

Consider, for example, that 610 million minutes have not passed since the birth of Christ.

Here in New Mexico, the nearly 3,500 Army guardsmen and 525 Air guardsmen are caught up in this swirling tide that may well affect the destiny of our Nation.

In the recent reorganization of the Army National Guard, the total number of New Mexico units was reduced by one—one—from 52 to 51. But in terms of effectiveness, the reorganization of the New Mexico Army National Guard has greatly increased its value.

The reorganized units are now dovetailed with those of the Active Army to provide the needed whole in the event of mobilization. The reorganization has enabled the New Mexico Army Guard to tighten its efficiency and provide for a more significant contribution to national defense.

New Mexico can take pride that it has contributed to the commendable performance of the National Guard throughout the United States in carrying out this vast reorganization. Extensive as the reorganization was, requiring changes and redistribution from the ground up, the National Guard of the United States completed the reorganization more than a year ahead of schedule.

Two years ago, I had the pleasure of participating in the ceremonies when New Mexico's fighter squadron received the first Century Series aircraft assigned to the Air National Guard. At that time the unit became the pathfinder in the Century Series because of its outstanding performance while flying the old F-80 Shooting Star, and because of the fine facilities available at

Kirtland Air Force Base. With newer and more advanced aircraft being made available to the Air National Guard in the next several years, it is probable that the 188th will be given an opportunity to get even more advanced Century Series aircraft. In fact, I have been informed that the New Mexico Air National Guard will have F-102 fighters in the near future. The announcement will be made within the next few days.

During the present fiscal year, the Federal Government provided a total of \$3,394,547 for support of the New Mexico Army National Guard. The dollar support for the New Mexico Air National Guard totaled \$1,501,781 during the fiscal year.

These figures are large, but they are hardly close to the total Federal investment in the New Mexico National Guard. Including buildings, equipment, and other capitalized items, the total Federal investment in the New Mexico National Guard, both Army and Air, is more than \$54 million. This represents a capital investment of \$13,500 for every guardsman in the State.

Since 1950, when Congress enacted the National Defense Facilities Act, New Mexico has made great strides in providing the most up-to-date structures possible for its Army National Guard units. During the past 10 years, a total of \$639,037 in Federal funds have been contributed for obligation for the construction of 10 new armories in New Mexico. The Congress has appropriated for contribution toward the construction of two more armories, at Espanola and Socorro. In addition, projects for the construction of

armories at Clayton and Las Vegas are in the bill for authorization in fiscal year 1961.

As a Senator, I have witnessed the adoption of programs to increase the preparedness of the National Guard. I am proud of my support of these programs for on my visits to New Mexico I have seen and heard of the effects of these programs here at home. I have experienced great pride in what you have done for our State and Nation.

Military leaders in Washington have called the National Guard our readiest reserve force. The manifest preparedness of the National Guard throughout the United States, and its contributions to the round-the-clock defense network of the Nation have demonstrated the capability of the National Guard, both Army and Air, to operate the highly technical weapons required in modern warfare. Furthermore, the modern Minutemen have shown that the National Guard is ready to participate in the day-to-day programs of the active establishment.

In spite of the rapid advances in military science, the guard has kept pace. But the present high degree of effectiveness in the National Guard is not the outer limit of its effectiveness.

Those who must muster our means to meet the challenges of this modern age must not fail to apply all the resources in our great arsenal. Most of all, in applying these resources, they must look to them from the standpoint of our future needs and not in terms of their previous use. Let us look ahead with confidence that the National Guard is America's up-to-the-minute men, ready, willing and able for service to our State and Nation.

SENATE

FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1960

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, and was called to order by the President pro tempore.

Rev. Garland Evans Hopkins, L.I.D., minister, Walker Chapel (Methodist), Arlington, Va., offered the following prayer:

Our God and Father, in humility we bow our heads and in filial love lift up our hearts to Thee. Thou knowest us. We are Thy children, inheriting from Thee our spiritual being, each of us a part of Thee, possessors of Thy nature, capable of growth into the stature of our elder brother, Jesus Christ.

Thou knowest, too, that we are men, of the earth, earthy; of the world, worldly; children of our fathers before us, inheriting from them our human nature, tempted by our senses, often succumbing to selfishness, pride, envy, ambition; sometimes rising to unselfish courage, unflinching sacrifice, heroic endeavor.

We thank Thee for our dual natures and for showing us through Jesus of Nazareth that we can overcome the flesh and can grow spiritually into complete likeness to Thee. That we still fail to measure up to the fullness of the stature that was in Christ Jesus does not frustrate us. What does disturb us is the slowness of our growth in spiritual stature, the dimness of our spiritual sight, the daily failure to do the things we know we ought to do, and the daily doing of things, saying of words, thinking of

thoughts we ought not to have done, said, thought.

Help us to lift our vision beyond ourselves, our interests—even our country. Help us to conduct the affairs of state and our country's international relationships apart from greed, avarice, and lust for power. Help us to apply in our international relationships principles of love, justice, and humility. Let us deal with others as we wish to be dealt with, ever mindful of the rights we claim, careful never to violate rights we cherish, when claimed by others. Let us beware the foresworn posture, and be ever ready to take the first step toward conciliation and peace, however great the provocation may have been. Give us such confidence in the strength and righteousness of our Nation's cause that we shall never feel demeaned or humbled to admit error, right wrong, or walk the extra mile. Help us really to believe that being Christian is practical politics.

This we pray in the name of Him who was not demeaned by walking the extra mile, even though it led to the cross; who losing, won; who dying, lived; who defeated, triumphed; even our Lord, Jesus Christ. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. MANSFIELD, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, May 26, 1960, was dispensed with.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT—APPROVAL OF JOINT RESOLUTION

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated

to the Senate by Mr. Ratchford, one of his secretaries, and he announced that on May 26, 1960, the President had approved and signed the joint resolution (S.J. Res. 166) authorizing the Architect of the Capitol to permit certain temporary and permanent construction work on the Capitol Grounds in connection with the erection of a building on privately owned property adjacent thereto.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE—ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Bartlett, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the enrolled bill (S. 1833) authorizing the establishment of a national historic site at Bent's Old Fort, near La Junta, Colo., and it was signed by the President pro tempore.

LIMITATION OF DEBATE DURING MORNING HOUR

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, under the rule, there will be the usual morning hour; and I ask unanimous consent that statements in connection therewith be limited to 3 minutes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE MEETING DURING SENATE SESSION

On request of Mr. MANSFIELD, and by unanimous consent, the Insurance Subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee was authorized to meet during the session of the Senate today.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business, to act on the nominations on the Executive Calendar.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGE REFERRED

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, and withdrawing the nominations of George O. Mauk, to be postmaster at Yolyn, W. Va., and Robert V. Loft, to be postmaster at Capron, Ill.; which nominating message was referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

EXECUTIVE REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

The following favorable report of a nomination was submitted:

By Mr. KEATING (for Mr. HRUSKA), from the Committee on the Judiciary:

Oren R. Lewis, of Virginia, to be U.S. district judge for the eastern district of Virginia.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there be no further reports of committees, the nominations on the calendar will be stated.

POSTMASTERS

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations of postmasters.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that these nominations be considered en bloc.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the postmaster nominations will be considered en bloc; and, without objection, they are confirmed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the President be immediately notified of the confirmation of all these nominations.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the President will be notified forthwith.

ENTERING OF MOTION FOR RECONSIDERATION OF VOTE DISAGREEING TO RESOLUTION OF RATIFICATION OF EXECUTIVE N, 86TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, on behalf of the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee [Mr. FULBRIGHT], I enter a motion to reconsider the vote by which the resolution approving the ratification of Executive N, 86th Congress, 1st Session, an optional Protocol of Signature Concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes Arising under the Conventions on the Law of the Sea, was disagreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The motion will be entered, as in executive session.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at the point where a motion for the reconsideration of the vote by which the resolution of ratification of Executive N, Calendar No. 9, was not agreed to, a statement by the distinguished Senator from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER].

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR COOPER

Yesterday I voted against the ratification of the Optional Protocol of Signature Concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes Arising under the Conventions on the Law of the Sea. As I stated immediately after the vote, I did so because no explanation of the protocol was given to the Senate, and there was no discussion of the issue before the vote was taken. It appeared during the rollcall that the protocol might involve the issue of the Connally reservation, although the committee report was unclear as to this issue. Because the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations is considering a resolution concerning the Connally reservation, and it is evidently a controversial matter, I thought that this particular protocol should be explained and debated.

I am glad that a motion to reconsider the vote has been made. Yesterday, after the vote was taken, I notified the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations that I would make a motion to reconsider, so that the matter could be heard and debated in the Senate. I think it fitting, however, that the distinguished chairman of the committee has made the motion. The motion will permit the reconsideration of the treaty, full explanation and debate, and an opportunity for the Members of the Senate to cast their vote on the merits.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate resume the consideration of legislative business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate resumed the consideration of legislative business.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate, or presented, and referred as indicated:

By the PRESIDENT pro tempore:

A resolution adopted by the Restoration of Our American Republic, of Shreveport, La., favoring the withdrawal of the United States from the United Nations; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A resolution adopted by the Restoration of Our American Republic, of Shreveport, La., relating to subversive or disloyal people in the Government; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

RESOLUTION OF KANSAS ACADEMY OF SCIENCE

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, at the 92d annual meeting of the Kansas Academy of Science at Baldwin, on April 29, a resolution was adopted by that organization urging the National Park Service to consider immediate selection of a suitable area of no less than 25,000 acres of grassland for a true Prairie National Park.

In this resolution the Academy of Science stated that preservation of a remnant of grassland is of great scientific value as well as esthetic and historic value.

In view of the fact that the State of Kansas is one of the States which does not have a national park, I ask unanimous consent that the letter including the resolution be printed in the RECORD, and referred to the appropriate committee.

There being no objection, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

KANSAS STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE,
Emporia, Kans., May 13, 1960.

Senator FRANK C. CARLSON,
New Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CARLSON: At the recent meeting of the Kansas Academy of Science at Baldwin, Kans., a resolution concerning the establishment of a Grasslands National Park was passed. As Secretary of the Kansas Academy, I have been instructed to send a copy of this resolution to you. The resolution reads as follows:

"Whereas Congress has established national parks to preserve, unimpaired for the benefit of future generations, samples of nearly every major native plant association found in the 50 States; and

"Whereas no national park has been established in order to preserve samples of the true (tall grass) prairie and its fauna that stretched westward from Indiana into Kansas and southward from Minnesota to the Gulf of Mexico; and

"Whereas preservation of a remnant of grassland is of great scientific value as well as esthetic and historic value; and

"Whereas careful studies over many years of grass specialists employed by the National Park Service have resulted in locating the three best samples of this once vast grassland; and

"Whereas the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments has recommended the establishment of a true prairie national park; and

"Whereas the few remaining areas are being broken up by plowing, altered by highways, or spoiled by other means, so rapidly that no suitable area will be available a few years from now: Therefore be it

"Resolved by the Kansas Academy of Science at its 92d annual meeting at Baldwin, Kans., on April 29, 1960, That the National Park Service consider immediate selection of one suitable area of no less than 25,000 acres of grasslands for a true prairie national park from one of the three areas, and that the Secretary of Interior cause a bill to be drafted and arrange, if possible, for it to be introduced in the House of Representatives and in the Senate of the United States in order to create a true prairie national park; and be it further

"Resolved, That the Secretary send a copy of this resolution to the President of the United States, to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, to the Secretary of the Department of Interior, to the Director of the National Park Service, to each of the U.S. Senators and Representatives from Kansas in the Congress of the United States, and to the Governor of the State of Kansas."

We hope that this resolution will meet your serious attention and that the Grasslands National Park may soon become a reality.

Respectfully submitted.

GILBERT A. LEISMAN,
Secretary, Kansas Academy of Science.

QUARANTINE AND GRAIN INSPECTION—RESOLUTION

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, special attention has been called to the need for adequate and effective inspection and quarantine measures to protect the Middle West from any plant or animal disease or pest infestation from abroad.

The Duluth AFL-CIO central body, at its regular meeting, May 14, 1960, adopted a resolution calling for effective inspection and quarantine of incoming ships.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that this resolution be printed in the RECORD, and appropriately referred.

There being no objection, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, as follows:

RESOLUTION ON QUARANTINE AND GRAIN INSPECTION

Whereas agriculture is one of the Nation's most important industries and the harbor of Duluth-Superior is well on the way to becoming the greatest lake port for the export of agricultural products and the import of other goods; and

Whereas it is of utmost importance to safeguard the agricultural heartland of the United States and Canada from infestation by foreign plant and animal diseases and insect pests which may be introduced through the port of Duluth-Superior in ships or cargoes originating abroad; and

Whereas millions of dollars worth of crops and animals and thousands of hours of manpower are in jeopardy if destructive pests infest port facilities, elevators or warehouses necessitating fumigation or causing quarantines which might result in embargoes being placed on any shipments in and out of the port of Duluth-Superior by domestic or foreign buyers; and

Whereas there are several State and Federal inspections involved before ships can dock, unload or load whereby uncoordinated inspection operations could lead to duplication, loss of time and money by labor, management and shipping: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this body urge the Federal and State administrators having jurisdiction over the various types of ship and cargo inspections, both incoming and outgoing, to provide enough inspectors to permit adequate, prompt inspections and avoid delays of shipping; and be it further

Resolved, That coordination of the various types of inspection be worked out by those in authority to avoid duplication of effort, loss of time for labor and delay of shipping operations.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. GRUENING, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, without amendment:

S. 3545. A bill to amend section 4 of the act of January 21, 1929 (48 U.S.C. 354a(c)), and for other purposes (Rept. No. 1490).

By Mr. MCCARTHY, from the Committee on Finance, with amendments:

H.R. 11748. An act to continue until the close of June 30, 1961, the suspension of duties on metal scrap, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 1491).

By Mr. ENGLE, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, with amendments:

H.R. 2565. An act to promote effectual planning, development, maintenance, and coordination of wildlife, fish, and game conservation and rehabilitation in military reservations (Rept. No. 1492).

CVI—714

By Mr. MAGNUSON, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, with amendments:

S. 3102. A bill to strengthen the domestic and foreign commerce of the United States by providing for the establishment of an Office of International Travel and Tourism and a Travel Advisory Board (Rept. No. 1493).

Mr. MANSFIELD subsequently said: Mr. President, on behalf of the chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], I ask unanimous consent that the name of the distinguished junior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. THURMOND] be added as a cosponsor of the bill (S. 3102) to strengthen the domestic and foreign commerce of the United States by providing for the establishment of an Office of International Travel and Tourism and a Travel Advisory Board.

This bill has been approved by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and has been reported favorably to the Senate today.

BILLS INTRODUCED

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

By Mr. BIBLE (for himself and Mr. CANNON):

S. 3602. A bill to repeal the act of October 22, 1919 (41 Stat. 293), as amended; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

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

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. MORTON, Mr. BUTLER, and Mr. LONG of Louisiana):

S. 3603. A bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

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

By Mr. PROUTY:

S. 3604. A bill to amend the Federal Employees' Compensation Act to make benefits more realistic in terms of present wage rates, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

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

By Mr. BARTLETT:

S. 3605. A bill to amend sections 4504, 4511, 4520, and 4549 of the Revised Statutes, relating to shipping articles; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. KEATING:

S. 3606. A bill for the relief of Katherine Cunningham; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPEAL OF THE PITTMAN ACT

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, on behalf of myself and my colleague, the junior Senator from Nevada [Mr. CANNON], I introduce, for proper reference, a bill to amend the land laws of the United States by repealing the so-called Pittman Act.

The Pittman Act, passed in 1919 has never served the purpose for which it was intended. Although it was expected that this legislation would induce people to come to Nevada and develop the land and water resources of great unoccupied

areas, it has failed to accomplish this goal in any manner. The records of the Bureau of Land Management disclose that in the 40 years of its existence 2,619 applications have been filed. Of these only 32 were successful in securing patents; 1,769 have been canceled and 818 are now pending. Most of the entrymen have filed on the maximum allowable under the law, 2,560 acres. The result has been a temporary entry in which areas valuable to the livestock, wildlife, and recreational uses are destroyed or severely damaged and then abandoned.

This proposed legislation has been endorsed by resolutions of the Nevada State Legislature, the Nevada Soil Conservation District, the Nevada Cattlemen's Association, and similar organizations having to do with the operations of the public domain. I urge its early consideration and enactment.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 3602) to repeal the act of October 22, 1919 (41 Stat. 293), as amended, introduced by Mr. BIBLE (for himself and Mr. CANNON), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

AMENDMENT OF FEDERAL AVIATION ACT OF 1958

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, on behalf of myself and Senators BENNETT, BUTLER, LONG of Louisiana, and MORTON, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958.

This bill is substantially the same as S. 3887, which was introduced in the 85th Congress.

I ask unanimous consent that an explanation of the bill which I have prepared be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the explanation will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 3603) to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, introduced by Mr. THURMOND (for himself and other Senators), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

The explanation presented by Mr. THURMOND is as follows:

EXPLANATION OF AMENDMENT TO SECTION 406 OF THE FEDERAL AVIATION ACT OF 1958

The effect of this bill is to make the domestic trunk airline system ineligible for subsidy, either for domestic service or for service to points outside the continental limits of the United States, which are essentially integral parts of the system. It would also remove eligibility of a carrier for any route it may hereafter be awarded which precisely parallels, nonstop, a route over 100 miles in length which is operated by another carrier ineligible for subsidy on that route, except during the first 2 years following the assignment of a local or feeder service carrier to such a route. The eligibilities of local service carriers and other carriers would not be changed.

It was never intended by the Congress or the air carriers that subsidies to trunkline carriers should be permanent. The subsidy was granted for the purpose of assisting the

carriers during the period of their infancy. During the period 1939-57, total subsidies to air carriers was \$779,357,000, of which, approximately \$190 million went to trunkline carriers. Now the time has come to emphasize the fact that the trunkline carriers have come of age. On July 1, 1957, the last trunkline carrier came off subsidy. This bill will put the American public on notice that the domestic trunk carriers are now competing on their own, without benefit of the unearned subsidies from taxpayers' dollars.

The reasons for the passage of this legislation, however, are not economic alone. The passage of this bill would lead to decisions more in harmony with the public interest, and to route assignment cases which are decided more on the basis of facts and less on the basis of pressure.

Although the Civil Aeronautics Act provides that certificates for new routes are to be granted by the Board on the basis of public convenience and necessity, there is doubt that the law is always administered in this way. The doubt, moreover, is often greater in the more important cases, for the rewards which are at stake in those cases are so much greater. In some respects the rewards are even greater than those represented by TV channels, and the recent hearings of the House Subcommittee on Legislative Oversight have shown the intense behind-the-scenes pressures which have been applied to the Federal Communications Commission in attempts to influence decisions.

The potentially greater value of an airline route, compared to a TV channel, lies in the subsidy available with the former. Under the Civil Aeronautics Act, once a carrier is certificated for carriage of mail, the Board fixes its rate of pay for carrying the mail at a high enough level to give the carrier what it needs to enable it to serve the needs of commerce, the postal service, and the national defense. The Board has generally held this to mean enough money to make up any losses, and, in addition, to pay the carrier a profit (usually calculated as a return on investment of about 8 percent).

Thus, once a carrier gets a route, it is pretty well assured of a profit on it—or at least of breaking even. This is after all operating expenses, including, of course, salaries of top officers.

It is thus clear that it is to the interest of the airline managements merely to be in the business, which is almost riskless so far as their own personal security is concerned. Once in the business, it is to the airline managements' interest to build up the size of their route structure; because by so doing they acquire a greater number of local pressure groups throughout the country who will, often uncritically, support the company's aspirations. The more there are of such local interests, the more difficult it becomes for the Civil Aeronautics Board to develop a route structure which is sound and is best designed to serve the national interest. It is also in the interest of the airline managements to have a large, rather than a small, company; first, because subsidy claims in bad times will be larger. Secondly, insofar as they include a claim for operating profit, that profit will presumably be a larger dollar figure than in the case of small company, since the percentage will be computed on a larger dollar base.

If subsidy is available to a carrier (certificated for the carriage of mail) over any route obtained by Civil Aeronautics Board assignment, there is no business risk faced by a carrier in its route applications. Although there is no absolute guarantee that the Board would grant subsidy, it is almost certain that it would—particularly if the alternative were bankruptcy or wholesale suspension of service to many small points.

Under the proposed legislation, the carriers would merely have to shoulder the normal business responsibility of taking calculated

risks in their route applications. They would be forced to make a hard factual analysis of whether they could operate the route profitably. Obviously, if they were sure they could not, there would be no application for the route, and no pressures on the Board to grant it.

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION ACT OF 1960

Mr. PROUTY. Mr. President, on April 27, 1960, I introduced S. 3427, the administration bill which would amend the Federal Employees' Compensation Act to make benefits more realistic in terms of present wage rates.

I am pleased to say that the House Education and Labor Committee has reported a bill which will boost the benefits of Federal employees who are injured in the performance of their duties. The bill would also help the dependents of those who died as a result of injuries.

The new proposal is a carefully worked out compromise which has the approval of the Department of Labor.

I introduce for appropriate reference now the compromise bill and will make a formal request that it be scheduled for hearings in the very near future.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 3604) to amend the Federal Employees' Compensation Act to make benefits more realistic in terms of present wage rates, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. PROUTY, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

AMENDMENT OF INTERNAL REVENUE CODE TO PERMIT TAXPAYERS TO ELECT AN OVERALL LIMITATION ON THE FOREIGN TAX CREDIT—AMENDMENTS

Mr. GORE submitted amendments, intended to be proposed by him, to the bill (H.R. 10087) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit taxpayers to elect an overall limitation on the foreign tax credit, which were ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE RECORD

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, article, etc., were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

By Mr. MAGNUSON:

Address delivered by Senator BARTLETT on having degree of doctor of laws conferred on him by the University of Alaska.

By Mr. WILEY:

Statement on the recent summit meeting, delivered by Secretary of State Herter before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on May 27, 1960.

Excerpts from AFL-CIO program on need for continuation of a strong mutual security program; and editorial entitled "Aid: Appropriations Still Needed," published in the Christian Science Monitor of May 23, 1960.

By Mr. KEATING:

Article entitled "Israel's Science Lending a Hand," written by Eleanor Templeton and published in the Washington Post of Sunday, May 15, 1960.

EXTRAVAGANCE BY PROCUREMENT DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—SALE AND PURCHASE OF TIRES

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, today, I call attention to another typical example of inexcusable extravagance on the part of the procurement division of the Defense Department.

This time they are selling as surplus unused heavy-duty 18 by 24 traction-tread tires at a fraction of their original cost, while at the same time the Defense Department through other procurement offices is buying the same type of tire.

The tires to which I am referring are listed as 16- and 20-ply 18 by 24 traction- and regular-tread. This is the type of tire which is used on heavy-duty equipment, and they originally cost the Government from \$340 to \$415 each.

Since July 1, 1957, about 950 transports on which there were approximately 6,000 of these 18 by 24, 16-ply tires, were authorized for disposal as surplus. A large number of these tires were removed from the transports, and were sold separately as new and unused tires.

The military claims that in an effort to get the best price for these surplus tires, circulars were mailed to over 2,000 establishments on the mailing list which had indicated any need for such type of equipment. An examination of this circular, however, shows that they were circularized under a cover sheet erroneously identifying the listings as "FSC Group 56 Construction and Building Materials," rather than "FSC Group 26 Tires and Tubes." The result was that they received very few bids, and the tires were sold for a very low price.

Case No. 1, for example: In March 1959, at the Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., the Government sold as surplus 86 unused howitzer-carriage and cannon-wagon transports equipped with 488 of these new 18 by 24, 16-ply tires, tubes, and wheel assemblies. This entire lot of equipment, including the 488 tires, was sold for \$30,617.27 to L. & M. Walter, Inc., Compton, Calif.

Without even allowing any salvage value for the howitzer-carriage and cannon-wagon transports, but figuring the entire cost as assigned to the tires alone, it represented only about \$60 each as being received by the Government for these new tires, which had cost the Government around \$311.

Just a few days later, on April 8, 1959, at the Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N.J., the Defense Department bought 20 of exactly the same type of tire—16-ply regular-tread 18 by 24—at a total cost of \$6,824.60, or an average cost of \$341.23 each.

Thus, in March 1959, the Government was selling 16-ply 18 by 24 tires, tubes, and wheel assemblies for about \$60 each; and a few days later it was buying exactly the same type of tire for \$341 each.

Case No. 2: On September 15, 1959, at the Columbus General Depot, Columbus, Ohio, the Government sold to Sam Winer Motors, Inc., Akron, Ohio, 369, 18 by 24, 20-ply, traction-tread tires for \$226.62 each, or a total of \$83,662.78. Earlier, the Government had declared as surplus

1,468 of these tires, and authorized their disposal. There were an extra heavy duty tire, and had originally been purchased by the Army from the Mohawk Rubber Co., at prices ranging from \$347.95 to \$356.03 each.

On November 16, 1959, while these tires were being sold as surplus in Columbus, Ohio, we find that at the Benicia Arsenal, Benicia, Calif., the Government was buying exactly the same type of tires—namely, the 20-ply traction-tread 18 by 24—and was paying an average price of \$413.99 each.

On December 3, 1959, at the same arsenal in California, the Government bought an additional lot of exactly the same type of tire—18 by 24, 20-ply traction-tread—again paying an average of \$413.99 each. This is practically double the price at which the Government at another installation was selling the same tire as surplus.

In each of these cases, where purchases were being made, the Comptroller General stated that the official records clearly indicated that excess stocks of this type of tire were already available. Apparently, no attempt whatever was made to check the requirements against the center supply depot. In many instances, the surplus tires were in the vicinity of the installation which was buying the new equipment.

These specific cases are not being presented with any thought that they represent all of the gross mismanagement in the procurement and sales policies in regard to this specific type of equipment. They merely happen to be the specific cases which were called to my attention, and which have been verified by the Comptroller General.

There can be no possible excuse for the Military Establishment not knowing what they have in their inventory at the various installations, and there can be no excuse for these continuous examples of the Government's selling as surplus, expensive equipment, through one supply depot, and then buying back the same type of equipment through another.

The Comptroller General, in reporting on these allegations, which I had referred to him some time ago, stated that they found in many of the supply depots unnecessarily large quantities of this type of tire in inventory; yet the Government was still buying some of the same type of equipment.

We want to see our Defense Department successful in the conquest of space; but the American taxpayers would greatly appreciate its getting its feet back on the ground when spending their money.

OPERATION CHILE OF THE U.S. ARMY

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, on a day when we are opening hearings on the U-2 problems and the summit breakup, I think it is a good day on which to hail the Army for its Operation Chile.

The prompt, efficient, and massive movement of two 400-bed field hospitals in one day to Chile, which has been struck by a mounting series of seismic disasters during the past 6 days, should

make every American's heart beat faster and be proud. This is a demonstration of humanitarianism with a generosity and on such a scale that it reveals the real inner meaning of the spirit of the free world—where men and women do feel a responsibility for their brothers.

At 5:49 yesterday morning began the dispatch of plane loads of doctors, nurses, Medical Corps personnel, and equipment on a mighty mission of mercy—32 doctors, 62 nurses, more than 350 Medical Corps men, 10 of the Army's newest flying ambulances, and hundreds of tons of equipment have been sent to the aid of the people of Chile. This operation constitutes the biggest emergency airlift undertaken since the Lebanon crisis in 1958. I believe that this is a significant comparison, because it points up the fact that the resources of this Nation are at the disposal of the free world, whether it be to protect the liberty of men or to save their lives.

This is not the first time that the United States has responded to the needs of others in times of catastrophe. This tradition goes back at least to Herbert Hoover's mission to Russia after World War I—the same Russia which it is said is so suspicious, but which has only a heritage of friendship and assistance from the people of the United States—and his great mission in Belgium, and then in 1923 when earthquakes struck Japan. Since the Second World War, major U.S. relief efforts were undertaken, through UNRRA, to aid victims of floods in Holland and Japan, avalanches in Switzerland, and earthquakes in Greece, Turkey, Iran, and Morocco, and wherever, at other places, the hand of our friendship could reach.

Yes, Mr. President, even Communist China, when she was in trouble with floods, starvation, and other disasters of that character, in spite of the brutality and injustice she has shown toward our country, which prevents us from recognizing the government and causes us to oppose her admission to the United Nations, had an offer of assistance from us.

Mr. President, let us be grateful that we are able to fulfill this role of helpfulness in the truly free world.

I ask unanimous consent to have inserted in the RECORD the latest news stories from the Washington Post on our mission, Operation Chile.

There being no objection, the articles were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Washington Post, May 27, 1960]
ARMY AIRLIFTS TWO HOSPITALS TO AID CHILE—
34 PLANES LEAVE ANDREWS, FORT MEADE
WITH 400-BED UNITS

(By Nate Haseltine)

In an unparalleled mercy mission, the Army yesterday sent two complete, 400-bed field hospitals, with personnel, winging southward to quake-rocked Chile.

The giant airlift of 382 tons of equipment kept Andrews Air Force Base here busy, loading one of the hospitals, the Seventh Field Hospital from Fort Belvoir, Va., into the maws of C-124's, the flying super-boxcars the Military Air Transport Service.

A similar scene was being enacted at Fort Meade, Md., where the 15th Field Hospital, of Fort Bragg, N.C., had been set up on field maneuvers when the Operation Chile orders were received late Wednesday.

THIRTY-FOUR PLANES LOADED

All told, 26 C-124's and 8 of the smaller C-118 cargo aircraft were mustered for the mission.

The operation was described as the Army's biggest emergency airlift undertaken since the Lebanon crisis in 1958. But yesterday's operation was of a different nature. Chile lies broken, inundated and still trembling from 5 days of earthquakes and seismic (tidal) seawaves.

More than 5,100 persons have been reported dead or missing in the Chilean disaster, and more than 2 million homeless.

To help the helpless, mend the wounded and ward off disease epidemics, the Army dispatched 32 doctors, 62 nurses and more than 350 medical men to operate the transportable 400-bed hospitals they will set up in the ravaged areas.

FLYING AMBULANCES

The military also dispatched 10 of its newest "flying ambulances," 2 each to a C-124. They will fan out from Santiago to three stricken localities, Puerto Montt, where the post is an inoperable shambles; Valdivia, another coastal city reported without electricity or potable water; and Angol, interior city reportedly 90 percent destroyed.

The first plane to leave Andrews took off at 5:49 a.m. yesterday, filled with physicians and nurses. Sixteen other planes roared off the runways at Andrews throughout the day.

They are expected to land at Santiago, Chile, some 37 hours after takeoff, with time for refuelings at Panama City and Lima, Peru. Room was provided for a few newsmen, nine from this area, including Phil Casey, of the Washington Post.

WATER, LAUNDRY UNITS

Included in the airlift were 2 water purification units and personnel from Fort Meade; 2 field laundry units from Fort Lee, Va.; 1,500 hospital rations (for patients only); 3 medical maintenance units and a Signal Corps communication unit.

The Seventh Field Hospital from Fort Belvoir fortunately was all boxed and ready for immediate transport when the Operation Chile order was transmitted to its commander, Lt. Col. Ital W. Daniele. Chief nurse is Maj. Ethel Inglin, of Alexandria, Va.

A convoy of Army trucks carried the packed hospital from Fort Belvoir to Andrews, where personnel in cold weather uniforms moved everything into the flying boxcars. The heavy clothing was ordered since Chile is in its winter season.

FLIGHT OF MILLIONS

The mercy airlift was the first major step in a Western Hemisphere program to aid the stricken and homeless. In one 600-mile strip of the coastal and mountainous country some 65 percent of 3 million inhabitants are reported trapped and homeless. Mile-long strips of highways are under water and impassable.

The rescue personnel is moving into unknown dangers. Two new earthquakes of considerable violence rocked Chile some 410 miles south of Santiago Friday. Typhoid and other epidemic diseases are considered almost inevitable.

The Pan American Sanitary Bureau here, arm of the World Health Organization, yesterday reported airlifting to the stricken country 500,000 doses of dried smallpox vaccine; 170 doses of gangrene antitoxin; 21,500 single dose vials of penicillin-dihydrostreptomycin; more than 7,000 10-cubic centimeter vials of penicillin-procaine-in-oil, and other donated medicines.

[From the Washington Post, May 27, 1960]

QUAKE SHOCKS HIT CHILE CAPITAL

(By David Belnap)

SANTIAGO, May 26.—Two new earthquakes rocked southern Chile today, one of them

within 410 miles of Santiago, and the casualty toll from 5 days of tremors and seismic waves reached 5,125 dead and missing.

The Seismological Institute recorded the new tremors as of grade 6 intensity on the Richter scale which has a maximum of 9. But it said they were light in comparison to previous earth shocks, one of which approached close to the cataclysmic stage.

Chile's capital experienced the first alarm with a predawn shock centered 410 miles to the south. However, the quake was felt most strongly in the cities of Angol and Victoria and, to a lesser extent, in Concepcion and Los Angeles.

PRICE CONTROLS IMPOSED

Relief from the four corners of the world started arriving in Chile as the Government imposed price controls to avert speculation in the necessities of life. A Presidential decree froze the prices of basic foodstuffs at the levels of last Saturday when the first of four major earthquakes struck. Since then, more than 30 earth tremors have been of sufficient intensity to be recorded.

Dozens of aircraft from neighbor countries reinforced the Government's mercy airlift to the devastated 50,000-square-mile southern area.

Meanwhile, aircraft from half a dozen nations, including the United States, started airlifting the injured into Santiago from the stricken region. First arrivals were from Valdivia and Concepcion, cities among the worst damaged in the nation.

From Ancud, capital city of Chiloe Island on Chile's Pacific coast, a news photographer reported fear and desolation.

"The people are still terrorized," he said. "The streets and squares are crisscrossed with 10-inch cracks."

Another newsmen at Puerto Montt said the tops of great hydraulic lifts used in port repair work could be seen rising from the tons of water backlashed into the town from Sunday's giant seismic wave.

"The town is frightening to look at," he said. "The railroad station and German Square (Plaza Aleman) have sunk about 4 feet. Cement office buildings look as if they have been sawed in half."

He said police (gendamerie) headquarters at Puerto Montt were destroyed by fire which followed the quakes and seismic wave.

