment subsidy-type program. The copper industry rejected that proposal, and the stockpile purchasing program was substituted. Under this program the Government will purchase 150,000 tons of copper.

The copper market at the present time is at its lowest point since the Korean war. It has dropped from 46 cents to the neighborhood of 26 cents. So if the Government buys copper at the going

market rate, as provided under this bill, they get a product in return and make a good investment in the bargain. The truth of the matter is that the Government will show a profit on the stockpile program once the price of copper begins to climb again.

Now, it should be plain that no copper company will realize a profit out of this bill at the taxpayer's expense. That is the reason I say let us keep the facts in focus, let us get a little proportion into our discussion here today. The copper program under title III is a one-shot program which extends 10 months. It is a purchase program, it is an investment program. That is all it is. It is not going to make anyone rich.

The copper industry has been a very self-reliant industry. It has been entitled under the laws of the country to have the benefit of an import tax on foreign copper but in recent years copper spokesmen have come to the Congress and asked that this tax be suspended. What this industry is now asking is that the Secretary should buy additional copper to make our stockpile adequate.

So these are the facts as far as the copper part of the program is concerned, and no copper company, big or little, will be unduly enriched. There are plenty of little copper companies and the little ones are in deep trouble today, but none of them will get any bonanza out of this program.

I say again, that for each \$40 we spend to keep a healthy farm economy, let us spend at least \$1 to keep our metals industry on a sound basis.

Mr. METCALF. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. UDALL. I yield to the gentleman from Montana.

Mr. METCALF. The gentleman from Arizona comes from a State that produces half the supply of copper in this country. The next highest copper producing State is Utah, and the third is my own State of Montana. The production in my State comes from deep mines. From the deep mines of Montana to produce a hundred thousand tons we employ as many men as are employed in the industry in Arizona.

My point is that if Anaconda Copper Co. has mines in Montana they are very high-cost producers. They also have mines in Chile, yet the company tries to keep domestic production going. If they want to they could turn to their Chilean supplies and import copper from Chile. Instead they have asked us to pass this bill in order to keep the high-cost producers going in Montana.

Mr. UDALL. The gentleman's point is well taken.

Mr. BENNETT of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BENNETT of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, one of the most important points in favor of this legislation which has had very little emphasis during the course of this debate is the fact that an

operating mine is in itself a stockpile of strategic minerals for national defense.

I can recall vividly what happened in the copper-mining areas of my Congressional District of northern Michigan during the first years of World War II. Shipments of copper from South America were being destroyed on the high seas by German submarines. A cruel fact was forcibly brought home to us. We knew then that copper for our war machine had to be obtained from domestic mines. People from the Defense Production Department came to northern Michigan frantically appealing to our producers for more copper. They were willing to pay any sum for the reopening of abandoned mines—mines that had been closed during an era of depressed prices due to cheap labor competition from abroad. They were not aware of the fact that you cannot turn deep copper mining off and on like a water spigot. It takes considerable time to unwater an abandoned mine; and, when time is of the essence, delays in production can be tragic.

No one in his right mind wants to have repeated the situation which occurred during World War II. And yet, if a large segment of our domestic mining industry is forced to abandon its operations, we are in grave danger of having history repeat itself. The enactment of this legislation will help assure a continued healthy domestic copper-mining industry.

Mr. Chairman, both this administration and the preceding one have recognized the importance to our national defense of a thriving copper industry. Hundreds of millions of dollars have been loaned by our Government to private corporations during the past 10 years to develop and bring into production vast reserves of copper ore. One of the largest of these developments is in my home county in Michigan. Such loans would not be made by the Government if we did not recognize the importance of assuring ourselves of a constant and adequate supply of this strategic resource. These areas of production must be maintained for our own national self-interest and protection.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that in support of the pending legislation, S. 4036, I cannot do better than to quote the words of Secretary of the Interior Seaton from his testimony before the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. The Secretary remarked in part:

In the relatively short space of half a century, the demands for minerals and mineral products have grown so rapidly that the problems of maintaining an adequate supply of mineral raw materials have become increasingly critical and complex. Minerals and mineral fuels have become more vital elements than ever before in the security and economic welfare of the Nation.

Not only has the present metal-market situation adversely affected exploration and development work, but it seriously threatens a substantial part of our mining productive capacity.

Many high-cost producers have curtailed production or shut down. Even some of the lower cost operators have cut back production. With this in mind, the administration has sought to develop measures to pre-

serve the mine productive capacity that will be needed by our economy when business is again in high gear. These proposals have taken the form of a stabilization program for copper, lead, zinc, acid-grade fluorspar, and tungsten.

Mr. Chairman, the passage of this bill is essential to preserve a healthy mining industry in this country. It will cure a large part of the severe unemployment now rampant in the mining States and will preserve our mobilization base. We not only need to look to the future economic requirements of a rapidly expanding economy but, as Secretary Seaton has said, this stabilization plan will furnish us with an "economic bridge" to "insure a strategically sound domestic minerals production balance for this Nation without increasing the difficulties of our friends abroad."

If S. 4036 does not pass at this session of the Congress, the mining industry will be in a more and more serious situation. Ours is basically a metals economy and without metals we cannot live. To be secure within our borders we must mine, produce, and discover increasing quantities of these vital materials within our own borders, and the Seaton stabilization plan is essential for this purpose.

Mr. Chairman, I trust the Members of the House will realize the necessity and urgency of passing S. 4036 with all dispatch.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, I yield 6 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. PILLION].

Mr. PILLION. Mr. Chairman, as I stated earlier today, this bill would authorize a subsidy—giveaway program with a price tag of \$650 million attached to it to be paid by the ordinary American taxpayer.

The proponents of this bill, I am sure, have a laudable and a sincere purpose, but after listening to this debate I still do not know what this bill will do or what it is intended to do. I understand it is not intended to relieve unemployment, I understand from the debate it is not intended to add to our defense strategic and critical material stockpile program. I understand from one of the distinguished previous speakers that this bill is intended as an insurance program. But what it is intended to insure I cannot for the world imagine. The only conclusion I can come to is it is intended to insure increasing and more profits for a few highly prosperous mining corporations in this country.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count.

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. EVINS, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (S. 4036) to stabilize production of copper, lead, zinc, acid-grade fluorspar, and tungsten from domestic mines, had come to no resolution thereon.

#### FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate, by Mr. McGOWN, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate insists upon its amendment to the bill (H. R. 13247) entitled "An act to strengthen the national defense and to encourage and assist in the expansion and improvement of educational programs to meet critical national needs; and for other purposes," disagreed to by the House; agrees to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. HILL, Mr. McNAMARA, Mr. YARBOROUGH, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, and Mr. ALLOTT to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to a bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 3448. An act to authorize the acquisition and disposition of certain private lands and the establishment of the size of farm units on the Seedskaadee reclamation project, Wyoming, and for other purposes.

#### CONSTRUCTION BY THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR OF DEMONSTRATION PLANTS

Mr. ASPINALL submitted a conference report and statement on Senate Joint Resolution 135, to provide for the construction by the Department of the Interior of demonstration plants.

#### SALE AND EXCHANGE OF PUBLIC LANDS OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 9500) to permit certain sales and exchanges of public lands of the Territory of Hawaii to certain persons who suffered a substantial loss of real property by reason of the tidal wave of March 9, 1957, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 1, line 8, strike out "auction" and insert "auction."

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

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### REAR ADM. EDWARD C. STEPHAN LEAVING CAPITOL HILL

Mr. HUDDLESTON. 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 Alabama?

There was no objection.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. Mr. Speaker, as this Congress is about to adjourn and the Members go their respective ways,

we are losing the splendid services of a man who has devoted all his efforts during the last 2 years to making our jobs more pleasant and more rewarding. He is Rear Adm. Edward C. Stephan, who has done an exemplary job of handling legislative liaison matters for the Department of the Navy. In just a few days, he is leaving us to assume duties as commander of the newly established South Atlantic Naval Force.

Ever since his graduation from the United States Naval Academy in 1929, Admiral Stephan has always had his country first in mind and in heart. He has an outstanding combat record as commander of several submarines whose names will long be on the tongues of Navy men and Navy historians. These included the U. S. S. *Sea Wolf*, the U. S. S. *Devilfish* and the U. S. S. *Grayback*, on which he won the Navy Cross, Silver Star and Gold Stars.

Admiral Stephan served in the Office of Chief of Naval Operations; the Office of the Judge Advocate General; Staff Commander, Submarine Force, United States Pacific Fleet; Commander, Transport Division 21, Office of the Comptroller of the Navy, and was appointed in July 1956 as Chief of Legislative Liaison.

His conscientious efforts in our behalf and the understanding with which he has performed his duties, shall certainly be missed on Capitol Hill. We wish him continuing success in the future as he takes over his new assignment, and want to again express our deep appreciation for the great service he has performed for us.

#### THE DEMOCRAT RECORD: H-BOMBS, MISSILES, AND UNPREPAREDNESS

Mr. SHEEHAN. 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 Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. SHEEHAN. Mr. Speaker, the prelude to the decline and defeat of great nations has always been complacency on the part of their political leaders. Invariably, a deceptive twilight calm precedes the onslaught of the aggressor, usually spearheaded by some surprise weapon or strategy aimed at crumbling the sleeping opponent's out-moded defenses.

Attila's infiltrating hordes, for example, swept away the Roman armies. And this, just after the citizens of Rome had lulled themselves into false confidence in their outdated legions. The Second Reich devastated French forces with the rapid fire of the needle gun in 1870. Frenchmen put their faith in superiority of numbers. Hitler's panzer divisions knifed through French defenses in 1940. On the eve of the blitzkrieg, Parisians reveled in the Maginot line. It is with serious alarm that we must admit this cycle of events nearly occurred in our own land only less than a decade ago—because the political leadership in our country missed the concept that the modern military machine is predicated on nuclear weapons and guided missiles.

While many Americans debauched themselves in the heavy wine of Democratic leadership from 1945 to 1952, the Soviet Union searched feverishly for means to dominate the world. We were approaching steadily a dreadful day of reckoning—a day too late for even a second Moses to lead us out.

The parallel of our course with that of Rome and France is so pronounced that, in retrospect, it makes us shudder. The Democrat Truman administration prepared a prelude to disaster.

But the folly of the Democrat era exceeded that of the Romans and the French. Rome and France might have been blind to innovations in warfare, but at least they maintained the older, though outmoded, defenses of their country.