"The earth has been trembling diabolically here since Sunday," he said. "At least 65 percent of the homes here either have been destroyed outright or made unsafe for habitation."

A BABY BROTHER

The newsmen reported a 6-year-old boy was rescued from a premature grave when he was buried up to his neck in an avalanche of falling debris. In each of his tiny arms he held a baby brother found to be dead when rescue workers reached him.

At Temuco authorities cut off the town's water supply because they feared it was contaminated. There were several hundred dead in the town. The Llaima and Villarrica Volcanoes in the Temuco area were said to be sprouting smoke a half-mile high.

National deputy Jorge Lavandero, back in Santiago from a tour of the devastated south, said Sunday's seismic wave buried a 2-square-mile area of the downtown sections of Puerto Saavedra and Cautin.

"No one had a chance," Lavandero said. "They ran for their lives to surrounding high ground."

A weary Chilean air force major, Hector Cordoba, brought in some of the first injured.

He flew in 26 persons from Valdivia but said at least 150 seriously injured persons there begged him for transportation out.

He described the situation at Valdivia as "disastrous" and said the town was accessible only to aircraft.

"I flew for 10 miles at 25,000 feet through thick smoke belched forth by Mount Puyehue," he said. "I could see light flashes like lightning bolts from time to time."

"The smoke through which I flew stretched out for nearly 15 miles into the cloud tips. It looked like the aftermath of an A-bomb explosion."

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JAVITS. I yield to the Senator from California.

Mr. KUCHEL. Can we not be proud of the action which the Government of the United States has taken, and which has been so eloquently and colorfully described by the able senior Senator from New York? Here is one more example for all the world to see of the desire on the part of the American people to be friendly, to be helpful, to those individuals and nations who are in distress. And for a segment of the Defense Establishment to perform so notably the mission of mercy which the able Senator from New York has just described is one more thrilling example of the desires which exist in the hearts of all Americans, and which in this instance permits us without stint to be proud of the Government of the United States and to be proud of what the Army has accomplished.

Our hearts go out to the good people of Chile, who are our historic friends; and where Americans can help their fellow human beings, America has always been prepared to do so.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I wish to reiterate my own expression of sympathy, which goes out from all the American people, for the disasters which have struck Chile. I hope the people will recognize in this act the symbol of our friendship for all the people of the other American Republics, and a symbol of the unity of the Americas.

I close as I began, with the expression: "Hail to the Army for Operation Chile."

JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, when his other Senate colleagues were honoring my good friend JOE O'MAHONEY the other day, I was not able to be present to add my humble tribute. I have known and admired the senior Senator from Wyoming since the days when he was secretary to another great Wyoming Senator, John B. Kendrick. In that capacity, Joe gave evidence of being an alert, far-seeing guardian of the best interests of the American people. Few may know that he had a great deal to do with arousing the interest of his own Senator and others in what was happening to our naval oil reserves. We all know where that interest led—to the Teapot Dome inquiry, and all that followed.

When Franklin Roosevelt took office in 1933, JOE O'MAHONEY, as the First Assistant Postmaster General, became a member of his "Little Cabinet." Then the death of Senator Kendrick made it necessary that Wyoming's Governor appoint a man to fill the vacancy in the Senate. The Governor needed no

second thought. He appointed JOE O'MAHONEY, who from the beginning of his service in this body, was a leader. The years have only added to his stature.

If we could say only two things about JOE, I am sure they would be that he was a stalwart defender of constitutional government, and a firm believer that power stems from the people, must remain in the hands of the people, and that all officials must, in the final analysis, be accountable to the people. He proved his allegiance to those principles in every phase of his public work, and his private life.

When JOE O'MAHONEY fought President Roosevelt in the Supreme Court packing controversy, he did it because of his firm belief in the constitutional separation of powers and his great respect for the wisdom of the Founding Fathers in their great design for our tripartite system of Government. He has consistently protested the growth of the use of Executive orders to set up agencies and programs, because he believed that such practices were encroachments of the Executive upon the powers of Congress. He has taken the same position on the matters of tariffs. He has kept a vigilant watch on all foreign trade agreements to prevent their whittling away from the Congress its rightful prerogatives.

Many of my colleagues may not remember Senator O'MAHONEY's fight to force the big corporations to unlock the great flood of patents which keep undeveloped many ideas that might serve the people and make many devices available to them at lower prices. This, he felt, was a phase of monopolistic practice which bottled up the creative energies of our people. That battle still goes on. Only the other day he introduced a bill to vest in the United States the title to inventions made by Federal employees in connection with their regular work, thereby making these advances available for development.

He has carried this fight into the whole field of monopoly. Monopolistic combines, he warned again and again, hold power so great that they endanger the welfare of our people. The culmination of this work probably came in the remarkable hearings held by the Temporary National Economic Committee under his chairmanship. Here, for the first time in history, was a full-length portrait of America, the producer. The conduct of these hearings was a model of patient, discreet, careful, but fearless, revelation of business practices in these United States.

Joe demonstrated further his concern for the ordinary man in his tireless work for small business. During the war era, with its vast flood of regulations, he sought means to keep alive small business, which he felt was the backbone of this Nation. His ideas have been incorporated in a program which made favorable credit terms available to small business firms.

To tell the story of what JOE O'MAHONEY has done for the West would take very much longer than the time I have. He foresaw its great potentialities.

ties, its great hidden sources of wealth. He fought to provide water for ranchers and farmers to whom water is life. He sponsored reclamation projects, not only in his own State of Wyoming, in whose interest he was always vigilant, but all over the West. He knew that the ordinary people of the West had in them still the vigor and resourcefulness of the pioneers. He encouraged the development of every mineral resource, however apparently unimportant at the time it seemed, and pointed out that vital minerals like oil would grow more and more scarce as time went by. When the history of the development of the resources of our western land, water, and minerals is written, the name of JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY will be indelibly stamped on many pages of it.

I need not tell Senators of the kind of service JOE has rendered on the committees of this Senate. On my own Appropriations Committee he was tireless, keen eyed, and wise. His work on the Judiciary Committee is already told in laws he sponsored. His work on interior and insular affairs is written across the face of the West, and it was he who first made serious attempts to bring into this Union our new States of Alaska and Hawaii.

None of us like to say too much about losing the presence of a good friend from among us. But we feel it very deeply. And, we will continue to feel it for many years to come. However, we are all happy—I am personally proud and happy—to have had the good fortune to work with a man so dedicated to the preservation of constitutional government, so deeply devoted to the democratic ideal of maintaining the power and right of the American people, as our friend and colleague, JOE O'MAHONEY.

TRIBUTE TO JOE AND VICTOR SATURNO

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, at a time when the word "charity" seems to be buried deeply under the layers of cold war tensions, it seems both appropriate and refreshing to bring to the attention of my colleagues a heartwarming incident involving a little town in Italy and two residents of my home town of Reno, Nev.

Joe and Victor Saturno are brothers who decided upon a unique way to honor San Marco, the village of their mother and father. The Saturno brothers took advantage of the opportunities afforded them in America, and through hard work and great business skill they amassed a sizable fortune in Nevada.

As a tribute to their parents and their native village, they have given every man, woman, and child in San Marco, who number 286, \$1,300 each in Bank of America stock, representing an outlay of \$371,000.

The whole story is told in a United Press International dispatch, Mr. President, and I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record.

TINY ITALIAN VILLAGE PLANS ALL-OUT WELCOME TO RENO-ITES

SAN MARCO DURRI, ITALY.—This little mountain village today began preparation for the greatest event in its history—the arrival of two American brothers who made every-body here rich.

For hundreds of years San Marco had been nothing but a poor village with its inhabitants struggling to carve a living out of the rocky and unfertile ground.

But last November, two Reno, Nev., brothers—Joe and Victor Saturno—decided they wanted to do something for the 286 inhabitants of the village. The Saturnos' mother and father were from San Marco.

So Joe and Victor gave every man, woman, and child in the village—286 of them—\$1,300 each in Bank of America stock—\$371,000.

For a rich New York executive this might not be much, but for an able-bodied man in San Marco it is 2 years' salary. And for big families with many small children it is considerable.

At first the San Marcans did not realize what they had received. They did not understand what the stock was—but they did understand it was not hard cash.

Things went along as usual until suddenly everybody received the first dividend from the stock. Then the realization of what they had dawned on them. So far, none of the inhabitants has sold his stock.

One 82-year-old woman, Virginia Cassinelli, refuses to accept the gift because she must sign a legal paper to get it. She firmly believes that if she signs any legal document "they" will take her poor hut away from her.

Yesterday, the village priest, Don Ferretti, received a telegram saying the Saturno brothers would arrive sometime in August. Their arrival will coincide with San Marco's tribute to them—the erection of busts of the Saturnos' mother and father.

Work is under way on the busts and the San Marcans plan to hold a weeklong festival to inaugurate the busts and to entertain the Saturnos.

All in all, life has changed little in the village.

The main change, as one of the gnarled, older men of the village put it, is that "we eat better."

In addition, there is a new truck, two new automobiles, and two new motorscooters. Before they received the money, there was only one car, which dated back to the early 1920's and had run for years.

So far, nobody has bought a television set.

ITALIAN REPUBLIC BIRTHDAY

Mr. BEALL. Mr. President, on next Thursday, June 2, 1960, Italy will celebrate its 14th anniversary as a republic. The road of democracy in Italy has been difficult. Many hardships have been suffered by Italians who have fought against oppression.

The Italian people, 14 years ago, by their votes, established a democratic government without bloodshed. We Americans viewed this vote of confidence in democracy with admiration. Under the leadership of the statesman Alcide de Gasperi, the infant republic strengthened its position and became an ally of the United States in the fight against communism.

The friendship between the United States and Italy has been evidenced in many ways during the past 14 years.

Italy's identification with the aims of Western democracies has been reaffirmed by its leaders. In 1952, only a short

time after the birth of the new republic, Italy supplied its full quota of 12 divisions for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Our partnership with Italy has shown itself to be firmly rooted and capable of dealing harmoniously with international issues as they arise.

The Republic of Italy has been, for the past 14 years, a battleground against the spread of communism. During the nationwide elections, the democratic forces, with the cooperation of the Holy See through its Catholic Actions Organization, have delivered repeated defeats to the Communist Parties of Italy. These victories are important to us here because should Italy go Communist, the entire free world would be endangered.

The early history of America is closely linked with Italy. Any schoolboy will tell us, of course, that Christopher Columbus discovered America, and that the very name "America" is derived from that of an Italian mapmaker and navigator, Amerigo Vespucci. In addition, there have been such men as Cabot, who laid the foundation for English settlements in this country, and many others.

It is with pleasure that I acknowledge the friendship and mutual aims shared by the United States and Italy on the occasion of the 14th anniversary of the Republic of Italy. I am confident that this body joins with me in extending congratulations and best wishes to the Italian people and to their leaders.

I would like to extend my congratulations to the Italian-American organizations of Maryland, who will honor this anniversary of the Republic of Italy, a staunch ally and friend.

OPERATION CHILE

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I wish to join in the remarks made this morning in regard to the terrible circumstances which prevail in Chile. We are all very much saddened by the great disaster which has been caused by earthquakes in this friendly southern neighbor of ours. Our hearts instinctively go out to the people of that country.

Last night I was thrilled to read the news dispatches that the United States has already sent to Chile several hundred doctors, nurses, and medical assistants, as well as a large amount of supplies, to help relieve the suffering and distress of the thousands and thousands of people who have undergone tremendous losses in that country.

We are not aware of the extent of the catastrophe as yet, but whatever it may be the United States should go all out to help our neighbors to the south, who have always been very friendly and very cooperative with the United States in working on Western Hemisphere and world affairs.

I believe we should not only help the people reunite their families, help the sick and injured to get well, and help them to restore the homes which many thousands of them have lost, but we should also, to the extent necessary, help bring their economy back to at least as high a level as it was before the disaster,

and higher, if that is possible. Whatever it may cost us will be money well spent, because we owe it to these people of the Latin American Republics to do all within our power to see that they do not suffer any more than is absolutely unavoidable from this natural disaster with which they are afflicted.

I hope the President will make use of some of the special funds which he has under the Mutual Security Act, so that we may do all we possibly can to help these people, for whom we have so much sympathy and feeling at this time.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. AIKEN. I yield to the Senator from Montana.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I wish to associate myself with the remarks of the distinguished senior Senator from Vermont and also with the remarks of our other colleagues who have spoken previously on this subject.

This is a terrible catastrophe which has beset a proud, a vigorous, a free, and an independent people. It is beyond our imagination to comprehend the amount of damage which has taken place in the southern part of the Republic of Chile.

I think we should keep in mind also that, contrary to the seasons in the Northern Hemisphere, Chile is now entering the winter season. Because of the geographical location of the greatest damage done by the earthquake, we can recognize, of course, how terrible is the catastrophe.

I am delighted that our Government and our people have shown themselves to be aware of the situation. I think special commendation is due to the Army and due to the Air Force for the reaction they have shown—for the planes, the supplies, and the shelter placed at the disposal of the Chilean people.

It is my hope, in line with what the Senator from Vermont has already said, that the President will use some of his funds under the International Cooperation Administration to help this beleaguered country.

I hope that the international lending agencies will do what they can, and also that the Export-Import Bank and other Government agencies will be called upon to furnish assistance in the form of loans to the Government of Chile at the present time.

It is my understanding that after a valiant effort covering a number of years the Chilean Government was at long last on the verge of conquering inflation. This catastrophe will add to the difficulties confronting the Government. I think it would be beneficial to us and to Chile as well if we could find some way to extend loans at reasonable rates of interest over reasonable periods of time to Chile in its hour of crisis.

Mr. President, when our own President, Mr. Eisenhower, visited Chile, he was given a letter from students of Chile in which certain questions were raised about the attitude of this country toward Latin America as a whole. I think that letter has been answered in part by the actions undertaken by the President and by the American people up to this time. I think it would be answered

better if we would increase our efforts and do all we can to give stability and succor to the people of Chile at this time.

I thank the senior Senator from Vermont for bringing this matter to the attention of the Senate.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a copy of the telegram which I sent to the President last evening, a copy of which was sent to Secretary of State Herter, relative to the catastrophic situation in Chile, be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the telegram was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: In view of the terrible catastrophe which has struck our great friend and good neighbor Chile, may I respectfully request that in addition to what you have already ordered done in the name of the Government and the people of the United States in the way of emergency rations, medical supplies, and doctors and nurses, that you order the release of surplus agricultural commodities and shelters, and also seriously consider the use of your emergency funds under the ICA, the possibility of emergency loans to Chile from the International Credit Agencies, as well as the Export-Import Bank and other Government lending agencies at this most critical time. Navy ships, Air Force planes, and independent airlines could be used for transportation of supplies and assistance. Knowing of your intense interest in better inter-American relations, it is my belief that your well-known and laudable humanitarian objectives would speak louder than words to help a friend in need, an ally who has always helped us and would serve as a demonstration of the ideal of true inter-American friendship in action. The students of Chile asked you questions; let this be your and our answer to the people of Chile in this hour of their tragedy.

Respectfully,

MIKE MANSFIELD.

PROPOSED GREAT SALT LAKE NATIONAL PARK

Mr. MOSS. Mr. President, the Great Salt Lake, in my State of Utah, is one of the natural wonders of this hemisphere, but it is undeveloped and all but inaccessible. Those visitors who come to my State go away disappointed, because they do not get the opportunity to see or to use the lake.

On that basis, I called for an investigation of the proposed national park last year, and this year I introduced a bill to create the Great Salt Lake National Park. Of course, there are many problems to be solved, and the Park Service so reported. One of the problems, it was stated, was a lack of local interest in the utilization of the lake.

Consequently with the newsletters I sent out unstamped postcards asking the people of my State to indicate whether or not they were interested in the proposal to create a national park at the Great Salt Lake. To date I have received in reply 2,491 of these unstamped cards, which indicates that the 2,491 people who returned the cards had enough interest to buy postage, put it on a card, and send the card in. Of the number of cards returned, 2,327 in-

dicated that they think the investigation should continue; 25 have no opinion; 124 said no; and 15 said that they wished the investigation to continue but added qualifications.

One of the great newspapers of my State, the Salt Lake Tribune, has published a very thoughtful editorial on this problem which appeared on Monday, May 23, of this year. The editorial is a penetrating analysis of the problem and takes an enlightened stand on the matter. I ask unanimous consent that there be printed at this point in my remarks the editorial to which I refer.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Salt Lake Tribune, May 23, 1960]
CONTINUE STUDY OF THE GREAT SALT LAKE

Among the byproducts of recurring crises are defeatism and apathy.

Since the tension of the cold war likely will be with us a long time, plans must be made for as normal a future as is practicable under the conditions. It is certain that man is going to need the means of relaxation for recharging his spiritual machinery, if he continues to survive.

Senator Moss, of Utah, is conducting an opinion poll in the State as to whether the feasibility study of the proposed Great Salt Lake Park should be continued. The response to his survey should determine definitely the accuracy of the National Park survey team's report last year which said there was a lack of local interest in developing the lake and its shorelines.

The Park Service survey was made at the request of Senator Moss and he later introduced a bill providing for the establishment of a Great Salt Lake National Park. The bill generated both favorable comment and criticism. Now, after discussing the matter with spokesmen for various Utah interests, he has drafted a more comprehensive and specific measure.

The amended bill would limit the size of the park (or monument) to an area 8 miles wide and 28 miles long, encompassing Antelope and Fremont Islands.

It would protect the present use of water, chemicals, and minerals in the lake and it would safeguard fish and wildlife in the freshwater bay areas of the eastern shores. The substitute measure requests the Interior Department to study the feasibility of constructing a dike to establish a freshwater area. Such a dike project has been under discussion at least 30 years. This, plus commercial use and potentialities of the salt water and shore, mainly on the south, have raised some questions and stirred some opposition to any idea of National Park Service administration of any part of the lake. Another question involves the probable depth of the lake and location of its shorelines when planned reclamation projects are completed and the amount of water flowing into the lake is appreciably reduced.

These are questions, not insurmountable obstacles.

A public hearing on the Moss bill is scheduled during November and at that time experts in all fields and spokesmen for the various interests will have an opportunity to testify. The information and testimony will be published and should serve as a guide for future action.

The report covered the desolate, inaccessible wasteland of salt flats comprising the western shoreline of Great Salt Lake and the rundown, unattractive condition of the commercial beaches and boat harbor on the south. It refers to industrial and human wastes being poured into the lake and the resulting ramifications.

Even so, the experts found that Great Salt Lake illustrates outstandingly significant scientific values worthy of preservation and interpretation by either the Federal or State Government. In other words, a part of the world-famous inland dead sea is worth preserving as a museum, a remnant of the ancient Pleistocene lakes which have exerted tremendous influence upon living things.

"The northern end of Antelope Island was the most attractive and interesting area visited during the study," the survey team said.

"It would appear to offer the most advantages from the standpoint of location and features as a place to tell the story of Great Salt Lake."

Senator Moss emphasizes that he favors development only after most careful consideration. He points to the lost years of allowing the shorelines to deteriorate and become a scandalous disappointment to tourists while the lake itself became a dangerous cesspool.

Utah people should set politics aside and help to make the forthcoming poll and congressional hearing the focal point of all available information on the potentialities of Great Salt Lake.

THE SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1960

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when H.R. 10128, the School Construction Assistance Act of 1960, which passed the House on yesterday, has been transmitted to the Senate, it be considered as having been read twice and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. It seems to me that the legislative scheme which the Senator from Alabama outlines will result in getting action soonest on the Federal aid to education bill. I realize why we should defer action for a day or two. It is so that I and others who have been just as much interested in the bill as has the Senator from Alabama may have an opportunity to consider the question, and, indeed, may have an opportunity to check into it. I believe our chairman has taken the right route to get the fastest result.

Mr. HILL. I thank the Senator. I appreciate his remarks.

ADJUSTMENT OF LEGISLATIVE JURISDICTION OVER CERTAIN LAND

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be laid before the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 1617) to provide for the adjustment of legislative jurisdiction exercised by the United States over land in the several States used for Federal purposes, and for other purposes.

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, this bill was introduced by the chairman of the Committee on Government Operations, the senior Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLERAN]. He is absent from the Senate today, and he has asked me to assume leadership in regard to its

presentation. This is a bill which I co-sponsored with him which would provide for the adjustment of legislative jurisdiction exercised by the United States over land in the several States used for Federal purposes.

S. 1617, which we have under consideration today, is identical to S. 1538, approved by the Senate without a dissenting vote in the 85th Congress, on March 3, 1958. S. 1538 was recalled from the House of Representatives under a motion for reconsideration and was not again acted upon before adjournment.

Since I am not a member of the Government Operations Committee, which reported this bill, I would like at this point to quote from Senate Report No. 405 which outlines in detail the purpose and intent of this legislation.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to insert at this point in the RECORD several pages from the committee report which outline clearly the meaning and purpose of the bill.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The purpose of S. 1617 is to permit Federal agencies to restore to the States certain jurisdictional authority now vested in the United States, which may better be administered by State authorities, and to acquire only such jurisdiction as may be necessary in connection with future land procurement. Once legislative jurisdiction has been vested in the United States, it cannot be vested in the States other than by operation of a limitation imposed by the State at the time the State ceded jurisdiction, or by an act of Congress.

The bill specifically declares it to be the policy of the Congress that (1) the Federal Government shall receive or retain only such measure of legislative jurisdiction over federally owned or operated land areas within the States as may be necessary for the proper performance of Federal functions; and (2) to the extent consistent with the purposes for which the land is held by the United States, the Federal Government shall avoid receiving or retaining concurrent jurisdiction or any measure of exclusive legislative jurisdiction. An overall objective of the bill is to provide that, in any case, the Federal Government should not receive or retain any of the States' legislative jurisdiction with respect to qualifications for voting, education, public health and safety, taxation, marriage, divorce, descent and distribution of property, and a variety of other matters, which are ordinarily the subject of State control.

S. 1617 would authorize the head or other authorized officer of any department or independent establishment or agency of the Federal Government to relinquish to the State in which any Federal lands or interests therein under his custody or control are situated, such measure of legislative jurisdiction over such lands or interests therein as he may deem desirable. The bill provides that with respect to future acquisitions of property, no more jurisdiction than is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the acquiring agency should be obtained. Any relinquishment of jurisdiction by the Federal Government would be subject to acceptance by the State in such manner as the law of such State might provide.

Other provisions of the bill would authorize Federal department and agency heads to issue necessary rules and regulations for the governing of public buildings and other areas under their charge and control, and to provide such reasonable penalties, with-

in prescribed limits, as will insure their enforcement; permit such heads to utilize the facilities of existing law-enforcement agencies for the enforcement of any such regulations; authorize the General Services Administration to detail special policemen for the protection of Federal property under the charge of other departments and agencies; extend the authority of U.S. commissioners to try and sentence persons committing petty offenses in any place under the charge and control of the United States; extend the right of States and their political subdivisions to serve and execute, process in areas under the legislative jurisdiction of the United States, while making it clear that such process may not be served contrary to rules and regulations issued by authorized Federal personnel for the purpose of preventing interference in carrying out Federal functions; and amend or repeal obsolete or inconsistent Federal statutes.

COMMITTEE ACTION

The bill was originally drafted by the staff of the committee with the cooperation of the Department of Justice, in order to implement recommendations contained in a report by the Interdepartmental Committee for the Study of Jurisdiction Over Federal Areas Within the States, a committee appointed by the President for the purpose of finding means of solving the problems arising out of the uncertain jurisdictional status of Federal lands situated within the several States. The committee was composed of representatives of eight executive departments and agencies of the Federal Government, including the Bureau of the Budget, which had a principal interest in the problems involved. Twenty-five other agencies of the Federal Government furnished information concerning their properties and problems relating to legislative jurisdiction to the committee. In addition, the Interdepartmental Committee had the assistance and cooperation of the National Association of Attorneys General in its conduct of the study.

Following the introduction of the bill in its original form in the 84th Congress (S. 4196), the chairman of the Committee on Government Operations forwarded copies to the Governors and attorneys general of the several States and to all interested Federal agencies for comments and recommendations. Reports were received from 36 States—31 State Governors and 29 State attorneys general—all of whom endorsed the objectives of the bill and recommended favorable committee consideration. Certain of the Governors and attorneys general of the States requested that the committee withhold action on S. 4196, however, until a study of its provisions could be completed by the State Committee on Legislative Jurisdiction of the Council of State Governments. That committee was appointed by the president of the council pursuant to a resolution adopted by the States for the purpose of considering the legislation proposed by S. 4196. The committee appointed for this purpose was directed to give consideration to certain suggested amendments to the original bill, and to determine whether or not it would be feasible to extend its provisions beyond its original intent by incorporating certain suggestions made by various State officials.

Upon completion of the study made by the Committee on Legislative Jurisdiction, the staff of the Committee on Government Operations arranged conferences between the representatives of the Council of State Governments and of the Department of Justice for the purpose of perfecting the bill by incorporating appropriate amendments. Following a number of such conferences, during which consideration was given to the various recommendations of the Governors, attorneys general, and the Council of State Governments, an amendment in the nature

of a substitute for the language incorporated in S. 1835 was drafted, with the unanimous approval of representatives of the States and the executive branch of the Federal Government. Consideration was given to all recommendations submitted to the committee by the Governors of the States, and by the National Association of Attorneys General, the National Association of Tax Administrators, and Federal agencies interested in the bill, which were consistent with the objectives of the proposed legislation.

Some of the suggestions submitted to the Committee on Government Operations by certain of the State officials and by the National Association of Tax Administrators, dealt with tax matters which were considered to be outside of the scope of the recommendations of the Interdepartmental Committee for the Study of Jurisdiction Over Federal Areas Within the States. Such suggestions were largely concerned with tax problems, such as payments by the Federal Government in lieu of taxes, etc., which the committee felt should be considered in separate legislation dealing exclusively with those problems.

S. 1617 is not concerned with tax matters, except to the extent that a transfer of legislative jurisdiction may involve transfer of a power to tax (other than the Government or its property), and also to the extent that there are preserved certain Federal consents to State and local taxation, as embodied in such statutes as the Buck Act and the Lea Act.

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, I am very happy that the leadership has called up S. 1617 for Senate consideration today. Last week, I directed a letter to the distinguished majority and minority leaders, requesting that they endeavor to call this bill up for consideration so that it might be enacted before Congress adjourns. I want to thank the senior Senator from Texas and the junior Senator from Illinois for their courtesy and the promptness with which they called up this bill after my personal appeal to each of them.

The passage of this bill is very important to the State of Utah, as it is to other States, where the Federal Government either owns or controls major land areas or large installations.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the *Record* at this point in my remarks some of the history and background of the problem which exists in Utah, and why S. 1617, is of particular importance to my State.

There being no objection, the history was ordered to be printed in the *Record*, as follows:

Commencing with the outbreak of World War II, the U.S. Government began to acquire in Utah and in other States, huge tracts of land for the erection of buildings and the establishment of installations to support and maintain our Armed Forces and to carry out the important defense functions so vital to our Nation. The State of Utah responded to the request of the Federal Government and granted to the United States exclusive jurisdiction over many thousands of acres of land which were ceded and utilized by the Army, Navy, and Air Force. Utah today has four major military installations: Clearfield Naval Depot, Hill Air Force Base, Utah General Depot, and Tooele Ordnance Depot. We also have several other smaller installations which are of lesser significance.

With the end of the Korean conflict, there was an appreciable cutback in the missions of these military installations and consequently many of the buildings and some

of the real estate became surplus to the needs of the Federal Government. A small part of this property has been sold by the United States and thus found its way back into private ownership and has been placed on the tax rolls. However, the large bulk of the property in question is still owned by the Federal Government. In recent years, the United States has commenced a practice of leasing warehouses and other buildings, which are excess to the needs of the Government, to private companies and contractors who may or may not be connected in some way with the defense effort.

This practice of the Government in leasing land, buildings and other facilities for commercial purposes has created serious tax problems for the State of Utah. A number of companies have availed themselves of these excellent buildings at a fair rental rate from the Government, and then received an unexpected "windfall" because they have not had to pay State taxes on equipment and inventories located on these military reservations. In some instances, some of these companies have recognized a moral, although not a legal, obligation to pay taxes to the State of Utah, and have in the past willingly paid such taxes assessed by the State.

However, the Federal Government has now created a situation which has dried up even this source of voluntary tax revenue. Both the Treasury and the Defense Department have raised a question as to the legality of such companies paying these taxes, inasmuch as such payments are voluntary and not mandatory. The Defense Department has raised the question in regard to cost-plus contracts and has denied such voluntary tax payments as a necessary item of cost in arriving at the contractual amount to which a contractor might be entitled for services or goods produced for the Government. Likewise, the Treasury has looked askance at such voluntary tax payments, and has denied some of these companies permission to take such payments as a legal deduction on their Federal tax returns.

Consequently, it can readily be seen that Utah faces a real dilemma in that it does not have the necessary legal authority to assess and collect taxes against these companies using military reservations to do private business. And now, it is denied any hope of obtaining voluntary compliance with tax assessments against companies who lease facilities on Federal reservations where the United States has exclusive jurisdiction.

Moreover, companies which have been able to obtain leases of buildings on Federal reservations are given a distinct competitive advantage over other businesses which must pay State taxes.

Mr. BENNETT. Therefore, an urgent need exists to approve this legislation, S. 1617, to restore to Utah concurrent jurisdiction over the lands in question, so that the State might have the proper authority to levy and collect the taxes to which it is rightfully entitled.

The problem is especially acute in Utah, since the Federal Government owns more than 70 percent of the entire land area of the State, thus leaving very little private property to bear the brunt of taxes and pay the costs of operating the local, county, and State governments. I hope the Senate will take immediate action to approve S. 1617.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to include as part of my remarks, a resolution of the Legislature of the State of Utah, memorializing Congress to approve legislation similar to that contained in S. 1617.

There being no objection, the resolution was ordered to be printed in the *Record*, as follows:

A RESOLUTION MEMORIALIZING CONGRESS AND REQUESTING THAT CONGRESS CONSENT TO SECTION 63-8-4, UTAH CODE ANNOTATED 1953

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Utah (the Governor concurring therein):

Whereas in 1943 the Legislature of Utah ceded exclusive jurisdiction to the United States over all lands theretofore or thereafter acquired or leased by the United States for military or naval purposes and for forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings of whatever kind authorized by act of Congress, reserving to the State the right to execute civil and criminal process only; and

Whereas in 1951 the Legislature of Utah enacted section 63-8-4, Utah Code Annotated, 1953, as follows:

"The State of Utah retains concurrent jurisdiction, both civil and criminal, with the United States over all lands affected by this act"; and

Whereas private persons and companies are now leasing warehouse space on military reservations in Utah for the purpose of storing personal property not connected with any defense effort of the United States; and

Whereas the State of Utah is being deprived of property taxes upon such privately owned personal property for the reason that such military reservations were acquired by the United States prior to 1951, and are therefore beyond the legislative jurisdiction of the State of Utah; and

Whereas the Legislature of the State of Utah does not desire to impose any taxes upon property owned by the United States, but only upon such privately owned personal property located on land owned by the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Legislature and the Governor of the State of Utah do hereby request that Congress consent to section 63-8-4, Utah Code Annotated, 1953, in order that the State of Utah may exercise concurrent jurisdiction with the United States over all lands in Utah acquired or leased by the United States prior to 1951; be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to Congress, to Senator BENNETT, to Senator MOSS, to Congressman DIXON, and to Congressman KING with the request that the Utah delegation in Congress take such action as may be necessary to secure congressional approval hereof.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BENNETT. I am happy to yield to the Senator from Montana.

Mr. MANSFIELD. When S. 1617, a bill to provide for the adjustment of the legislative jurisdiction exercised by the United States over land in the several States used for Federal purposes was introduced it appeared to be a practical proposal. However, the more I thought about giving a Secretary the authority to transfer legislative jurisdiction from the Federal Government to the State governments in a wide variety of areas it seemed to me that the Congress was intending to transfer to the States a great deal of authority in many diverse areas without sufficient discussion.

I am especially concerned about the possible effect this bill, should it become law, might have on our national parks. I do not quarrel with the statement that the individual States would be given legislative jurisdiction with respect to qualifications for voting, education, pub-

lic health and safety, taxation, marriage, divorce, descent and distribution of property, but there are several questions which I would like to direct to the distinguished senior Senator from Utah [Mr. BENNETT].

The report on S. 1617 states that the "purpose of S. 1617 is to permit Federal agencies to restore to the States certain jurisdictional authority now vested in the United States."

As I understand the report this means that this legislation is turning back to the States legislative jurisdiction over lands which the State had previously controlled. I refer to such Federal land acquisitions as military installations and lands taken in the public interest since the formation of each of the States.

This then means that this bill will have no effect whatever on all public domain lands such as that which comprises many of our national parks and forests, land areas which have never been under the jurisdiction of a State government.

Is this a true interpretation of the meaning of S. 1617?

Mr. BENNETT. The Senator's interpretation agrees completely with the interpretation that I have of the bill and which I assume the committee has.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Will the transfer of legislative jurisdiction to the States allow an individual State the right to exercise jurisdiction in any area which is contrary to the express provisions of a Federal statute?

Let me illustrate by pointing out that we all know that there is a Federal statute which prohibits hunting in all of our national parks which were not created from the public domain and wildlife refuges purchased with duck stamps. Under the provisions of this bill, will the Secretary of the Interior then be able to transfer legislative jurisdiction to the States and then allowing an individual State to extend hunting privileges to a national park within the confines of the State? This is an example of what might be done under such broad authority as is included in the bill.

Mr. BENNETT. It is the understanding of the Senator from Utah that no such transfer of authority was intended.

Mr. MANSFIELD. The Constitution recognizes equal rights for all citizens and I think that this point is clear. Is there authority in the bill which would allow a State to institute discriminatory practices and regulations on Federal lands which at present cannot be done? I sincerely hope that such an interpretation cannot be derived from the intent of this legislation.

Mr. BENNETT. Certainly it was not the intention of the authors of the bill to make that possible, and in my opinion the bill does not permit the institution of such practices.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Also, where the Federal Government is at present exercising a service which could be provided by the States I assume that should a State assume the jurisdiction the Federal Government would not have to continue to assume the responsibility. I refer to cases where the Federal Govern-

ment provides schools or contributes financial assistance to local schools in lieu of taxes. If the State imposes taxes on privately owned property on Federal lands the Federal Government should then no longer be required to contribute as it had in the past.