The Democrats, on the other hand, began in 1945 to dismantle the finest conventional armies and the largest air and sea armadas in the entire history of the world. Naturally, the conventional military might of the Soviet Union soon eclipsed that of our country.

Submarines no longer were a novel means of warfare. In World War I this weapon had reduced food supply of the British Isles to a precarious 6 weeks. During World War II Hitler nearly won the Battle of the Atlantic with only 57 submarines.

Despite these clear warnings, the Democrat Truman administration merely watched Soviet Russia swell her undersea power to many times the number of submarines which the Kaiser and Hitler possessed. In aircraft production, Russia bounded ahead of the United States. In 1949, the Soviets had produced over 10,000 jets, as compared to 4,600 of the United States.

Today one might wonder how this country could maintain its freedom and hegemony under such conditions. The disposal of conventional defenses leads but to the assumption that the Democrats placed their entire faith in the atomic bomb. Indeed, the atomic bomb was a tremendous deterrent to Soviet aggression in those days of cold war and of American atomic monopoly.

Winston Churchill said in 1948:

If it were not for the stocks of atomic bombs now in the trusteeship of the United States there would be no means of stopping the subjugation of Western Europe. \* \* \* If the United States were to consent \* \* \* to destroy the stocks of atomic bombs \* \* \* they would be guilty of murdering human freedom.

Plainly, nuclear power—in all of its gruesome and devastating aspects—shielded the Free World against slavery. But this shield would crumble if and when the Soviet Union could end the atomic monopoly of the United States—that is, unless the United States could first produce an even more compelling deterrent than the A-bomb. Undoubtedly, it will amaze future historians that this dramatic and gripping reality was not comprehended by President Truman.

In crude attempts to hide the past, some daring Democrats today raise their voices in criticism of General Eisenhower. They were upset when he did not panic before the Russian sputnik. They

have ignored his repeated and vigorous efforts to expedite our research and development program, which measures were never undertaken in the Democrat Truman era.

Why did these same Democrats not protest then? Certainly, there was not displayed a sense of urgency.

In addition, the Atomic Energy Commission was placed in the hands of those who were against the military uses of atomic energy. After dismantling conventional means of defense, they then set up conditions under which it was impossible to develop nonconventional means of retaliation.

Let us look at the dramatis personae into whose hands Democrat President Truman placed the security of our Nation at this almost-fatal hour.

The cast was dominated by Dr. Robert Oppenheimer.

Let me say that I do not intend to deal here with Dr. Oppenheimer's security rating, for it would be irrelevant. What is relevant, however, is Dr. Oppenheimer's admitted and candid view on the uses of atomic weapons. Dr. Oppenheimer was quoted widely at the end of World War II as saying that Los Alamos should be given back to the Indians. And yet he was allowed to play the predominant part in framing the Acheson-Lilienthal plan for international control of atomic energy. Here he crystallized his thinking in regard to atomic energy. The Soviet Union would have veto power in regard to atomic matters. Atomic facilities would be built within the Soviet Union.

What is more, Oppenheimer urged Secretary Stimson, in the fall of 1945, to discontinue attempts to develop a super, or H-bomb. He declared, in reference to successful use of nuclear fission, that "it is conceivable that development of this kind might be carried terrestrially, but I am sure I do not know how."

Dr. Edward Teller did know how. He rushed to Washington to testify in opposition to the opinion of the distinguished scientist-colleague, Dr. Oppenheimer. The Soviet menace, he stated, was a clear and present threat to the heart of American freedom. But Teller's was a small voice, drowned out by the bombastic complacency of the Truman administration.

I would like to repeat a point I made earlier: I am not immediately concerned with the loyalty of Dr. Oppenheimer. I am concerned, however, with an evaluation of the leadership of an administration in a dark hour of our history. By definition, a large part of the job of any executive is in the proper and applicable selection of subordinates to whom responsibility will be delegated. In times of hot and cold war, the most important quality of the Chief Executive is explicitly this ability to select properly.

Let me illustrate with a historical example:

Many historians agree that the decisive factor in England's defeat in the Revolutionary War was just this. The British Cabinet, it may be recalled, had selected Lord Howe to command British forces in America. Howe was a brilliant military officer, but he was not in favor

of Britain fighting the Colonies. Consequently, he passed up military opportunity after military opportunity. Fortunately for us, British political leadership had fatally blundered.

Unfortunately for us, American leadership blundered when it made Dr. Oppenheimer Chairman of the AEC's General Advisory Committee. His heart was no more in the cold war than was Howe's heart in the American Revolutionary War. Oppenheimer's scientific judgment was swayed by his belief that Russia was not an overshadowing menace. And he genuinely believed that the scientists had known sin when they developed the A-bomb. From 1945 to 1949, the Democrat Truman-Lilienthal-Oppenheimer trio succeeded in blocking all of Dr. Teller's efforts to develop an even more effective deterrent than the A-bomb. It took a group of aggressive people and two startling events to shake the lethargy from the Democrat administration.

Foremost among these people was Commissioner Lewis Strauss, who did not waver in his opposition to AEC Chairman Lilienthal. Supporting Dr. Teller were Drs. William Lawrence and Luis Alvarez. They had the brilliant scientific insight to see the feasibility of nuclear fission as applied to our national defense. Both had the courage to champion a cause they believed to be right, despite the opposition and antagonism of the powers over them.

The first event which shook Mr. Truman was the routine flight of a B-29 which will live in history, for, on the photographic plates carried aboard the plane that August day of 1949, were evidences of a Soviet A-bomb explosion. Had not this experiment in measuring cosmic rays coincided with the Soviet detonation of an A-bomb, we would have remained ignorant of their threatening progress.

Mr. Truman's advisors previously had convinced him it would be from 5 to 10 years before Russia would accomplish such a feat. Even after this startling event, Mr. Truman's sense of urgency was lacking. Secretary of Defense Johnson had just accomplished the dubious feat of cutting the defense budget back to \$13 billion. Mr. Truman seemed unwilling to face the conclusion that an about-face had to be made decisively, immediately, and abruptly.

Admiral Strauss protested that once the Soviet Union had sufficient A-bombs Communist aggression would become rampant. A new and a more powerful deterrent—an H-bomb—must be developed by the United States. This was the only way we could regain the initiative and ward off world war III. But Lilienthal opposed Strauss' suggestions. Friendly ears were not to be found within the administration and Strauss finally turned to Senators McMahon and Hickenlooper.

By this time, however, many Democrats in Congress were irate with the do-nothing Truman leadership.

It took a second event to dramatize to Mr. Truman the perilous straits in which our country was caught. Dr. Klaus Fuchs, formerly of the Los Alamos

Atomic Laboratory, confessed he had leaked atomic secrets to Russia from 1942 to 1949. This revelation raised an ominous question: Would the Soviet Union beat the United States to the development of the H-bomb? Hinged upon the answer was the destiny of the Free World.

The Democrats were jolted again. In June 1950, the Communists struck in Korea. It was as Admiral Strauss had warned: Soviet development of the A-bomb was the vanguard to worldwide Communist aggression.

In the remaining days of the Truman administration, Dr. Teller was at long last allowed to work toward development of the H-bomb. Amazingly, however, his path was still made most difficult by personal hostilities in high places and at Los Alamos. Dr. Teller will surely stand in the history of this country as one of the courageous and brilliant heroes of our time. He valiantly strove to compensate for the 5 years of blunders, complacency and oversights of a slumbering Democrat administration.

The Democrat record on guided missiles was equally amazing.

After World War II, 86 German scientists, including Wernher von Braun, were brought to Wright Field at Dayton, Ohio. Under the direction of Chief of Staff Eisenhower, they were employed by our Government. With diligence and devotion to his new-found country, Von Braun revealed that, toward the end of the war, the Germans were developing a 100-ton rocket with a 6-ton warhead. The target for this intercontinental rocket would have been American. Although this creative German talent was available to the United States in an era when cooperation with Russia had obviously failed, the Democrat Truman administration displayed complete disdain. When Russia fired her first sputnik, Von Braun quickly assigned responsibility for the lag in our research program:

The main reason is that the United States had no ballistic missile program worth mentioning between 1945 and 1951, he declared. These 6 years, during which the Russians obviously laid the groundwork for their large rocket program, are irretrievably lost—thus our present dilemma is not due to the fact that we are not working hard enough now, but that we did not work hard enough during the first 6 to 10 years after the war.

But let us, for the moment, return to 1946. The Army had started to rebuild the German V-2 for use as a first-stage booster rocket with the already developed WAC Corporal as the second-stage rocket. Meanwhile, the Air Force had begun a program, termed MX-774, to develop ICBM's. But these good beginnings were short-lived. Indeed, the industry and imagination of these pioneers in the Army and the Air Force were totally negated.

The Democrat President acted decisively, but in the wrong direction. In fiscal year 1957 he impounded \$75 million a Republican Congress had appropriated for research and development funds.

"It was the straw that broke the camel's back" complained Gen. Curtis LeMay. LeMay further pointed out

that the missile development program had been designed to guarantee "missiles superior in all respects to those of other nations."

Of the impounded funds, \$17 million were specifically slashed from missile development. Gen. L. C. Craigie, Director of Air Research and Development, sternly warned that this action eliminated work on all but long-range supersonic guided missiles.

The Democrat President ignored General Craigie just as he ignored Chief of Staff Eisenhower's warnings:

In the field of guided missiles—

Said General Eisenhower—

we must keep abreast of the rest of the world. Neglect to do so could bring our country to ruin and defeat in an appallingly few hours.

But to his opponents, President Harry Truman could reply that he had not yet begun to cut. More recklessness was in store for fiscal year 1950. Then, he impounded some \$735 million of Air Force funds. ICBM and IRBM development was again at a standstill. Amazingly enough, the only research of this type that year was conducted with corporate funds of Convair. General Collins stated his complaint in mild language:

Lack of funds is holding up the development of new weapons.

I might add, parenthetically, that not many months later a Soviet newspaper, *Krasni Flot*, reported that Russia was making vast strides in completing a moon rocket.

In the first part of my remarks, I discussed the Democrats' lag in the development of thermonuclear weapons. In the second part, I have been discussing the Democrat lag in the development of guided missiles and rockets.

It now becomes evident that these two lags overlapped and compounded the delay in producing guided missiles equipped with nuclear warheads. The reason is due to the fact that the weight of the warhead is critical in the development of guided missiles. AEC undertook a program to reduce the size and weight of atomic warheads. But the left hand of the Democrat administration was not coordinated with the right. Harry Truman forgot to tell the left hand that the right hand had pocketed all the long-range missile funds. AEC managed to produce the improved warheads, only to find that no missiles were being developed to carry them. There can be little wonder that missile engineers were confounded. Confusion piled upon confusion. Presidential policies had gummed up scientific research.

In 1951, the MX-774 project was resumed and redesignated Atlas. But the program was allotted a long-term, low-priority, theoretical objective. This was to determine whether a 5,000-mile ballistic missile was technically feasible.

It is not surprising that Admiral Radford commented:

In the period 1945 to 1950, Defense Department appropriations were pared way down. We lost a lot of time that we could never make up moneywise on research.

Our lethargy in the missile field during the Democrat era is in disheartening

contrast to the energy and progress in that area by the Soviets. In 1945, Russia "took over" several hundred German rocket experts and dozens of German rocket factories. Unlike Harry Truman, Stalin was vitally interested in using scientific talent and facilities. Russian production began on hundreds of German V-2 rocket missiles. This enabled Russia to increase vastly its knowledge of upper atmospheric conditions, and to prepare the way for a satellite program. What is more, it gave the Soviet vast experience in mass missile production.

In 1947, the rocket theories of the German scientist, Sanger, created great excitement in the Kremlin. Stalin wasted no time. He ordered an aerodynamics expert, Col. Gugori Tokaev, to his office so that a high priority program could be instituted without delay. Tokaev later defected and thus made it possible for us to know the course of that conference. The Kremlin leaders, he said, were in almost "an hysterical clamor" for greater details about Sanger's ideas on a super rocket. Stalin ordered Tokaev to try immediately to solicit the aid of Sanger who reportedly was working in France. Before Tokaev had even left Stalin's presence, Russia's supreme ruler had created a commission to examine all work related to rockets which the Germans had accomplished.

In his book, *Stalin Means War*, published in 1951, Tokaev said he soon realized that Stalin desired "nothing so much" as an intercontinental rocket. This, said Stalin, "would make it easier for him to talk to the gentleman shopkeeper, Truman."

Let us return to gentleman shopkeeper, Harry Truman. His apathy compared to Stalin's energy is not a pleasing contrast.

Few, if any, have claimed that Harry Truman had outstanding ability in directing the strategic efforts of our Nation. It was, indeed, unfortunate that a man whose training had been in the field of machine politics was placed in command of our armed services at a critical juncture of our history. Whatever insights he may have developed because of simple common sense, apparently quickly deteriorated into oversights. This is an example of the influence of political needs upon his thinking. Yet, even through a politician's eyes, it is surprising that he could not grasp the problem which Stalin had so readily analyzed. America's deterrent in the cold war, as Churchill had publicly proclaimed, lay in the superior development of atomic bombs. But these bombs could only be delivered by strategic bombers. This was the problem which Truman missed and Stalin grasped. The twilight of the manned bomber was in sight. Air defenses were becoming too strong. Yet these facts were no secret which Harry Truman had to glean from technical and classified reports.

Dr. Vannevar Bush had published them for the whole country to read in his popular book, *Modern Arms and Free Men*.

Plainly, the future deterrent power of the United States had to operate through a new means of delivery if it were to

remain effective. Obviously, the delivery means would be the missile. Democrats everywhere should fear how future historians will deal with Harry Truman's shortsightedness and penury in this vital area of ballistic missile development.

Historians have dealt severely with the leaders responsible for the decline and fall of ancient Rome, and for the defeat of France in 1871, and in 1940. The grave parallel undeniably is here. Like the doomed Roman and French leaders, the Democrat leadership slept while the aggressor made ready. Fortunately, while history was poised to repeat itself, the leadership in the White House changed.

In July 1953, the Secretary of Defense reviewed the entire guided missile program in order to clarify its aims and to eliminate duplication.

In fiscal year 1954, Mr. Eisenhower spent well over twice as much on IRBM's and ICBM's as Harry Truman had done during his entire time in the White House. By 1955, the Eisenhower administration had established an urgent priority for ICBM development. Hence, the downward trend of the Truman administration had been completely reversed.

To give the American people further positive proof that we had no program worth mentioning until after the Republicans and President Eisenhower took over, let us look at the following figures:

*Money spent on intercontinental and intermediate ballistic missiles between 1946 and 1958*<sup>1</sup>

	[In millions]
1946-----	(*)
1947-----	(*)
1948-----	(*)
1949-----	(*)
1950-----	(*)
1951-----	(*)
1952-----	(*)
1953-----	\$3
1954-----	14
1955-----	161
1956-----	515
1957-----	1,365
1958-----	1,400
Total-----	3,458

<sup>1</sup> Figures from the Department of Defense.

NOTE.—For the years 1946 through 1952 the asterisks represent expenditures of less than \$1 million per year or, to give a maximum benefit of doubt, we will estimate a maximum total for long-range intercontinental ballistic missiles of \$7 million.

For the years 1953 to 1958, during Republican control of the executive department, a total of \$3,451 million was spent. In other words, the Democrats spent only two-tenths of 1 percent on our long-range missile program, while 99.8 percent of total expenditures was spent under the Republican administration.

But President Eisenhower's views about the urgency of the missile program were not shared by most of the majority of the Members of this body. Perhaps they were still under the spell of Mr. Truman's complacency over our national defense, our war arsenal. This opposition to the missile program climaxed in May 1957. The Democrat-controlled Appropriations Committee brought to the floor a proposal to slash \$2.5 billion from the Defense budget.

Meanwhile, in a radio and TV appearance, the President warned that there had been no relaxation in international tension. If the budget for Defense were materially cut, he said:

I believe the country would be taking a needless gamble. For myself, I have seen unwise military cuts before \* \* \* I am determined to do all I can to see that we do not follow that foolhardy road again.

Commented Democrat Representative GEORGE H. MAHON, chairman of the House Subcommittee on Defense Department Appropriations:

We even cut missiles a bit, but nobody is going to suffer greatly because we nicked this program about \$75 million.

That autumn the Soviet sputnik streaked across the sky. It was a solemn symbol of the foolhardy road which the Democrats had traveled since 1945. In their H-bomb folly, the Democrats would have forfeited our chances for a powerful deterrent to preserve freedom.

In their missile blindness, the Democrats would have denied us the opportunity to develop the most compelling weapon in history—the ICBM—and most important from a national defense point of view because we have had a remarkable success with an intercontinental missile designed to hurl a hydrogen warhead over 5,000 miles.

The grave lesson of history is clear. The American voter holds our destiny and survival when he casts a choice for President and for Representatives in Congress.

On the one hand, he can choose the path of the decline of Rome, the defeat of France, the H-bomb folly of Mr. Truman and the missile oversight of the Democrat Congress.

On the other, he can rest the security of future Americans within the demonstrated foresight, alertness, and initiative of a mature Republican administration and of politically responsible Republican Congresses.

#### SUSPENSION OF RULES

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on tomorrow and Thursday of this week it may be in order for the Speaker to recognize Members to suspend the rules.

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

Mr. GROSS. I object, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. ALBERT. Will the gentleman withhold his objection? This will relate only to bills, I will advise the gentleman, that have been cleared by the Speaker and with the minority leadership.

Mr. GROSS. I object, Mr. Speaker.

#### WHAT COMMUNION HATH LIGHT WITH DARKNESS?

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. BYRD] is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. Speaker, I do not expect to serve in the House of Representatives again. I take the floor today, therefore, once more to remind my colleagues and the American people that

Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev and his Communist Party followers can never be trusted.

The repeated calls by Khrushchev for a summit meeting may have raised false hopes in the hearts of some who thought such a meeting would ease East-West tensions. Whether or not a summit meeting ever materializes, it is impossible to say at this time. Only a few days ago Mr. Khrushchev agreed to a summit meeting within the framework of the Security Council of the United Nations. Now he has reversed his field and is running off in the opposite direction, all of which merely fortifies the convictions I have expressed all along that he and other Communist leaders are unpredictable and undependable and that any purposes which Khrushchev has in mind in beating the drums for such a top-level meeting are other than sincere. One needs only to review the record to reach this conclusion.

At Teheran and Yalta certain agreements were made, many of which were subsequently broken by the Soviet Union, and some of which we lived to regret. At Potsdam there was another summit parley. Again some of the agreements made were broken by the Russians and others were regretted by the United States.

Most fresh in our minds, of course, is the summit conference of the Big Four in Geneva in July 1955. This high-level parley in the diplomatic Alps engendered great expectations among the peoples of the Free World.

The single most specific agreement made at Geneva was on the German question. The four powers declared it was their purpose to settle "the German question and the reunification of Germany by means of free elections" which "shall be carried out in conformity with the national interests of the German people and the interests of European security."

The Soviet Union has failed to keep this solemn pledge, and on November 16, 1955, the Foreign Ministers of France, the United Kingdom, and the United States said that negotiations on the German question had reached a deadlock because the Soviet Foreign Minister insisted on a German policy "which would have involved the continued division of Germany as well as the eventual dissolution of the western security system." In a letter dated February 28, 1958, Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko tore up the final scrap of the Geneva agreement when he said the German question "is a question of relations between the two existing German states."

Mr. Speaker, I was opposed to our participation in the 1955 Geneva Summit Conference. The Scriptures admonish us in this fashion:

Be ye not unequally yoked together with unbelievers, for what fellowship hath righteousness with unrighteousness and what communion hath light with darkness?

Yet, this is exactly what we were permitting ourselves to become a party to. The Soviet leaders are atheists, and I was taught a long time ago, when I stood at my mother's knee, that you can't do business with the devil.

To those who may suffer the illusion that the real nature of international communism can be changed by any new show of amiability and affability put on by a Russian delegation at a summit conference, one might only point to the announcement, which came on the heels of the 1955 Geneva adjournment, that the Soviets were increasing their military forces in East Germany. Then, too, the Israeli plane disaster, in which more than 50 persons were shot down by Bulgarian Communists, only conformed to the Russian pattern of committing overt, violent acts in order to demean the United States before the eyes of the world. "So sorry," said the Bulgarian Communists, and they felt that they had atoned for their trigger-happy brutality. One must not forget, too, that it was virtually on the eve of the Geneva conference that the Russians shot down one of our American planes over international waters, inflicting severe burns upon a number of American boys, scars which some of the victims will carry to their graves.