Mr. BENNETT. The Senator is correct according to the understanding of the Senator from Utah.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I wish to thank the Senator from Utah for his courtesy and his graciousness in his replies, and because of the tenor of what he has just said, I shall not offer the amendment I intended to offer, and which is now at the desk. I, therefore, will withdraw it, even though it has not been read.

Mr. BENNETT. I thank my friend from Montana.

Mr. President, in order that the points urged by the Senator from Montana may be clearly covered, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in my remarks a memorandum prepared by the General Services Administration in regard to the objectives of the amendment which the Senator had intended to propose, together with a communication received from the Wildlife Management Institute and the National Wildlife Federation, which I believe will clearly set forth more of the facts at issue in connection with the amendment which he has prepared.

There being no objection, the correspondence was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D.C., July 21, 1959.

To: Hon. Perry W. Morton, Assistant Attorney General.

From: Henry H. Pike, Associate General Counsel, GSA.

Subject: Letter from C. R. Gutermuth, vice president, Wildlife Management Institute.

Mr. Walter Reynolds sent me a copy of his memorandum to you and to Mr. Schwan enclosing a copy of the subject letter. I am writing this memorandum to furnish certain information and observations concerning that letter and its writer, which you may use or retain for your own information as you see fit.

I am, of course, unalterably opposed to the amendment proposed by Mr. Gutermuth inasmuch as that amendment would effectively defeat the basic purpose of the bill.

Mr. Gutermuth states that he is concerned only with retaining that legislative jurisdiction that is needed to adequately protect the national park and monument lands that are under the exclusive jurisdiction of the National Park Service. He obviously has a misconception as to the nature of exclusive jurisdiction. Aside from the technical considerations of legislative jurisdiction, it may be well to point out that, of all the national parks (not including national historical parks, national military parks, or the like) that are within the first 48 States, only Yellowstone National Park in Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming (2,213,216.5 acres), Platt National Park, Okla. (912 acres), Acadia National Park, Maine (17,462.6 acres exclusive and 13,509.3 acres proprietary), and Mammoth Cave National Park, Ky. (50,481.3 acres exclusive and 214.4 proprietary), contain any area that is under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States. Indeed, of the 15,272,496.9 acres held by the National Park Service, only 2,385,428.5 acres, or

15.7 percent, are under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States. In fact, if we disregard Yellowstone National Park, less than 1 percent of the remaining lands held by the National Park Service is under exclusive jurisdiction of the United States.

The following national parks are held entirely in a proprietary capacity:

1. Grand Teton National Park, Wyo. (300,784.1 acres).
2. Zion National Park, Utah (128,457.1 acres).
3. Bryce Canyon National Park, Utah (36,010 acres).
4. Wind Cave National Park, S. Dak. (28,063 acres).
5. Theodore Roosevelt National Park, N. Dak. (68,493.5 acres).
6. Carlsbad Caverns National Park, N. Mex. (45,886.4 acres).
7. Kennesaw Mountain National Park, Ga. (3,094.2 acres).
8. Grand Canyon National Park, Ariz. (673,203.3 acres).

In addition, parts of the following parks are held in a proprietary capacity only:

1. Olympic National Park, Wash.
2. Big Bend National Park, Tex.
3. Great Smoky Mountains National Park, N.C. and Tenn.
4. Everglades National Park, Fla.
5. Rocky Mountain National Park, Colo.

Mr. Gutermuth appears to feel that exclusive jurisdiction is necessary with respect to national monuments. It should be pointed out that of the almost 80 national monuments in the first 48 States, more than 65 are held only in a proprietary capacity. Indeed, the only ones that are held in exclusive jurisdiction are:

1. Statue of Liberty National Monument, N.Y. (12 acres).
2. Fort Sumter National Monument, S.C. (2.4 acres).
3. Fort Vancouver National Monument, Wash. (60 acres).
4. Fort Jefferson National Monument, Fla. (47,125 acres).
5. Castillo de San Marcos National Monument, Fla. (18 acres).
6. Fort Manzanillas National Monument, Fla. (227.8 acres).
7. Fort Pulaski National Monument, Ga. (5,437.4 acres).
8. Fort McHenry National Monument, Md. (43.3 acres).
9. Custer Battlefield National Monument, Mont. (765.3 acres).
10. Big Hole Battlefield National Monument, Mont. (200 acres).

In addition, the following two national monuments are made up of a mixture of land under exclusive jurisdiction and land held in a proprietary capacity only:

1. Mound City National Monument, Ohio (57 acres exclusive and 10.5 acres proprietary) and
2. Badlands National Monument, S. Dak. (31,050 acres exclusive and 67,876.4 acres proprietary).

Mr. Gutermuth states that he understands that the Federal Government has only a proprietary [sic] jurisdiction in practically all of the lands of national wildlife refuges, for example. There are 40 installations of which the land area under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States is larger than that of the District of Columbia. Of those 40 areas 7 of them involve national wildlife refuges or related areas. They are:

1. Cabeza Prieta Game Refuge, Ariz. (679,680 acres of exclusive jurisdiction out of a total of 860,040.3 acres);
2. Crab Orchard Wildlife Refuge, Ill. (44,000 acres exclusive jurisdiction);
3. Valentine National Refuge, Nebr. (63,926 acres of exclusive jurisdiction out of a total of 67,095.6 acres);
4. Sandhills Management Area, S.C. (46,461.5 acres of exclusive jurisdiction);

5. Necedah National Refuge, Wis. (39,362.6 acres exclusive jurisdiction out of a total of 39,607 acres);

6. Upper Mississippi River Refuge, Wis. (47,108.7 acres exclusive jurisdiction out of a total of 47,358.6 acres); and

7. Necedah Management, Wis. (58,002.5 acres of exclusive jurisdiction out of a total of 58,082.5 acres).

Indeed, the Fish and Wildlife Service has a total of 1,174,448.2 acres of exclusive jurisdiction out of a total area under the Fish and Wildlife Service of 8,110,728.7 acres. The percentage of the area under the exclusive jurisdiction is 14.5, which is very similar to the percentage of the National Park Service.

While it is true that substantially all of the national forests are held under a proprietary capacity, at least one national forest, Medicine Bow National Forest, Wyo., contains out of a total of 1,063,537 acres, 52,493 acres under exclusive jurisdiction, which is substantially larger than the whole of the District of Columbia.

It should be noted that under the Constitution the vesting of exclusive jurisdiction in the United States with respect to lands is dependent upon the consent of the legislature of the State in which the lands are located. The authority of the Federal Government in relation to conservation areas is not dependent upon, but exists without regard to, any consent by the State. Moreover, it is doubtful whether any difference in the administration of conservation areas held under different types of legislative jurisdiction can be demonstrated, particularly in view of the wide differences between the types of legislative jurisdiction over similar classes of conservation areas and over parts of a single conservation area. As in the case of other Federal areas, the acquisition by the United States of legislative jurisdiction over conservation areas does not follow any well-defined pattern but rather appears to be largely a matter of historical accident.

The nature of the legislative jurisdiction that would be relinquished under S. 1617 is set out in part I of the Report of the Interdepartmental Committee for the Study of Jurisdiction Over Federal Areas Within the States, published in 1956. S. 1617 involves the type of jurisdiction as to which Mr. Gutermuth states the conservationists have no objection. The exercise of the authority sought by the bill would not jeopardize the national park system or other conservation activities that are not dependent upon State consent. This fact is recognized by those conservationists with whom we have discussed the matter.

The large acreage and the remoteness of location which are cited by Mr. Gutermuth are not applicable generally in the case of national monuments, e.g., Statue of Liberty National Monument in New York Harbor containing 12 acres. Moreover, those factors are applicable to national forests, which are generally held in a proprietary capacity, as much as they are to national parks. If size is a significant factor then in what manner do Grand Canyon National Park and Grand Teton National Park, aggregating almost 1 million acres, suffer from the complete absence of any special jurisdiction derived from the States? If Mr. Gutermuth would state which of the heretofore published reasons for the adjustment of legislative jurisdiction are objectionable to him, perhaps we can answer those objections.

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE,
Washington, D.C., July 17, 1959.

Mr. WALTER L. REYNOLDS,
Staff Director, Committee on Government
Operations, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. REYNOLDS: Confirming yesterday's discussion, the conservationists are opposed to granting full and unlimited discretion to the Secretary of the Interior for

the relinquishment of all legislative jurisdiction over the national parks and monuments as proposed in S. 1617. Recognition must be given to the fact that the amount of legislative jurisdiction required by the United States to properly manage the national parks and monuments is different in many respects from that which is needed for other Federal lands. By law, the park and monument areas must be administered for the purpose of preserving scenic, wildlife, natural, cultural, and historic objects, and this necessitates more rigid rules and regulations.

The national parks of this country have been established by acts of Congress. We do not think that certain kinds of legislative jurisdiction ever should be possible of relinquishment except by acts of Congress.

It is absolutely essential that the Federal Government has that measure of legislative jurisdiction that is needed to regulate, control, and administer national parks and monuments in accordance with their stated purposes. The vast acreages involved in many park and monument areas, and their remoteness, contribute to these compelling circumstances. The varying nature of the different national parks and monuments tends to govern the kinds of legislative jurisdiction that the Federal Government should retain.

The conservationists would not object to S. 1617 if the following provisions were added at the close of section 2: "Provided, That the legislative jurisdiction over federally owned land within the national parks and monuments or interests therein may only be relinquished pursuant to special acts of Congress."

The conservationists have no objection to giving the Secretary discretion to relinquish such legislative jurisdiction as the serving of due process, probate, torts, and marital actions, and so forth. In fact, we believe that this kind of legislative jurisdiction should be relinquished in the national parks and monuments the same as other Federal lands. If S. 1617 were amended to allow discretion for such specific relinquishment, that would be agreeable. Certainly the National Park Service should be able to help to spell out the specific kinds of legislative jurisdiction that could be relinquished under a blanket authorization without jeopardizing the national park system.

It is understood that the Federal Government has only proprietary jurisdiction in practically all of the lands in the national forests, public domain, and national wildlife refuges, and that the provisions of S. 1617 will not adversely affect the title, possession, and control that the Federal Government has over those areas. The concern of the conservationists pertains, therefore, only to the retaining of that legislative jurisdiction that is needed to adequately protect the national park and monument lands that are under the exclusive jurisdiction of the National Park Service.

Sincerely,

C. R. GUTERMUTH,
Vice President.

NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION,
Washington, D.C., June 19, 1959.
Hon. JOHN L. MCCLELLAN,
Chairman, Committee on Government Operations, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MCCLELLAN: This letter is written about S. 1617, your bill relating to legislative jurisdiction on federally owned lands which is pending before your committee.

Last year after similar S. 1538 had passed the Senate and was before the House Committee on Government Operations the National Wildlife Federation raised a question

about the bill and what appeared to us to be some complication as to its possible effect upon the reserve status of national wildlife refuges, national parks, and national forests. At that time we asked for an opportunity to be heard in public hearing before the House committee took any action on the measure.

Subsequently, we studied the bill carefully and discussed its intent and its language with committee staff members and with Mr. Perry Morton, Assistant Attorney General for the Lands Division, Department of Justice. We considered that our fears were groundless and that enactment of the legislation actually would be of benefit in certain perplexing situations which complicates the enforcement of State game and fish laws, on military reservations for example.

The purpose of this letter is to clear up any question which may linger with respect to the position of the National Wildlife Federation.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, I should also like to include in the RECORD a copy of a letter addressed to the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] by the chairman of the Committee on Government Operations dated July 24, 1959, in reference to an amendment which would have excluded national parks and monuments from the bill. This letter relates to the communication received by the Wildlife Management Institute and sets forth the views of that organization.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

U.S. SENATE COMMITTEE ON
GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS,
July 24, 1959.

Hon. WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of July 20, 1959, with reference to your interest in submitting an amendment to the bill S. 1617 to provide for the adjustment of the legislative jurisdiction exercised by the United States over land in the several States used for Federal purposes, with a view to excluding national parks and monuments.

As you will note from the enclosed copy of a letter from Mr. C. R. Gutermuth, vice president of the Wildlife Management Institute, this matter was brought to the attention of the staff of the committee after the bill was reported to the Senate. The amendment recommended by Mr. Gutermuth, for the exclusion of national parks and monuments from the provisions of the bill, was submitted to the major groups supporting the legislation, including the Department of Justice, the Joint Federal-State Action Committee, and the Council of State Governments. The staff was informed that this matter had been considered extensively during the early drafting stages of the bill, and, since it was their view that the objectives of the amendment were merely to exclude private concessionaires who operate within the national parks and monuments from the payment of local and State license, property, and sales taxes, the adoption of the amendment would defeat one of the objectives of the bill, i.e., to permit States and local communities the right to assess taxes on business operating within the respective States.

In view of this position taken by the major groups that are interested in the proposed legislation, and the fact that the committee has already reported the bill in its present form, after considering other ob-

jectives raised by the National Parks Association, as set forth in the committee report (S. Rept. No. 405, pp. 6-11), and in the attached copy of a letter from the National Wildlife Federation, the committee does not propose to offer any additional amendments.

However, should you wish to propose the amendment as suggested in your letter and by Mr. Gutermuth, for consideration when the bill is called up in the Senate, there would be no objection on the part of this committee.

With kind regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

JOHN L. MCCLELLAN,
Chairman.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BENNETT. I am happy to yield to my friend from New York.

Mr. JAVITS. When the Senator yields the floor I shall submit an amendment to the bill on another point, but I should like to ask the Senator about an amendment which had been proposed by the Senator from Michigan [Mr. HART] and me on page 3, line 6, which would have included a proviso that in ceding legislative jurisdiction, the Federal Government in ceding legislative jurisdiction shall not in any case agree to cede any jurisdiction which involves segregation or discrimination on grounds of race, creed, or color.

I have communicated with the Justice Department, and I have a letter dated December 28, 1959, signed by Perry W. Morton, Assistant Attorney General, which in effect says that it is the purpose of our Government not to do any such thing.

Would the Senator, therefore, agree with me that if we made as a part of the legislative history at this point the amendment which Senator HART and I had proposed together with the letter of the Department of Justice, we ought to obviate, for all practical purposes, any need for the amendment, in order to attain this objective, in view of the clear policy of our Government?

Mr. BENNETT. I believe that if it satisfies the Senators who sponsored such a proposal, it would satisfy the legislative intent of the bill.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator further yield?

Mr. BENNETT. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. I ask the Senator to yield so that I may ask unanimous consent that the proposed amendment, identified as 8-28-59-A, intended to be proposed by the Senator from Michigan [Mr. HART] and myself to the bill, together with the letter of the Department of Justice to which I have referred, be printed in the body of the RECORD at this point.

Mr. BENNETT. I am very happy to yield for that purpose.

There being no objection, the text of the amendment and the letter were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

On page 3, line 6, after the word "desirable", change the period to a colon and insert the following: "Provided, however, That such acquisition or relinquishment shall provide that no law requiring or permitting the segregation or other unequal treatment of any person because of race, color, religion, or national origin shall affect any such property."

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, December 28, 1959.

HON. JACOB K. JAVITS,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: Thank you for your letter of December 14, 1959. I was pleased that Mr. Schwan of the Council of State Governments asked me to accompany him to the meeting at your office to discuss S. 1617, and am more than pleased if the factual information I was able to contribute at the meeting helped to clarify the purposes of the bill and the effects which its enactment would have.

As I pointed out at the meeting, enactment of the bill into law would not effect any automatic retrocession of legislative jurisdiction to States. It would merely give much-needed authority to adjust jurisdiction. Such adjustments would be made on a case-by-case basis, with careful attention by the head of the Federal agency directly involved to jurisdictional requirements at each individual Federal installation as to which an adjustment is proposed. Just as you have stated it—retrocession agreements would be negotiated on a facility-by-facility basis considering in every case what State law would and what State law would not be applicable. The bill is clear in this matter, but even further assurances are had through the fact that by designation of the President the General Services Administration, the Bureau of the Budget, and the Department of Justice are to maintain a continuing interest in the adjustment by all the individual Federal agencies of the legislative status of their properties (see letter from the President to the Attorney General dated Apr. 27, 1956, published in Pt. I: Report of the Interdepartmental Committee for the Study of Jurisdiction Over Federal Areas Within the States, p. III (GPO, April 1956)); and letter from the President to the Administrator of General Services dated Nov. 12, 1959, published in Inventory Report on Jurisdictional Status of Federal Areas Within the States, p. IV (GPO, 1959)).

Authority for Federal acquisition of legislative jurisdiction has existed through most of the history of our country (see R.S. 355, as amended; 40 U.S.C. 255). Absence of similar authority to retrocede any jurisdiction to a State, once jurisdiction has been acquired, has led to a considerable excess of such jurisdiction in the Federal Government, with many undesirable consequences for all concerned (see Report of the Interdepartmental Committee for the Study of Jurisdiction Over Federal Areas Within the States, part I (GPO, April 1956), and part II (GPO, June 1957)). Among the most undesirable consequences of Federal possession of exclusive legislative jurisdiction are those inflicted upon the several hundred thousand residents of Federal areas. Such areas for many purposes are not deemed part of any State, so that residents of these areas are often denied all the numerous privileges and services which normally are rendered by State and local governments to residents within their boundaries. They are often needlessly denied the right to vote, to have access to courts for the administration of their estates, for the adoption of children, for the litigation of domestic relations matters, or for securing legal relief dependent upon residence or domicile, to send their children to public schools, and to exercise numerous other privileges which are considered basic civil rights in our Nation. Notwithstanding that such residents are being deprived of various civil rights and related privileges and services they are subject to most State and local taxes. The lead sentence of a recent Associated Press dispatch succinctly indicates their plight:

DES MOINES.—People who live on Federal property at the Iowa Ordnance plant west of Burlington have made the belated dis-

covery that maybe they are not residents of Iowa, are not supposed to vote in elections, but are expected to pay State income taxes.

One hundred and fifty families are stated to be involved in this Iowa situation. Larger groups of persons are similarly involved at other installations. The extremely large aggregate number of such residents, principally civilian scientists, technicians, guards, and their families, in national parks, at Federal prisons, and on other areas over which the Federal Government has exclusive legislative jurisdiction located in all of the several States can become entitled to privileges which are considered basic rights of American citizens only if the legislative jurisdiction over the areas on which they live can be adjusted under such authority as the bill S. 1617 would grant.

You will also note that, except to the extent that S. 1617 would permit the granting through concurrent action by individual States and Federal Government, of voting and similar rights to residents on such Federal property as is determined to be needlessly under the exclusive legislative jurisdiction of the United States, the bill would have no effect on civil rights. It would not amend or in any way affect the Civil Rights Act of 1957, or any other Federal legislation, constitutional provision, Federal agency order, or decision which is concerned with civil rights. There is, of course, nothing in this proposed legislation, nor in its implementation by the consideration of particular retrocessions in particular places, which will in any wise alter the determination of the executive departments to continue all policies in furtherance of the nondiscriminatory use of Federal facilities and the protection of individual rights and privileges whatever may be the location.

The careful attention and consideration which you and your staff have accorded this matter are very much appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

PERRY W. MORTON,
Assistant Attorney General.

Mr. BENNETT. I yield the floor, unless there are other Senators who wish to ask me questions.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I send an amendment to the desk and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. Beginning on page 6, line 22, through page 7, line 8, strike out section 6 and insert in lieu thereof the following:

Sec. 6. In any case where civil or criminal process lawfully may be served or executed by a State or political subdivision thereof within any area under the control of the United States such service or execution shall be effected consistently with the rights of authorized officers of the Federal Government or of any department, independent establishment, or agency thereof to issue rules and regulations for the purpose of preventing interference with the carrying out of Federal functions.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, my purpose in offering the amendment is to make the legislative scheme of the pending bill with respect to process, either served or executed, within an area which would be a Federal area under the bill and under the law, the same as we have provided for the ceding of legislative jurisdiction.

It will be noted that in the bill as it is written now legislative jurisdiction may be ceded as a matter of discretion, and in the colloquy with my distinguished colleague, the Senator from

Utah, we discussed one area in which the Government exercises its discretion not to cede jurisdiction in such matters as would create a situation which would be against the policy of the United States.

In respect of civil or criminal process, which is provided for by section 6 of the bill, no discretion is granted to the United States except to "issue rules and regulations for the purpose of preventing interference with the carrying out of Federal functions."

In view of the fact that in quite a number of cases which have been called to my attention we need a case-by-case selectivity with respect to the functions of the United States, as to whether or not it will or will not make this service or execution of civil or criminal process—for example, on a military base or a post office, or other Federal property—I believe it would be well to make all these types of jurisdiction consistent.

I cite as an example a report which I have received about a most grievous and unfortunate incident which took place at one of our military bases in the South, the military reservation at Fort Benning, Ga., in which a soldier was chased onto the Federal military reservation by civilian peace officers from the local town in connection with a speeding charge, and there, in the presence of his battalion officers, was beaten up by the local officers.

This sort of thing is hardly conducive to military discipline or to the dignity of the United States. The commanding officer of the base was rather red faced about it, because he was compelled to report that somehow or other the assault upon the soldier, which was admitted, was completely overlooked in all the reports and proceedings which took place subsequently with respect to the case.

Of course, this happens to be an aggravated example of the situation I have in mind. However, it is illustrative of why the provision in section 6 with relation to rules and regulations is inadequate and does not meet the capability of the individual Federal official in charge, or military commander of a base, to continue to have the option that he has had in order to deal with situations like this, as they occur with respect to civil officers, when they take place upon a Federal establishment.

I hope very much that the amendment will be acceptable to the Senator from Utah, because I believe it commends itself to the structure of the bill and to our best judgment. I hope it commends itself also the Senator from Utah who is handling the bill on the floor of the Senate.

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, I am happy to say to the Senator from New York and to the Senate that I have discussed this matter with the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN], in whose stead I am acting today. The proposal is acceptable to him, and it is certainly acceptable to me, and I hope it will be approved by the Senate.

Mr. JAVITS. I am grateful to the Senator from Utah.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amend-

ment offered by the Senator from New York.

The amendment was agreed to.
Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point, during the consideration of S. 1617 several documents and communications which have been received by the Committee on Government Operations.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS,
San Francisco, Calif.
To Members of the Senate and House Committees on Government Operations:
Enclosed for your information is a copy of a resolution on "Legislative jurisdiction over Federal lands" which was adopted by the Western Interstate Committee on Public Lands at its meeting in Denver, Colo., on October 5, 1959.

Please let us know if you wish additional copies of this resolution.

Sincerely yours,

ELTON K. MCQUERY,
Western Representative.

RESOLUTION ON LEGISLATIVE JURISDICTION OVER FEDERAL LANDS

Whereas the Western Interstate Committee on Public Lands of the Council of State Governments at its meeting held this 5th day of October 1959 at Denver, Colo., received a report of pending Federal legislation pertaining to legislative jurisdiction over Federal lands; and

Whereas from the report and from discussion on the floor, the committee was informed that S. 1617 is now pending in the 86th Congress; and

Whereas the purposes of S. 1617 are to permit Federal agencies to restore to the States certain jurisdictional authority now vested in the United States which may better be demonstrated by State authorities and to acquire only such jurisdiction as may be necessary in connection with future land procurement; and

Whereas said bill specifically declares it to be the policy of the Congress (1) that the Federal Government shall receive or retain only such measure of legislative jurisdiction over federally owned or operated land areas within the States as may be necessary for the proper performance of Federal functions; (2) to the extent consistent with the purposes for which the land is held by the United States, the Federal Government shall avoid receiving or retaining concurrent jurisdiction or any measure of exclusive legislative jurisdiction; and

Whereas said S. 1617 has many other provisions the general purpose of which will provide that the United States in the future shall acquire no more jurisdiction than is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the acquiring agency and that any relinquishment of jurisdiction by the Federal Government would be subject to acceptance by the State in such manner as the law of such State might provide: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Western Interstate Committee on Public Lands of the Council of State Governments does hereby urge the enactment by Congress of S. 1617; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the several Congressmen and Senators representing the 13 Western States and to the members of the Senate Committee on Government Operations and to the Members of the House Committee on Government Operations.

JOINT FEDERAL-STATE ACTION COMMITTEE, June 23, 1959.

The Honorable JOHN L. McCLELLAN,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: At a meeting in Washington on May 19, 1959, the Joint Federal-State Action Committee reviewed the legislation embodied in S. 1617 and H.R. 5785, dealing with legislative jurisdiction over Federal lands within the States.

After full consideration of these bills, the joint committee adopted a resolution endorsing the proposed legislation and directed the cochairmen to communicate this endorsement to the appropriate committee and to the leaders of the Congress.

Sincerely,

ROBERT E. SMYLYE,
Governor of Idaho, Cochairman.
ROBERT B. ANDERSON,
Secretary of the Treasury, Cochairman.

SUMMARY OF MEETING OF JOINT FEDERAL-STATE ACTION COMMITTEE, WASHINGTON, D.C., MAY 18-19, 1959

2. Legislative jurisdiction over Federal lands within the States: The committee endorses pending legislation (S. 1617 and H.R. 5785) with appropriate communication of such endorsement to the Senate and House committees and the leadership of the Congress, which legislation would make it the policy of the Congress that (1) the Federal Government shall receive or retain only such measure of legislative jurisdiction over federally owned or operated lands as may be necessary for the proper performance of Federal functions and (2) to the extent consistent with the purposes for which the land is held by the United States, the Federal Government shall avoid receiving or retaining concurrent jurisdiction or any measure of exclusive jurisdiction. To further consider this subject, the committee discussed and agreed that the staffs would prepare a study of the possible broadening of the Buck Act relating to State and local tax jurisdiction over private persons within Federal reservations.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D.C., April 21, 1959.

HON. JOHN L. McCLELLAN,
Chairman, Committee on Government Operations, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in response to your letter of April 14, 1959, requesting a report on S. 1617, a bill "To provide for the adjustment of the legislative jurisdiction exercised by the United States over land in the several States used for Federal purposes, and for other purposes."

S. 1617 embodies the recommendations as to Federal legislation of part I of the "Report of the Interdepartmental Committee for the Study of Jurisdiction Over Federal Areas Within the States" which was transmitted to the President in April 1956 and was subsequently submitted to the Congress by the Attorney General at the President's request.

We believe that the findings of the committee fully support the need for legislation which would permit the adjustments intended by S. 1617 and that the enactment of legislation of this nature would contribute greatly to the improvement of management of Federal activities in the various States as well as to the improvement of Federal-State relations.

Sincerely yours,

PHILLIP S. HUGHES,
Assistant Director for Legislative Reference.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
March 13, 1959.

THE VICE PRESIDENT,
U. S. Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. VICE PRESIDENT: Enclosed for your consideration and appropriate reference is a legislative proposal to provide for the adjustment of the legislative jurisdiction exercised by the United States over land in the several States used for Federal purposes, and for other purposes.

This measure is the end product of 16 months of intensive study by an Interdepartmental Committee for the Study of Jurisdiction Over Federal Areas Within the States, prolonged study by the Council of State Governments Committee on Legislative Jurisdiction Over Federal Lands, suggestions invited from Governors and attorneys general of the several States, comments received from numerous Federal agencies, recommendations from various other governmental and nongovernmental groups interested in the subject, and diligent work by the Senate Committee on Government Operations and its staff.

The general purpose of the legislation is to permit Federal agencies, in appropriate cases and with the consent of the States involved, to restore to the States certain legislative jurisdiction now vested in the United States over federally owned or operated lands and to assure that in the future the United States will receive only so much legislative jurisdiction as is essential to the proper performance of Federal functions. This would mean that persons residing on such properties would no longer, by virtue of the accident of the place of their abode, suffer disabilities with respect to voting, education, public health and safety, marriage and divorce, adoption, descent and distribution of property, and numerous other matters which are ordinarily provided for by State law.

Enclosed for your assistance is the comprehensive report, in two parts, submitted to the Attorney General by the interdepartmental committee and transmitted to the President. The factual aspects of the problem to which the legislation is addressed and the original committee recommendations are contained in part I. Part II constitutes a textbook of the applicable law.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that there is no objection to the submission of this recommendation.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM P. ROGERS,
Attorney General.

STATEMENT OF COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS COMMITTEE ON JURISDICTION OVER FEDERAL LANDS WITHIN THE STATES WITH RESPECT TO S. 1538 (JULY 25, 1957)

The Council of State Governments Committee supports the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute for S. 1538. We do so, not because the bill is anything like a complete solution to the problem of legislative jurisdiction over Federal lands within the States, but rather because it is a reasonable first step toward such a solution and because it seems to be the best that is attainable at the present time.

It is probably fruitless to speculate concerning what Federal-State relationships with respect to Federal-land areas would now be if the U. S. Government had pursued different policies in the past. However, it is a fact that between 1840 and 1941 the Federal statute required the cession of State legislative jurisdiction over Federal lands as a prerequisite to the development of those lands. Consequently, the States customarily ceded such jurisdiction. An objective analysis of the resulting situations may lead to the conclusion that the Federal requirement was not wise. It deprived the States of many types of control in these areas which they should have continued to exer-

cise in the interest of fair and orderly governmental administration. It also deprived the States of tax revenues from private persons and property for which such persons and property should have continued to be liable. On the other hand it placed an obligation to render many services and to undertake many control measures on these areas which the Federal Government is ill equipped to perform and which, in many instances, the Federal Government has not performed.

Despite these highly unfortunate features of the situation which now so largely prevail, there is one type of equity which must be preserved in any improvement of the general situation which may now be attempted. If the exercise of legislative jurisdiction by the Federal Government has deprived the States of the power and the wherewithal to service these lands and the people resident upon them, it has also relieved the States of the responsibility for such control and service. To the extent that States and localities have nevertheless provided services to the Federal areas—and they have done so quite extensively—such action has been voluntary. The States and their subdivisions are perfectly willing to assume responsibility as a matter of law, but they can fairly be asked to do so only if the legal status and practical administration of the Federal areas is such as to give to the States and their subdivisions a degree of control over and revenue potential from these areas commensurate with the responsibility. This means that the Federal areas and the people on them must be placed, as nearly as may be, in the same position as any other areas and persons within the State.

The solution of the jurisdictional aspects of the Federal area problem has two vital aspects: (1) The ascertainment of the jurisdictional status of many Federal areas for which the status is now unknown or uncertain; and (2) provision of a uniform, equitable, and orderly procedure for the transfer of jurisdiction from a State to the Federal Government, or vice versa, to whatever extent may best accord with the needs of particular cases.

We in the States had hoped that the present legislation might contain a full solution for both of these problems. However, the Federal agencies feel that they cannot go this far at the present time. Consequently, we support the present bill as a desirable first step and as a reasonable compromise.

The bill does nothing to precipitate the definitive ascertainment of jurisdictional status for those areas whose status is now unknown or uncertain. We have received assurances from the Department of Justice and the Federal Interdepartmental Committee of their willingness to work out a system whereby the results of the present inventories of Federal lands may be made available in such form as will clarify the matter. Whether the States will eventually find it necessary to ask Congress for additional legislation in aid of such clarification depends on what can be worked out administratively.

Provision of a uniform and equitable procedure for transfers of jurisdiction is made possible but not insured by the bill. With its passage, Federal administrative authorities would have the power to obtain from and relinquish to the States legislative jurisdiction according to a relatively simple and orderly pattern. This is all to the good and is one of the principal reasons why we support the legislation. However, it should be pointed out that unless individual Federal administrators can be induced to pursue consistent and equitable jurisdictional policies, the benefits of the bill could be largely illusory. We would have preferred a more definitive approach but are satisfied

that section 2 of the present bill is all that is likely to be achieved at the present time.

Before concluding this statement, we would also like to comment on the importance of sections 1, 6, and 7 of the bill.

As already noted, it is essential that responsibility of States and their subdivisions for Federal areas must be accompanied by the availability to them of taxable wealth on as nearly the same basis as may be in other areas of the State. An extremely important part of this problem is bound up with the question of payments in lieu of taxes. We understand that this problem is receiving consideration elsewhere and that the present bill is not a proper vehicle for determining the appropriate Federal contribution on behalf of properties which it owns and uses directly for the conduct of its Federal functions. However, the clear statement in section 1 of the bill with respect to the connection between legislative jurisdiction and taxation of private persons and property is quite necessary and appropriate in the present legislation. Similarly, section 7 provides valuable clarification of the congressional intent to leave other tax arrangements already contained in Federal law, or which may be enacted in the future, undisturbed.

The provision for the service of criminal and civil process contained in section 6 is essential to the administration of State and local justice. However, if this section is to work properly, the proviso contained in its concluding words must be narrowly construed so as to limit such service only in such manner as is absolutely essential to permit reasonably efficient performance of the Federal functions.

We wish to thank the committee for this opportunity to make our views known. The status of Federal lands within the States is of great and obvious importance to the States and a proper solution of problems connected with such areas can be found only if the Federal Government and the States work very closely together from the very inception of any projects in this field and cooperate, not only in the assembly of information but also in the evolution of the law and policy.

THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS,
Chicago, Ill., January 31, 1958.

HON. JOHN L. MCCLELLAN,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Government Operations,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: The committee on legislative jurisdiction over Federal lands within the States of the Council of State Governments and the Interdepartmental Committee for the Study of Jurisdiction Over Federal Areas Within the States have completed a series of conferences held for the purpose of proposing appropriate amendments to S. 1538, relating to the adjustment of the legislative jurisdiction exercised by the United States over land in the several States and for Federal purposes.

There is before your committee now the tangible result of that series of meetings, an amendment in the nature of a substitute which meets with the unanimous concurrence of all participants in the meetings. The substitute proposal, if enacted, will not solve all jurisdictional problems but it will provide an orderly means whereby Federal jurisdiction may be relinquished, in whole or in part, thereby decreasing the number of areas in which jurisdictional conflicts may occur. It is our earnest hope that the committee will be able to consider the substitute bill at an early date. We are expressing a similar view to Senator MUNDT.

On behalf of our committee we wish to thank you for your courtesy, patience, and understanding in a matter of great interest

to each of the States. We remain ready to continue to cooperate in any way you desire.

With kindest personal regards, I am,
Very sincerely,

FRANK BANE,
Executive Director.