I merely repeat these incidents at this juncture to point up the sorry standards of measurement we are using in our official dealings with the Russians and to stress the fact that while we must continue to seek peaceful solutions to world problems we must also base our reckonings and policies on realism.

Mr. Speaker, the American people, without regard to political party, would literally have thrown their hats in the air with joy, if the Geneva summit conference in 1955 had produced any real, sound basis for peace in our day. But all of the smiling and hail-fellow-well-met show at the summit failed miserably to alter the totalitarian Soviet structure. The satellite peoples are just as captive after Geneva as they were before the 1955 summit conference. There is no sign of Soviet lifting of the ban against freedom of worship. The loved ones of the thousands upon thousands of politically imprisoned foreign nationals have less hope now for the release of their relatives than they had before the 1955 summit conference. No edict was issued by the Kremlin for its subversive agents everywhere to cease and desist in their foul efforts to undermine national governments throughout the Free World.

What really emanated from the Geneva meetings, Mr. Speaker, was a vast flood of propaganda, all aimed at showing that the prospects of peace were soaring because Bulganin and his company exhibited party manners, that good fellowship was generated with the aid of cocktails and caviar, that a new climate had been produced, and that from there on everything was going to be just ducky.

Once we had gotten out from under the terrific barrage of propaganda bilge, we discovered that the all-vital, all-important problem of German unification still was unsolved, and it is unsolved today.

Mr. Speaker, the leaders of the Communist movement have as their objective today, as they have always had, the complete mastery of the world. Their statements have repeatedly warned us

of their intentions and we should not be in doubt.

Lenin outlined the modus operandi for this objective of world domination. He said:

First we will take eastern Europe, then the masses of Asia. Then we will surround America, the last citadel of capitalism. We shall not have to attack. She will fall into our lap like an overripe fruit.

I venture to quote once more for the record what Lenin said more than 40 years ago:

As long as capitalism and socialism exist we cannot live in peace; in the end, one or the other will triumph—a funeral dirge will be sung over the Soviet Republic or world capitalism.

Mr. Speaker, about 25 years ago Dimitri Manuilsky said, in a lecture delivered at the Lenin School of Political Warfare in Moscow, these words:

War to the hilt between communism and capitalism is inevitable. Today, of course, we are not strong enough to attack. Our time will come in 20 or 30 years. To win we shall need the element of surprise. The bourgeoisie will have to be put to sleep. So we shall begin by launching the most spectacular peace movement on record. There will be electrifying overtures and unheard-of concessions. The capitalist countries, stupid and decadent, will rejoice to cooperate in their own destruction. They will leap at another chance to be friends. As soon as their guard is down, we shall smash them with our clenched fist.

There is no convincing evidence to indicate that the present rulers in Moscow have given up either the Leninist goal of world domination of Stalinist tactics for reaching that goal. On November 18, 1956, after Hungary was again safely under the Kremlin's heel, Khrushchev said to Western diplomats at a Moscow reception:

Whether you like it or not, history is on our side. We will bury you yet.

In conclusion, let me say, Mr. Speaker, that I would like to see a just and lasting peace, a peace which would permit every country and every individual to follow a course toward an ultimate destiny in accordance with the principles of law and order. The Scriptures warn us, however, in this manner:

And ye shall hear of wars and rumors of wars: see that ye not be troubled: for all these things must come to pass. \* \* \* For nation shall rise against nation, and kingdom against kingdom. \* \* \* All these are the beginning of sorrows.

I do not claim to be a student of the Bible but I do respect it as the divinely inspired word of God. Hence, I believe that there will continue to be wars and rumors of wars until the Prince of Peace comes back to receive His own. I do not believe that everlasting peace can be secured through man's efforts alone. I can only hope that America may be made so strong that its strength may be utilized as a deterrent to the forces which might be loosed by the leaders in the Kremlin, forces which would, if the Communists could have their way, destroy not only liberty and freedom but also all religions which subscribe to a higher power than that of the State. I can only hope, Mr. Speaker, that the strength of America may be such that it will deter Soviet ag-

gression until that day when an enlightened Russian people will rise up to throw off the chains of totalitarian and tyrannical government which, today, keeps them in bondage.

Not all depends on military strength, however, Mr. Speaker. We must be militarily strong, of course, but the spiritual faith of our fathers is also needed to guide us along our perilous course through the days and years ahead. America was built by men and women of faith. The Founders of this Nation came from many lands and they were of many religious denominations but, as one, they all believed in a higher power. The outstanding leaders in American history exemplified this strong spiritual awareness in their public utterances and in their private lives. They believed the Scriptures which say:

Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it.

I say, therefore, Mr. Speaker, that if we are spiritually strong we can enjoy the quiet assurance, satisfaction, and comfort contained in the promise of that Scriptural passage which says:

If God be for us, who can be against us?

With faith in our great land, with vision that will keep it militarily strong, and relying for guidance upon a merciful and wise Creator who is not unaware of the fall of the sparrow and who governs the destinies of nations, we in our day may then be assured that we will leave for posterity a republic whose history, like the path of the just, "is as the shining light that shineth more and more unto the perfect day."

#### SOCIAL SCIENCES IGNORED IN NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION BOARD NOMINATIONS

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. PORTER] is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, President Eisenhower, by his recent nominations to the Board of the National Science Foundation, has weakened the national position of the social sciences at a time when this area has been referred to as the knowledge we need most. It was very disappointing to note that among the 9 persons recently named to the 24-man governing board there was not a single economist, sociologist, psychologist or other social scientist. Since Dr. Charles Dollard, a social psychologist, is among those retiring from the Board this year there will be only one social scientist left, Dr. Frederick A. Middlebush.

I do not disparage any of the individuals reappointed to the Board or those who are new members. They have achieved recognition in their respective fields. However, it is regrettable that the President did not select at least one person from the list of distinguished social scientists submitted to him. Among these were: Dr. Donald Young, head of the Russell Sage Foundation; Dr. John Gardner, head of the Carnegie Corporation; Dr. Dael Wolfe, executive officer of the American Association for

the Advancement of Science; Dr. Clark Kerr, president-designate of the University of California; Dr. Frank Stanton, president of the Columbia Broadcasting System; Dr. Clyde Kluckhohn of Harvard University; and Dr. Logan Wilson, president of the University of Texas.

If the Board membership reflected the fact that social scientists make up about one-fifth of all college graduates professionally employed in all fields of science, there would be five such persons on the Board. While I am not necessarily arguing for a rigid proportionality of this type, I cannot escape the conclusion that the President's action will be a blow to the small but promising social science research program of the National Science Foundation.

The reason that I place such importance on the composition of the Board is that it inevitably influences the subject matter fields supported by the Foundation in its research grants. It is quite understandable that when there are many worthy research projects competing for a limited budget, the Board members can speak with more conviction and enthusiasm on fields in which they have personal knowledge. Because of the permissive but not mandatory provision for social-science research in the original legislation, the very existence of a social-science program from year to year is dependent on initiation of action by the Board.

Let us then turn to the pattern of expenditures for research grants in the social sciences as compared to all the sciences. Between fiscal year 1950 and the end of fiscal year 1954, a total of \$6,640,132 in research grants was awarded wholly in the physical and biological sciences.

During fiscal year 1955 the first grants were made in anthropological and related sciences to the extent of \$51,700 out of a total of \$7,857,395 or less than 1 percent of the funds for research grants for all the sciences combined. The funds allocated for social-science research crept up gradually until in fiscal year 1957 nearly 2 percent of the grant funds was for social-science research.

In fiscal year 1958, of a total of \$16,262,692, it was estimated that \$600,000—3.7 percent—would be spent on the social sciences. However, this year's budget estimate of \$40 million for research support—almost 250 percent of last year's estimate—provided for an increase in the social-science allocation of only \$250,000 or less than 50 percent. This means that the social-sciences portion has dropped back to about 2 percent again.

Because of this decline in the relative share of the funds for social science research, I introduced an amendment to the National Science Foundation appropriation bill which would have doubled the allocation for social sciences within the overall \$40 million requested for research support. The effect of this amendment would have been to make the increases in the social sciences proportional to the planned increases in the biological and physical sciences or about a threefold increase. The chief argument advanced against this amendment was that the foundation had not asked for this allocation. I submit that

this is not surprising in view of the underrepresentation of the social sciences on the policymaking board of the organization.

#### WHAT IS MEANT BY THE SOCIAL SCIENCES?

Perhaps I should digress for a moment to define what is generally meant by the social sciences. Briefly, they are concerned with the behavior of man as distinct from the behavior of his body—life science—and his environment—physical science. Of the many fields in the social sciences and in the areas of convergence of the social and natural sciences, the Natural Science Foundation program currently includes the following: Physical anthropology, functional archaeology, cultural anthropology, social psychology, sociology, psycholinguistics, demography, human ecology, economics and human geography as well as the history and philosophy of science.

I feel so strongly about the need for more representation and a greater share of funds for research in these fields of learning because of the great gaps in our understanding of human behavior. The need for new knowledge in any field of science is justification enough for its encouragement and I am happy to see that we Americans, always noted for our practical and applied nature, are finally coming around to this view with respect to the natural sciences.

#### THE NEED IS HERE

In the social sciences the need for basic research is equally justified. But in the social sciences the need for this basic knowledge on behavior of individuals and groups is also reinforced by every day's headlines. What conditions give rise to mob violence? What are the cultural bases of the current Moslem uprisings in the Near East? What are the roots of teen-age gang warfare? The fact that these and hundreds of other social problems exist is not an indictment of the social scientist but rather an indication of particularly fruitful areas for serious research.

Much of the opposition to research in the social sciences has stemmed from "confusion between research on human problems and the practical control of human affairs" as Dr. Dael Wolfe of the American Association for the Advancement of Science describes it. Some people seem to fear that if social scientists learn more about what makes people act the way they do, they will use this knowledge for nefarious ends.

Evil manipulation of people is possible of course—witness Communist brainwashing and Hitler's internal propaganda against minorities. However, such manipulation is not fostered by research in human behavior. On the contrary, as general understanding of man's behavior grows, the possibilities for such control are lessened. An enlightened citizenry is not easily enslaved. Therefore, we cannot regard society as a sacred cow which cannot bear analytical investigation. As Pendleton Herring, president of the Social Science Research Council, describes our modern American dilemma and the role of the social sciences:

In simpler, tradition-bound cultures, such conscious awareness [of the individual's re-

lation to the group and of groups to one another] does not have to be articulated in theories or expressed in administrative arrangements. It can be expressed in the mores and carried out in familiar routines. But in our highly mobile, technological society we cannot rely upon custom and we abhor totalitarianism. The only alternative is greater knowledge of human behavior and social relations, if we are to lead our individual lives with some degree of freedom and at the same time manage our public affairs effectively. The social sciences represent our efforts to deal rationally and systematically with such matters even while we recognize that human affairs may transcend the limits of scientific analysis—even though, in matching our social science potentials against the magnitude and complexity of the human problems that surround us, we realize our kinship to builders of a fire with wet wood on a stormy mountainside.

The challenge of our times is a serious one and this is why I consider the social sciences must have funds and support from the National Science Foundation.

#### ACHIEVEMENTS THROUGH NSF GRANTS

Although the social science program of the NSF is still in its early stages I should like to mention a few of the achievements which have been made possible by NSF grants.

Under one grant to the National Bureau of Economic Research, Drs. Geoffrey Moore and Julius Shishkin have been working on the application of electronic computers to the analysis of economic statistics. The new methods developed provide more information on economic indicators in a much shorter time and thus enabled Dr. Saulnier, of the Council of Economic Advisers, to predict the current recession very early in the game. Fortune magazine recently commented on these new developments as follows:

The chief economic statistician of the Census Bureau, Julius Shishkin, has developed several novel and highly promising techniques for using electronic computers in the rapid analysis of the business cycle. \* \* \* One of his problems was to establish the physiology of the recession in the making and compare it, in the behavior of strategic indicators from month to month, with the situations that prevailed at a corresponding stage during the 1929, 1937, 1948, and 1953 recessions. Shishkin's analysis of the October situation was hurried to Saulnier during the first week of November, and it caused quite a commotion.

The data confirmed Saulnier's own pessimism. Shishkin's machines, making a much broader sampling of economic activities than anyone had yet been able to make so quickly, fixed the diffusion index under the lowest point that was reached in the 1953-54 situation. The recession, in short, was genuine.

The fact that the administration did not respond with sufficient vigor to counteract the recession at this point illustrates the point that the social scientist does not control policy but merely provides the information necessary for sensible decision making by those in positions of responsibility.

Another important scientific venture sponsored by the National Science Foundation was the excavation of the Shanidar Cave in northern Iraq. Two well-preserved human skeletons, 1 about 60,000 years old, and an early neolithic village site have provided valuable infor-

mation about the mysterious beginnings of civilization.

Other projects are just getting under way. One such is a study of the causal factors in American invention. Dr. Schmookler, of the University of Minnesota will develop indices of inventive activity based on patents in a number of American industries from 1836 to the present. He will use these indices to test hypotheses concerning the causes of change and the level and use of technical knowledge in industry.

Of particular interest is another project now underway at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology—a comprehensive study of the impressions of Soviet science held by returning American scientists. One hundred structured interviews will be held with scientists representing various fields. This is necessary and desirable because their special knowledge and observations can undoubtedly qualify the gross picture of Soviet science which has been conveyed by the mass media. The expert opinions have been lost in the newspapers because of no attempt at organization or systematic presentation and no conscious attempt to exploit fully their special knowledge. It is hoped that this project will be of value both in assessing the Russian scientific achievements and potential in specific fields and in picturing the social and political environment in the Soviet Union which makes scientific advance possible.

We look forward to the findings of these and other special scientists who have been fortunate enough to receive the scarce NSF grants. The slim budget has resulted in the rejection of many worthwhile projects. In fact, during fiscal year 1958 there have been requests for social science research grants totaling \$3 million while there was only \$600,000 available.

#### UNEXPLORED AREAS

I should like to suggest a few of the areas in which basic knowledge and understanding are badly needed—areas which can be adequately explored only if there is a sympathetic board and a more equitable allocation of funds.

Some of the gaps are the behavior of people in crowds, national psychology, consumer behavior, the economic impact of scientific research and development, and the phenomenon of creativity. There are many others but I will discuss each of these very briefly:

First. The behavior of people in crowds. Some excellent work has been done on this but there is still very little literature of a scientific nature on the subject. The usefulness of this type of knowledge is obvious. Hopefully, situations like the riots in South America which embarrassed this country during the Vice President's recent visit could be anticipated or avoided.

Second. Understanding of national psychology. Field work and basic research of the kind done by the Rand Corp. in its study of Russian national character needs to be done for many other countries, especially those hitherto underdeveloped areas which are clamoring for admission to the 20th century. We can never have a truly ra-

tional foreign policy until we study the social structure and the unwritten rules of society of the countries with which we deal. The applications of such knowledge and the need for people trained in the social science discipline were pointed out by Senator HUMPHREY a year ago:

My recent experience in the Middle East has impressed upon me more than ever the urgency of getting on in the social sciences. There is immediate and crying need for trained and knowledgeable personnel to deal intelligently and rationally with a variety of social science problems. For example, the question of equitable distribution of agricultural surpluses, the need for better understanding of the obstacles and impediments to reasonable and interpersonal and inter-governmental relations in the area, and insight into the mentalities and personalities of the individuals and masses with whom we have to deal. The effectiveness of our various assistance programs depends in large measure upon having reliable information about and understanding of the hopes, aspirations, motivations, and expectations of the peoples involved. In so many different ways there was impressed upon me the tremendous benefits which would accrue to us as a Nation from having available a well-trained corps of social science technicians and experts.

Third. Consumer behavior. We need to know much more about why, when, and what people buy under various conditions if we are to guard against the extremes in the business cycle. We should support through the National Science Foundation more of the type of work being done by the University of Michigan Survey Research Center and sponsored by the Federal Reserve Board. Some people may contend that consumer behavior is being researched to death by the Madison Avenue crowd. However, their surveys are usually confined to one product and they are done with the view to selling more soap or cigarettes rather than as a foundation for a sound economic policy.

Fourth. The economic impact of scientific research and development. The rapidly expanding research industry has added a new dimension to the American economy, according to Prof. Sumner H. Slichter, of Harvard. Speaking of the tremendous expansion of technological research during the last 30 years, Professor Slichter said:

It is obvious that technological research increases the capacity of the economy to raise productivity. \* \* \* Less obvious and indeed generally overlooked is the fact that research gives the economy the capacity to bring about planned increases in the demand for goods—both by creating new demands for consumption goods and by creating new investment opportunities. \* \* \* It affects the demands for consumer goods by developing new kinds and varieties \* \* \* that people desire to incorporate into their standard of consumption. It affects the demand for capital goods in two ways—partly by developing new consumer goods that require new plants and equipment for their manufacture, and partly by the development of new processes and new equipment that represents investment opportunities \* \* \* from now on, economists in constructing a theory of investment must put the industry of discovery at the top of the list of investment determinants.

He goes on to suggest that the research industry is a potential stabilizing force in the economy. Here, then is an

area for some really significant economic research.

Fifth. The phenomenon of creativity. In the current frenzy of comparisons of United States and Russian intellectual achievements and capabilities we would do well to study the whole question of creativity. What are the conditions most likely to stimulate and promote that elusive quality? Is the trend toward team research an unhealthy one as William Whyte declares in the *Organization Man*? What is the optimum environment for the scientist in Government? How can we identify and select young people who will be good scientists? These are not the kind of questions which can be answered by crystal ball gazing or by so-called commonsense. They require hardheaded empirical research and this takes well trained people and money.

#### CONSEQUENCES MAY BE GRAVE

If we do not sponsor a substantial program of social-science research to get some factual data in these areas the consequences may be grave. We stand the chance of drying up the sources of scientific discovery through failure to provide a favorable environment for creative ability and through inability to recognize talent and potential in our youth. We run the risk of wasting millions of dollars through intentioned but bungling administration of foreign aid. As the Assistant to the President for Science and Technology, Dr. James R. Killian, Jr., said at a recent National Science Foundation symposium:

To other nations \* \* \* those now taking seven league strides from feudal agrarianism into the atomic age \* \* \* belief in our free institutions is not so obvious or unquestioned. How successful we are in gaining their free commitment to our values will depend not only on how well we follow our own best traditions in leading by example, but also on how imaginatively we apply our technological assistance to their own environmental resources and their own social skills.

Here at home we face increasing problems like juvenile delinquency. We are forced to treat the effects and the symptoms because we do not know enough yet about the causes.

We cannot expect the social scientist to solve these national and international problems for us. That is the job of the people of the United States acting through all levels of government and in private groupings of every type. But we can ask the specialist to use his skills and tools and give us the basic information which is a prerequisite to rational policies and action on the part of individuals and government.

In order to give the necessary national stature and financial support to worthwhile research I believe the social sciences must have greater representation on the policymaking board of the National Science Foundation. It is with the deepest regret that I must say today that I believe the President, in not naming an eminent social scientist to the board, has set back the promising social-science program of the Foundation. It is a setback which bodes serious repercussions for man's pressing need to use the human mind and its products to

meet head-on the human behavioral problems brought on by the atomic bomb.

I urge the President to cure this deficiency when the time comes to make new nominations to the National Science Foundation board in 1960.

#### WE NEED LEGISLATION FOR ADDITIONAL FEDERAL JUDGES NOW

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES] is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I have asked permission to address the House in order to call attention of Members to the need of pending legislation providing for additional Federal judges and in particular the need of an additional judge for the State of Kansas.

The Judiciary Committee of the House approved the judgeship bill, H. R. 13672, several days ago. A committee request was made for a rule on the bill. I also addressed a request to the chairman of the Rules Committee and to other members of the committee asking that I be heard on this proposed legislation. It seems to me the least the Rules Committee can do is to permit this measure to come to the floor of the House, subject to amendment and debate.

The thing that concerns me is I have been advised that political influences in my own State are opposing a judgeship for the State of Kansas. I am informed that legislation providing for a judge for Kansas was the only item upon which there was controversy in the great Judiciary Committee, and the objection there was raised because of political influences.

According to the committee report, all of the districts recommended for a judgeship are approved by the Judicial Conference. As I have just stated, Kansas seems to be the one about which there was a question when considered by the committee, even though it is really at the top of the list of those recommended by the Judicial Conference. Kansas was recommended for an additional judgeship in 1954. The Conference has reaffirmed this recommendation at subsequent meetings. That recommendation is now before Congress. I still have hope that the leadership of the House might be willing to grant a rule on the bill before adjournment. If the leadership is not willing to grant a rule, then let it come to the floor under suspension and give the House a chance to vote either up or down on this proposed legislation. If any Member is opposed to this legislation, let him speak up and tell why it should not be supported. That is the proper way to handle it.