STATEMENT OF ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL PERRY W. MORTON, CHAIRMAN, INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE FOR THE STUDY OF JURISDICTION OVER FEDERAL AREAS WITHIN THE STATES, WITH RESPECT TO S. 1538 (JULY 8, 1957)

I am pleased to report that the meetings between State and Federal representatives sponsored by the Senate Committee on Government Operations have resulted in the development of a bill, identified as the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute to S. 1538, which is in accord with all the recommendations for basic Federal legislation made by the Interdepartmental Committee for the Study of Jurisdiction Over Federal Areas Within the States, and which meets with the unanimous concurrence of all participants in the meetings.

The committee amendment may be said to result from compromise. The compromise, however, is based on Federal and State recognition of the existence of various immutable facts, and on mutual confidence. There has been no requirement for compromise of principle on the part of either State or Federal representatives.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised us that it believes enactment of legislation of this nature would contribute greatly to the improvement of management of Federal operations in the various States as well as to the improvement of Federal-State relations.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill (S. 1617) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and was read the third time.

MR. JAVITS. Mr. President, I desire to thank the distinguished senior Senator from Utah for his handling of the bill and for the fine way in which he has adapted himself to what might have become a very long debate upon a very vexing situation presented by a very important bill. I am much impressed. The Senator from Utah does not handle bills too often, he being on the minority side. I simply wanted him to know how skillfully I thought he managed the bill.

MR. BENNETT. I appreciate the remarks of the Senator from New York.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass?

The bill (S. 1617) was passed.

MR. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

MR. BENNETT. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

SUGAR WINDFALL TO CASTRO

MR. BENNETT. Mr. President, the urgent importance of swift action to extend the sugar act and amend it so that the President may adjust foreign quotas is highlighted by circumstances developing at this very moment.

Under existing law, whenever any domestic sugar producing area fails to fill

its quota, the Secretary of Agriculture is required to allot a substantial portion of the deficit to Cuba. Cuba, as we all know, is the principle source of supply for American sugar needs. Under the law, a major part of our domestic sugar requirements is allotted to Cuba.

All signs indicate that Puerto Rico's 1960 sugar crop will fall perhaps 300,000 tons below quota. Similarly, Hawaii will fall about 200,000 tons below that State's quota. Senators should realize that unless Congress acts at once to change the law—and President Eisenhower some months ago asked for the necessary changes—Cuba will share in these 1960 deficits for Hawaii and Puerto Rico to the extent of approximately 160,000 tons. Clearly this represents a windfall for Cuba and the Castro government—a windfall over and above the already heavy participation in American markets which our law now expressly guarantees for Cuban sugar interests.

MR. PRESIDENT, I repeat: under the law, the President and the Secretary of Agriculture are powerless to prevent this windfall. Unless Congress acts, and acts at once, we will by default have guaranteed this windfall to Cuba and Mr. Castro. Furthermore, if we fail to act, as the President has asked, there is every indication that a similar windfall will be assured Mr. Castro next year—along with Cuba's already guaranteed major share in our sugar market.

MR. PRESIDENT, in calling attention to this enormous benefit which will go in the next few weeks to those not friendly to America unless we take action. I want especially to emphasize one thing. President Eisenhower has said he would not use sugar quota allocations as a device for political reprisals or pressures against any nation. I do not suggest that by giving our President the standby authority he ought to have, it necessarily follows that he would use this authority in any particular way. I simply say, Mr. President, that it would be the height of folly, by our failure to act, for Congress to specifically tie the President's hands so that he could not act in the national interest, or act to assure our people an adequate supply of sugar.

In this, the Senate has a major responsibility—particularly because of the Senate's constitutional concern with matters of foreign policy. I am well aware, Mr. President, that on this type of legislation the Senate normally does not act first. We must await the action of the House. It is my earnest hope—a hope I know is shared by my colleagues on both sides of the aisle—that the necessary action will be forthcoming, and forthcoming soon, so that the Congress of the United States will not be in the untenable position of having tied the hands of our President, in these times, on a matter so vitally connected with our country's welfare.

SPECIALLY TRAINED TEACHERS FOR CHILDREN HANDICAPPED BY DEAFNESS AND SPEECH IMPAIRMENTS

MR. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the con-

sideration of Calendar No. 1476, Senate Joint Resolution 27.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution will be stated by title.

THE LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A joint resolution (S.J. Res. 127) to help make available to those children in our country who are handicapped by deafness the specially trained teachers of the deaf needed to develop their abilities and to help make available to individuals suffering speech and hearing impairments those specially trained speech pathologists and audiologists needed to help them overcome their handicaps.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Montana.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution, which had been reported from the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare with an amendment to strike out all after the resolving clause and insert:

TITLE I—TRAINING OF TEACHERS OF THE DEAF

SEC. 101. In order to encourage and facilitate the training of teachers of the deaf, the Commissioner of Education (hereinafter in this title referred to as the "Commissioner") shall, with the advice and assistance of the Advisory Committee on the Training of Teachers of the Deaf (established by section 105 and hereinafter in this title referred to as the "Advisory Committee"), establish and conduct a program of grants-in-aid to accredited public and nonprofit institutions of higher education which are approved training centers for teachers of the deaf or are affiliated with approved public or other nonprofit institutions which are approved for the training of teachers of the deaf to assist such institutions in providing courses of training and study for teachers of the deaf and in improving such courses. Such grants-in-aid shall be used by such institutions to assist in covering the cost of such courses of training and study and for establishing and maintaining scholarships for qualified persons who desire to enroll in such courses of training and study, the stipends of any such scholarships to be determined by the Commissioner. The Commissioner shall submit all applications for grants-in-aid under this title to the Advisory Committee for its review and recommendations, and the Commissioner shall not approve any such application before he has received and studied the recommendations of the Advisory Committee with respect to such application, unless the Advisory Committee shall have failed to submit its recommendations to him after having had adequate time to do so.

SEC. 102. Payments of grants-in-aid pursuant to this title shall be made by the Commissioner from time to time and on such conditions as he may determine, including the making of such reports as the Commissioner may determine to be necessary to carry out the provisions of this title. Such payments may be made either in advance or by way of reimbursement.

SEC. 103. For the purposes of this title:

(a) The term "nonprofit", as applied to an institution, means an institution owned and operated by one or more corporations or associations no part of the net earnings of which inures, or may lawfully inure, to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual;

(b) The term "accredited", as applied to an institution of higher education, means an institution of higher education accredited by a nationally recognized body or bodies approved for such purpose by the Commissioner; and

(c) The term "approved", as applied to training centers for teachers of the deaf, means centers approved by a nationally recognized body or bodies approved for the purpose by the Commissioner, except that a training center for teachers of the deaf which is not, at the time of its application for a grant under this title, approved by such a recognized body or bodies may be deemed approved for purposes of this title if the Commissioner finds, after consultation with the appropriate approved body or bodies, that there is reasonable assurance that the center will, with the aid of such grant, meet the approval standards of such body or bodies.

SEC. 104. The Commissioner is authorized to delegate any of its functions under this title, except the making of regulations, to any officer or employee of the Office of Education.

SEC. 105. (a) There is hereby established in the Office of Education an Advisory Committee on the Training of Teachers of the Deaf. The Advisory Committee shall consist of the Commissioner, who shall be Chairman, and twelve persons appointed, without regard to the civil service laws, by the Commissioner with the approval of the Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The twelve appointed members shall be selected so as to secure on the Committee a balanced representation from among individuals identified with institutions approved for the training of teachers of the deaf, individuals identified with institutions of higher education which are affiliated with institutions approved for the training of teachers of the deaf, individuals who have responsibilities in the teaching of the deaf, and individuals identified with the general public who have demonstrated an interest in the education of the deaf.

(b) The appointed members of the Advisory Committee shall hold office for a term of four years, except that (1) any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed shall be appointed for the remainder of such term, and (2) the terms of the members first taking office after the date of enactment of this title shall expire, as designated by the Commissioner at the time of appointment, three at the end of four years after such date, three at the end of three years after such date, three at the end of two years after such date, and three at the end of one year after such date. None of the appointed members shall be eligible for reappointment until a year has elapsed since the end of his preceding term.

(c) The Advisory Committee shall periodically review the operations of the grants-in-aid program established pursuant to this title with a view to determining the extent to which such program is succeeding in carrying out the purposes for which it was established. On the basis of such reviews the Advisory Committee shall submit to the Commissioner such recommendations with respect to the operation and administration of the program as it may deem advisable, together with any recommendation for legislation which it may deem necessary or desirable to carry out the purposes for which this title was enacted. Such recommendations, together with the Commissioner's comments thereon, shall be referred to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare for transmittal by him to the Congress.

(d) The Advisory Committee is authorized to review all applications for grants-in-aid under this title and recommend to the Commissioner the approval of such applications as, in the opinion of the Advisory Committee, contribute to the carrying out of the purposes of this title, and the disapproval of such applications as, in the opinion of the Advisory Committee, do not contribute to the carrying out of such purposes.

(e) The Commissioner may utilize the services of any member or members of the

Advisory Committee in connection with matters relating to the provisions of this title, for such periods, in addition to conference periods, as he may determine.

(f) Members of the Advisory Committee shall, while serving on business of the Advisory Committee or at the request of the Commissioner under subsection (e) of this section, receive compensation at rates fixed by the Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, not to exceed \$50 per day, and shall also be entitled to receive an allowance for actual and necessary travel and subsistence expenses while so serving away from their places of residence, except that any member may waive his right to receive such compensation or allowance, or both.

SEC. 106. (a) For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this title there are authorized to be appropriated such amounts as may be necessary for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1960, and for the nine succeeding fiscal years, but aggregate payments, from sums so appropriated, with respect to costs incurred during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1960, or the next fiscal year by recipients of grants-in-aid under this title may not exceed \$1,500,000. Any grant for training or scholarships made from an appropriation under this title for any fiscal year may include such amounts for providing such training or scholarships during succeeding years as the Commissioner may determine.

(b) The provisions of this title shall terminate on June 30, 1970.

TITLE II—TRAINING OF SPEECH PATHOLOGISTS AND AUDIOLOGISTS

SEC. 201. In order to encourage and facilitate the training of speech pathologists and audiologists, the Director of the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation (hereinafter in this title referred to as the "Director") shall, with the advice and assistance of the Advisory Committee on Speech Pathology and Audiology Training (established by section 205 and hereinafter in this title referred to as the "Advisory Committee"), establish and conduct a program of grants-in-aid to accredited public and nonprofit institutions of higher education which are engaged in the training of speech pathologists and audiologists to assist such institutions in providing such training and in improving courses for such training. Such grants-in-aid shall be made only to institutions of higher education which offer programs of such nature and content as to enable students who have successfully completed such programs to qualify for an advanced certificate in speech pathology or audiology from a nationally recognized body or bodies approved for the purpose by the Director. Such grants-in-aid shall be used by such institutions to assist in covering the cost of courses of graduate training and study leading to the master's or doctor's degree and for establishing and maintaining graduate fellowships with such stipends as may be determined by the Director. The Director shall submit all applications for grants-in-aid under this title to the Advisory Committee for its review and recommendations, and the Director shall not approve any such application before he has received and studied the recommendations of the Advisory Committee with respect to such application, unless the Advisory Committee shall have failed to submit its recommendations to him after having had adequate time to do so.

SEC. 202. Payments of grants-in-aid pursuant to this title may be made by the Director from time to time, in advance or by way of reimbursement, on such conditions as the Director may determine, including the making of such reports as the Director may determine to be necessary to carry out the provisions of this title.

SEC. 203. For the purposes of this title:

(a) The term "nonprofit", as applied to an institution of higher education, means an institution owned and operated by one or more corporations or associations no part of the net earnings of which inures, or may lawfully inure, to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual.

(b) The term "accredited", as applied to an institution of higher education, means an institution of higher education accredited by a nationally recognized body or bodies approved for the purpose by the Director.

SEC. 204. The Director is authorized to delegate any of his functions under this title, except the making of regulations, to any officer or employee of the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation.

SEC. 205. (a) There is hereby established in the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation an Advisory Committee on Speech Pathology and Audiology Training. The Advisory Committee shall consist of the Director, who shall be Chairman, and twelve persons, appointed without regard to the civil service laws, by the Director with the approval of the Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The twelve appointed members shall be selected so as to secure on the Advisory Committee a balanced representation from among individuals who devote a major part of their efforts to departments of speech pathology and audiology in institutions of higher education and who reflect varied specialties represented in such departments, individuals from the ranks of professional people actively engaged in the diagnosis, training, or rehabilitation of individuals suffering serious speech or hearing impairments, and individuals from the general public who have demonstrated an interest in the problem of speech and hearing disabilities.

(b) The appointed members of the Advisory Committee shall hold office for a term of four years, except that (1) any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed shall be appointed for the remainder of such term, and (2) the terms of the members first taking office after the date of enactment of this title shall expire as designated by the Director at the time of appointment, three at the end of four years after such date, three at the end of three years after such date, three at the end of two years after such date, and three at the end of one year after such date. None of the appointed members shall be eligible for reappointment until a year has elapsed since the end of his preceding term.

(c) The Advisory Committee shall periodically review the operations of the grants-in-aid program established pursuant to this title with a view to determining the extent to which such program is succeeding in carrying out the purposes for which it was established. On the basis of such reviews the Advisory Committee shall submit to the Director such recommendations with respect to the operation and administration of the program as it may deem advisable, together with any recommendations for legislation which it may deem necessary or desirable to carry out the purposes for which this title was enacted. Such recommendations, together with the Director's comments thereon, shall be referred to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare for transmittal by him to the Congress.

(d) The Advisory Committee is authorized to review all applications for grants-in-aid under this title and recommend to the Director the approval of such applications as, in the opinion of the Advisory Committee, contribute to the carrying out of the purposes of this title, and the disapproval of such applications as, in the opinion of the Advisory Committee, do not contribute to the carrying out of such purposes.

(e) The Director may utilize the services of any member or members of the Advisory Committee in connection with matters relating to the provisions of this title, for such periods, in addition to conference periods, as he may determine.

(f) Members of the Advisory Committee shall, while serving on business of the Advisory Committee or at the request of the Director under subsection (e) of this section, receive compensation at rates fixed by the Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, not to exceed \$50 per day, and shall also be entitled to receive an allowance for actual and necessary travel and subsistence expenses while so serving away from their places of residence, except that any member may waive his right to receive such compensation or allowance, or both.

Sec. 206. (a) For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this title, there are authorized to be appropriated such amounts as may be necessary for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1960, and for the nine succeeding fiscal years, but aggregate payments, from sums so appropriated, with respect to costs incurred during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1960, or the next fiscal year by recipients of grants-in-aid this title for any fiscal year may include such amounts for training or fellowships made from an appropriation under this title for any fiscal year may include such amounts for providing such training or fellowships during succeeding years as the Commissioner may determine.

(b) The provisions of this title shall terminate on June 30, 1970.

The preamble was amended, so as to read:

Whereas approved teacher training centers in the United States can accommodate the 500 teachers of the deaf that are critically needed this academic year; and

Whereas fewer than 180 such teachers are in training this academic year; and

Whereas while the number of deaf children enrolled in special schools or classes increased by 400 a year over the previous 10 years; and

Whereas teachers of the deaf are needed in all States and the institutions currently approved for the training of teachers of the deaf have the facilities for meeting the needs of all the States for such teachers; and

Whereas each State cannot and should not undertake a wasteful duplication of facilities and faculties; and

Whereas more than 8 million Americans of all ages suffer from speech or hearing impairments of such nature as to seriously handicap them in their efforts to become self-supporting, self-sufficient taxpaying members of their communities; and

Whereas the medical, social, emotional, educational and rehabilitation problems of this large section of our population result from speech and hearing defects a majority of which can be minimized; and

Whereas some 27,000 speech pathologists and audiologists are needed to properly diagnose, train, and rehabilitate these 8 million handicapped people; and

Whereas to meet this need there are at present in the United States only some 2,000 certified speech pathologists and audiologists and some 5,000 noncertified specialists in this field; and

Whereas in order to begin to cope with the problems resulting from the critical shortage of trained personnel in this field it is estimated that our universities should be graduating at least 1,500 properly trained speech pathologists and audiologists each year; and

Whereas only 400 specially trained speech pathologists and audiologists are being graduated each year; and

Whereas speech pathologists and audiologists are needed in all States to staff rehabilitation centers, speech and hearing centers, schools, hospitals, and community service centers; and

Whereas each State cannot and should not undertake a wasteful duplication of facilities and faculties for the training of speech pathologists and audiologists: Now, therefore, be it

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, the bill was reported unanimously by the committee, and a very large attendance of the membership of the committee was present on the day it was ordered reported.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD an explanation of the bill and the reasons for its passage.

There being no objection the explanation was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Senate Joint Resolution 127 is comprised of two titles to provide authority for Federal assistance for the advanced and highly specialized training of three categories of personnel urgently needed to provide essential services to individuals handicapped by impaired hearing and speech.

Title I would provide authority for an annual payment of \$1.5 million for 2 years and such sums as may be required for an additional 8 years for education costs and scholarships for teachers of the deaf.

The deaf child who has never heard a spoken word will never learn to speak or adequately express himself unless he can obtain the special education that teachers of the deaf provide in schools and classes for children with impaired hearing. With adequate education a deaf child can make his way in the world among individuals with normal hearing and achieve the fullest realization of his potential.

All States need teachers of the deaf to educate children whose hearing is impaired, but less than one-half of the States have approved teacher training centers.

Title II would provide authority for an annual payment of \$2 million for 2 years and such sums as may be required for 8 additional years for educational costs and scholarships for speech pathologists and audiologists at institutions of higher education that provide the training an individual needs to obtain advanced certification by the nationally recognized accrediting body.

Speech pathologists and audiologists are employed in universities and colleges, public schools, hospitals, community speech and hearing centers, comprehensive rehabilitation centers, and Federal, State, and local governmental programs. They provide three major categories of service: (1) in our universities and colleges they teach undergraduate and graduate students; (2) in a variety of laboratory settings they design and conduct research; (3) in clinics, centers, and public schools they provide direct clinical services to children and adults with speech and hearing problems. The majority of these specialists provide direct clinical services to the speech and hearing handicapped. The services of personnel in these specialties are instrumental in overcoming disabilities that would seriously interfere with normal living and working. Some individuals have speech and hearing impairments at birth, while others acquire them during their school or working years. The Federal Government itself is a major consumer of the services of speech pathologists and audiologists through programs administered by the Veterans' Administration and other agencies.

The national shortage of classroom teachers of the deaf began during World War II and has persisted until today, becoming more acute year by year. Its effects are detri-

mental no matter how schools for the deaf may have attempted to accommodate themselves to it (1) by admitting fewer children; (2) by enlarging the number of children in classes; or (3) by employing untrained teachers and attempting an "inservice" training program.

Today, in spite of frantic advertising in professional journals for competent help, a school principal with as many as 200 pupils may be able to provide only one well-qualified teacher to teach speech and lip-reading, to handle his fine electronic equipment, and direct his entire speech program.

The acute shortage of trained academic classroom teachers of the deaf is documented in quantitative terms in a 1959 study entitled "A Study of the Need for Academic Classroom Teachers of the Deaf in the United States," by Evan V. Johnson, Director of Development, the Clarke School for the Deaf; and D. Robert Frisina, director, hearing and speech center, Gallaudet College.

Johnson and Frisina contacted some 365 administrators in special schools and classes for deaf children in the United States and received 233 replies to specific questions concerning the needs for teachers for 1959-60. Those institutions replying cited a need for more than 500 teachers. To fill these vacancies, a total of 127 teachers of the deaf were graduated in June 1959 from the approved teacher training centers, including 15 foreign students who were to return to their native countries.

A recheck of the schools for the deaf to ascertain their need for teachers in the 1960-61 term showed that the shortage has increased.

The teacher-training centers presently meeting the standards for approval by the Conference of Executives of American Schools for the Deaf can accommodate an estimated 500 candidates for specialized training as teachers of the deaf. In contrast they enrolled only 127 candidates in 1959-60 and only 177 in 1960-61.

To diagnose, treat, and rehabilitate the 8 to 9 million individuals with significant speech and hearing impairments there are an estimated 7,000 speech pathologists and audiologists. Less than one-half of these health personnel have had the training required for certification by their professional accrediting organization.

As a minimum there are some 2 million schoolchildren with significant speech and hearing problems. In addition, there are at least another 6 to 7 million individuals outside the age group 5 to 17 years. These are preschool children under 5 years of age, and individuals 18 years of age and older.

Rehabilitation in the field of speech and hearing disorders for many children means the continuation of education that is essential to the development of their talents and abilities. For adults it may mean the continuation of their roles as productive citizens. This rehabilitation depends on the availability of the trained personnel who can provide the essential clinical services to diagnose and treat speech and hearing impairments.

The \$2 million provided for the training of speech pathologists and audiologists will increase the number in training from 400 to 900. This level is far short of the 1,500 per year that are needed to meet critical needs, but it would represent a fair share for the Federal Government to contribute.

Medical advances in several areas have helped to bring about an increasing need for speech pathologists and audiologists. The American Cancer Society reports that an excess of 2,500 individuals lose their larynx each year due to surgery for cancer. More than one-half of these individuals can be taught to speak if adequately trained health personnel are available.

Since the Veterans' Administration adopted its speech and audiology program 5 years ago, they have sharply cut back ex-

penditures for compensation payments due to speech and hearing impairments. Compensation payments have been reduced by \$1.5 million per year and in 2 years the annual saving will amount to \$3 million.

Mr. KEATING subsequently said: Mr. President, the enactment of Senate Joint Resolution 127 is essential if the Federal Government is to meet its responsibility to help relieve the serious shortage of specially trained teachers of the deaf and the critical shortage of speech and hearing therapists. This is a modest proposal, yet its significance in terms of human resources and human happiness cannot be adequately gaged. By means of this resolution, we can be opening up new horizons and can offer real meaning in life to many of our hard-of-hearing citizens.

Anyone who has studied this problem is aware of the great need for specialists to help the deaf. The national shortage of trained personnel in this field has been critical in recent years. It will become desperate if steps are not taken soon to overcome it.

It is my understanding that it is estimated there will be a shortage of some 350 classroom teachers at the start of the 1959-60 school year if additional help is not provided. Fortunately, the proposal before us provides the means to cut into this backlog of needs.

It is important, in evaluating the need for this legislation, to note that teachers of the deaf are probably more difficult to obtain than are teachers in any other field of special education. In addition, the training and preparation of teachers in this complex field is an expensive undertaking, thus bolstering the case for providing special scholarship help for those who enter this profession.

The grants-in-aid authorized by Senate Joint Resolution 127 will serve as a powerful incentive for more young people to enter this great field of humanitarian endeavor. It is hoped that the financial assistance made possible by this legislation will result in the establishment of much needed regional training centers geared to the special requirements of each particular area.

The authority contained in this measure will certainly go a long way toward providing the trained personnel so desperately needed to assist our deaf citizens. It represents a unique opportunity for the Congress to approve an investment in human resources of incalculable worth.

The reduction in the severity of the handicaps with which the deaf are afflicted through expert therapy, the acquisition of special skills such as lip-reading, or through the miracle of learning to talk—these are some of the fruits which can follow enactment of this measure. There are literally millions of Americans who can benefit from Senate Joint Resolution 127 and who can therefore become more happy and useful members of our society.

Surely the tremendous human problems involved in this field, combined with the demonstrated inadequacy of present training facilities and the inability of States and localities to meet the need, argues eloquently for sound Federal assistance. This measure has

the backing of leading organizations which deal with the deaf and its enactment is strongly recommended by the various institutions which are now plagued with a shortage of trained personnel to provide help.

It is my hope the Senate will approve with a will this measure, so that the Federal Government can play its part by making a lasting investment in the human resources of our deaf citizens. The encouragement of the recruiting and training of teachers of the deaf, speech pathologists, and audiologists is a vital step in minimizing these tragic handicaps and better preparing those afflicted with the means to contribute more fully and more happily to our society.

Mr. President, I have received a great many communications from my constituents about this resolution. They have come from private individuals, from parents and friends of deaf people, and from leaders in the field. They argue most persuasively for the pressing need to enact this measure. I ask unanimous consent to have a few of these many fine communications printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the communications were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NEW YORK SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF,
White Plains, N.Y., May 9, 1960.

Senator KENNETH B. KEATING,
U.S. Senate, Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I am writing to ask your support for the Senate Joint Resolution 127, which we hope will come up for the consideration of the Congress during its present session.

This bill deals with the problem of preparing desirable young people to become teachers of the deaf. Like all schools for the deaf in this country, we, too, have been deeply concerned by our inability to obtain teaching personnel. The parents of the children enrolled in this school are likewise concerned. All of us hope that when presented for consideration, the bill will meet with approval.

Thanking you for your consideration of this important piece of legislation, I am,

Sincerely yours,

DANIEL T. CLOUD,
Superintendent.

ROCHESTER SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF,
Rochester, N.Y., November 28, 1959.

Senator KENNETH B. KEATING,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR KEATING: Thank you again for seeing me in your office in Rochester on Friday, November 27, and giving me opportunity to bring to your attention S.J. Resolution 127, sponsored by Senator HILL and companion resolutions introduced in the House by Representatives ELLIOTT and FOGARTY, which would alleviate the critical shortage of trained teachers of the deaf, speech, and hearing pathologists and audiologists.

I am particularly interested in title I of S.J. 127 which relates to teachers of the deaf.

For over a decade it has been impossible to get more than 150 trainees into our accredited training centers in the United States, when our annual need for trained teachers has been at least 500. This has resulted in a deterioration of programs in schools for the deaf to a point that is actually alarming. Something must be done to motivate young people to come into this field. The U.S. Department of Education has stated that it is harder to obtain

teachers for deaf children than for any other kind of handicapped child except the deaf-blind child.

S.J. 127 and its companion resolutions are heartily endorsed by the Conference of Executives of American Schools for the Deaf, the Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf, the Alexander Graham Bell Association for the Deaf, the American Hearing and Speech Association, the American Hearing Society as well as parent organizations. After 2 years of hard work on a national level, it is finally in a form satisfactory to everyone.

I would very much appreciate your studying this bill, as I am very sure that you will find it worthy of your wholehearted support.

Very truly yours,

J. H. GALLOWAY,
Superintendent.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF,
Buffalo, N.Y., May 14, 1959.

The Honorable KENNETH B. KEATING,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR KEATING: A proposed resolution is being prepared to alleviate the shortage of teachers of the deaf through Federal legislation. Senator HILL is expected to introduce the bill this month, we hope, with the names of Senator KENNEDY, Senator SALTONSTALL, and Senator CLARK on it as cosponsors.

We wanted you to be familiar with this problem—to realize the great need for teachers of the deaf. The nationwide shortage of trained classroom teachers of the deaf has been critical over a period of years, but has now become desperate. A shortage of 350 classroom teachers faces this profession at the start of the 1959-60 school year.

The problem is national in scope, so the solution must be approached from a national level, since training centers for the preparation of classroom teachers of the deaf must be regional. At present there are 22 approved training centers equipped to train at least 300 teachers of the deaf per year, should this incentive legislation be enacted and the expected flow of applicants materialize.

May we solicit your valued support in this endeavor? It would be most helpful if you would go on record as being in favor of this bill when it is introduced. We shall contact you again when we receive a copy of the bill.

Your help in this problem that seriously affects children afflicted with deafness will be deeply appreciated.

Most respectfully yours,

SISTER ROSE GERTRUDE,
Principal.

BUFFALO, N.Y., April 20, 1960.

Senator KENNETH KEATING,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

Shortage qualified personnel in field dictates we urge your support of speech pathology and audiology graduate program described in title 2 of Senate Joint Resolution 127.

ELMO KNIGHT,
President, Speech and Hearing Association of Western New York.

PARENTS' ASSOCIATION OF
LEXINGTON SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF,
New York, N.Y., September 9, 1959.

Hon. KENNETH B. KEATING,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: Our organization, which represents 220 sets of parents of deaf children, is writing to ask your help in securing the passage of Senate Joint Resolution 127.

This legislation is designed to help alleviate the national shortage of classroom

teachers of deaf children, speech pathologists and audiologists through scholarships and grants to training centers.

As parents of deaf children, we are particularly concerned with the teacher shortage. The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare states that the greatest teacher shortage exists in this area of exceptionality. Approximately 500 additional teachers are needed for next fall, and training centers have turned out only 125 this year.

As parents, we are vitally concerned that our children not be denied educational opportunity because of the teacher shortage. There are some 30,000 deaf children of school age whose parents are anxiously concerned about the increasingly desperate teacher shortage. With proper education we can expect that our children will grow up to be useful, productive citizens. Over the past 10 years enrollment of deaf children in schools for the deaf has increased about 400 per year. Last year the increase was 900.

Providing trained teachers of the deaf must become a Federal concern because individual States have no training facilities. There are 22 accredited training centers in this country. With additional funds they could provide a substantially greater number of teachers.

Organizations which have united to secure the passage of the proposed legislation are the Alexander Graham Bell Association for the Deaf, the Conference of Executives of American Schools for the Deaf, the Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf, and the Parents' Section of the Alexander Graham Bell Association.

We would appreciate your support of this legislation.

Sincerely yours,

MILDRED T. SHAROFF,
President.

THE CENTRAL NEW YORK
SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF,
Rome, N.Y., January 18, 1960.

Hon. KENNETH KEATING,
U. S. Senate,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

SIR: May I respectfully suggest that House Joint Resolution 494 (S.J. Res. 127) is of vital importance.

I have joined with parents, teachers, and the deaf of America in presenting information before the House of Representatives Subcommittee on Education and Labor at the public hearing in New York on October 28, 1959.

The stated purpose of the legislation is "to help make available to those children in our country who are handicapped by deafness the specially trained teachers of the deaf needed to develop their abilities and to help make available to individuals suffering speech and hearing impairments those specially trained speech pathologists and audiologists needed to help them overcome their handicaps."

While I speak on my own behalf, I am confident that what I say essentially expresses the views of the following groups and organizations working in the interests of the deaf: The Conference of Executives of American Schools for the Deaf; the Alexander Graham Bell Association for the Deaf; the Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf; the Empire State Association of the Deaf; and the National Association of the Deaf.

These bills would provide grants-in-aid to training centers which would enable them to recruit and train professional workers for the presently seriously understaffed area of special education, the speech handicapped and hearing handicapped. Grants-in-aid would be a powerful recruitment boost in interesting young people to enter this special field. The main factor that keeps them out is money, for special training programs

means an extra college year, so the easy alternative is to enter the regular teaching field immediately after graduation.

Believe me, please, this has had considerable study, and to my way of thinking there is considerable merit to the bills. Those for whom I speak strongly support the bill introduced by Mr. ELLIOTT, House Joint Resolution 494, and its counterparts House Joint Resolutions 488, 503, 507, 512, 516, and 526 introduced respectively by Congressmen FOGARTY, BOLAND, THORNBERRY, LOSER, BAKER, and MOORHEAD.

The degree of effectiveness with which one is able to communicate with one's fellow man has a profound influence on one's whole social and economic life. The reduction of the severity of a speech handicap through expert therapy, the acquisition of skill in lipreading by one who is hard of hearing, or the miracle of learning to speak by one born deaf who, because he cannot hear, would never learn to speak unless specially taught, makes it possible for those so helped to meet more equally the challenge of our competitive society, and broadens the base of their contributions as citizens. There are millions of Americans and children with varying degrees of speech and hearing difficulties who need the services of specially trained people to help them reach this higher level of performance. Many of these are denied this help because of the very serious shortage of trained workers in this field.

Financial assistance would definitely improve a most undesirable condition—the great teacher shortage that exists in the area of the deaf—and would undoubtedly make possible the establishment of regional training centers in the different sections of the country which could more effectively meet the needs of each particular area.

Only trained speech pathologists can properly serve this vast group. A serious shortage of trained personnel exists in this field of exceptionality, and detailed studies of the conditions were presented to Mr. ELLIOTT and members of the House of Representatives Subcommittee on Education and Labor at the public hearing; this detailed statistics and studies will be furnished you if you wish it.

I wish to thank you for giving me the opportunity to bring to your attention the critical nature of the shortage of trained personnel in the field of the speech impaired and hearing impaired, and express the hope that our combined efforts to relieve this condition will be successful.

Sincerely,

FRED L. SPARKS, JR.,
Superintendent.

BUFFALO, N.Y.,
April 20, 1960.

Senator K. KEATING,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

Strongly urge your support of Senate Joint Resolution 127. Title 2 in that resolution should aid materially in training more speech pathologists and audiologists who are in much too short supply.

DR. KATHERINE F. THORN,
Director, University of Buffalo Speech
Clinic.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendments of the committee.

The amendment was agreed to en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution (S.J. Res. 127) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I move that the Senate reconsider the vote by which the joint resolution was passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

OVERALL LIMITATION ON FOREIGN TAX CREDIT

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1456, H.R. 10087.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H.R. 10087) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit taxpayers to elect an overall limitation on the foreign tax credit.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Montana.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Finance with amendments.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, the bill will be the pending business.

WE LEARN FROM TORPEDOING OF SUMMIT CONFERENCE

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. Mr. President, the complete collapse of the vaunted summit conference before it took place is now a matter of history. It has shaken the free people of the world as nothing has since the dark days preceding the Second World War.

Nobody is against expressions of sympathy for President Eisenhower on this unfortunate conclusion to his efforts. The cruel fact is that our humiliation and diminished prestige left in the wake of the breakup in Paris are such that little can be gained by closing our eyes to the true situation and wishing it had never happened. To do so would only prove to the world that our mistakes are not to be corrected and that Americans are satisfied with slipshod leadership. It is evident there should be a demand for better administration, both domestically and in the conduct of foreign relations.

This is not likely to take place if we indulge in self-pity or, even worse, self-deception.

What is required is, not divisive partisanship, but a rational, free, and open discussion of the situation and of what can be done to correct it.

It is our duty, as Senators of the United States, to clarify the issues, clear the air, and take steps toward restoring the damage that has been done to the prestige of our country and to hopes for world peace.

I commend the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the distinguished Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] and our distinguished majority leader [Mr. JOHNSON of Texas] for the statesmanlike course they are following in connection with this matter.

The occurrences and statements just before the summit conference was to be held and the series of sensational events that followed point out—as nothing else

has done—the inherent weaknesses in President Eisenhower's concept of the Presidency. Despite the fact the President conducted himself with dignity and restraint, quite in contrast to the bullying tactics of Khrushchev, we know now that at this critical time, important and often vital decisions cannot be delegated to subordinates. At a time when President Eisenhower needed them most, some appointive officials let him down.

Mr. President, our citizens generally are questioning the series of incredible blunders and the almost unbelievable administrative confusion that both preceded and followed the disastrous U-2 flight. What excuse is there for the fact that the Central Intelligence Agency did not coordinate the timing of those flights with the summit plans of the State Department?

Why is it that the President ordered that U-2 flights stop, after the downing of one of our planes? If the flight was so necessary 2 weeks before the summit conference, it seems peculiar that there is no need for such aerial reconnaissance from now on.

The President went on to say that he directed the flights be stopped because, with the downing of the U-2, their usefulness was impaired. Why? The Soviets had known of these flights all along. No secret was involved. If the flights were useful 2 weeks before the summit, why are they not useful today?

The truth is, Mr. President, that the administration's alibis do not hold water. Appointive officials erred in risking the U-2 flight so near to the date of the summit conference. What justification can there be for considering the U-2 flights unnecessary after May, but for considering them advisable on May 1?

Khrushchev eagerly seized upon the panic of Eisenhower administration officials and their ineptness and sought to diminish the esteem with which our country is held by the heads of state of friendly nations. Let us hope Khrushchev failed. He humiliated our President, who apparently had not been informed by appointive officials in the State Department in the Central Intelligence Agency, and in the NASA.

State Department officials admitted the spying, and further indicated that the policy of aerial reconnaissance over the territory of the Soviet Union would continue, as it was, so they stated, the only way by which we could secure information to expose any Soviet buildup at missile bases and airfields for a nuclear attack. Even the Vice President made a public statement along the same line. He was justified in doing so on the basis of declarations which came from State Department officials.

Then, too late, officials of the State Department backtracked; and the President, while in Paris, announced that such a policy would not be continued. Unfortunately, that development came after Premier Khrushchev's blustering and demands for apology and punishment. Due to the lateness of President Eisenhower's statement, it even appeared that America quailed before Khrushchev's shouting, which was not a fact.

The confusion has been unequalled. One wonders whether leaders of our allies had not every reason to lose respect for us and confidence in us. We gave the Kremlin dictators a propaganda victory of great magnitude. The adverse effect on our prestige throughout the world is great, and is due almost entirely to the confused efforts to explain the U-2 incident. Even a 14-year-old boy would have known enough to remain silent. The apparent panic of officials in Washington and the issuance of conflicting statements impaired President Eisenhower's usefulness in Paris. That situation was made to order for Premier Khrushchev, and he took maximum advantage of it.

Now that President Eisenhower has returned, we may well consider the policy questions involved in aerial reconnaissance, the resultant differences of opinion among the leaders of our allies, and the possibility that hereafter the leaders of neutral nations may be less inclined to trust us. Who can blame them if their faith and their confidence in a strong America are diminished?

In reality, there probably is no increased danger of war between this Nation and the Soviet Union. But, in truth, the tension of the cold war has been aggravated, at least temporarily.

Unfortunately, also, here in our own country the very small minority who, in reality, favor preventive war against the Soviet Union, and who are so opposed to the Communist system of Russia that they abhor face-to-face conferences in an endeavor to work out disarmament and permanent peace, have been heartened by our failure. This is a tragic aftermath; but President Eisenhower personally cannot be blamed. He delegated authority which other Presidents have customarily retained; and the officials he appointed proved unable to cope with a sudden mischance.

We would like to forget, if we could, the U-2 plane incident, and, in particular, the utterly untruthful statement issued by a high administration official—that the plane was in the air, investigating weather conditions, and mechanical trouble developed. In many parts of the world, we are on the defensive, among officials of friendly and neutral nations, largely because of that statement. This is much to our regret. Our President must have seethed inside over the ineptness of officials he had caused to be placed in positions of responsibility.

Mr. President, although awkward handling in that emergency gave the Soviet dictator an opportunity to scuttle the conference, and to rant and rave, as if he had no knowledge of our spying, and as if the Soviets had no spies of their own, there is still the hope that we shall pick up the pieces and shall resume peaceful negotiations.

Our ship of state has plowed along undamaged through heavier seas. We, in America, will ride out this storm. In fact, it will abate with time; and it is certain that beginning in January, there will be in the White House, a strong leader, a President who will not delegate much of his authority. Above all, we shall then have a Chief Executive who will devote

full time to his duties as President, and will have personal knowledge and direction of the conduct of all parts of the executive branch of the Government.

The Paris fiasco of a summit conference that failed to "get off the ground" proves that it is essential that there be complete coordination of the activities of the Central Intelligence Agency and the Secretary of State. Above all, it proves that the demands of the time call for a vigorous, strong President who will devote full time to his duties as Chief Executive.

It seems to many that if it was safe to discontinue the U-2 flights on May 13, it surely would have been safe to cancel the U-2 flight on May 1. But that was not done; and the hope that face-to-face conferences with Khrushchev might result in steps toward ending the armaments race, plus adequate safeguards, plummeted downward with the U-2.

Perhaps a great lesson for us to learn from this setback is that there must be strong leadership in the White House, instead of too much delegation of authority to underlings, and that we must proceed with the greatest speed to close the missile gap between this Nation and the Soviet Union. Then we should easily regain respect and confidence of the leaders of the free world.

SEISMIC WAVE DAMAGES

Mr. LONG of Hawaii. Mr. President, the seismic waves which rolled across the Pacific following the earthquakes in Chile during the past week caused enormous loss of life and property damage in South America, Hawaii, Japan, the Philippines, and Okinawa, and lesser damage in California, Alaska, Mexico, Tahiti, Australia, New Zealand, and Formosa. The death and destruction caused by the fearfully powerful waves were spread around virtually half of the earth's surface.

In 1946, a series of seismic waves coming down from the Aleutians also hit Hawaii with catastrophic force, killing 159 persons and causing some \$25 million of property damage. Since that time, there have been smaller tidal waves, or warnings of possible wave assaults, every few years in the central Pacific and along our western shores.

I call the attention of the Congress to the following editorial from the Hilo Tribune-Herald, printed the day after Hilo was crushed by the recent seismic waves. Managing Editor A. E. P. Wall raised the question of how adequate is the present system of tidal wave warnings. Without gainsaying the wonderful work which our scientists have been doing in detecting the earth movements which cause these waves, he asks whether if a more extensive international warning service might be developed.

I ask the same question. I also ask why the Congress has not appropriated the funds necessary to implement the Federal Flood Insurance Act of 1956. That act sits on the statute books as a piece of deadwood. Had the Congress appropriated the money required to activate the program, the people of Hilo and

the people of other communities of Hawaii, California, and Alaska which suffered damage from the recent seismic wave would have received some funds with which to restore their homes and business properties.

As it is, in Hilo alone, property losses are estimated at more than \$25 million. Since it is impossible to obtain regular insurance against tidal wave damage, only a tiny portion of the destroyed property is covered by insurance. We must appropriate the funds necessary to put the Flood Insurance Act to work.

I ask unanimous consent that the editorial from the Hilo Tribune-Herald be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Hilo Tribune-Herald, May 23, 1960]

IT'S A SMALL ISLAND
(By A. E. P. Wall)

I walked down Kamehameha Avenue this morning, and what I saw looked like a city on its knees.

I looked for Waiakoa Town and it wasn't there. I looked for the handsome new Cafe 100, where Sally and I enjoyed lunch Saturday, and all I could find was broken dishes and broken hearts.

The manager of the Hilo Theater invited me in for a look at the swampy desolation of his auditorium. He was looking for the organ but couldn't find it.

The theater and the street on both sides of it looked like something out of a nuclear war film that might have shown there.

The damage, desolation and death raise important questions of State and Federal aid to meet immediate needs of the people who have suffered—although everyone who lives in Hilo and loves it has suffered.

It raises another important question, and perhaps an international one.

It was nearly lunchtime yesterday when I first heard that a tsunami might be headed for Hawaii.

I drove at once to the Volcano Observatory to see what Dr. Jerry Eaton's seismographs had to say about it.

The story traced in thin lines on long sheets of paper was a startling one. The paper wasn't big enough to tell it.

There were three quakes in Chile. The third one registered at the Volcano Observatory at 8:56 yesterday morning. It was recorded with such violence that the seismograph needles bounced back and forth in arcs wider than the cylinder on which they write.

The Volcano Observatory doesn't track seismic waves and doesn't have the responsibility of forecasting them. That is the job of the Coast and Geodetic Survey at Barber's Point on Oahu.

It does keep track of earthquakes. It found that yesterday's Chilean quake registered 8.25 on the Richter Scale.

I asked Dr. Eaton how high the scale goes.

He said all newspapermen ask that question—but there's no answer. He said the largest ever recorded was 8.6 and that the Sunday morning quake was about as strong as the one that shook San Francisco to pieces in 1906.

Can a plane observe a wave in action and give warnings of its strength?

No, Dr. Eaton said, because it doesn't show that clearly on the ocean's surface.

He said it is something like dropping a pebble into a pan of water. There's a great train of ripples spreading out from the point of disturbance. The strength of the ripples or waves depends on the depth of the water.

When a wave approaches an island with a sloping ridge drifting down into the water it gains force.

So it might be only 5 feet high in the broad open sea, but 50 feet high in shallow water.

Waves from Chile have caused trouble in the past.

Hawaii was hit hard by tsunamis originating there in 1837 and 1877. Chilean waves struck here but caused no damage in 1906, 1922, and 1943.

Nobody really knew whether to expect a wave, even after examining seismograph reports and checking the gages in Chile and the Canal Zone.

In view of the fact that several waves have headed this way from Chile, including severe ones in the last century, it seems that the time has come to set up an international warning service to cover the area.

The lack of such a system may have contributed to an incredible loss of lives and money.

Will it happen again?

ATTITUDE OF THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, on the "Meet the Press" program of May 22, produced by Lawrence E. Spivak, the guest was Alexander Kaznacheyev, a former Soviet intelligence agent. I hold in my hand the questions which were asked and the answers which were given. Those who questioned him were Ernest K. Lindley, of Newsweek magazine; Harry Schwartz, of the New York Times; Fletcher Knebel, of the Cowles Publications; and Herb Kaplow, of NBC News. I wish to call attention to some significant information which the former Soviet intelligence agent supplied.

Mr. Knebel asked:

Mr. Kaznacheyev, I understand that last fall after the Khrushchev and Eisenhower exchange of visits was settled upon, you predicted then that you doubted that Ike would ever go to Russia, because Khrushchev would find some reason to cancel the visit.

Is that true; and, if so, what is your reasoning?

Mr. KAZNACHEYEV. Well, yes. It is a completely logical doubt. Definitely the Soviet government and the Communist Party—in other words, the Soviet Communist regime—are in no way interested in allowing so popular a man as the American President to come to the Soviet Union.

He continued to say:

I am going to say that there are several factors which constitute the stability and strength of the Communist regime inside the Soviet Union. The first factor is cold war, the international tension and the armaments race. The second factor is successes of international communism abroad, and the success of Soviet foreign policy. And the third factor, and I think primarily and above all is the ignorance of the entire Soviet people of reality, of life abroad, of the real reasons of the international tension, cold war and the armaments race.

This ignorance is created by two kinds of Iron Curtain. The first Iron Curtain is the physical which all of you know about, and the second Iron Curtain I am going to say is inside the brains of the majority of the Soviet people, created by constant propaganda and ideological indoctrination.

I continue to read:

The Soviet government in no way can be interested in allowing foreign guests, especially one so prominent as an American President, to bring some light into this ignorance and in this way undermine it.

They are definitely afraid of the impact such a visit can make on the Soviet people.

The other day, when I was speaking on the floor of the Senate, before I had this particular matter brought to my attention, I said that Khrushchev was afraid of the salesmanship of the President of the United States, that that was why he canceled the visit.

At the conclusion of this particular "Meet the Press" session, this young man was, in answer to a question, about to give some very important information; but the time for the broadcast was up.

He said:

My mental processes were very complicated and long. I was abroad. At the last of this. But I think I will reply to the question in another way. I am going to bring to your attention the fact that there is very little known in the West, that is the new Soviet generation, the new generation of Soviet youth. This is people born in the thirties. They are strikingly different from elder generations of our fathers and the generation of our brothers.

Mr. Rash said:

I am sorry to interrupt.

I asked someone what he was driving at. That person said just this: The new generation is not satisfied with the standard of living, with the wages. They are not satisfied with their opportunities to have something to say about government. They are feeling the ferment that is evident all over the world. That undoubtedly was what the young man was about to say.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the entire "Meet the Press" broadcast be printed in the RECORD following my remarks.

There being no objection, the broadcast was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MEET THE PRESS

(Produced by Lawrence E. Spivak, May 22, 1960)

Moderator: Bryson Rash.

Guest: Alexander Kaznacheyev (or Kaznacheev), former Soviet intelligence agent.

Panel: Ernest K. Lindley, Newsweek magazine; Harry Schwartz, New York Times; Fletcher Knebel, Cowles Publications; Herb Kaplow, NBC News.

The ANNOUNCER. Ladies and gentlemen, we invite you to "Meet the Press," the unheard-of program which has won every major award in its field.

Our guest today is a former Soviet intelligence agent, Alexander Kaznacheyev, who is now living in this country. In just a moment, Mr. Kaznacheyev will meet the press.

Remember that the questions asked by the members of the panel do not necessarily reflect their point of view. It is their way of getting the story for you.

And now here is today's moderator of Meet the Press, Mr. Bryson Rash.

Mr. RASH. Welcome once again to "Meet the Press." Three weeks ago today an American U-2 jet plane was brought down deep inside the Soviet Union. Premier Khrushchev made the startling announcement in a few days that this plane was on a spy mission. The U.S. Government some days later finally admitted the charge.

Now in a complete, or feigned, or real rage, Khrushchev seized upon this particular incident to insult and also humiliate the President of the United States. The Paris summit conference was wrecked in the process,

the background and practice of espionage became a subject of intense discussion.

Our guest today is thoroughly familiar with espionage from the Soviet Union's side of the Iron Curtain. He is Alexander Kaznacheyev, born in Moscow 28 years ago. He became a specialist in Eastern affairs and was assigned to the Soviet Embassy in Rangoon, Burma. He was recruited as an agent of the Soviet Intelligence Service and worked in the Communist espionage system in southeast Asia.

Eight years of hostility to the Communist regime in Moscow culminated in June of 1959 when Mr. Kaznacheyev defected to the West and sought asylum in the United States, where he now makes his home as a private citizen.

Seated around the press table to question our guest today are Mr. Ernest K. Lindley of Newsweek magazine, Mr. Harry Schwartz of the New York Times, Mr. Fletcher Knebel of the Cowles Publications, Mr. Herb Kaplow of NBC News.

Mr. Lawrence Spivak, a regular member of the "Meet the Press" panel, will be back with us 2 weeks from today.

And now we will start the questions with Mr. Kaplow.

Mr. KAPLOW. Mr. Kaznacheyev, in describing the activities of Soviet intelligence agents in Rangoon, Burma, you said or wrote somewhere rather recently that one of the main functions was to penetrate and find out precisely what was going on in the foreign embassies in Rangoon, especially the American Embassy.

Did the Soviet agents find much out?

Mr. KAZNACHEYEV. In Rangoon, no. At the time when I was working in the Soviet Embassy as a diplomat and as an agent of the Soviet Intelligence Service, there was a constant flow of orders to increase activity in penetration of foreign embassies. The American Embassy was appointed to be the primary target.

Several times I was summoned to the chief of the intelligence group and given orders to look around the city in all possible places where foreigners meet, such as swimming pools, chess clubs, horse races, dancing, restaurants, in order to get acquainted with any Americans from the American Embassy.

I was quite busy with fulfilling the more or less technical job, the translation of Burmese secret documents obtained by Soviet agents. I translated them from Burmese into Russian. So I was not so much pressed with that area and it was not my primary duty.

Mr. KAPLOW. What about other Soviet intelligence agents?

Mr. KAZNACHEYEV. But my coworker, to some extent my superior in the intelligence organization, Mr. Gallashin, was primarily interested in penetrating foreign embassies. Mr. Gallashin, during the working day and in the evenings was visiting all the establishments and places of common, normal entertainment. But I found out from talks with him that his work was not successful.

Mr. KNEBEL. Mr. Kaznacheyev, I understand that last fall after the Khrushchev and Eisenhower exchange of visits were settled upon, you predicted then that you doubted that Ike would ever go to Russia because Khrushchev would find some reason to cancel the visit.

Is that true, and if so, what is your reasoning?

Mr. KAZNACHEYEV. Well, yes. It is a completely logical doubt. Definitely the Soviet Government and the Communist Party—in other words, the Soviet Communist regime—are in no way interested in allowing so popular a man as the American President to come to the Soviet Union.

I am going to say that there are several factors which constitute the stability and strength of the Communist regime inside the Soviet Union. The first factor is cold

war, the international tension, and the armaments race. The second factor is successes of international communism abroad and the success of Soviet foreign policy. And the third factor, and I think primarily and above all, is the ignorance of the entire Soviet people of reality, of life abroad, of the real reasons of the international tension, cold war, and the armaments race.

This ignorance is created by two kinds of Iron Curtain. The first Iron Curtain is the physical which all of you know about, and the second Iron Curtain I am going to say is inside the brains of the majority of the Soviet people, created by constant propaganda and ideological indoctrination.

The Soviet Government in no way can be interested in allowing foreign guests, especially one so prominent as an American President, to bring some light into this ignorance and in this way undermine it.

They are definitely afraid of the impact such a visit can make on the Soviet people.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Kaznacheyev, I know that in some of the testimony you have given before congressional committees you have referred to the activity as intelligence agents of other Soviet diplomats in Rangoon besides yourself, and representatives of the Tass, the Soviet news agency.

This suggests that in effect any Soviet citizen abroad, regardless of his mission, may actually be an espionage agent rather than being what his nominal duties would seem to make him. Is that correct, sir?

Mr. KAZNACHEYEV. Oh, yes; that is very correct. The Soviet Embassy in Rangoon, I mean the political section, consists of 20 so-called diplomats. You would be surprised that only three of them are really people who make diplomatic war.

Seventeen are members of very high intelligence officers of different intelligence groups.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Well, then, what do you think is the situation here in the United States where we have a much larger Soviet Embassy staff and we have a certain number of Soviet correspondents and other Soviet citizens here on nominally business functions. What would be your guess as to their status here?

Mr. KAZNACHEYEV. I think that the situation as it was in Rangoon is everywhere, especially in the United States: that the Soviet Government is conceded to be the enemy number one.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Would any Soviet citizen in the United States have the right to refuse assignment to intelligence duties if requested to perform them by the appropriate officials in Moscow?

Mr. KAZNACHEYEV. It is practically impossible. I can recall the performance of my recruitment. I was called by the First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy through another man while I was in Moscow and I was told I was in the position to help the state, to help the Soviet Communist Party and to help the cause of communism.

If I refused to do it, definitely I put myself in the position of being anti-Communist, being anti-Soviet. I don't know what the reprisal could be but I can guess that I immediately would be discharged from all my posts and deported to some remote place.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Kaznacheyev, just one last point: Would you consider it to be a very good possibility that in the case of any Soviet citizen one meets in the United States, that the probability is fairly good that he has some intelligence functions—though this may not be true of all of them.

Mr. KAZNACHEYEV. You know it is a peculiar thing about Soviet agents. Normally, technical personnel in the Soviet Embassies and those that are primarily assigned to fulfill diplomatic—to make diplomatic war are subjected to very strict discipline. They are kept inside embassies, they are prohibited from visiting cinemas, restaurants, night-

clubs. If you meet such a man socially, maybe at a reception, and inviting him for instance to your home, he will show some embarrassment and definitely refuse.

At the same time if you meet a Soviet and invite him to your home, or try to make a conversation with him and he responds very freely and immediately agrees to visit you, to visit your home, to meet you any place, and to follow you any place, to the cinema, the theater or a nightclub, definitely, this is a Soviet agent.

Mr. LINDLEY. Mr. Kaznacheyev, why in your judgment did Khrushchev wreck the summit conference?

Mr. KAZNACHEYEV. I think that the main reason for that change in the Soviet policy lies inside the Soviet Union.

Approximately 1 year ago I came here. I was telling to American officials that the situation in the Soviet Union was somewhat very abnormal. You know after the death of Stalin there was a period of de-Stalinization, democratization and liberalization. That process of de-Stalinization brought some results.

Nowadays people demand, and impatiently demand further improvement of their lives materially, further broadening of their freedoms and rights, personal and political, on the one side. On the other side, Khrushchev's reorganization of industry and the agriculture was only a half step. Instead of bringing some improvement, they created bigger difficulties.

The second half should be fulfilled. Approximately in 1956, 1957, that period of de-Stalinization stopped and after that Khrushchev showed an ability to go further. He repeated one and the same. The same contention was growing. I was completely sure that in 1959 the Soviet Government was facing a very big crisis inside the Soviet Union. There was urgent necessity to do something, either to go further in rehabilitation, democratization, to further reorganize Soviet economy or to try to return to old methods, the methods of Stalin.

Khrushchev's visit to the United States and all this display of the Camp David spirit and relaxation of the international tension. I understood at that time there was an attempt of Khrushchev to go further, but definitely results from this relaxation were so great for the Soviet Government that the other side, the reactionary side, the Stalinists, started getting strength inside the ruling class, the most dangerous for the Soviet Communist regime. I could find that out from reading the Soviet press and having my former knowledge, that Russia started losing control of her economic developments in the Soviet Union and the most important of her brains, of the minds of the Soviet people.

Mr. LINDLEY. You don't think it was the shooting down of the U-2 that caused Mr. Khrushchev to change his mind about the summit conference?

Mr. KAZNACHEYEV. No, I don't think so. There was in late 1959 and early 1960, there were many signs, many actions of the Soviet Government which showed that they are going to harden, to tighten their policy, their inside policy, and consequently to harden their policy outside—foreign policy.

For instance, the U-2 plane was grounded or shot down as the Soviets claim, on the first of May. But on the same day there was a military parade, strikingly different from the military parade held on the 7th of November. Besides Soviet military parades on such holidays as the first of May and the October Revolution holidays are somewhat symbolic. They signify the trend in the Soviet foreign policy. There was a Soviet military parade on the 7th of November. It was a peaceful military parade. There were very little amounts of all types of weapons. The primary stress was put on a peaceful demonstration.

The First of May parade was very surprisingly military. As for amount and type of weapons, they demonstrated new kinds of weapons and practically in several years this was the most military parade. It was a demonstration of strength.

Mr. LINDLEY. Now, Mr. Kaznacheyev, after wrecking the summit conference, Mr. Khrushchev went to Berlin and he said there that there would be no change in the status of Berlin so far as the Soviets were concerned during the next 6 or 8 months until there could be another summit conference, and he also said that the Soviet Union would not engage in any adventures.

Do you think he is really going to be tough in the next few months, or is he going to try to quiet things down again after this performance in Paris?

Mr. KAZNACHEYEV. I honestly think that the Soviet Government and Khrushchev's group and the ruling class are not interested or feel afraid to start the third world war. They know the consequences of this. They are interested in reviving international tension, keeping a cold war and armaments race. This is one of the main bases of their stability inside the Soviet Union.

Mr. LINDLEY. What effect on the Soviet people and their attitude toward Americans do you think the U-2 incident may have?

Mr. KAZNACHEYEV. I think that the public opinion in the Soviet Union is more favorable to Americans nowadays than in many neutral countries and even countries very friendly to the United States because the Soviet people know Khrushchev much better than people outside.

Mr. KAPLOW. Do you think the Soviet Union has engaged in any high-altitude aerial activity, as represented by the U-2? Do you know?

Mr. KAZNACHEYEV. I don't know.

Mr. KAPLOW. Well, let me ask you this, then. On the basis of your experiences in Rangoon you said that the Chinese Communist Intelligence Service worked with the Soviet Intelligence Service. Do you know—are there any occasions where the Chinese Communists were spying on the Russians and the Russians were spying on the Chinese Communists?

Mr. KAZNACHEYEV. I know one thing that the most prominent Soviet spies in Rangoon were very well acquainted with the Chinese language and Chinese affairs. Actually they came to Rangoon after serving several years in China.

At first it was quite strange to me, but then I found the explanation. Several of my friends or acquaintances were working formerly in the Soviet Embassy in Peking. They told me the situation at the Soviet Embassy in Peking is practically the same as in other Soviet Embassies in normal capitalistic countries, enemy capitalistic countries. The majority of the diplomats are professional spies—

Mr. KAPLOW. Trying to find out what is going on in the Chinese Communist regime?

Mr. KAZNACHEYEV. Yes. In addition to this, conditions for work in Communist China are much, much more difficult than, for instance, in the United States.

Small brother knows big brother—

Mr. KAPLOW. Were the Chinese Communists trying to find out what the Russians were doing?

Mr. KAZNACHEYEV. I think it is just the same. Besides I started in a very closed—very privileged institute in the Soviet Union. The Institute of International Relations where there was a big group of Chinese students. I remember that they were subjected to extremely hard discipline. They were prohibited visiting Soviet families and just meeting Soviets socially.

Mr. KNEBEL. Mr. Kaznacheyev, returning to Mr. Lindley's first question, do you believe that this tendency to increase international tension is the unanimous feeling

in the Kremlin or are there disputes about it? If so, what personalities are both sides headed up in?

Mr. KAZNACHEYEV. I think that the situation that the regime, the ruling class as a whole, is facing in the Soviet Union is very alarming to them. And recently voices that demand hardening of Soviet internal policy, and in the same way hardening of Soviet foreign policy became stronger and stronger. More or less. I never worked in the Kremlin and in very high places, but as the average Soviet, as a former Soviet, I can understand that the whole ruling class consists more or less of—divided in three groups: Khrushchev, somewhere in the middle; there is a group of moderate people that are willing to follow the former—the route of further liberalization and democratization and in this way saving the position of the Soviet regime. And there is a big group or another group in the position from right from Khrushchev that demand return to Stalin's methods, a tightening policy.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I just wondered, Mr. Kaznacheyev, you were born in 1932, you were born and raised under the Soviet regime until comparatively recently. How did a person like yourself, who had originally known nothing but Soviet reality, come to reject that reality, and then to defect—the mental process?

Mr. KAZNACHEYEV. My mental processes were very complicated and long. I was abroad. At the last of this. But I think I will reply to your question in another way. I am going to bring to your attention the fact that there is very little known in the West, that is the new Soviet generation, the new generation of Soviet youth. This is people born in the thirties. They are strikingly different from elder generations of our fathers and the generation of our brothers.

Mr. RASH. I am sorry to interrupt, Mr. Kaznacheyev, but our time is up. Thank you, Mr. Kaznacheyev, for being with us today. We will be back with "Meet the Press" in just a moment.

The ANNOUNCER. "Meet the Press" brings you leading world figures at a time when what they say or do is important in the news.

Next week "Meet the Press" will have as its guest the chairman of the important Senate Foreign Relations Committee, J. WILLIAM FULBRIGHT, of Arkansas.

Senator FULBRIGHT has just returned to this country from a factfinding trip to the Middle East.

If you have enjoyed today's program you may wish to receive a printed copy of the questions and answers. In just a moment we will tell you how you may get your transcript.

For a printed copy of today's discussion, send 10 cents in coin and a stamped, self-addressed envelope to Merkle Press, 809 Channing Street NE., Washington 18, D.C.

And now goodbye for Mr. Alexander Kaznacheyev and "Meet the Press."

"Meet the Press" is produced by Lawrence E. Spivak; directed by Frank Slingland; associate producer, Betty Cole; technical director, Leon Chromak. This is Morry Higdon speaking.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE CONTRACTS

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, the Defense Department has just awarded a \$64 million contract to a plant in Detroit, Mich., at a total cost factor higher than that for which it could have bought the same material from a plant in Delaware.

The Defense Department recently announced the awarding of the contract for the production of 720 M-60 tanks to the Detroit division of the Chrysler Corp.

I have always taken the position that these Defense contracts should be awarded to the plant submitting the lowest cost figure; and when the Defense Department first announced its intent to purchase this equipment I said that while we naturally wanted the business in the State of Delaware, nevertheless, if the bid of the Detroit Arsenal was \$1 cheaper than that of the Newark, Del., plant then Detroit should get the contract.

Government purchases of military equipment are not something which should be made on the basis of providing work for any given area. If we do not need the finished product it should not be bought, and if we do need the material in the defense requirements then it should be purchased from the lowest responsible source.

If these contracts are awarded to any given area based upon the amount of political pressure which is brought by the elected representatives of those States, then it is wrong. Political influence is certainly not a factor to be considered in buying military supplies, and if any elected public official were at any time sitting in during the negotiations of these contracts that, too, would be wrong. When a contract is awarded under any circumstances other than at the lowest available cost, then grave questions are raised as to the propriety of the manner in which the contract was awarded.

In the past few days the Defense Department has officially announced the awarding of a contract for tanks and parts to the Detroit division of the Chrysler Corp., and I am very much disturbed to find that the Detroit Arsenal received this contract, even though the cost is higher than that which would be insured if the work were done at the Newark plant.

The overall cost of the parts, tanks, and so forth, involved in this contract as awarded to the Detroit Arsenal was \$64,163,199. On this same contract, with the understanding that the work would be done using the Newark, Del., assembly plant, the bid was \$64,112,718, or \$50,481 lower than the cost at Detroit.

In my opinion, there can be no justification for having awarded this contract to the Detroit Arsenal at a cost higher than the submitted bid from the Newark plant.

I repeat: I have always taken a position with the Defense Department that I would not interfere nor bring an influence to bear upon its negotiations on this or any other contract, regardless of whether or not it involved a company within my State, if in soliciting bids they get a responsible bid even \$1 lower from any other area. I would stand by their decision to award the contract to the lowest bidder.

I would have supported the Defense Department in this instance, even though it meant the loss of business to Delaware, had an examination of the records shown that the Detroit Division had submitted the lowest overall cost estimate.

By the same token, I take strong exception to any plant in our State losing any contract when it is the lowest bidder.

The Comptroller General only this week strongly recommended that the Congress should by law tighten up military procurement practices whereby contracts would be awarded only to the lowest responsible bidder. The Comptroller General said that such action would save hundreds of millions of dollars annually for the American taxpayers.

This is but another example of the indifference on the part of the procurement officers of the Defense Department in spending the taxpayers' money in the awarding of the contracts. The argument that this is only \$50,000 on a \$64 million contract does not alter the fact that the Newark, Del., division of the Chrysler Corp. was the lowest bidder by \$50,481, and they definitely should have had the contract.

I am requesting that the Defense Department arrange to meet with the congressional delegation from the State of Delaware at a conference next week to explain their position.

WEST VIRGINIA PRIMARIES

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, I note in the Baltimore Sun of today, Friday, May 27, that Mr. Herbert Klein, who is the Vice President's special assistant, has announced "We are looking into it ourselves privately," referring to an investigation of some kind, as he says, of the expenditures made in the West Virginia primary.

Mr. President, I have no objection to any such investigation. I think the Congress has the right to conduct such investigation, if it wishes to do so. The Justice Department can conduct such an investigation, if it wishes to do so. I suppose any individual citizen of this country, whether he be a presidential candidate or not, has a right, following proper procedures, to conduct an investigation.

The question I raise is why Mr. Herbert Klein, who is an employee of the Government of the United States as the official secretary to the Vice President, should be making an announcement about a private investigation being conducted by the Vice President. He seems to be wearing two hats. He speaks in one minute as an official employee of the Government, and in the next minute as though he were the campaign manager for the Vice President. I suggest if Mr. Klein is performing these two roles this is a matter of concern to the Congress and to the Appropriations Committee. If he is doing it, there may be other public officials whose salaries are being paid by the Government acting in a dual role of official aides to the Vice President and also as active members of his campaign committee.

Mr. President, I think we ought to inquire further as to whether the Vice President is directing any kind of inquiry to the Justice Department. As I said before, of course the Justice Department can conduct such an inquiry, if it wishes

to do so, but the direction for it should come from the proper official source, and this source would be the President himself. The Vice President, under our system of government, has no authority except to preside over the Senate and to vote in cases of tie votes.

Mr. Klein should be asked to explain exactly what he meant, how actively he is involved in the campaign, and whether in the future he intends to act as the secretary for the Vice President, an official of the Government, or whether he expects to act as a press secretary for campaign purposes.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Bartlett, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed a bill (H.R. 10128) to authorize Federal financial assistance to the States to be used for constructing school facilities, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

HOUSE BILL ORDERED TO LIE ON THE TABLE

Under the order previously entered today, the bill (H.R. 10128) to authorize Federal financial assistance to the States to be used for constructing school facilities, was considered to have been read twice by its title, and ordered to lie on the table.

UNITED NATIONS—15 YEARS OF PROGRESS

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, the headlinemaking political debates and conflicts in the United Nations Security Council and General Assembly tend to obscure the extraordinary achievements of the U.N. and its specialized agencies in overcoming man's age-old enemies of poverty, disease, and ignorance.

As we approach the end of 15 years of progress by the U.N., the Catholic Bulletin of St. Paul, Minn., has taken note of this magnificent effort and has reprinted in its issue of May 20, 1960, an editorial from Information magazine, entitled "Respect Due U.N. for Its Progress."

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that this brief factual summary of U.N. accomplishments be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

RESPECT DUE U.N. FOR ITS PROGRESS

The United Nations celebrates its 15th birthday this June. It deserves sincere congratulations on its outstanding achievements gained despite the great obstacles it has had to overcome. Here are a few of the accomplishments:

Diplomacy: The U.N. helped settle postwar troubles in Iran, Indonesia, and Palestine. Under its banner, 16 nations fought Red aggression in Korea in the first such military action by an international body. Recently, the U.N. arbitrated the Suez dispute and by brilliant diplomacy forestalled conflict in Laos. Its trusteeship council helps 51 nations who do not govern themselves, total-

ing 100 million people, to higher standards of living and eventual self-government.

Finance: By the end of 1958 the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development had loaned 49 countries \$4,200 million. The money underwrote irrigation, hydroelectric and seaport projects. Jungles have been cleared for farming in Ecuador; railroads restored in Mexico; sawmills constructed in Finland; dams built in Austria and Italy; roads in Ethiopia; and harbors dug in Burma. The necessary capital has been supplied for basic industrial and commercial projects in countries too poor to raise the cash themselves.