Now, let me give you some facts concerning our own State of Kansas.

Since 1951, civil cases filed in the district courts of Kansas have almost tripled in number. Last year more than 800 civil cases were filed in the district courts of Kansas as compared with 573 10 years ago. In 1956, the median time interval from the date of filing to the disposition of civil cases was approximately 14 months. It is more now.

We are having difficulty trying cases in our State even with a great deal of assistance from visiting judges. As a matter of fact, the average time of trial would be much greater except for the assistance of visiting judges. During 1956, six different judges were called into our State to relieve the overcrowded judicial docket. Of course, it was partly caused by reason of illness of one of our judges who has since passed away.

The civil-case load of 400 cases per judge for Kansas in 1956 is the fourth largest of 86 districts throughout the Nation. The national average is 225 cases. It should also be observed that the load of criminal cases is higher than the average throughout the country.

It is observed that other States with populations similar to Kansas have 3 or 4 judges while our State has 2. Washington, with a population slightly higher than Kansas, has four judges. Oklahoma, with a population a little less, has five judges. Oregon, Arkansas, West Virginia, with less populations than our State, have had three judges for a long time. I should add that the Honorable Delmas C. Hill, present district judge, is highly overworked in his attempt to dispose of cases presently on the docket. The second judge, A. J. Mellott, who recently passed away, has a distinguished record and was overworked in his attempt to carry out the work of his office.

It should be observed that diversity of citizenship cases and habeas corpus proceedings commenced by petitioners in the Leavenworth Penitentiary are factors in the business of our courts. During the fiscal year 1956, 152 such cases were commenced in Kansas. The average, I am informed, is about 90 cases. Seventy-two personal injury cases were tried in 1956. The average is 33. Kansas has also had its share of condemnation proceedings involving flood-control projects and other Federal projects.

The American Bar Association is actively in support of this legislation. President Charles S. Rhyne informed bar officials throughout the Nation in a letter dated June 25 that "it is now apparent that lawyers must assume the responsibility of leadership in an all-out effort to arouse Members of Congress to the absolute necessity of enactment of this legislation."

President Rhyne appealed not only to lawyers but to businessmen and to laymen's groups to help fight court congestion.

He further stated—

Failure of Congress to enact an omnibus judgeship bill will only further contribute to the mounting backlog of cases which is now at the point where over one-third of all civil cases in the Federal courts take from 1 to 4 years to reach trial.

It is extremely important that Kansas have an additional district judge. This is not the time to play politics with people in the State of Kansas, or any other State, who are entitled to be heard before our courts. The question is whether we are going to permit political influence to prevent this important legislation from coming to the floor of the House and thereby delay and prevent people from having their day in court. I want

no part of such business, hence the reason I am making a plea to you in support of this legislation. If any reason can be proposed why this legislation should not be considered, let it be known. It will take less than 2 hours to dispose of it. My plea, of course, goes to the leadership of the House. I think the Members of this great representative body should be familiar with some of the facts.

I repeat, withholding this bill from consideration of the House after having had the approval of the Judiciary Committee, is not right and in my opinion, it is not fair.

#### THREE-DAY RECESSES

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Massachusetts [Mr. ROGERS] is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I give to you a suggestion for what it is worth. I am wondering what the Speaker and the minority leader and the membership would have to say about recesses instead of adjournment say at the end of this week for 3 days at a time because it seems to me that we have a great deal of difficulty in passing legislation at the present time not only in this body but in the body across the Capitol. I remember some years ago I especially objected to our adjourning during a time when we were likely to get into World War II at any moment. Many Members felt that it worked fairly well. The public today would like to have us ready at any time to legislate in any war or near war emergency.

Many Members have difficult campaigns. The country is very much upset. I think they feel that we should be here upon call at any time or that we should be where we could get back here quickly. I think it would be a great relief to the Members who have campaigns and also to our constituents if it could be arranged so that we could be at home more in order to discuss both our foreign and domestic affairs with them without neglecting our duty here.

#### PANAMA RAILROAD—LATEST DEVELOPMENTS

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FLOOD] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, on January 3, 1957, after many months of effort and a comprehensive independent inquiry under direction of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries pursuant to House Resolution 118, 84th Congress, the decision was made that the Panama Railroad should be retained because it is the most economical form of mass transportation on land across the Isthmus of Panama. The report of that investigation is given in House Report 2974, 84th Congress.

Ensuing operating improvements and economies have increased the efficiency of that railroad, fully justifying the action of the Congress in preventing its then contemplated abandonment.

In previous addresses to the House, I have stressed the fact that while the Congress was taking steps to avert liquidation of that vital rail link, the treaty power in the 1955 Treaty with Panama was giving away to that country the Panama City and Colon terminal yards and passenger stations, and all without any consideration.

Now it appears from a news dispatch from Balboa, Canal Zone, published in the New York Times of August 17, 1958, that certain local interests in Panama do not like the Canal Zone at the Pacific end of the line and have started further agitations regarding this subject.

As the Congress will wish to be informed on these latest developments, I quote the text of the indicated news story:

[From the New York Times of August 17, 1958]

**PANAMA SEEKING TO HIDE RAILROAD—STRIVES TO RELIEVE PRIVATE BUS AND TRUCKLINES FROM UNITED STATES COMPETITION**

BALBOA, C. Z., August 13.—The Government of Panama wants one of the shortest and most storied lines in American railroading history to go away and hide itself.

The line is the 50-mile Panama Railroad, now a division of the Panama Canal enterprise. Inspiration for its construction was the California gold rush. Even today it exudes much of the bearded simplicity of that historic era; no club cars, no streamliners. The rail trip across the Isthmus of Panama remains an exercise in rugged rattling.

Under the terms of a 1955 United States-Panama treaty, the United States agreed to remove the Atlantic side and Pacific side terminals of the railroad from the Panamanian cities of Colon and Panama respectively.

After the necessary Congressional steps were taken to ratify the agreement, the Panama Canal Company published plans for new terminal facilities to replace those about to be yielded in the heart of Panama City.

These include a passenger station right at the Canal Zone border, no more than 200 yards from the present station, and a freight house also right on the border, even handier for consignees than the present railroad freight house in an inconveniently congested area of Panama City.

**WORK FOR PRIVATE LINES**

Well knowing that Panama's basic purpose in requesting the removal of the railroad facilities from the Republic was to relieve Panama's private bus and trucklines of United States Government competition, one assemblyman (congressman) contemplated the relocation plans in some awe.

"The new station is even closer to the National Assembly (building) than the old one," he declared.

Alerted by the bus and truck outfits, the Panama Government tacitly acknowledged that if the Panama Canal Company implemented its new plans for the railroad, the Republic's bus and trucklines would be in no better competitive position than previously, and that in this issue at least the work of the statesmen who masterminded Panamanian strategy in the negotiations leading to the 1955 treaty would go for nothing.

Panama therefore formally, through the United States Embassy in Panama City, expressed to the United States its concern at

the published proposals. As a result, the United States Ambassador to Panama, Julian F. Harrington, and Canal Zone Gov. William E. Potter met last week with high officials of the administration of President Ernesto de la Guardia, Jr., in the office of Foreign Minister Miguel J. Moreno, Jr.

**PANAMA RAILROAD: INDISPENSABLE FACILITY FOR PANAMA AND CANAL ZONE**

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, apropos my previous remarks concerning the necessity for retaining the Panama Railroad in efficient operation, I am pleased to note in the August 1, 1958, issue of the Star and Herald, Panamá, Republic of Panama, an editorial commending the action of the Congress in 1957 in preventing the liquidation of this important adjunct to the Panama Canal.

The Star and Herald, during the drive of the directorate of the Panama Canal Company in 1954-55 to abandon this property, was strenuous in opposition to that ill-considered course and was an important factor in preventing an unfortunate decision. For this, its editors are to be commended. The indicated editorial follows:

[From the Panama City (Republic of Panama) Star and Herald of August 1, 1958]

**STRINGING ALONG WITH THE PANAMA RAILROAD**

We who live either in Panama or the Canal Zone can thank our lucky stars that common sense prevails both here and in the United States in the decision not to scrap the Panama Railroad.

Reserving our opinion of those allied in favor of scrapping the transisthmian rail line, we herewith point out just a few reasons wherefore the ancient line is a necessity not alone for both jurisdictions but even more so for the Panama Canal itself.

Truly, one is forced to ask why should the question ever have been broached at all?

Thanks to Franklin D. Roosevelt and Panama's then President, Augusto S. Boyd, we have the transisthmian road, popularly known as the Boyd-Roosevelt Highway. It is a good road, and the distance from Panamá to Colon can be covered in little more than an hour if the Guardia Nacional motorcycle cops are not too avid in their watchfulness of drivers exceeding the speed limit.

Grateful as we may be for the Boyd-Roosevelt Highway, we have to consider another angle which concerns not only the Canal Zone but also the defense of the so-strategic Panama Canal itself. None can deny the need of the canal nor its tremendous aid to the defense of our Americas and its utility to our western allies, to say nothing of its short-cut facilities for world commerce.

But right here we must point out that there is no motor highway between the two terminals of the Panama Canal in the Canal Zone. True, the communications via telephone and teletype are most modern and these facilities permit immediate contact between one Panama center and another. But operations for rescue or relief must be made largely by boat through the canal or by plane. There simply are no roads paralleling the canal between Gatun, on the Atlantic side of the Isthmus, and Gamboa on the Pacific side. And Gatun Lake is a very big lake.

Panama has its Transisthmian Highway and the United States has its canal, but, as the saying goes, "Never the twain shall meet."

The Canal Zone has its canal, a route for oceangoing ships to make a crosscut through the Americas between the world's two great-

est oceans, but it has no road paralleling that route. In the event of serious slides in the Gaillard Cut, which marks the lowest point in the Great Divide, or lowest factor in the mountain chain between the Americas, where do we go from there in rectifying the damage? It would appear that an auxiliary road for trucking would be a real must somewhere along the line. And, naturally, that road must follow the canal itself.

True, the Boyd-Roosevelt Highway connects this capital with Colon but it at no point enters the Canal Zone except for a brief mile or less in passing Cocco Solo. There is a road on the Pacific side as far as Gamboa and another fine road on the Atlantic side as far as Gatun and the Gatun Dam, where the surplus lake water spills into the lower Chagres and rushes out to the Atlantic.