Education: The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) wages war on ignorance—55 percent of the world's population over 10 years of age has never been to school. These people have a life expectancy of only 30 years and an annual income of less than \$100 each. Disease, poverty, and ignorance go together. UNESCO hits hard at all three.

Thailand is an example of UNESCO's work. In 1949, the Thailand Government asked UNESCO to study the country's educational system and make recommendations. It found the curriculum provided insufficient training to meet the Nation's growing need for skilled workers and technicians.

As a result, Thailand has introduced the new curriculum recommended by UNESCO into 100 schools. In the next few years it will be introduced into 400 more. Similar UNESCO programs are under way in Peru and the Philippines. In addition, UNESCO has set up teacher training centers in Mexico, the United Arab Republic, and in various African countries.

Health: 15 million victims of yaws, a miserable, disfiguring disease, have been successfully treated by the World Health Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund, both U.N. agencies. One shot of penicillin, equivalent in cost to an ice cream sundae, and yaws is banished in 10 days. Yet only an international organization like the U.N. could successfully undertake such a health program. Now the fight is on to wipe out malaria before a newly discovered, DDT-resistant strain of mosquito can multiply and become the carrier of one of mankind's oldest scourges. Similar programs are under way for tuberculosis, leprosy, and trachoma.

Food: The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) works to increase food production and raise nutritional levels. An FAO promotion of fish farming in Haiti, for instance, seeks a high-protein, cheap supply of food for that underfed country. A cattle disease considered the world's greatest killer of livestock has been brought under control in some areas by a vaccine which FAO helped develop. In a backward Asian country like Afghanistan, light modern farming tools have been introduced to increase the production of food.

The record is impressive; yet no one claims the U.N. is perfect or unerring, not even its own officials. The weaknesses are obvious: It is an organization without sanctions and the veto power of the permanent members of the Security Council can prevent council action. In Hungary and Tibet the U.N.'s hands have been tied.

Despite these difficulties, the U.N. has achieved much. It in no way deserves the criticism it too often receives. Catholics above all, members of a universal and international church, should take a deep and constructive interest in the U.N. They can plan U.N. programs for parish organizations and invite speakers on the U.N. They can keep informed on U.N. activities and urge their children to learn about the U.N. It is one of the solid hopes for peace and justice in the world. We should do all we can to help.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY MINNESOTA CONFERENCE, EVANGELICAL UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, the Churches of America have made a singular and most valuable contribution to the awakening of the public conscience to its obligations in the matters of interracial relations and the search for peace with freedom and justice.

The Minnesota Conference, Evangelical United Brethren Church, at its annual meeting May 16 to 20, in Buffalo Lake, Minn., adopted resolutions of the Conference Commission on Christian Social Action, regarding race relations, disarmament and nuclear testing, world peace and preemptive warfare.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that these resolutions be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the resolutions were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

RESOLUTION ON RACE RELATIONS

Whereas a major tension in our world today is in the area of race relations; and Whereas three out of four peoples are non-white; and

Whereas the apartheid policy of the Government of South Africa poses a serious threat to the stability of the world community; and

Whereas in certain areas of our own country—the United States of America—the civil rights of many people of minority racial groups are still being denied; and

Whereas the lunch counter sit-in demonstrations in certain Southern States have dramatized for us the urgency of granting full equality to citizens of minority racial groups; and

Whereas in many communities in the North there are discriminatory practices in housing, against such racial minority groups; and

Whereas our Christian gospel presents the challenge of the worth and dignity of each human personality and the full racial equality and full interracial fellowship; Therefore be it

Resolved, That we as individuals use our influence to lead the people of our churches to the full practice of interracial fellowship; and be it further

Resolved, That we call upon the members of our churches of the Minnesota Conference to give full moral support to the principle of "open occupancy" in housing, so that residence may be open to all individuals irrespective of race, religion, or national origin; and be it further

Resolved, That we encourage our local churches to participate in the interracial vacation visits of the Minnesota Council of Churches, a program of great potential for creating interracial good will and understanding.

RESOLUTION ON DISARMAMENT AND NUCLEAR TESTING

Whereas the division of the world community into two hostile armed camps endangers the peace of the world; and

Whereas the existence of nuclear weapons poses the threat of mutual destruction, and the continued testing of these weapons may endanger the genetic future of the human race; and

Whereas nuclear energy may become either the helpful servant or the monstrous master of mankind, depending upon its use; Therefore be it

Resolved, That we declare our Christian convictions concerning the importance of

worldwide disarmament, and the limitation of nuclear testing to peaceful purposes and methods which will not endanger human life; and be it further

Resolved, That we communicate with our Representatives and Senators, both in Congress and our State legislature, urging their full support of effective civil rights legislation; and be it further

Resolved, That we declare our support of the position that the United States take the lead in this task as a Christian witness to the world, and that the secretary of Christian Social Action, and we as individuals, notify our President and legislators, of this position and assure them of our firm support and earnest prayer for their effort toward this end.

RESOLUTION ON WORLD PEACE

Whereas our Lord has placed upon each Christian the obligation to be a peacemaker, and has called the church to redeem society as well as individuals; and

Whereas in these days of tension many Christians feel frustrated by their inability to do specific things to work for peace and the betterment of international relations; Therefore be it

Resolved, That we call our people to a serious study of the Biblical meaning of peace, and to fervent prayer that the teachings of the Prince of Peace may become the guiding principles for international relations, beginning with us; and be it further

Resolved, That we encourage our people to engage in efforts for the mutual exchange of ideas and personnel with nations, whose principles and practices are in conflict with ours, with the hope of greater mutual understanding, and be it further

Resolved, That we commend to the Christian Social Action Committee of our churches to study and use in the local church the study book, "Christian Responsibility on a Changing Planet," and the pamphlet of the Minnesota Council of Churches, "This We Can Do for Peace."

RESOLUTION ON PREEMPTIVE WARFARE

Whereas a subcommittee in Congress as a part of the defense effort is currently advocating the adopting of a new policy called preemptive warfare; and

Whereas we have committed ourselves as a nation to the use of force only after we have been first attacked; and

Whereas preemptive warfare would permit our Government to strike first in a nuclear war when the military was reasonably sure that we were about to be attacked; and

Whereas as Christians we have deep revulsion at any kind of killing, and double revulsion against the whole philosophy of preemptive warfare; Therefore be it

Resolved, That we communicate with our President, the State Department, and the subcommittee of Congress which is suggesting this major policy change, stating our moral revulsion and Christian horror at this considered change; and be it further

Resolved, That we urge continued study and thorough examination of the morality of retaliation, returning evil for evil, as our national defense policy; and be it further

Resolved, That we urge congressional appropriations be made for serious disarmament study allowing a smooth transition to a peacetime economy.

THE GREAT WHITE FLEET

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I wish to address myself today to the subject of the Great White Fleet, which I proposed in the Senate, along with a number of my colleagues, some months

ago, and which was given considerable public attention by Life magazine in a feature article.

Mr. President, even a world almost calloused to the sight of human suffering by the experiences of warfare for the past 30 years has been shocked and saddened by the great disasters flowing out of the earthquakes in Chile. From one end of the Pacific Ocean to the other, earth tremors and tidal waves have taken a massive toll of lives and caused incalculable suffering.

I am proud that our Government has taken steps, through our armed services, to rush prompt assistance in the form of doctors, nurses, and medical supplies, by airlift to the stricken areas.

The immediate response of the International Red Cross, and of major religious welfare agencies, such as Church World Service, Lutheran World Relief, Catholic Relief Services, and the Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, has been magnificent.

All that has been done so far is a great credit to the American people, and to the people of other nations who are cooperating in the relief effort.

But, Mr. President, the dimensions of this disaster are far beyond the capacity of the forces organized to combat it. We are talking now about a quarter of the population of Chile without shelter, of whole cities without water or electric power.

Mr. President, our Government should take immediate steps to bring massive assistance to the stricken people of Chile. It is not sufficient to send a few dozen aircraft and a few hundred people to the scene. That is a good start—but only a good start.

I have wired the President today, urging that he take steps to load both ships and aircraft out of our southern California ports with clothing, shelter and food supplies, as well as additional hospital and medical supplies and personnel, to reach the Chilean coast in the next few days.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I am delighted to hear the Senator make this speech. I know the Senator has been a tremendous advocate of the Great White Fleet, and has properly received an enormous amount of approval for his efforts. I should like to invite the attention of the Senator to the fact that in the morning hour today I brought to the attention of the Senate the massive effort of the U.S. Army, which has been a most extraordinary effort.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Yes.

Mr. JAVITS. I pointed out then what I now wish to call to the attention of my colleague, because I know of his tremendous competence in regard to and concern about the foreign policy of the country, that this came contiguously to the day in the Foreign Relations Committee when the hearings were opening up on the free world, its purposes, its objectives, and its intentions. This was an exercise of magnificently humanitarian character, quickly and very efficiently performed by our Armed Forces.

I thought this might be a fitting supplement to the fine and eloquent statement the Senator is making.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from New York for his pertinent observation. I completely agree with the Senator that the effort being made by the armed services—and particularly by the U.S. Army—is a striking demonstration of the real humanitarian purpose of the American people and the desire of this Nation to dedicate all of its energies in the paths of peace. I believe that is what this great humanitarian purpose of the American the relief of suffering, truly means. The desire of the American people is to use our energy, our wealth, and our strength to help people, not to destroy them.

It is gratifying to me to see this demonstration on the part of our Government. I thank the Senator from New York.

Mr. JAVITS. I thank my friend.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, as I was saying, we must be thinking in terms of thousands of tons of supplies and equipment, of providing ships to restore electric power from their generators to Chilean ports, of moving in relief personnel by the thousands, as a followup to the emergency airlift.

I deeply hope that the President will use his almost unlimited powers for this purpose, so that there will be no delay in instituting a seallift to Chile.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point a copy of my telegram to the President.

There being no objection, the telegram was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.:

Americans are proud of the initial reaction of our Government in airlifting medical supplies and personnel to Chile. However, a massive followup of both airlift and seallift to the stricken areas providing assistance on a scale commensurate with the size of a disaster that has made a quarter of the Chilean population homeless is respectfully urged. I strongly suggest that southern California ports and naval and Maritime Administration vessels be utilized immediately to load and carry to Chilean ports great quantities of food, potable water, clothing, shelter, and additional medical supplies and personnel. The power-generating resources of American warships could well be put to use in restoring electricity to many Chilean cities. Finally may I point out how important it is that we prepare for future disasters of this kind by the organization of a permanent mercy fleet of the kind proposed in Senate Concurrent Resolution 66 now before the Committee on Armed Services, so that maximum relief in the shortest possible time can be rushed to disaster areas.

HUBERT H. HUMPHREY.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, the great Chilean disaster is only one of a series of natural disasters which have struck the world over the past several years. I have in my hand some of the press reports about the disaster in Chile. One is dated May 26 and says, "Chile Battered for the Fifth Day, Toll Is 2,829. Twenty-five Percent of Population Homeless; Quakes, Waves Continue."

The story of course tells what the U.S. Air Force has been doing in flying relief to the needy people.

This particular story I think tells about as succinctly and yet as movingly as any I have heard what has happened in that particular area of the world.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have inserted at this point in my remarks an Associated Press dispatch from Santiago, Chile, dated May 26, 1960.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SANTIAGO, CHILE, May 26.—No respite appeared in sight today for southern Chile, wrecked by 5 days of continuing earthquakes, tidal waves, avalanches, and volcanic eruptions.

The official death toll so far was 2,829 dead or missing, 2 million—a fourth of the nation's population—homeless, and \$300 million property damage. And the count was mounting steadily.

The terror-stricken homeless huddled in open fields or in the mountains to which they had fled, or plodded away from the scenes of destruction, fearful of further earthquakes that so far showed no sign of stopping. Heavy rains over much of the vast quake area added to their misery, and high seas still pounded the coast, raising fears of more tidal waves.

UNITED STATES FLYING RELIEF

The U.S. Air Force joined in flying relief through the smoke billowing from volcanoes.

"The whole world seemed to be shaking and quivering," said one survivor flown to Santiago from shattered Valdivia Province. "Everything danced in a terrible rhythm."

With countless communities still cut off and the upheavals of nature continuing, officials could not even predict the final toll. Low-lying clouds and rain hampered aerial rescue operations. Smoke and ash from volcanoes hung over much of the southern part of the mountainous land.

The Interior Ministry listed the known dead at 1,706 and 1,123 missing and presumed dead.

WAVES POUND COAST

The face of the country itself was altered by the disturbances which began Saturday. Three new earth tremors were reported yesterday. Tidal waves up to 15 feet high still pounded along 750 miles of the southern coast. Many islands along the coast could not be reached for word of their inhabitants.

In Cautin Province the earth's surface dropped at much as 1,000 feet over a 25-mile stretch. Two new lakes formed in the Andes near Lake Rinihue. Avalanches filled valleys with stone and earth.

The pilot of a U.S. Air Force C-54 on a relief mission, Capt. Harlan K. Black, of Walnut, Ill., estimated the smoke rose to 30,000 feet over 7,349-foot Puyehue Volcano, one of seven shaken alive by the rumbling earth tremors.

The U.S. Air Force summoned planes from bases in New Jersey, Delaware, and South Carolina to airlift two fully equipped, 400-bed field hospitals to Santiago. Thirty-four planes were to transport the 426 medical personnel and 350 tons of equipment.

Mr. HUMPHREY. In the last 3 years alone, famine, flood, earthquake, hurricanes, or fire have ravaged the peoples of many nations. In most cases, American generosity was quickly expressed in the form of American airlifts of emergency supplies and material, and through the voluntary and religious welfare agencies.

Mr. President, at my request, the Library of Congress Legislative Reference Service has prepared a brief summary of the major natural disasters occurring throughout the world since the summer of 1957, together with a summary of the aid provided by our Government. I ask unanimous consent that the summary of major national disasters and American aid be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the summary was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WORLD MAJOR DISASTERS AND U.S. AID, 1957-60

July 1957: 28 inches of rain in 24 hours flooded coastal plain of northwest Kyushu, Japan, caused many landslides. Up to 1,000 deaths; 87,000 homeless. Railways washed out. Over 3,000 lives lost.

U.S. Air Force helicopters aided rescue operations. Food and clothing, doctors, nurses, and medical supplies provided. U.S. servicemen helped.

December 1957: Widespread floods in Ceylon. Over 225 dead; 300,000 homeless, and many without food.

United States quickly supplied medicine, food, and other supplies, helicopters for rescue work. U.S. admiral placed in charge of relief operations. Emergency supplies flown in, some supplied by British and India; 10,000 tons of flour from Department of Agriculture; \$3,500,000 of machinery from U.S. mission.

September 1958: Flood of Rio Grande, Mexico and southwest Texas. Millions of dollars damage. No lives lost. U.S. border patrol planes rescued marooned Mexican and American (both sides of Rio Grande) persons and delivered food and supplies.

During 1958: Aid was given by American Red Cross to earthquake victims in Burma and Greece, during floods in India and Iran. Fires in Japan and Thailand. Typhoon in Okinawa.

July 1, 1957, to June 1958: American Red Cross provided assistance of \$242,000 in foreign overseas disaster relief by providing funds and supplies in Ceylon, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, and Spain, which suffered floods; in Iran and Peru, which experienced disastrous earthquakes; Pakistan and Thailand, which were afflicted by major epidemics; and a typhoon in Okinawa.

May 1959: Floods in Uruguay, Argentina, and Brazil caused \$200 million damage. Caused by prolonged and heavy rains throughout from April 15 to late May. U.S. Army supplied a bridge. Surplus food made available. Many thousands homeless. Much agricultural loss.

June 1959: Floods in Uruguay. Worst in Queguay River Valley. United States supplied helicopters from U.S.S. *Edisto*, medicines, and food. A Bailey bridge, 660 feet long, was donated by the ICA; U.S. Army assisted in erection.

August 1959: Taiwan (Formosa) lost up to 1,000 lives; 169,000 lost homes due to flash floods. ICA and the Council for United States contributed \$250,000 for immediate relief. Catholic welfare agencies supplied food. U.S. Navy helicopters and planes assisted in rescue work; 1 in every 60 inhabitants left homeless. Deaths near 800.

Summer and early fall rains in 1959 in Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, and Chile caused widespread flooding and great damage. In Uruguay 250,000 sheep and 24,000 head of cattle were lost, also half of sunflower crop, most of peanut crop, and one-third of rice and wheat crops. Chile lost 15 percent of its wheat crop. Argentina lost over 25 percent of its cotton crop. Brazil lost 15 percent of its rice crop and up to 2 million sheep.

September 17, 1959: Extensive areas in central India and on both coasts flooded. Eighteen deaths and 15,000 homes destroyed in one state. Loss of crops set at \$500,000; 6 died in Surat; 10,000 inhabitants marooned. U.S.S. *John S. McCain* turned over antibiotics and other medicants to Indian authorities. U.S. aid totaled \$10,000, large amounts of food from Public Law 480 program, \$10,000 from the Red Cross and additional funds from the U.S. Embassy; 5,000 homes were reported destroyed, 1,500,000 acres flooded, up to 2 million people affected and great quantities of crops destroyed.

October 31 to November 1, 1959, Mexico: A cyclone, floods, and landslide occurred in the vicinity of Manzanillo, Jalisco, and Caluria, Mexico. President Eisenhower offered any assistance needed, in a letter to the President of Mexico; 2,000 dead.

February 29, 1960: Morocco earthquake killed 4,000 to 10,000 persons in and around Agadir. The United States allocated \$5 million from the mutual security contingency fund. Used mostly to get supplies from U.S. military stocks. Only a few hours after the quake the U.S. Ambassador released \$10,000 from Embassy emergency funds and U.S. military planes began flying in medical aid and relief supplies. The ICA arranged for grain and milk shipments. U.S. sanitation units remained on the scene to assist in caring for 12,000 refugees.

March 1960: United States has made available flood relief to Brazil in the amount of \$300,000 from mutual security program funds for emergency flood relief in northeast Brazil on March 31, 1960.

The Orós Dam collapsed on March 27, 1960. As a result, 150,000 persons were made homeless in the Jaguaribe Valley and another 150,000 are in distress elsewhere.

Transport facilities for food, medical, and other supplies and rescue work will be supplied. Two Air Force transport planes with rubber boats and two helicopters were to be supplied. The U.S.S. *Glacier*, then at Rio, proceeded to the area to assist, together with its two helicopters.

Mr. HUMPHREY. This is a strong reminder, Mr. President, that major natural disasters do not occur infrequently. They are the normal order of things.

For example, in July of 1957, there were floods and earthquakes in Japan.

In December there were widespread floods in Ceylon.

In September 1958 there was the flood of the Rio Grande in Mexico and southwest Texas.

Then again in 1958 there were earthquake victims in Burma and Greece, floods in India and Iran, and widespread destruction in Okinawa and Thailand caused by typhoons.

In July, 1957, to June, 1958, there was vast suffering from natural disasters in Ceylon, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, and Spain, along with Iran and Peru, and with additional disasters in Pakistan and Thailand; and again in Okinawa.

In May 1959, there were floods in Uruguay, Argentina, and Brazil.

In June 1959, there were floods in Uruguay and other areas of Latin America.

In August 1959, there were floods in Taiwan—Formosa—which took over 1,000 lives.

Then again in the fall of 1959 there were disasters in Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, and Chile.

In September 1959, there were extensive areas in central India and both

coasts were flooded with tremendous losses of life and property.

In October of 1959, there was a major disaster in Mexico which claimed 2,000 dead.

In February 1960, in Morocco there was an earthquake that killed approximately 10,000 persons.

In March of 1960, there were again flood conditions in Brazil.

Mr. President, these disasters are documented in detail by the Library of Congress report. They remind us again of the great need for a well-defined, well-organized program of relief and of assistance which can be put to work at a moment's notice.

The record of American governmental assistance, as reported by the Library of Congress, is one in which Americans can take pride.

But we should ask ourselves if the scale of our efforts has been sufficient, as I am now asking concerning our efforts to be of help to the people of Chile.

Mr. President, Members will recall that 34 Senators joined with me in introducing Senate Concurrent Resolution 66 last July 21, urging the President to establish a White Fleet of mercy ships to provide maximum relief in the shortest time in natural disasters. This resolution remains before the Committee on Armed Services.

I respectfully urge, Mr. President, that hearings be conducted on the resolution at an early date.

Let me restate the purpose of the resolution, and of the White Fleet it is designed to support.

We are contemplating in the White Fleet, the utilization of American naval and maritime ships and aircraft, formed in task groups around a demothballed U.S. Navy hospital ship. The idea would be to maintain in a combat-loaded condition a number of ships carrying emergency food, shelter, medical supplies, and rescue and relief personnel, available at several points around the world, and ready on instant notice to up anchor and proceed to the site of natural disasters.

We have also contemplated that the missions of such White Fleet ships would be coordinated with aircraft which could be staged in both from continental United States and from American naval and airbases throughout the world.

In other words, just as naval task groups and task forces launched combined air-sea operations throughout World War II and Korea, a similar task organization could be thrown into the assault on pain, disease and suffering as a result of major natural disasters—rather than depending always on hurried and makeshift operations.

Our estimates of the cost of maintaining such a task group—and I believe that there could well be as many as three such groups stationed in various parts of the world—range between \$7 and \$10 million annually. We contemplate the use of surplus supplies, surplus food, and voluntarily donated medical supplies in large quantities.

A task group of the White Fleet, stationed perhaps one in the Mediterranean, one in Southeast Asia, and one along the coast of Latin America, could throw into the ports of a stricken nation, within 3 or 4 days at the most, a thousand-bed hospital with operating facilities and laboratories, power for entire cities, and emergency rations and shelter for hundreds of thousands of people.

When not on disaster assignment, the White Fleet groups could undertake a yearlong training and technical assistance program in public health and medical care, in the ports of scores of underdeveloped nations. In the periods between disasters, then, the White Fleet ships and personnel would serve as dramatic symbols of American compassion, intelligence and good intentions—as well as effective vehicles for the expansion of our technical assistance program in public health.

An experiment is presently being conducted by a private organization, Project Hope, to outfit a hospital ship and to utilize this vessel and her personnel for precisely this technical assistance mission in southeast Asia.

This is a worthy program, and I hope that Project Hope, as it is called, will receive the generous support of the American people.

But again, the scale of the need is far greater than the abilities of private voluntary organizations to cope with. A White Fleet organized and supported by the U.S. Government could provide a magnificent vehicle for such voluntary efforts. Indeed, U.S. initiative could provide the means for other nations to join, either bilaterally or through the United Nations and its related agencies, in the effort to cope with the natural disasters which afflict the peoples of the world.

Mr. President, I again urge that, as we watch the pitiful spectacle of the people of Chile attempting to rise from a terrible disaster, we take thought of how best we can act to insure that in a future tragedy of this kind, the resources of the free world, and particularly of the United States, can be efficiently, massively, and quickly speeded to the rescue.

Mr. President, I hope that the Congress will take action on this measure. I repeat, the action we are required to take is essentially one of reaffirming the desire of the Congress, in cooperation with the President, for the President to utilize the facilities which are available, and for the Congress to assure the President that funds will be made available—and I have indicated that the funds are very small in terms of the mission to be accomplished—for this worthy endeavor of a fleet of mercy. What a wonderful thing it would be for our neighbors overseas; but also I can visualize that there might be some need for it even along our own coastal cities in case of disaster.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, will the distinguished Senator from Minnesota yield to me?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I am happy to yield to the Senator from New York.

Mr. KEATING. I wish to commend the distinguished Senator from Minnesota for calling our attention again to this project. As he knows, I have been much interested in it.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Yes, indeed.

Mr. KEATING. I have cosponsored his great humanitarian proposal. The situation in Chile very forcefully brings to our attention how helpful such a project could be. The Senator from Minnesota has been a leader in this movement. I certainly hope that it will meet with success.

Like many others today, I wish to express to the people of Chile the sorrow which we feel over the great tragedy that has befallen their country, which has evidenced so much friendship toward our Nation.

In the discussion this morning the Army was very properly commended for the prompt action which they have taken in helping to meet the disaster. The record would not be complete were mention not made of the great efforts which are being made by many private organizations also in this country, to help in this great emergency. We know of the efforts which the Mormon Church has been making. I have discussed it with our colleague from Utah [Mr. BENNETT]. We all know that the Red Cross is trying to help, also to meet the terrible disaster in Chile.

However, the project to which the Senator from Minnesota has referred is a long-range project. We all know that as long as the world exists we are going to have disasters from time to time. America has a responsibility to help alleviate the effects of such tragedies when the country involved is overwhelmed. Certainly this project is one which should commend itself to the American people and should commend itself to Congress.

I recently received a number of petitions from students at my alma mater, the University of Rochester, evincing the great interest among that student body in the Great White Fleet. I have also received a great deal of mail from all over the country from citizens who feel this is a unique and tangible means for the United States to express its concern for the less fortunate peoples of the world.

In my view, this project can have a particularly significant effect in the uncommitted and so-called underdeveloped nations. The Great White Fleet provides an opportunity to combine the traditional American spirit of generosity and enlightened self-interest in a bold and imaginative demonstration of good will. The fleet, launched in the service of humanity, can sail to the four corners of the globe, with food, clothing, medicine, and technical assistance for the peoples of Asia, Africa, South America, and the Middle East.

It is my hope that recent events in Chile, tragic as they are, will help prod action on the Great White Fleet idea. Both modest in expenditure and imaginative in method, the fleet could dramatize the America of the mid-20th century as it really is—as it brings American aid and friendship to the people of the world.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I also ask unanimous consent that at the conclusion of my remarks there may be printed another article entitled, "U.S. To Airlift Relief to Chile; Church Groups Send Supplies."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. (See exhibit 1.)

Mr. HUMPHREY. The article gives a brief analysis of the work that is being undertaken by the Church World Service, the National Catholic Welfare Conference, the Catholic Relief Services, the Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, and the United HIAS Service. I am sure my colleagues will find this a very interesting and illuminating article.

I also ask unanimous consent that Senate Concurrent Resolution 66 be printed at the conclusion of my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. (See exhibit 2.)

EXHIBIT 1

UNITED STATES TO AIRLIFT RELIEF TO CHILE; CHURCH GROUPS SEND SUPPLIES

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The United States announced that it would fly two complete Army field hospitals and 420 persons to the aid of Chile's disaster victims.

An airlift of 24 C-124 Globemaster transport planes carrying equipment will leave for Chile tomorrow, the Defense Department said.

The Department said 27 doctors and 62 nurses would leave in the first wave of planes. There will also be 331 enlisted medical personnel to staff the two field hospitals.

Large supplies of medicine, including antitetanus and antgangrene serum and blood plasma, have been included in the shipment.

The Defense Department also announced that a U.S. nutrition team, which has been in Chile for the last 2 months, will remain there to give what help it can. The team has 11 doctors.

A State Department spokesman reported, meanwhile, that two Air Force planes packed with hospital equipment, tents, medical supplies and blankets from the Panama Canal Zone already were on their way to Santiago, Chile.

The Pan American Health Organization said the Peruvian Government had donated 500,000 smallpox vaccine doses to Chile. The medicine is already on its way to Santiago.

CHURCHES HEED PLEA

Major religious welfare agencies took steps yesterday to alleviate the suffering caused by the earthquake in Chile.

Protestant and Eastern Orthodox churches, through Church World Service, have sent money, food, clothing, blankets, and medicine to the areas stricken by quakes and tidal waves.

Church World Service, with headquarters at 475 Riverside Drive, has shipped 1,500 blankets into the disaster area, and is preparing to send 50,000 pounds of clothes.

About 64,000 pounds of clothing from the stocks of Lutheran World Relief have been started on the way to Concepcion and other stricken areas.

The National Catholic Welfare Conference received word that water purification tablets, flashlights, food, bedding, clothing, and shelter supplies were needed.

Catholic Relief Services, its distribution agency, sent 1 million tablets, 1,000 flashlights, and 2,500 blankets. About 100,000 pounds of clothing will follow, along with 300 tons of wallboard for emergency housing construction.

The Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, 3 East 54th Street, is making a spot sur-

vvey of needs in Chile, and expects to appropriate funds for aid within a day or two, a spokesman said.

United HIAS Service, which aids resettlement of Jewish refugees in Chile, contributed \$500 toward the relief of victims of all faiths, the agency reported.

EIGHT NATIONS RESPOND

GENEVA, May 25.—The League of Red Cross Societies announced today that eight countries had responded to its appeal yesterday on behalf of the Chilean earthquake victims.

The Red Cross units of the United States, Argentina, Cuba, Ecuador, Haiti, the Netherlands, Norway, and Peru reported that they had already dispatched relief shipments and funds to Chile, the league said.

EXHIBIT 2

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that—

(a) the President at the earliest practicable time should take such action as may be required to provide for the establishment of a White Fleet designed and equipped to render prompt emergency aid and assistance to peoples of the coastal regions of other nations upon the occurrence of famine, epidemic disease, earthquake, flood hurricane, or other disaster; and to further serve as a vehicle for the carrying out of technical assistance and training on a continuing basis in the developing nations of the world;

(b) such fleet should be established through the restoration to active service and the equipment of suitable vessels of the United States Navy now mothballed in storage but could be operated by appropriate nonprofit private philanthropic organizations of the United States devoted to the rendition of emergency aid and assistance to relieve human suffering;

(c) the vessels of such fleet should be suitably identified to proclaim to the world their peaceful and beneficent purpose, and should be divided into task groups, each of which should include a hospital ship for the rendition of medical aid, a vessel suitably equipped to generate electrical energy required to meet emergency needs, and one or more cargo vessels suitable for use in the transportation of clothing, medical supplies, and other necessary supplies and equipment;

(d) fuel and operational supplies, and port, repair, and navigational facilities, of the United States Navy throughout the world should be made available to such fleet in support of its operational activities;

(e) provision should be made for the utilization of surplus food commodities of the United States for the relief of hunger, and for the furnishing by the United States of medical and other supplies required for the rendition of other necessary aid and assistance, through the use of that fleet; and

(f) the cooperation of private charitable organizations of the United States should be utilized for the furnishing of clothing and other relief supplies for donation to meet the emergency needs of inhabitants of regions to which task groups of the fleet would be directed to provide assistance.

BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARIES OF SENATOR HUMPHREY AND SENATOR KENNEDY

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, I wish to extend felicitations to our distinguished colleague from Minnesota who is today celebrating his natal day. I suppose that is why the flower is in his buttonhole. It would be entirely proper if all of us were given flowers to wear on a day of such importance to us and to the people of this country.

The distinguished Senator is one of the most pleasant, amiable, and enjoyable men with whom we associate in this great body. He and I have quite frequently found ourselves in disagreement, even, I may say in violent disagreement, on this, that, or the other issue. But he is one with whom it is almost as much pleasure to disagree as to agree. Although his rapier is sharp, his presence is always friendly, and his countenance is usually sunny. When the storm clouds do chance to gather on that countenance, as they may in the course of warm debate, his opponents know that they are in for heavy weather.

I want him to know what a pleasure it is to the junior Senator from New York to recognize this milestone day in the Senator's distinguished career.

Since we will be in recess until Tuesday, I would be remiss were I not also to mention the fact that the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY] celebrates his natal day on next Sunday. He is not here at the moment. He is apparently absent of necessity, but if he were present I would say that I want him to know also that I extend to him felicitations on his birthday.

Although our area of political agreement may on certain issues become scarcely discernible, I have always enjoyed the pleasure of his friendship, and I trust that it will be taken in a wholly nonpolitical spirit if I express the wish that we will be enjoying his continued friendship here in the Senate on the occasion of his next birthday.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I appreciate very much the kind words of friendship of the Senator from New York. That friendship is reciprocated. I believe the Senator would be interested to know, since he mentions the Senator from Massachusetts, that in the instance of birthdays, it is about the only time that I have been a frontrunner, the first, with the Senator from Massachusetts. I am grateful for even these little things in life. [Laughter.]

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I wish to add my expressions to those that have already been made concerning the birthday of the congenial, noble, illustrious, indefatigable Senator from Minnesota. I am certain all of his colleagues in the Senate share these sentiments. I wish to congratulate him upon this occasion. Senator HUMPHREY's presence in this august body has certainly meant much to those of us who are newcomers here. He has set a very wonderful example for us. His hard work, his versatility, his equanimity, his fine personality and ready smile, have left an indelible impression upon every Member of this body.

We all admire him very much. I admire him. He has a very wonderful wife and family. I love him.

He may not have been a frontrunner in West Virginia, but he made a great many friends there, and we are all indebted to the Senator from Minnesota for the exemplary service he performs in this body, not only for his State and his own constituents, but also for the Nation.

Someone wrote a bit of verse which might be applicable. Perhaps the per-

son who wrote the verse had someone in mind just like the distinguished Senator from Minnesota.

The roses red upon my neighbor's vine
Are owned by him, but they are also mine.
His was the cost, and his the labor, too,
But mine as well as his the joy, their loveliness to view.

They bloom for me and are for me as fair
As for the man who gives them all his care.
Thus I am rich, because a good man grew
A rose-clad vine for all his neighbor's view.
I know from this that others plant for me,
And what they own, my joy may also be.
So why be selfish, when so much that's fine
Is grown for me, upon my Minnesota neighbor's vine.

The Senator from Minnesota, in his life here among us, has grown a rose-clad vine which we all have the good fortune to perceive. It is not within the privilege of every man to build for himself a great shaft of granite or to engrave his name upon a plate of bronze; but it is within the power of every individual to so live that he can plant an ever-blooming flower within the bosoms of all whom he meets, a flower that will shed its fragrance throughout eternity. Tennyson said:

I am a part of all that I have met.

In my short service here, if I never live to spend another day in the Senate, I am a part of HUBERT HUMPHREY, because I have met him, I have observed his work, I have been inspired by his philosophy, and I have enjoyed the roses which have grown upon his vine.

I would close with these good wishes to the Senator from Minnesota, to his wife, and to his family: We wish for you, work for your hands, a straight path for your feet, a coin for your purse, sunshine on your window pane at morning, sun in your treetop at evening, soft rains for your garden, the hand of a friend on your latchstring, love at your fireside, happiness in your big heart, and God's wonderful blessings always.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I thank the Senator from West Virginia for his beautiful tribute. I only hope I am partially worthy of the sentiments which have been expressed by the Senator.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT UNTIL NOON ON TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1960

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate adjourns today, it adjourn until 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday next.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ARMENIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, it is an honor and a privilege for me to commemorate the 42d anniversary of the independence of Armenia which will be celebrated tomorrow, May 28. On this date the hearts of all freedom-loving peoples must go out to the brave Armenians imprisoned by Communist tyranny. Throughout her long history, Armenia has all too often known the iron hand of the oppressor, yet she has kept

undimmed the light of courage and of hope.

The cruel story of the persecution of this noble people antedated by more than a century the discovery of America. At that time, having lost their cherished independence, the Armenians found their land parceled out among three powerful neighbor states, the Ottoman Turks, the Persians, and the Russians. Despite the sorrow and the suffering of these years of captivity, this magnificent people held fast to their Christian faith, and never abandoned the hope that their day of liberation might come.

That liberation ultimately came at the end of World War I, but under the most brutal and heartrending circumstances. In the course of the war, a great number of the Armenians in the Asiatic provinces of the Ottoman Empire were either massacred or deported. In the upheaval of the Russian Revolution, Armenians assumed once again the control of their own destinies, and proclaimed their independence on May 28, 1918.

Yet the joy of liberation proved to be short-lived. In the late autumn of 1920, Armenia was attacked both by the Turkish State and by Soviet Russia. After a brief but gallant struggle, the martyr state was divided between the two nations, and was again under the foreign yoke.

Today Armenia lies behind the shadow of the Iron Curtain, but the sunlight of hope still shines in the hearts of these valiant people who have won and lost their freedom so often over the centuries. On this, the eve of the anniversary of their independence, let us renew our pledge of devotion to their cause. Let us, as well, renew in our own hearts the dedication of our spirit and our energies to the realization of that independence which will forever remain the dream and the quest of a courageous people.

LAW IN THE SPACE AGE

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, an article written by Arthur Krock, the distinguished columnist, and published in today's New York Times, highlights the importance of devising a legal code for flights in space. The article indicates that the concept that each nation has unlimited sovereignty over the air space above it has been challenged. This is illustrative of the many principles which must be reviewed in the light of space-age developments.

I have been urging for several years that the United States take the lead in efforts to develop a code of law for the space age. I believe it is essential to the future peace of the world that the rules for space exploration be formulated before any major clashes occur. In this awesome age, we cannot afford the luxury of a case-by-case formulation of the guiding principles. Law and science must advance apace if we are to avoid becoming the victims, rather than the beneficiaries, of our technology.

Mr. President, I know that Mr. Krock's article will be of great interest to many Senators, and I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the New York Times, May 27, 1960]

A WORLD LEGAL CODE FOR FLIGHTS IN SPACE
(By Arthur Krock)

WASHINGTON, MAY 26.—U.S. satellites of the Midas and Samos type, designed as space sentries against surprise missile attacks on this country, in a year or two will make a retired boy scout of such kindred aerial observers as the U-2 airplane. And their advent has also emphasized the lack of a code of international law governing space.

The principal issues to be resolved in a world compact are these: At what height over a nation's territory does a flight, including one with the objective for which these satellites have been specially equipped, violate that nation's sovereignty under international law as now generally interpreted? What warning system can (in the words of Christopher Shawcross) be devised to "alert all whose territories, airlines or shipping routes that might be endangered by errant aircraft or wild rockets?" And what agency can best devise a code of international law on these matters?

In his speech Tuesday the Ambassador of Italy to the United Nations, Egidio Ortona, suggested that this is the larger problem on which the U.N. should be concentrating instead of the nearly outmoded aerial espionage of the U-2 planes. The day before Ambassador Ortona spoke in New York a distinguished aviation pioneer, Grover Loening, expressed the same idea to the U.N. Association of Greater Miami:

"The question of the legal ownership of the air over a nation and of the airspace is quite different, and to this the U.N. could quite well give great attention. The envelope of air moves around the earth in various ways, sometimes at high velocity . . . and beyond 50 miles we have space. This certainly cannot be interpreted as belonging to any person or nation because the earth itself leaves any position in space each day.

"The theory that national ownership goes from the ground to the zenith is utter nonsense, if only for the fact that the zenith changes with the movements of the planets. Many of us who have studied the subject have arrived at the conclusion that 100,000 feet is the altitude at which and above which no national trespass is entailed."

The ground-to-zenith concept of national sovereignty was affirmed in the Chicago convention some years ago, to which the United States delegate was A. A. Berle. But, as pointed out by former U.S. Ambassador John C. Wiley, who lately has been giving close study to the problem of space law, the Soviet Union did not sign this convention, though it subscribed to the concept in its U-2 protest. Hence there is no world agreement on this and related issues which have become of paramount importance.

In Great Britain, Shawcross, who is active in the International Institute of the Law of Astronautics, has been sparking a lively discussion in the Times of London. The law of outer space, he wrote recently in that newspaper, is "jungle law" except for the regulation of radio telecommunications. And this situation holds the "appalling risks . . . of the accidental start of an uncalculated and incalculable nuclear war," he continued:

"It is, therefore, important that navigation in outer space be regulated as much as in the airspace where national sovereignty is held supreme. . . . On the one hand is a lunatic rat race for rocketry defense and space navigation. On the other the secrets of the universe—the real dimensions of time, space, and motion—the 'invisible physical reality.'"

The British barrister asserted that an international code of space law, including the space on, under, and above the high seas, "could quickly be agreed by international lawyers," and he suggested the topic as "high on the agenda for the summit meeting." But there was no summit meeting. However, there is a current session of the Security Council of the U.N., probably to be followed by a meeting of the General Assembly. So a broader forum attended by most of the nations is available, as Ambassador Ortona, Grover Loening, and others have been reminding a world confronted with a new problem the U.N. was designed to try to solve.

WEST VIRGINIA: A POTENTIAL
VACATION MECCA

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, my State of West Virginia has long been a potential vacation mecca. For many years the State has constantly improved the facilities offered for vacationing purposes.

Recently, the Trailways Bus Co. selected West Virginia's tourist values to be featured in the company's magazine. In the May-June issue of the Trailways magazine the editor, Geoffrey T. Armbrister, has written an excellent article telling his readers of the many vacation attributes of West Virginia.

I ask unanimous consent that this account be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WHAT ABOUT WEST VIRGINIA?

The political primary is over now, but the acrid smoke of battle still hangs heavy over West Virginia's hills. The focus of national attention—and criticism—has shifted to other States and most West Virginians are glad to be out of the spotlight, feeling as they do that Americans have been given once again a distorted picture of what is one of the most colorful, paradoxical, wondrous—and misunderstood States in the Union.

Surprisingly little has been written about this American Switzerland. What has appeared has been generally unfavorable. Even today some Americans associate the State with drabness and consider it a blighted offshoot of Virginia peopled by scrawny mountaineers who never shave, carry pitchforks, and live in some weird comic book world.

The truth of the matter is that West Virginia is a riotously colorful place with breathtaking scenery (Jefferson once described the view from Harper's Ferry as "worth crossing the Atlantic to see"), thriving industry (particularly in the northern section of the State), hospitable people and a network of parks and forests that offer excellent fishing, hunting, and camping. The State ranks first in the Union as a producer of soft coal, second as a producer of glass, and fourth in total natural resources.

But West Virginia does have its liabilities. A prisoner to some of the most irregular boundaries ever devised by man, it looks on a map something like a defenseless pork chop with one end gone astray. Perhaps it's because of these boundaries that few people think of the State as a geographic entity. After all, its northernmost city of Chester is farther north than Pittsburgh; its southernmost city of Bluefield is farther south than Richmond; its easternmost village of Harper's Ferry is farther east than Tampa, and its westernmost city of Kenova is farther west than Port Huron, Mich. All this in a State encompassing only 24,000 square miles.

It wouldn't be so bad if the land were flat between these points. But it's not—and the roller coaster roads that crisscross the State like an angry cat chasing her tail twist around, through and between 115 mountain peaks higher than 4,000 feet and 381 others that top 2,000 feet.

A BOON AND A BURDEN

These hills are both a boon and a burden to residents who jokingly suggest that the only flat surfaces you're likely to find are along the barrels of mountaineer shotguns. Says one West Virginian: "This State is a wonderful place to work; if you ever get tired all you have to do is lean up against it for a while and rest."

Sandwiched in between the mountains are such modern and progressive cities as Bluefield, Charleston, Fairmont, Huntington, Logan, and Wheeling. But these are not the towns the average traveler hears about, human nature being what it is, for what other State could direct you to villages with the improbable names of Crum, War, Shock, and Hurricane? And where else would a chamber of commerce set up shop in Pax, Ethel, Gip, or Big Isaac?

The names of these towns are symbolic of West Virginian independence. It won't take you long to discover that mountaineers are a strong-willed bunch. If they think a town should be named Hurricane, then, by golly, that's just what they'll name it—and anyone who doesn't like it can live elsewhere.

Independence, though, has always been a West Virginia characteristic—ever since that muggy day in June of 1863 when the people decided to break away from Confederate Virginia and cast their lot with the divided Union. The decision wasn't popular in all sections. Ironically, but then perhaps typically, southern sentiment was strongest in the eastern panhandle, a narrow strip of land that rolls in a gentle arc toward Washington. Union support was heaviest in the coal mining region of southern West Virginia (an area served extensively today by Trailways through-liners), only a hoot and a holler from Roanoke. That division of attitude still exists.

History has not always been kind to West Virginia. Famous events have happened here, but they've somehow been tragic in nature and almost always a little violent. It was at Harper's Ferry in 1859 that John Brown staged his ill-advised raid to free the slaves (he was soon captured by then Col. Robert E. Lee and later hanged at Charles Town) and it was at Phillipi that one of the first major land battles of the Civil War was fought. Both Harper's Ferry and Charleston were deeply scarred by the conflict, and the little town of Romney changed hands 56 times before it was all over.

ANOTHER KIND OF BATTLE

Twenty years later another kind of battle was fought in West Virginia. Today, at Logan in the southwestern part of the State you can see a lonely memorial to that battle—a statue of Capt. Anderson Hatfield, the "Devil Anse" of the famed Hatfield-McCoy feuds that scarred the State for several years—and later gave rise to countless cartoons. Old "Devil Anse" passed away more peacefully than John Brown—from pneumonia at the age of 82—but it was a while after that before any McCoy from Kentucky would venture across the streets of Logan by himself.

Feuding, fighting, and fussing have long since passed their heyday as West Virginia hobbies and the fiercest opposition today's vacationer will find is apt to come from the finny creatures that lurk in great numbers along the State's well-stocked rivers and streams.

For a State with some of the greenest, most plentiful and breathtaking scenery together with some of the best fishing, hunting, and camping potential in America, West

Virginia has not always done everything it could to attract visitors. Up until a few years ago, tourist accommodations were rare and vacation facilities hard to find.

All this has changed, however, and visitors today can take their pick of 29 State-operated parks and forests—ranging in size and location from Blackwater Falls near the town of Davis to the smaller Droop Mountain Battlefield State Park near Marlinton. At Cacapon Park, near Berkeley Springs, visitors can picnic, swim, fish, and even ride horseback along well-marked trails with scenic vistas. Watoga State Park near Huntersville has its own swimming pool and is the location for the Brooks Memorial Arboretum, a place of study for those interested in trees, shrubs, mosses, and wild flowers.

Possibly the most famous resort in all of West Virginia is the Greenbrier Hotel at White Sulphur Springs. A meeting place for the captains of business and industry, it sports famous fairways, Sam Snead, a healthy climate—and high prices.

All in all, West Virginia is a colorful and thoroughly appealing vacationland that somehow attracts too much negative attention to its economic problems (automation has caused some unemployment) and not enough positive attention to its obvious merits.

"We've got our troubles," says one mountaineer, "but I guess you'd have to say the State's doing all right—for the shape it's in."

IMPORTANCE OF INCREASING TARIFF RATES ON IMPORTS OF GLASS PRODUCTS

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, today, as I have often done in the past, I wish to speak again about the disastrous conditions which for many years have plagued one of the important American industries—an industry, unassuming though it may be, which has produced many items essential to the national defense, a wide array of products upon which depends, in part, the comfort of our everyday life and the progress of our science, yet an industry which by callous disregard of its vital importance to the American economy has been left to wither away without hope of effective assistance. I wish to speak about the American glass industry and its present plight.

It is not my intention to discuss at length the entire gamut of factors which have contributed to the sad conditions in which this industry is today forced to exist, nor do I propose to promote unrealistic panaceas. I shall deal with only one aspect of the present crisis in the glass industry, yet one which in my opinion should bear the lion's share of blame, and which in the past has been allowed to exercise its pernicious influence, without much-needed controls. I refer to the ever-increasing flood of imports from low-wage countries of Europe and Asia, unfairly competing with our high-wage products, undercutting their sales, claiming an ever larger share of our domestic market, and eating into our foreign markets.

Despite the fact that the recent economic recovery has somewhat alleviated the critical situation which existed only a year ago, there does not seem to be any reason for optimism, if one looks at the facts. And to find the facts, one does not have to go far. My own State of

West Virginia, one of the largest glass-producing States in the Nation, has been so unfortunate as to feel and suffer the effects of the general downturn in the glass industry. The areas of Huntington and Charleston, where some of the largest glass plants in the Nation are located, have for some time been on the list of critical unemployment areas. The most recent data published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics reveal the shocking fact that in March of this year, when the recession had allegedly been completely overcome, the unemployment rate in these two city areas was still of the same order as it was in the heart of the recession, and still greatly exceeded the national average rate. Compared with the 8.7 percent rate in Charleston and the 13 percent rate in Huntington, the 5.4 percent national unemployment rate, indeed, seems low. And these are unemployment rates in areas where the livelihood of the population depends to a considerable extent upon the prosperity of the glass industry.

If we delve into the factors affecting the present condition of the glass industry, we shall doubtless be disinclined to consider it primarily a reflection of the perhaps not yet fully recovered national economy. An even cursory glance at the facts will indisputably show that the decline of the glass industry is much older than the recent recession, and that the present general economic recovery, while it has somewhat alleviated the crisis, has not been able to do so much beyond the prerecession levels. The primary cause of the troubles besetting the glass industry obviously has to be sought somewhere else. And it will not take much searching to find it. A brief, but systematic, review of the trend exhibited by the imports of glass and glass products during the last 10 years will bring out several interesting facts which will effectively illustrate the impact of glass imports on our domestic glass industry, and will single out the uncontrolled imports as a major source of its difficulties.

Between 1950 and 1959, the imports of all glass products into the United States increased from \$14,357,000 to \$89.5 million, or 6.2 times. The growth of imports was less spectacular during the first half of the decade, but exhibited increases by leaps and bounds during its second half. Thus, while the value of glass imports in 1954 was almost double that in 1950, it more than tripled between 1954 and 1959. The trend of the increase in glass imports has been not only a significantly upward one, but also an increasingly upward one. The value of glass imports in 1959 was, for example, 56.8 percent above that in 1958. In view of these facts, it is—unfortunately—not surprising to find that during the 1950's, the growth rate of glass imports significantly surpassed the already vigorous rate of increase in total imports. As a matter of fact, the imports of glass grew $3\frac{1}{2}$ times as fast as did the overall imports.

The rapid growth of glass imports was, on the other hand, not compensated by an equally, or even similarly, rapid expansion of glass exports. These have

followed very closely the growth trend of total exports. During the last decade, the exports of glass and glass products of U.S. origin have increased from \$47,673,000, in 1950, to \$84,275,000, in 1959. This 1.8-times increase is practically the same as the 1.7-times increase in overall exports. The remarkable difference between the trends exhibited by the growth of imports and by the growth of exports of glass can perhaps best be brought to the fore by comparing them. While in 1950 the imports equaled approximately 30 percent of exports, by 1959 the value of glass imports was 6 percent above that of exports; hence, for the first time, the external trade in glass products showed an unfavorable balance.

If the growth of total glass imports over the last decade appears extraordinary, the increases in the imports of certain specific types of glass products have been downright spectacular. The imports of flat glass, for example, accounting for almost 60 percent of total glass imports, have increased ninefold; and those of plain sheet glass—the largest group within flat glass, and alone representing over 37 percent of total glass imports—were, in 1959, 17.3 times as large as those in 1950.

The impact of such a flood of imports is certainly not to be taken lightly. In the field of flat glass, the hardest hit by unfair foreign competition, glass products coming from abroad have been claiming an increasingly large share of the domestic market. In 1958, 15.2 percent, by value, of total flat glass domestic consumption was of foreign origin; in 1959, this percentage rose to 17.2. And the story does not end there. Because of its lower prices per unit, foreign glass takes away from the domestic glass industry much more business in terms of dollars and cents than the stated value of the imports.

When we realize the share of the domestic market that such imports command, on the one hand, and the deteriorated conditions in our domestic glass industry, on the other, it is quite evident that the inroads which foreign glass imports have made in this country are not due to an additional demand for foreign glass, over and above a fully satisfied demand for domestic glass. Here there is no question of supplementary supply; the problem is one of displacement, sheer and simple, of domestic glass by foreign competition.

Mr. President, competition has always been the ideal of American economic freedom, and all of us heartily subscribe to it. But competition as envisaged by an American businessman and, indeed, by every honest businessman is a fair contest, not one in which one side has been handicapped and the other enjoys all the advantages. The principle of fairness in competition is so ingrained in our economic life that legislation to control unfair and cutthroat competition within the United States has been passed by the Congress. Yet practically nothing has been done to state this principle formally in regard to our dealings in foreign trade and to protect our industries from unfair foreign competition. There can

be little doubt that the competition of foreign glass products cannot be considered fair. It is hardly fair competition when foreign producers, making good use of the most modern plants, completely rebuilt after the war, and equipped with the latest type machinery, can avail themselves of cheap labor at a cost considerably lower than the wages paid by the American glass industry. The efficiency of foreign plants equals, and at times even surpasses, that of the glass plants in this country; yet, this high productivity is not passed on to the workers, in the form of high wages. A recent survey of the wages paid to workers in the foreign flat-glass industry indicates that they amounted to no more than 25 percent of the American wages, in the case of Belgium; and to significantly less, in the case of other countries. The American flat-glass industry, in which the workers earned, in 1959, an average of \$3.16 an hour, and which is handicapped by somewhat obsolescing machinery, can in no way compete with foreign producers under such conditions.

This, then, Mr. President, is the situation of our glass industry, in brief: The industry is declining because of low-cost, cheap-labor imports from abroad. Once we have established this fact—and we could hardly escape such a conclusion, considering everything that has been said so far—we must look for an effective remedy. The obvious remedy is to cut down on imports. This can readily be accomplished by placing a realistic tariff on imports of the glass items which in the past have been flooding our markets. Thus, we can compensate for the low cost of foreign labor, and can enable our glass producers to compete on an equal basis with the foreign glass industry. Let those who doubt the effectiveness of a high protective tariff consider the facts which became apparent from an analysis of glass imports in relation to tariff rates. These indicate that the imports of glass products on which higher customs duties are levied have registered a much lower rate of growth than have the imports of low-tariff items. While on a number of other glass products, duties up to 50 percent ad valorem are levied, the specific duties levied on plain sheet glass, when converted into proportional figures, range between 11 percent and 18 percent of the value of the imports. Doubtless, an 18 percent duty is insufficient to offset wage differentials of 75 percent.

What is needed, then, is a realistic tariff on glass imports. A step in the right direction is Senate bill 2882, the Fair Labor Standards Trade Act of 1960, which would empower the President, after appropriate investigation by the Secretary of Labor and consultation with the U.S. Tariff Commission and other interested agencies, to increase duties or establish quotas on imports whenever such imports have a competitive advantage over U.S. products, by virtue of wage-cost differentials. The glass industry of the United States has much to gain from the passage of such a law—the regaining of its health, and perhaps even a new chance for life, growth, and prosperity.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, will the Senator from West Virginia yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Young of Ohio in the chair). Does the Senator from West Virginia yield to the Senator from New York?

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. I am glad to yield to the Senator from New York.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, I am very glad the distinguished Senator from West Virginia has called attention to this problem. The bill to which he referred was introduced by me, together with a number of cosponsors. We believe it constitutes a moderate and realistic approach to this problem. The bill was prepared in conjunction with leaders of the men's clothing industry and with representatives of the labor unions concerned with that industry, in particular, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, headed by Mr. Jacob S. Potofsky.

I have always been a staunch supporter of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act; and I am not prepared to abandon that principle. I am fully aware of the fact that foreign trade is essential to our Nation and to the countries of the free world.

The world economic situation today is different from that of a few years ago; and I believe we must realistically face that fact. A number of industries in our country are being injured by imports in increasing numbers, especially from low-wage areas of the world. I refer to industries such as the glass industry, just mentioned by the distinguished Senator from West Virginia, the textile industry, the ceramic products industry, scientific and optical equipment makers, the shoe industry, and many others.

Mr. President, in an overall sense, I believe that the best way to revive our balance of payments situation, in my judgment, is to increase exports; and I believe every effort should be made to do so.

Need for action to aid certain affected American industries injured as a consequence of increased amounts of low-wage produced imports coming into the United States was brought most forcibly to my attention through a comparison of certain types of domestic and imported men's clothing. Tailors in Japan, Hong Kong, and other low-wage countries are paid from 12 cents to 15 cents an hour, whereas tailors in this country were paid 10 or 15 times that much. The result has been that Japanese clothing manufacturers have been able to deliver the very finest quality men's suits, in this country to be sold at retail in our stores for approximately \$50, whereas such suits, when made in the United States, would have to sell for a great deal more. These are approximate figures, but they show how important and significant this problem is.

In short, Mr. President, after such a suit is manufactured in Japan, it can be sent to the United States where it is sold on the market here for a great deal less than the selling price of a similar

suit which was manufactured in this country for the American market.

I know that the same problem faces the American glass industry. This situation has been brought to my attention many times.

So, Mr. President, all of us—particularly those of us who are friends of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act—must do something to meet this problem realistically and within the framework of this act, lest we be faced with the insistence in this country that the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act be done away with. I am afraid I can see that demand coming; and I cannot blame those who are engaged in certain American industries or those who work in those industries and are being thrown out of jobs, for their insistence in this regard.

For example, Mr. President, I believe that it is very significant that the AFL-CIO, which has traditionally supported a rather liberal trade policy, at their last annual convention adopted a resolution in which it was stated, in substance, that this matter should receive immediate study and attention. I know how worried the leadership and the members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union are about this problem as it affects the men's clothing industry.

Mr. President, I believe this problem will be one of the great and important domestic problems which we will have to face up to in the immediate future. It has international overtones, because of the fact that many of the countries involved must engage in foreign trade; and if they do not engage in trade with us, they may very likely be forced into trading with countries which are not so friendly to us. It is well known that trade ties naturally develop and grow into other ties.

The bill (S. 2882) to which reference has been made today is, I believe, a moderate and realistic approach. It permits the Secretary of Labor to make the finding in those cases in which it is asserted that injury to a domestic industry is a result of low-wage competition. I would be perfectly willing to have it changed so that the Tariff Commission would make the relevant findings, as long as such findings are not binding on the President, who in S. 2882 makes the final decision, approving or disapproving the Secretary of Labor's recommendation for relief. The President always must be in command of the overall situation. In consonance with the needs of our foreign policy, he might wish to override a decision which had been made by either the Secretary of Labor or the Tariff Commission, and I feel he should have the right to do so, as presently is the case under the "escape clause" provisions of the Trade Agreements Act.

I am glad the Senator from West Virginia has raised this matter. I know, from talks with my colleagues, that this problem is of increasing importance in many areas of our country. It would be extremely helpful to have a full study made of it. This matter must not be taken lightly, and I certainly appreciate the great concern of the Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. I thank the junior Senator from New York. I had temporarily forgotten that he is the author of the bill. His statement is in keeping with his practice to seek a realistic solution to our problems. I certainly compliment him upon having devised this piece of proposed legislation. I am grateful to him for his contributions to our discussion here today and for his remarks. I know he will continue to seek to press for passage of this kind of legislation, so it will help our domestic industries and the people who work in them.

MEMORIAL DAY

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, Monday, May 30, is Memorial Day. This is a day during which we Americans should renew our pledge of allegiance to the principles of this country.

In 1868, Gen. John A. Logan, commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, issued an order designating the 30th of May as one on which the graves of soldiers would be decorated. This holiday was originally devoted to honoring the memory of those who died in the Civil War, but is now also dedicated to the memory of the dead of all other wars fought by this country.

This is a day when we, the living, should recall the loyal and courageous men and women who have given their lives for this country during the wars in our history.

Perhaps for some of us this legal holiday will mean nothing more than a chance to take a long weekend at the beach, or a lazy day at home, or a drive to the mountains. But, for those of us who lost sons, husbands, and other loved ones while they were performing service to this country, Memorial Day has a much more special meaning.

May 30 should be a time for all of us in the United States to reflect on the heroic deeds of those who died when the call of duty took them from their homes and jobs. These dead struggled to preserve the rights which all of us now enjoy. These dead gave their lives for a principle—the principle of preserving the United States of America as a free land.

The ideals on which this country is built have been sustained through the efforts of those who were willing to give their lives to fight for them.

It is the hope that all Americans will pause on this Memorial Day, 1960, to pay tribute to those who were willing to die for the freedom of this country.

We sometimes, under the preoccupation of material thoughts, forget that we have not always enjoyed freedom here in the United States. Many times, as at the present, this freedom is and has been threatened.

Let us remember those who died for this country. It is in this spirit that we should observe Decoration Day.

It was the same spirit that moved the women of Columbus, Miss., to strew flowers alike on the graves of Union soldiers and the Confederate dead. Francis

Miles Finch put this spirit into the poem "The Blue and the Gray."

By the flow of the inland river,
Whence the fleets of the iron have fled,
Where the blades of the grave grass quiver
Asleep are the ranks of the dead;
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day;
Under the one, the Blue;
Under the other, the Gray.

These in the robings of glory,
Those in the gloom of defeat,
All with the battle blood gory,
In the dusk of eternity meet;
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day;
Under the laurel, the Blue,
Under the willow, the Gray.

From the silence of sorrowful hours
The desolate mourners go,
Lovingly laden with flowers
Alike for the friend and the foe,
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day;
Under the roses, the Blue;
Under the lilies, the Gray.

So with an equal splendor
The morning sun rays fall,
With a touch, impartially tender,
On the blossoms blooming for all;
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day;
Brodered with gold, the Blue;
Mellowed with gold, the Gray.

So, when the summer calleth,
On forest and field of grain
With an equal murmur falleth
The cooling drip of the rain;
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day;
Wet with the rain, the Blue;
Wet with the rain, the Gray.

Sadly, but not with upbraiding,
The generous deed was done;
In the storm of the years that are fading,
No braver battle was won;
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day;
Under the blossoms, the Blue;
Under the garlands, the Gray.

No more shall the war cry sever,
Or the winding rivers be red;
They banish our anger forever
When they laurel the graves of our dead!
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day;
Love and tears for the Blue,
Tears and love for the Gray.

ENROLLED BILL PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on today, May 27, 1960, he presented to the President of the United States the enrolled bill (S. 1833) authorizing the establishment of a national historic site at Bent's Old Fort, near La Junta, Colo.

ADJOURNMENT TO TUESDAY NEXT

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, in accordance with the order previously entered, I move that the Senate now stand in adjournment until 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday next.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 2 o'clock and 20 minutes p.m.) under the order previously entered, the Senate adjourned until Tuesday, May 31, 1960, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate May 27, 1960:

PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY

The following-named officers for promotion in the Regular Army of the United States, under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, sections 3284 and 3299. All officers are subject to physical examination required by law.

To be majors

Abrams, Lester W., XXXXXX
Ackerson, Frederic, XXXXXX
Adamo, Pascal, XXXXXX
Adler, George, XXXXXX
Aguilar, Arthur, XXXXXX
Allen, Charles W., Jr., XXXXXX
Allen, Glenn L., Jr., XXXXXX
Allen, Richard H., XXXXXX
Allender, Nicholas V., Jr., XXXXXX
Almand, Benjamin F., 3d, XXXXXX
Anderholm, Cecil C., XXXXXX
Andersen, Gilbert K., XXXXXX
Anderson, Frank E., XXXXXX
Anderson, Merlin W., XXXXXX
Anderson, Warren S., XXXXXX
Arbuckle, Robert C., XXXXXX
Armstrong, Russell B., Jr., XXXXXX
Arnold, Robert E., XXXXXX
Askin, Henry W., XXXXXX
Aston, David T., XXXXXX
Babbitt, Bruce C., XXXXXX
Baer, Robert J., XXXXXX
Bagley, James C., XXXXXX
Bailey, Kenneth L., XXXXXX
Bailey, Marshall E., XXXXXX
Ball, Harry P., XXXXXX
Bandy, Alva H., XXXXXX
Banse-Fay, Frederick V., XXXXXX
Barnett, Clarence C., XXXXXX
Barnett, David E., Jr., XXXXXX
Barnhizer, Harry J., XXXXXX
Barone, Sandro A., XXXXXX
Bartley, Hugh J., XXXXXX
Basgall, Julian E., XXXXXX
Bate, Roger R., XXXXXX
Beard, J. B., XXXXXX
Beaty, Edward R., XXXXXX
Becker, Arthur A., XXXXXX
Bell, Raymond E., XXXXXX
Bennett, Paul M., XXXXXX
Benson, James W., XXXXXX
Benson, Thomas E., XXXXXX
Berridge, William J., XXXXXX
Betit, Joseph W., XXXXXX
Bevins, David G., XXXXXX
Biellicki, Theodore C., XXXXXX
Biles, Shelton B., Jr., XXXXXX
Bishop, John H., XXXXXX
Black, Charles S., XXXXXX
Black, James R., Jr., XXXXXX
Blackman, Edward B., XXXXXX
Blackwell, Roy V., XXXXXX
Blair, Bruce E., XXXXXX
Bland, George E., XXXXXX
Bledsoe, Thomas D., Jr., XXXXXX
Bleiman, Junius J., XXXX
Bletz, Donald F., XXXXXX
Boardman, Donald E., XXXXXX
Boerger, Frank C., XXXXXX
Boerger, Philip T., XXXXXX
Bohn, William W., XXXXXX
Bolke, Francis G., XXXXXX
Borges, Richard A., XXXXXX
Bovee, Warren A., XXXXXX
Boyd, William E., XXXXXX
Boyle, Germain P., XXXXXX
Bradley, Robert W., XXXXXX
Bridenbaugh, Donald D., XXXXXX
Bridgman, J. Allington, Jr., XXXXXX
Briercheck, Raymond D., XXXXXX
Bronson, Don H., XXXXXX
Brown, Kitchen N., XXXXXX
Brown, William D., XXXXXX
Bruggee, Robert O., XXXXXX
Buckingham, James S., XXXXXX
Buddee, Rudolph S., XXXXXX

Bullock, Baxter M., XXXXXX
 Burch, Robert L., XXXXXX
 Burke, Donald D., XXXXXX
 Burner, Jean P., XXXXXX
 Burnette Thomas N., XXXXXX
 Burrus, Charles C., XXXXXX
 Burton, Donovan F., XXXXXX
 Bushnell, James L., XXXXXX
 Butler, David C., XXXXXX
 Butler, Frank L., XXXXXX
 Cadmus, George W., XXXXXX
 Cahill, George T., Jr., XXXXXX
 Callan, Paul C., XXXXXX
 Callinan, Patrick M., XXXXXX
 Campbell, Norman J., XXXXXX
 Capka, Theodore J., XXXXXX
 Carlson, Carsten D., XXXXXX
 Carroll, Edward F., XXXXXX
 Carson, John L., XXXXXX
 Cassell, John W., XXXXXX
 Castrale, James, XXXXXX
 Catania, Alfred J., XXXXXX
 Causgrove, Bernard T., XXXXXX
 Chaplin, Russel D., XXXXXX
 Chase, Jack P., XXXXXX
 Cheatham, Jesse R., XXXXXX
 Child, John L., XXXXXX
 Chrzanowski, John Z., XXXXXX
 Clark, James D., XXXXXX
 Clark, John E., XXXXXX
 Clark, Richard S., XXXXXX
 Clark, Willis H., XXXXXX
 Clarke, Arthur M., XXXXXX
 Cleland, John R. D., Jr., XXXXXX
 Cline, Edbert C., XXXXXX
 Coghill, William F., XXXXXX
 Collins, Gilbert R., XXXXXX
 Conger, William E., Jr., XXXXXX
 Conley, Richard H., XXXXXX
 Connolly, John E., XXXXXX
 Connors, William J., XXXXXX
 Conway, Walter E., XXXXXX
 Cooper, William R., XXXXXX
 Copeland, Edward A., XXXXXX
 Copp, Duport M., XXXXXX
 Costilla, Fred, XXXXXX
 Counts, Charles R., XXXXXX
 Craig, Robert J., XXXXXX
 Cramer, Robert G., XXXXXX
 Cronin, William B., XXXXXX
 Culin, John E., XXXXXX
 Curtis, Robert T., XXXXXX
 Dalton, Dermot P., XXXXXX
 Davidson, Kenneth E., XXXXXX
 Davidson, Lonnie M., XXXXXX
 Davino, Louis, XXXXXX
 Davis, Charles E., XXXXXX
 Davis, Samuel P., 3d, XXXXXX
 DeByle, George A., XXXXXX
 de Gil, Bernard F., Jr., XXXXXX
 Deegan, Richard J., XXXXXX
 DelMar, Henry R., XXXXXX
 Delistraty, John, XXXXXX
 Deming, Donald A., XXXXXX
 Dettrey, Glenn W., XXXXXX
 Dewhirst, Sam T., XXXXXX
 Dexter, Donald M., Jr., XXXXXX
 Diaz, Victor F., XXXXXX
 Dierauf, Frank, Jr., XXXXXX
 Diggs, Jack F., XXXXXX
 Dillon, Francis H., Jr., XXXXXX
 Dixon, Billy L., XXXXXX
 Dodd, Frederick A., XXXXXX
 Doepfner, Thomas W., XXXXXX
 Doherty, Philip A., XXXXXX
 Donahue, James J., Jr., XXXXXX
 Donaldson, Kenneth C., XXXXXX
 Doppel, Leroy, XXXXXX
 Dowden, Richard L., XXXXXX
 Dundas, Gerald W., XXXXXX
 Dunham, Jack V., XXXXXX
 Dunlop, John, XXXXXX
 Dupart, William L., XXXXXX
 Duquemin, Gordon J., XXXXXX
 Egger, James B., XXXXXX
 Ellett, Charles C., XXXXXX
 Ellis, Richard E., XXXXXX
 Ellison, Paul P., Jr., XXXXXX
 Elvington, Carl W., XXXXXX
 Elwell, Raymond G., XXXXXX