Take away the Panama Railroad, and the two Panama Canal terminals are isolated except by the canal.

In other words, the Panama Railroad appears to be a major means of defense on this Isthmus for both the Republic and the Canal Zone. And whatever stands for defense in these dangerous times, especially at this so strategic point in the Western Hemisphere, must not only be maintained but strengthened.

We never have gone along with any plan for scrapping the Panama Railroad, which has been carrying us and our parents and children across the Great Divide for over a century. Given the contours of this Isthmus and the strategic necessity of keeping all possible routes of communication open if only for defense, we say and will vehemently maintain that the good old Panama Railroad must stand as it is, even at a loss of revenue.

The United States is spending billions for defense, and a bit of red on the Panama Railroad ledger may well stand for defense against a possible attack by enemy infiltration. Many United States railroads are operating in the red, we read, but they continue to operate. Not all nomads prefer traveling by automobile. It is too dusty, too tiresome, and often becomes expensive when hotel costs are heavy.

The Panama Railroad is one of the most potent arms for defense both for the Panama Canal and this Republic itself. Incidentally, it is a great tourist attraction and the majority of our tourists make at least one transisthmian crossing over the rails. They claim they see more of the canal itself that way.

Without the good old railroad's aid the canal job would have been much slower and infinitely more costly.

**PANAMA: UNIVERSITY STUDENTS CONDEMNED BY RECTOR**

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, in a number of addresses to the House this session dealing with the ownership and control of the Panama Canal and Canal Zone, I had occasion to describe some unwarranted actions of Panama University students that culminated in fatal disorders in the cities of Panama and Colon, and even a flag-raising invasion of the Canal Zone.

In these incidents, Panamanian students and their backers, including Communists, not satisfied with agitations affecting domestic affairs of their country, undertook to dictate policies affecting relations between Panama and the United States. My addresses on March 26, April 2, June 9, 17, and 24, July 15, 18, 23, and 30, dealt extensively with the legal and historical background of our isthmian policies with comprehensive documentation. They also quote news stories written at the scenes of the disorders which

astonished not only the people of the United States but, as well, all nations that follow the principles of constitutional liberty.

Thus, it will be of the greatest interest to the Congress to know that the irresponsible actions of students and others utilizing the campus of the University of Panama is not condoned by the rector of that educational institution, Dr. Jaime de la Guardia, but were publicly condemned by him in a news story in the August 1, 1958, edition of the *Star and Herald*, Panama, Republic of Panama.

The indicated news story follows:

[From the Panama City Star and Herald of August 1, 1958]

**REPUBLIC OF PANAMA UNIVERSITY RECTOR CONDEMNS LACK OF RESPECT BY STUDENTS**

Dr. Jaime de la Guardia, rector of the national university, yesterday condemned lack of respect by students to the authority of their teachers and called for measures to check the spread of that situation.

The rector spoke with specific reference to student incidents in connection with the recent visit to Panama by Dr. Milton Eisenhower, brother of the President of the United States. The university students union turned down an invitation to meet with Dr. Eisenhower in the United States Embassy residence and instead demanded that he come to the university campus.

Dr. de la Guardia said the students offered the campus as the site for the meeting without the knowledge or consent of the university officials.

"This," he said in a formal report to the university's general council, "undermines the autonomy and the prestige of the University of Panama."

The reference to the Eisenhower visit was part of a report by Dr. de la Guardia to the university council on recent events in Panama in which the university figured prominently.

The council is composed of 122 members—110 members of the faculty and 12 students. Last night's meeting was attended by 97 members, of whom 88 were professors and 9 were students. At the conclusion of his report, Dr. de la Guardia was tendered a vote of confidence.

A resolution approved by the university council provided for: (1) Support of Dr. de la Guardia's actions in connection with the Government-student crisis last May; (2) called for enforcement of the agreement between Government and student representatives which put an end to the May crisis; and (3) condemned strongly the undue use of the name of the university, utilization of the university campus by nonuniversity elements, the usurpation by anyone of authority and functions which are within the province of officials of the institution and called for severe punishment of any persons who in the future incur in such use, utilization or usurpation.

Dr. de la Guardia's report on the May violence recalled that the university campus served as asylum for students and nonstudents involved in the conflict with the administration of President Ernesto de la Guardia, Jr.

"Students built various barricades within the university," his report said. "They utilized tables, chairs, sand bags, and anything which seemed useful for defense purposes. They set up check points for automobiles and enforced one-way traffic. Students organized and installed themselves in various buildings of the university. Some of them were armed. The administration building was partially occupied. The high command—which was the self-styling of the leadership group formed by secondary school students, university students, and labor rep-

resentatives—had its headquarters in the library section. The telephone exchange was in the hands of the student groups, with the exception of a direct line to the rector's office.

"There were shots from the university to the outside and from the surrounding areas into the university. Several of our buildings and one car show bullet marks."

The rector reported that in view of the seriousness of the situation he and a group of university professors offered their good offices to work out a solution. This was achieved through a written agreement providing for (1) long-term development of improvements in school conditions, and (2) introduction of legislation in the national assembly, which meets this October, restricting the activities of the National Guard. "This legal instrument," Dr. de la Guardia said, "will answer to the desire of the citizenry for maintaining the public force subordinated to civil power."

The rector strongly scored the practices of student organizations of ordering a halt in classes. These frequent strikes, he said, are "irresponsibly supported by the majority of students because of the mere fact that they provide an unexpected holiday." Suspension of classes, he pointed out, requires the approval of the university's administrative board.

Students, by themselves, Dr. de la Guardia said, have no authority to offer the university campus for any activity. He then referred to the student incidents in connection with Dr. Eisenhower's visit. He related:

"Some leaders of the University Students Union, preparing undoubtedly to receive a visit which they illogically expected from Dr. Milton Eisenhower, ordered on a holiday (July 14 which was Bastille Day) the opening of the administration building, ordered the immediate withdrawal of administrative personnel, entered the rector's office, and received foreign newspapermen to whom they made statements in connection with the visit of the illustrious North American educator. All this, without the least knowledge of the rector or any of his immediate assistants.

"This state of affairs," he concluded, "demands our most serious consideration, because it undermines the autonomy and the prestige of the University of Panama. \* \* \* It is necessary that we, as educators, point out the risks and that we take the therapeutic measures which good judgment indicates."

**SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED**

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

Mr. PELLY, for 30 minutes, on tomorrow.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts, for 5 minutes, each day for the balance of the week.

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS**

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

Mr. BEAMER.

Mr. MADDEN to revise and extend the remarks he made on the rule sending the education bill to conference and to include several telegrams.

Mr. CHIPERFIELD and to include extraneous matter.

(At the request of Mr. BALDWIN, and to include extraneous matter, the following:)

Mr. SCHWENGEL.

Mr. MILLER, of Nebraska, the remarks he made today and to include charts.

Mr. FORD.

(At the request of Mr. ASPINALL, the following Members, and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. RUTHERFORD.

Mr. SANTANGELO.

Mr. EBERHARTER.

**SENATE BILLS AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS REFERRED**

Bills and concurrent resolutions of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 448. An act for the relief of Maria Lorenz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 449. An act for the relief of Johann Kalatschan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 453. An act for the relief of Peter Menzer; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 951. An act for the relief of Stasys Sereika; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1885. An act for the relief of David Forbes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1913. An act to amend the Code of Law for the District of Columbia by modifying the provisions relating to the attachment and garnishment of wages, salaries, and commissions of judgment debtors, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

S. 1944. An act for the relief of Ethel Auth; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1945. An act for the relief of Jakob Liblang, Jr.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2186. An act for the relief of Martin Albert; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2469. An act for the relief of Dr. Brant Bonner; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 3009. An act to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to accord Korean war veterans equal naturalization privileges; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 3338. An act for the relief of Erminio Neglia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 3503. An act for the relief of Marie Inette Konomos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 3523. An act for the relief of Benedict Eremenko (Ben Zuke) and Victor Tatarnikov (Victor Kalin); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 3565. An act for the relief of Ellen B. Mueller; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 3571. An act to provide for equal treatment of all State-owned hydroelectric power projects with respect to the taking over of such projects by the United States; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 3776. An act to extend the time for the collection of tolls to amortize the cost, including reasonable interest and financing cost, of the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at or near Miami, Mo.; to the Committee on Public Works.

S. 3944. An act to authorize the negotiation of a compact between the State of Minnesota and the Province of Manitoba, Canada, for the development of a highway to provide access to the northwest angle in such State; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

S. 4032. An act for the relief of Mercede Svaldi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 4179. An act to authorize the Tahchevah Creek project, Palm Springs, California; to the Committee on Public Works.

S. 4213. An act to afford vocational rehabilitation to certain veterans in need thereof to overcome the handicap of disability incurred in or aggravated by active service subsequent to January 31, 1955; to the Committee on Veterans Affairs.

S. 4214. An act for the relief of Mary F. C. Leute, the widow of Joseph Henry Leute; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

S. Con. Res. 37. Concurrent resolution favoring Congressional recognition of the Baseball Hall of Fame, located at Cooperstown, N. Y.; to the Committee on House Administration.

S. Con. Res. 111. Concurrent resolution to print the final report of the Subcommittee on Disarmament of the Committee on Foreign Relations as a Senate document, with additional copies to the Committee on House Administration.

#### ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

Mr. BURLERSON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 3904. An act for the relief of Nunik Firjanian and Florence Thomas;

H. R. 4544. An act for the relief of Louis S. Levenson;

H. R. 6175. An act for the relief of Virginia Hell;

H. R. 6894. An act to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 as it relates to unmanufactured mica and mica films and splittings;

H. R. 8160. An act authorizing a survey of the Tensaw River, Ala., in the interest of navigation and allied purposes;

H. R. 8481. An act to amend title IV of the Agricultural Act of 1956 to provide that the provisions of such title shall apply in Hawaii;

H. R. 8652. An act to rescind the authorization for the Waldo Lake Tunnel and regulating works, Willamette River, Oreg.;

H. R. 9239. An act to provide for the construction of an irrigation distribution system and drainage works for restricted Indian lands within the Coachella Valley County Water District in Riverside County, Calif., and for other purposes;

H. R. 9371. An act to provide for the relief of certain members and former members of the Army and the Air Force, and for other purposes;

H. R. 10360. An act to amend title V of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended;

H. R. 11630. An act to amend title XV of the Social Security Act to extend the unemployment insurance system to ex-servicemen, and for other purposes;

H. R. 11697. An act to amend the act of June 29, 1888, relating to the prevention of obstructive and injurious deposits in the harbor of New York, to extend the application of that act to the harbor of Hampton Roads;

H. R. 12489. An act to extend the time for making certain reports under the Highway Revenue Act of 1956 and the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956;

H. R. 12494. An act to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture in selling or agreeing to the sale of lands to the State of North Carolina to permit the State to sell or exchange such lands for private purposes;

H. R. 12876. An act to extend title VII of the Public Health Service Act (relating to health research facilities) for 3 years, and for other purposes;

H. R. 13342. An act to provide for a survey of Parish Line Canal, La.;

H. R. 13518. An act to incorporate the Blinded Veterans Association;

H. R. 13558. An act to incorporate the Military Order of the Purple Heart of the United States of America, of combat-wounded veterans who have been awarded the Purple Heart;

H. R. 13688. An act to provide airmail and special-delivery postage stamps for Mem-

bers of the House of Representatives on the basis of regular sessions of Congress, and for other purposes; and

H. J. Res. 585. Joint resolution authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Interior to conduct studies and render a report on service to Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz, and Monterey Counties from the Central Valley project, California.

#### BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. BURLERSON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on this day present to the President, for his approval, bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 1633. An act for the relief of Jane Froman, Gypsy Markoff, and Jean Rosen;

H. R. 1829. An act for the relief of the estate of Mrs. Frank C. Gregg;

H. R. 5351. An act for the relief of Harlee M. Hansley;

H. R. 5411. An act to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that a widow or former wife divorced who loses mother's insurance benefits by remarriage may again become entitled if her husband dies within 1 year of such remarriage, to provide that interstate instrumentalities may secure coverage for policemen and firemen in positions under a retirement system of the instrumentality;

H. R. 5865. An act to amend section 80 of the Hawaiian Organic Act, and for other purposes;

H. R. 6788. An act to authorize the abbreviation of the record on the review or enforcement of orders of administrative agencies by the courts of appeals and the review or enforcement of such orders on the original papers and to make uniform the law relating to the record on review or enforcement of such orders, and for other purposes;

H. R. 7570. An act to amend section 403 of the social-security amendments of 1954 to provide social-security coverage for certain employees of tax-exempt organizations which erroneously but in good faith failed to file the required waiver certificate in time to provide such coverage;

H. R. 7706. An act to entitle members of the Army, Navy, Air Force, or Marine Corps retired after 30 years' service to retired pay equal to 75 percent of the monthly basic pay authorized for the highest enlisted, warrant, or commissioned grade in which they served satisfactorily during World War I, and for other purposes;

H. R. 7866. An act to amend title 28, United States Code, relating to the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals;

H. R. 8134. An act for the relief of certain employees of the Department of the Air Force, Mobile Air Materiel Area;

H. R. 8543. An act to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to authorize, in certain cases, the issuance of licenses to noncitizens for radio stations on aircraft and for the operation thereof;

H. R. 8599. An act to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to provide that the exception from "wages" made by section 209 (i) of such act shall not be applicable to payments to employees of a State or a political subdivision thereof for periods of absence from work on account of sickness;

H. R. 8606. An act to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act with respect to annuities of survivors of employees who are elected as Members of Congress;

H. R. 8688. An act for the relief of Monroe Woolley;

H. R. 8868. An act to remove the present \$1,000 limitation which prevents the settlement of certain claims arising out of the crash of an aircraft belonging to the United States at Worcester, Mass., on July 18, 1957;

H. R. 9445. An act to amend the Hawaiian Organic Act, and to approve amendments of the Hawaiian land laws, with respect to leases and other dispositions of land;

H. R. 9673. An act to restore retired pay to those retired officers of the Armed Forces dropped from the rolls after December 31, 1954, and before the date of enactment of this act, and for other purposes;

H. R. 9932. An act to provide for the conveyance of certain land of the United States to the State Board of Education of the State of Florida;

H. R. 10419. An act for the relief of North Counties Hydroelectric Co.;

H. R. 11125. An act to provide for the conveyance of certain real property of the United States to the city of Valparaiso, Fla.;

H. R. 11346. An act to amend title II of the Social Security Act to include Massachusetts and Vermont among the States which are permitted to divide their retirement systems into two parts so as to obtain social-security coverage, under State agreement, for only those State and local employees who desire such coverage, and to permit individuals who have decided against such coverage to change their decision within a year after the division of the system;

H. R. 12894. An act to authorize the making, amendment, and modification of contracts to facilitate the national defense; and H. R. 13531. An act to amend the act of June 29, 1938, as amended, to increase the insurance coverage required to be carried by cabs for hire in the District of Columbia for the protection of passengers and others, and for other purposes.

#### ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 7 minutes p. m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, August 20, 1958, at 12 o'clock noon.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

2244. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting proposed supplemental appropriations in the amount of \$119,300,000 for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and \$70,410,000 for the Department of Labor, for the fiscal year 1959; and \$54 million for the Post Office Department for the fiscal years 1957 and 1958; to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed (H. Doc. 440).

2245. A letter from the Acting Director, Bureau of the Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting a report that certain appropriations to the Treasury Department for the fiscal year 1959 have been re-appropriated on a basis which indicates the necessity for supplemental or deficiency appropriations, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; to the Committee on Appropriations.

2246. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting the 44th Quarterly Report on Export Control, pursuant to the Export Control Act of 1949; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

2247. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting a copy of the order suspending deportation for the case of Maria Grazie Bagliardi, A-8360195, pursuant to the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2248. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders suspending deportation as well as a list of the persons involved, pursuant to Public Law 863, 80th Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2249. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders suspending deportation as well as a list of the persons involved, pursuant to the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2250. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders suspending deportation as well as a list of the persons involved, pursuant to the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC 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. ASPINALL: Committee of conference. Senate Joint Resolution 135. Joint resolution providing for the construction by the Department of the Interior of demonstration plants for the production, from saline or brackish waters, of water suitable for agricultural, industrial, municipal, and other beneficial consumptive uses (Rept. No. 2674). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. MORGAN: Committee on Foreign Affairs. S. 3944. An act to authorize the negotiation of a compact between the State of Minnesota and the Province of Manitoba, Canada, for the development of a highway to provide access to the northwest angle in such State; without amendment (Rept. No. 2675). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. CANNON: Committee of conference. H. R. 13450. A bill making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 2677). Ordered to be printed.

#### 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. S. 3021. An act for the relief of Stanislaw Wojczul; without amendment (Rept. No. 2671). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WALTER: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 3028. An act for the relief of Laszlo Cseri; with amendment (Rept. No. 2672). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WALTER: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 3915. An act for the relief of Chi-yoko Yoshimoto; without amendment (Rept. No. 2673). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. MORGAN: Committee on Foreign Affairs. S. 4214. An act for the relief of Mary F. C. Leute, the widow of Joseph Henry Leute; without amendment (Rept. No. 2676). 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. NEAL:

H. R. 13812. A bill to strengthen the Commissioned Corps of the Public Health Service through revision and extension of some of the provisions relating to retirement, appointment of personnel, and other related personnel matters, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky:

H. R. 13813. A bill to prohibit certain acts involving the importation, transportation, possession, or use of explosives; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi:

H. R. 13814. A bill to strengthen the Commissioned Corps of the Public Health Service through revision and extension of some of the provisions relating to retirement, ap-

pointment of personnel, and other related personnel matters, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MAY:

H. J. Res. 703. Joint resolution designating September 25 of each year as Voter's Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FLOOD:

H. Res. 692. Resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that military forces of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics should be withdrawn from Poland and Hungary; to the Committee on Foreign 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. 13815. A bill for the relief of Eliseva Kaufman; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BALDWIN:

H. R. 13816. A bill for the relief of Maria German Zurita; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DORN of New York:

H. R. 13817. A bill for the relief of Monti Marine Corp.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HAGEN:

H. R. 13818. A bill for the relief of Manuel da Cunha; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MAILLIARD:

H. R. 13819. A bill for the relief of Eduardo Rafael Vital; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SHELLEY:

H. R. 13820. A bill for the relief of Eduardo Rafael Vital; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCOTT of Pennsylvania:

H. R. 13821. A bill for the relief of Aram Fayda and his wife, Elena Fayda; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WILSON of California:

H. R. 13822. A bill for the relief of Joseph Rashid Jibrán; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

### The Social Security Amendments of 1958

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. HERMAN P. EBERHARTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 19, 1958

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, as we come to the close of the session we are taking action on helping the aged and other needy persons in the pending social security bill. But for the past week there has been threat after threat that if the bill were not changed, the administration might veto the whole bill. Secretary Flemming testified before the Senate Finance Committee that the insurance provisions in the bill were sound. He pointed out that the principles underlying the new formula for public assistance were also sound. But he objected to giving the aged, dependent children, the blind and the disabled additional Federal money, and urged that

the Federal share for public assistance be reduced. He said that if it were not reduced, he would recommend that the President veto the bill.

Secretary Flemming had been in office for 6 days when he made this statement. In my opinion, it is hardly possible that he could have understood all of the ramifications involved in this legislation which the Committee on Ways and Means had worked on for many weeks. Undoubtedly his testimony before the committee must have been determined for him over in the Budget Bureau or the White House staff. It certainly does not represent the humanitarian concern that those of us here in this House have for the aged when we passed the bill by the overwhelming vote of 372 to 2. Since the other body passed the bill by the vote of 79 to 0, I just cannot see how the President of the United States or any of his advisers can take the position that this bill ought to be vetoed.

I hope that Members of the House will make their views known to the

White House and to other influential members of the administration that to veto this bill would be a terrible blow to millions of aged people, the blind, the disabled, and dependent children who are living on a bare minimum of existence. The average old-age assistance payment in the United States is about \$61 per month. The measure before us today would increase this about \$4.73. To argue that an increase of \$4.73 per month for an aged person is too much just seems to me to be the height of foolishness. I do not see how any reasonable person can maintain such a position.

During this session of Congress we have passed bills to help the railroads, to help the insurance companies, and to help many other groups that have been affected by adverse economic conditions. If we go home now and do not do anything for the neediest groups in the Nation, we would be subject to criticism, and rightfully so. By passing the measure before us today, we are striking a blow for helping those who need help.