Emerson, Henry E., XXXXXX
 Ensor, John O., XXXXXX
 Eskes, James N., XXXXXX
 Faith, John C., XXXXXX
 Fell, Joseph G., XXXXXX
 Fell, Thomas F., XXXXXX
 Ferguson, Thomas J., XXXXXX
 Filby, Robert A., XXXXXX
 Fimiani, Joseph C., XXXXXX
 Finley, Joe W., XXXXXX
 Fisher, Henry A., Jr., XXXXXX
 Fitzgerald, Douglas I., XXXXXX
 Fleming, Robert W., Jr., XXXXXX
 Flynn, Joseph V., XXXXXX
 Flynn, Thomas B., XXXXXX
 Foley, Francis E., XXXXXX
 Forinash, Cecil L., XXXXXX
 Fourt, Herbert J., XXXXXX
 Fowler, Philip J., XXXXXX
 Fox, Archie C., XXXX
 Fox, Thomas J., XXXXXX
 Frame, Golden J., XXXXXX
 Franzek, Theodore D., XXXXXX
 Fraser, James F., XXXXXX
 Frazier, Rawls H., XXXXXX
 Frisbie, Gilbert A., XXXXXX
 Frol, Anthony B., XXXXXX
 Gabella, George T., XXXXXX
 Gaddie, John G., XXXXXX
 Granz, Edward C., Jr., XXXXXX
 Gardner, Bernard J., XXXXXX
 Gardner, Richard M., XXXXXX
 Garland, Albert N., XXXXXX
 Garr, Arthur S., XXXXXX
 Gemmer, Frederick L., XXXXXX
 Gentry, Clarence E., XXXXXX
 Geraci, Albert J., XXXXXX
 Gerber, Austin J., XXXXXX
 Gerrity, John L., XXXXXX
 Gertie, Raymond J., XXXXXX
 Gibbs, Cyrus L., XXXXXX
 Gigliotti, Frank J., XXXXXX
 Gill, Harvey E., XXXXXX
 Gillaspey, Bruce N., XXXXXX
 Gillentine, Luncelford P., XXXXXX
 Goepper, Edwin S., Jr., XXXXXX
 Goley, Byron H., XXXXXX
 Goodman, John F., Jr., XXXXXX
 Goodman, William P., XXXXXX
 Goodwin, Andrew L., XXXXXX
 Gordinier, Ted E., XXXXXX
 Gordner, Henry L., XXXXXX
 Gossett, Warren R., XXXXXX
 Goyne, Earl W., XXXXXX
 Grabb, Robert F., XXXXXX
 Grant, William D., XXXXXX
 Greer, Herman E., XXXXXX
 Griffith, Robert E., XXXXXX
 Gulang, Marcelino C., XXXXXX
 Gursky, Alex P., XXXXXX
 Gysin, Thomas W., XXXXXX
 Hack, Sidney, XXXXXX
 Haig, Alexander M., Jr., XXXXXX
 Haight, Chauncy P., XXXXXX
 Halle, William G., XXXXXX
 Haldane, Robert, XXXXXX
 Hale, Albert C., XXXXXX
 Hall, Ohio C., XXXXXX
 Halligan, Arthur J., XXXXXX
 Hammack, J. Y., XXXXXX
 Hanna, Thomas G., XXXXXX
 Haralson, Browning R., XXXXXX
 Hardin, George B., Jr., XXXXXX
 Harrigan, Thomas Y., XXXXXX
 Harris, Neal W., XXXXXX
 Harrison, James J., XXXXXX
 Harvey, William T., XXXXXX
 Haskin, Milton L., XXXXXX
 Hatch, Kenneth M., XXXXXX
 Hauck, Wayne O., Jr., XXXXXX
 Haugen, George LeR., XXXXXX
 Hawk, Edwin L., XXXXXX
 Hawkins, Harold M., XXXXXX
 Hawley, George R., Jr., XXXXXX
 Hayes, Lincoln R., XXXXXX
 Haynes, Chester H., XXXXXX
 Hayward, Fred O., Jr., XXXXXX
 Heiser, Rolland V., XXXXXX
 Heisser, George D., XXXXXX
 Henderson, John R., XXXXXX

Hendricson, Harold M., XXXXXX
 Hering, Dandridge F., XXXXXX
 Hessler, Robert J., XXXXXX
 Hill, Henry W., XXXXXX
 Hill, Joseph A., XXXXXX
 Himic, Steve P., XXXXXX
 Hisaka, Masakatsu, XXXXXX
 Hockaday, Spencer T., XXXXXX
 Hollander, Bennet N., XXXXXX
 Holmes, Kenneth E., XXXXXX
 Holt, Robert B., XXXXXX
 Hon, William MacL., XXXXXX
 Honeman, Donald E., XXXXXX
 Hooten, Thomas H., XXXXXX
 Hoover, John E., XXXXXX
 Hoshal, Quentin S., XXXXXX
 Houston, Frank W., XXXXXX
 Howland, Frederick P., XXXXXX
 Hubble, James E., XXXXXX
 Hubble, Philip C., XXXXXX
 Hutchison, Robert F., XXXXXX
 Hutto, Charles L., XXXXXX
 Hyde, Thomas I., XXXXXX
 Ickler, Julius F., XXXXXX
 Ivey, Ashley, XXXXXX
 Jachens, Richard C., XXXXXX
 Jackson, Henry T., XXXXXX
 Jackson, Robert H., XXXXXX
 Jacobson, Arthur J., XXXXXX
 Jacobson, Carroll C., Jr., XXXXXX
 Jansen, Frank J., XXXXXX
 Jardon, Eldo B., XXXXXX
 Jewell, Jack F., XXXXXX
 Jobst, John W., XXXXXX
 Johnson, Ervin V., XXXXXX
 Johnson, James A., XXXXXX
 Johnson, Robert E., XXXXXX
 Johnston, Carl T., XXXXXX
 Jones, Cecil R., XXXXXX
 Jones, David L., XXXXXX
 Jones, Donald M., XXXXXX
 Jones, Homer H., XXXXXX
 Jones, Leon C., XXXXXX
 Jones, Murray G., XXXXXX
 Jung, Gordon C., XXXXXX
 Karr, Guy A., Jr., XXXXXX
 Katagiri, Taro, XXXXXX
 Kattner, Stanley J., XXXXXX
 Kay, Herbert J., XXXXXX
 Keefer, Robert J., XXXXXX
 Keet, Robert T., XXXXXX
 Keggin, Alfred G., XXXXXX
 Kelly, Joseph B., XXXXXX
 Kennedy, Maurice J., XXXXXX
 Kennedy, Robert J., XXXXXX
 Kerig, Dwan V., XXXXXX
 Kies, Robert H., XXXXXX
 Kilbourne, Charles A., XXXXXX
 Kimball, George E., XXXXXX
 King, Robert A., XXXXXX
 Kinney, John C., XXXXXX
 Kinsey, John D. Z., XXXXXX
 Knight, John N., XXXXXX
 Knipe, Willis H., XXXXXX
 Knudson, Wade E., XXXXXX
 Koch, Robert J., XXXXXX
 Koenig, Paul H., XXXXXX
 Koob, Robert A., XXXXXX
 Kramer, David O., XXXXXX
 Krometis, August A., XXXXXX
 Kulhanek, Bernard J., XXXXXX
 Kussmaul, William G., Jr., XXXXXX
 Lambertus, Willard L., XXXXXX
 Lange, Wells B., XXXXXX
 Lassetter, James D., XXXXXX
 Lauterbach, John W., Jr., XXXXXX
 Law, William T., XXXXXX
 Lawing, Clarence E., XXXXXX
 Lawless, Raymond B., XXXXXX
 LeBlanc, Melvin V., XXXXXX
 LeComte, Roger L., XXXXXX
 Ledda, Daniel L., XXXXXX
 Lee, Leonard S., XXXXXX
 Lemberes, Alexander, XXXXXX
 Lewey, Merle C., XXXXXX
 Lighthall, John A., XXXXXX
 Linn, William E., XXXXXX
 Linrothe, Robert N., XXXXXX
 Lipscomb, John R., XXXXXX
 Little, John T., XXXXXX
 Little, Selby F., Jr., XXXXXX

Littlestone, Richard A., XXXXXX
 Litton, Andrew LaR., XXXXXX
 Loftus, Joseph F., Jr., XXXXXX
 Longbotham, Ralph M., Jr., XXXXXX
 Loomis, Robert K., XXXXXX
 Lowe, Laddie L., XXXXXX
 Luick, Alton LaV., XXXXXX
 Lukens, Walter P., XXXXXX
 Lyle, Paul B., XXXXXX
 Lynch, Eugene M., XXXXXX
 Lynch, Thomas B., XXXXXX
 Lynn, George A., XXXXXX
 Maddox, William J., Jr., XXXXXX
 Mader, William P., XXXXXX
 Maher, John R., Jr., XXXXXX
 Mahr, Warren C., XXXXXX
 Maier, Aaron D., XXXXXX
 Majeske, Arthur, XXXXXX
 Mallett, Charles S. T., XXXXXX
 Malone, Albert C., Jr., XXXXXX
 Maloney, George A., XXXXXX
 Mangones, Robert J., XXXXXX
 Marcum, Robert D., XXXXXX
 Marcus, Milton S., XXXXXX
 Marin, Gerald S., XXXXXX
 Marksteiner, John A., XXXXXX
 Marnoch, Gabriel W., Jr., XXXXXX
 Martin, James J., XXXXXX
 Mastin, John W., XXXXXX
 Mathews, Morgan H., XXXXXX
 Mattern, James P., XXXXXX
 Mayer, Merle W., XXXXXX
 McAbee, Filmore W., XXXXXX
 McAdoo, Richard F., XXXXXX
 McAuley, Edward, XXXXXX
 McCaffrey, Donald J., XXXXXX
 McClenahan, Frank C., XXXXXX
 McClung, Boniface D., XXXXXX
 McClure, Marshall D., XXXXXX
 McCord, Robert E., XXXXXX
 McCoy, James M., XXXXXX
 McCoy, Joseph, XXXXXX
 McCue, Edward F., XXXXXX
 McCue, Rufus G., Jr., XXXXXX
 McGee, William G., XXXXXX
 McGilton, Howard J., XXXXXX
 McHugh, John J., XXXXXX
 McIntire, John E., XXXXXX
 McIntire, Ralph W., XXXXXX
 McKenna, Warren E., XXXXXX
 McKenzie, James E., XXXXXX
 McKenzie, William E., XXXXXX
 McKinney, James E., XXXXXX
 McLeod, Glenwood P., XXXXXX
 McMahon, Leo T., Jr., XXXXXX
 McMinn, John H., XXXXXX
 McNeil, Robert J., XXXXXX
 Melton, Charles A., XXXXXX
 Merritt, Doyle, XXXXXX
 Meyer, Warren J., XXXXXX
 Miles, Francis C., XXXXXX
 Miller, Frederic G., XXXXXX
 Miller, John M., XXXXXX
 Miller, William R., XXXXXX
 Milligan, Carey W., XXXXXX
 Mills, Stanley R., XXXXXX
 Minyard, James T., XXXXXX
 Mitchell, Erwin McL., XXXXXX
 Mittenzwei, Francis X., XXXXXX
 Mize, James C., XXXXXX
 Montague, Robert M., Jr., XXXXXX
 Moore, Charles E., XXXXXX
 Moore, Ernest L., XXXXXX
 Moore, Harold L., XXXXXX
 Moore, Jesse N., XXXXXX
 Moore, Walter N., Jr., XXXXXX
 Morgan, William, XXXXXX
 Morley, Leonard A., XXXXXX
 Morrow, Thomas O., XXXXXX
 Morton, Ernest L., Jr., XXXXXX
 Mosser, Richard B., XXXXXX
 Mulhern, John F., XXXXXX
 Murphy, David J., XXXXXX
 Murray, Stephen S., XXXXXX
 Nairn, William W., 3d, XXXXXX
 Naler, John L., XXXXXX
 Nelson, Ivan C., XXXXXX
 Nickel, Wallace E., XXXXXX
 Nietman, Charles F., XXXXXX
 Nightingale, Gardner S., XXXXXX
 Nolph, William H., XXXXXX
 Norris, Charles R., XXXXXX

Nottage, Paul E., XXXXXX
 Oakes, Edward E., Jr., XXXXXX
 Okawachi, Toru M., XXXXXX
 Okazaki, Saige, XXXXXX
 Orrick, Richard R., XXXXXX
 Osburn, Wayne E., XXXXXX
 Pahl, Gaylord G., XXXXXX
 Painter, Maurice, XXXXXX
 Parker, Brandon L., XXXXXX
 Patterson, David T., XXXXXX
 Patterson, John A., XXXXXX
 Paul, Henry C., XXXXXX
 Paules, John G., XXXXXX
 Payne, Francis E., XXXXXX
 Pechacek, Melvin L., XXXXXX
 Peckham, Robert DeW., XXXXXX
 Pederson, Leonard M., XXXXXX
 Pennino, John L., XXXXXX
 Peoples, Robert H., XXXXXX
 Perkins, Tom J., XXXXXX
 Perry, Milum D., Jr., XXXXXX
 Phaneuf, Philip E., XXXXXX
 Phillips, Eric C., XXXXXX
 Phinney, Jack T., XXXXXX
 Pierce, Walter R., Jr., XXXXXX
 Pietrzyk, Mitchell, XXXXXX
 Pohl, Clifford H., Jr., XXXXXX
 Pooley, Nardeth, W., XXXXXX
 Pope, Ralph M., XXXXXX
 Potalivo, Patsy M., XXXXXX
 Poteat, William D., XXXXXX
 Prather, Eugene C., XXXX
 Prewett, James F., XXXXXX
 Pribram, Otto E., XXXXXX
 Proudfoot, George F., XXXXXX
 Prottdfoot, Robert J., XXXXXX
 Rachmeler, Louis, XXXXXX
 Ramsey, Edward L., XXXXXX
 Rantz, John R., XXXXXX
 Rau, William A., XXXXXX
 Rausch, Arthur R., XXXXXX
 Ray, Charles G., XXXXXX
 Reece, Donald P., XXXXXX
 Reed, Robert J., XXXXXX
 Reeder, John H., XXXXXX
 Reel, Kermit D., XXXXXX
 Reese, Alfred J., Jr., XXXXXX
 Resendes, Daniel F., XXXXXX
 Reynolds, Harry E., Jr., XXXXXX
 Reynolds, Ronald J., XXXXXX
 Rice, Delbert E., XXXXXX
 Richardson, Hal C., Jr., XXXXXX
 Richardson, Lyman C., XXXXXX
 Richie, Howard M., XXXXXX
 Risen, Everett L., XXXXXX
 Robbins, Phillip W., XXXXXX
 Roberts, David R., XXXXXX
 Roberts, Stanford, XXXXXX
 Robinson, James R., Jr., XXXXXX
 Robinson, Ralph C., XXXXXX
 Rogers, Thomas E., XXXXXX
 Rosen, Norman R., XXXXXX
 Ruby, William F., XXXXXX
 Russell, Carl K., XXXXXX
 Russell, Dempsey R., XXXXXX
 Rutledge, Walton A., XXXXXX
 Sacra, Sam W., XXXXXX
 Salisbury, Norman J., XXXXXX
 Sanders, William O., Jr., XXXXXX
 Sanders, William L., XXXXXX
 Sargent, Howard L., Jr., XXXXXX
 Scarbrough, Hobart D., XXXXXX
 Schmidt, William T., XXXXXX
 Schneider, Richard E., XXXXXX
 Schnepf, Donald V., XXXXXX
 Schroy, Paul H., XXXXXX
 Schuder, William J., XXXXXX
 Schuknecht, Lloyd C., Jr., XXXXXX
 Schwartz, Douglas, XXXXXX
 Scoggins, Ruel P., XXXXXX
 Scott, Harvey, XXXXXX
 Seibert, Richard F., XXXXXX
 Senechal, James F., XXXXXX
 Serbousek, George, XXXXXX
 Sevdly, Lawrence M., XXXXXX
 Sheffield, James A., Jr., XXXXXX
 Sherman, Frederick W., Jr., XXXXXX
 Shimon, Walter W., XXXXXX
 Short, Robert W., XXXXXX
 Shumaker, Clarke L., Jr., XXXXXX
 Siegel, Leon S., XXXXXX

Sigholtz, Robert H., XXXXXX
 Sillin, William E., XXXXXX
 Sinal, Samuel B., XXXXXX
 Skapik, Richard L., XXXXXX
 Small, Ballard B., Jr., XXXXXX
 Smith, Chester R., XXXXXX
 Smith, Dane M., XXXXXX
 Smith, John A., 3d, XXXXXX
 Smith, Joseph P., XXXXXX
 Smith, Olin E., XXXXXX
 Smith, Paul E., XXXXXX
 Smith, Raymond H., Jr., XXXXXX
 Smith, Wilbur B., XXXXXX
 Smith, William, XXXXXX
 Smothers, William, XXXXXX
 Snodgrass, Homer G., Jr., XXXXXX
 Snyder, Ira W., Jr., XXXXXX
 Sowers, Harold N., XXXXXX
 Sparano, James W., XXXXXX
 Spiker, Theodore S., XXXXXX
 Spinello, Michael S., XXXXXX
 Spittler, Charles R., XXXXXX
 Sprague, Francis O., XXXXXX
 Stankovich, Albert A., XXXX
 Starobin, Sam D., XXXXXX
 Steinborn, Richard J., XXXXXX
 Steininger, Donald H., XXXXXX
 Stephens, Travis J. L., XXXXXX
 Stiefel, Lawrence E., XXXXXX
 Stiles, Lester W., XXXXXX
 Stilo, Frank G., XXXXXX
 Stock, Marvin H., XXXXXX
 Stofflet, Lawrence M., XXXXXX
 Street, Harold L., Jr., XXXXXX
 Suechika, Ben, XXXXXX
 Sullivan, John F., XXXXXX
 Sullivan, John J., XXXXXX
 Sullivan, William M., XXXXXX
 Sutherland, Warren F., Jr., XXXXXX
 Sutton, Jimmy C., XXXXXX
 Tadich, Dmitri J., XXXXXX
 Taft, Philip H., XXXXXX
 Taylor, Frank L., XXXXXX
 Thomas, Roderick M., XXXXXX
 Thomas, George E., XXXXXX
 Thompson, Alfred F., XXXXXX
 Thompson, Benjamin H., XXXXXX
 Thompson, Charles M., XXXXXX
 Thompson, Jack M., XXXXXX
 Thompson, Robert J. E., XXXXXX
 Thrush, Francis H., XXXXXX
 Toblason, Orville LeR., XXXXXX
 Todd, Robert G., XXXXXX
 Tomme, Henry H., XXXXXX
 Torrey, Clarence T., Jr., XXXXXX
 Toulme, Clarence V., Jr., XXXXXX
 Trammell, Howard A., XXXXXX
 Tribble, Harold C., Jr., XXXXXX
 Troy, Guy K., XXXXXX
 Tryon, Frank H., XXXXXX
 Turner, Leo D., XXXXXX
 Turnmeyer, George E. Jr., XXXXXX
 Tuttle, Lawrence D., XXXXXX
 Tymchak, Michael, XXXXXX
 Tynan, James D., XXXXXX
 Uchima, Unkel, XXXXXX
 Veaudry, Wallace F., XXXXXX
 Villines, Colin O., XXXXXX
 Walker, John W., XXXXXX
 Waller, Elbert C., XXXXXX
 Washburn, Melburn N., XXXXXX
 Watson, Charles L., XXXXXX
 Wayne, Robert P., XXXXXX
 Weaver, Harold A., XXXXXX
 Webb, George K., XXXXXX
 Webb, William L., Jr., XXXXXX
 Weible, Oscar J., XXXXXX
 Welch, George P., XXXXXX
 Wells, Jake, XXXXXX
 Western, George E., XXXXXX
 Whalen, Thomas F., XXXXXX
 Whipple, Howard W., XXXXXX
 Whisler, John L., XXXXXX
 White, John D., XXXXXX
 Whittier, Harold W., XXXXXX
 Wickers, Charles A., XXXXXX
 Wildrick, Meade D., Jr., XXXXXX
 Wilkin, John M., XXXXXX
 Wilkins, Robert M., XXXXXX
 Wilkins, VanCourt, XXXXXX
 Wilkinson, Duryea S., XXXXXX
 Williams, Charles C., XXXXXX

Williams, Howard C., XXXXXX
 Wilson, Charles E., XXXXXX
 Wilson, Daniel S., XXXXXX
 Wilson, Thomas J., XXXXXX
 Winsted, Ray H., XXXXXX
 Wolf, Jean A., XXXXXX
 Wolfe, Melvin M., XXXXXX
 Woods, John O., XXXXXX
 Woodson, Eugene A., XXXXXX
 Wright, Charles K., Jr., XXXXXX
 Yonushonis, William L., XXXXXX
 Young, Robert P., XXXXXX
 Yuncck, Richard T., XXXXXX
 Zell, Quentin L., XXXXXX
 Zolner, Charles L., XXXXXX
 Zufelt, Dick, XXXXXX

To be majors, Chaplain

Bragan, James M., XXXXXX
 Day, Clayton E., XXXXXX
 Heckard, Floyd L., XXXXXX
 Hickey, John J., XXXXXX
 Higgins, William J., XXXXXX
 Irwin, Kenneth G., XXXXXX
 Jones, Edwin A., XXXXXX
 Klett, Paul E., XXXXXX
 Murphy, John J., XXXXXX
 Riley, Frank C., XXXXXX
 Stegman, Leonard F., XXXXXX

To be captain, Chaplain

Davis, Pat H., XXXXXX

To be majors, Women's Army Corps

Bennett, Judith C., XXXX
 Biasini, Isabelle, XXXX
 Davis, Fannie L., XXXX
 Harth, Elizabeth A., XXXX
 Malone, Marie L., XXXX
 Niblack, Sarah F., XXXX

To be lieutenant colonels, Dental Corps

Anderson, Ned H., XXXXXX
 Farrar, Fred J., XXXXXX
 Grundler, Richard A., XXXXXX
 Jerbi, Frank C., XXXXXX
 Mahr, Raymond A., XXXXXX
 Sondergaard, Nils E., XXXXXX
 Sumnicht, Russell W., XXXXXX
 Tucker, Francis deS., Jr., XXXXXX

To be lieutenant colonels, Veterinary Corps

Akins, Everett H., XXXXXX
 Bishop, Vincil C., XXXXXX
 Clem, Wesley A., Jr., XXXXXX
 Deane, Harold M., XXXXXX
 Frank, Charles B., XXXXXX
 Lord, Willis E., XXXXXX
 Miller, Robert J., XXXXXX
 Osteen, Wilson M., XXXXXX
 Skold, Bernard H., XXXXXX
 Watkins, Ernest St. J., XXXXXX

To be lieutenant colonels, Medical Service Corps

Ahr, Lee A., XXXXXX
 Albrecht, Lawrence S., XXXXXX
 Bryan, Roy A., XXXXXX
 Burris, Layton O., XXXXXX
 Caldbeck, Raymond J., XXXXXX
 Carr, Martin J., XXXXXX
 Colyer, Andrew J., XXXXXX
 Cowgill, Charles J., XXXXXX
 DeSautels, Francis O., XXXXXX
 Dowless, Joseph D., Jr., XXXXXX
 Drowns, Norman S., XXXXXX
 Edwards, Sam A., XXXXXX
 Fakes, Robert D., XXXXXX
 Ford, Walter E., XXXXXX
 Francis, James R., XXXXXX
 French, Stanley H., XXXXXX
 Gorrell, Charles J., XXXXXX
 Hilcken, John A., XXXXXX
 Hughes, Robert L., Jr., XXXXXX
 Hutchinson, Melville C., XXXXXX
 Jetland, Robert I., XXXXXX
 Krause, William O., XXXXXX
 Larson, Harold P., XXXXXX
 Laughlin, Thomas, Jr., XXXX
 Levesque, Paul M., XXXXXX
 Loisel, Vernon H., XXXXXX
 Marks, Edward, XXXXXX
 Medwed, John D., XXXXXX
 Mendenhall, John V., XXXXXX

Millstein, Conan H., XXXXXX
 Murphy, Paul W., XXXXXX
 Muschel, Louis H., XXXXXX
 Myers, Paul H., XXXXXX
 Offutt, Richard L., XXXXXX
 Olson, Morris V., XXXXXX
 Pitt, Marlon J., XXXXXX
 Rattan, Volney H., XXXXXX
 Riddle, Hasty W., XXXXXX
 Schlicher, Norman R., XXXXXX
 Scroggs, Howard R., XXXXXX
 Southard, William W., Jr., XXXXXX
 Stewart, Thomas B., XXXXXX
 Thornton, William H., XXXXXX
 Traub, Robert, XXXXXX
 Ware, Marvin A., XXXXXX
 Wolf, Charles R., Jr., XXXXXX
 Wright, Bertram S., XXXXXX
 Wright, Lester J., XXXXXX

To be majors, Medical Corps

Aiken, Robert E., XXXXXX
 Allen, Samuel M., XXXXXX
 Anderson, Robert V., XXXXXX
 Bancroft, John E., XXXXXX
 Beyer, James C., XXXXXX
 Burt, Glenn B., Jr., XXXXXX
 Busch, Edwin S., XXXXXX
 Campbell, Ralph E., XXXXXX
 Chappell, Harold R., XXXXXX
 Connolly, John R., XXXXXX
 Cooke, Edwin T., XXXXXX
 Cooper, David S., XXXXXX
 Dacquist, Michael P., XXXXXX
 Donohoo, Albert C., XXXXXX
 Dunne, Thomas B., XXXXXX
 Elsen, Bruno, XXXXXX
 Feighny, Robert E., XXXXXX
 Foley, George P., XXXXXX
 Fountain, Elbert B., XXXXXX
 Franklin, Robert B., XXXXXX
 Greenberg, Jerome H., XXXXXX
 Hall, Robert MacC., XXXXXX
 Harvey, James D., XXXXXX
 Holzworth, Robert H., XXXXXX
 Howard, William R., XXXXXX
 Johnson, Edward M., XXXXXX
 Kitchen, Lloyd, XXXXXX
 Krakaur, Richard B., XXXXXX
 Lardinols, Clifford C., Jr., XXXXXX
 Leigh, Bert G., XXXXXX
 Macomber, Peter B., XXXXXX
 McCaleb, Foster C., Jr., XXXXXX
 Miller, James A., XXXXXX
 Molloy, Joseph E., XXXXXX
 Onstead, Charles O., Jr., XXXXXX
 Patow, Warren E., XXXXXX
 Rhodes, Major W., Jr., XXXXXX
 Richardson, James P., XXXXXX
 Sheehy, Thomas W., XXXXXX
 Steinheimer, Mary E., XXXXXX
 Sweeney, Vincent C., XXXXXX
 Toland, William J., XXXXXX
 Van Osdel, Lewis A., XXXXXX
 Welch, Philip H., XXXXXX
 West, Glenn A., XXXXXX
 Whitten, John W., XXXXXX
 Zerzan, Charles J., Jr., XXXXXX

To be majors, Dental Corps

Ammenwerth, Benjamin K., XXXXXX
 Barone, Joseph J., XXXXXX
 Bell, Joe D., XXXXXX
 Bickley, Russell W., XXXXXX
 Cassidy, James E., XXXXXX
 Churan, Joseph S., XXXXXX
 Clarkson, John, XXXXXX
 Cochran, Robert I., XXXXXX
 Conway, James C., XXXXXX
 Coyne, Robert M., XXXXXX
 Daniel, Roy E., XXXXXX
 Elliott, Harold S., XXXXXX
 Fadul, William G., XXXXXX
 Fehl, Merle I., XXXXXX
 Fischer, Willard G., XXXXXX
 Frisch, Joe, XXXXXX
 Fuller, George E., XXXXXX
 Gamble, Glen S., XXXXXX
 Hagen, James R., XXXXXX
 Hamrick, John J., XXXXXX
 Harmon, Carlos B., XXXX
 Hill, Ross H., XXXXXX

Hurt, William C., XXXXXX
 Jordan, Algene G., XXXXXX
 Kono, Tom M., XXXXXX
 Mayer, John J., XXXXXX
 McClure, Gammon D., XXXXXX
 Moss, Robert P., Jr., XXXXXX
 Roll, Corliss J., XXXXXX
 Rudy, Leon C., XXXXXX
 Schwartz, Donald E., XXXXXX
 Scully, Bernard R., XXXXXX
 Sproull, Robert C., XXXXXX
 Summers, Charles W., XXXXXX
 Sweigart, Thomas T., XXXXXX
 Swisher, Richard E., XXXXXX
 Turner, Charles E., XXXXXX
 Van Dyk, Robert F., XXXXXX
 Vanaman, Nathan E., XXXXXX
 Waldrep, Alfred C., Jr., XXXXXX
 Ward, Brent L., XXXXXX
 Wheeler, Warren N., XXXXXX
 Woods, Virgil, XXXXXX
 Youmans, Robert D., XXXXXX

To be majors, Veterinary Corps

Cooper, Irvn R., Jr., XXXXXX
 Dean, Edward E., XXXXXX
 Hughes, George M., XXXXXX
 Lyday, Charles V., XXXXXX
 Moran, Guy G., XXXXXX
 Murnane, Thomas G., Jr., XXXXXX
 Powell, John J., XXXXXX
 Tierce, Millard L., Jr., XXXXXX
 Upham, Roy W., XXXXXX
 Washburn, Glenn A., XXXXXX
 Yost, Donald H., XXXXXX

To be majors, Medical Service Corps

Anderson, Amel, XXXXXX
 Arima, James K., XXXXXX
 Avrett, Marion E., XXXXXX
 Balley, Robert W., XXXXXX
 Balkov, Bernard, XXXXXX
 Bates, Roy L., XXXXXX
 Benke, Clyde W., XXXXXX
 Benner, James H., XXXXXX
 Breitenkamp, Robert N., XXXXXX
 Brigadier, Mort B., XXXXXX
 Brown, Dale E., XXXXXX
 Brown, Garry M., XXXXXX
 Brubaker, Luther G. H., XXXXXX
 Bunte, Albert G., XXXXXX
 Carter, Woodus A., XXXXXX
 Case, Vernon E., XXXXXX
 Cennamo, Sebastian, XXXXXX
 Coker, Larry W., XXXXXX
 Cooney, Henry F., XXXXXX
 DePrates, James J., XXXXXX
 Fisher, Cretin L., XXXXXX
 Garza, Rene C., XXXXXX
 Ginikowre, George J., XXXXXX
 Gray, Stephen E., XXXXXX
 Greene, Billy C., XXXXXX
 Halladay, Theodore J., XXXXXX
 Haskell, Morris B., XXXXXX
 Heady, Harold T., XXXXXX
 Helwinkel, Hans W., XXXXXX
 Hemperly, Cecil W., XXXXXX
 Hesford, Douglas, XXXXXX
 Hunter, Donald H., XXXXXX
 Janda, Earl J., XXXXXX
 Jones, Ernest O., XXXXXX
 Kilby, Albert B., XXXXXX
 King, Cletus E., XXXXXX
 Klitch, Richard H., XXXXXX
 Knowlton, Homer O., XXXXXX
 Lada, John, XXXXXX
 Ledbetter, William B., XXXXXX
 Levardsen, Richard W., XXXXXX
 Limbacher, Walter J., XXXXXX
 Linthicum, Seth H., Jr., XXXXXX
 Loyd, Reginald C., XXXXXX
 Maes, Henry E., XXXXXX
 Malizia, Walter F., XXXXXX
 Meads, William J., XXXXXX
 Mihm, Homer W., XXXXXX
 Morgan, John G., XXXXXX
 Morris, John W., XXXXXX
 Nystrom, Rudolph, Jr., XXXXXX
 O'Neill, William B., XXXXXX
 Ostby, Wallace L., XXXXXX
 Parker, Richard B., XXXXXX
 Pastore, Joseph A., XXXXXX

Petrini, Bruno A., XXXXX
 Quigley, Calvin C., XXXXX
 Ramsey, Foster G., XXXXX
 Rand, Richard S., XXXXX
 Reinel, Anthony A., XXXXX
 Rogers, Robert J., XXXXX
 Roueche, Mossman, XXXXX
 Rundle, Harold D., XXXXX
 Schongalla, William J., XXXXX
 Shafer, James W., XXXXX
 Tarantino, Frank S., XXXXX
 Thomas, Reginald C., XXXXX
 Turk, Richard P., XXXXX
 Wagner, Donald L., XXXXX
 Wallace, Jack D., XXXXX
 Waterfield, William M., XXXXX
 Wheeler, Leigh F., Sr., XXXXX
 Williams, Lewis H., XXXXX
 Witt, Gustav J., XXXXX

To be majors, Army Nurse Corps

Brookover, Ella L., XXXX
 Browning, Ann C., XXXX
 Lipham, Corinne I., XXXX
 Singer, Kathryn C., XXXX
 Smith, Roberta W., XXXX

To be majors, Army Medical Specialist Corps

Dimenstien, Francine B., XXXX
 Evanson, Dolores L., XXXX
 McGary, Virginia E., XXXXX
 Neacy, Mary A., XXXXX
 Rudberg, Agnes J., XXXXX
 Soady, Winnifred E., XXXX

To be captains, Medical Corps

Bagg, Raymond J., Jr., XXXXX
 Balley, Bruce H., XXXXX
 Bartelloni, Peter J., XXXXX
 Berry, Sidney R., XXXXX
 Bjornson, Jon, XXXXX
 Bloom, Gerald E., XXXXX
 Brascho, Donn J., XXXXX
 Brickner, Theodore J., Jr., XXXXX
 Burdick, Claude O., XXXXX
 Bybee, Paul R., XXXXX
 Chamberlain, Eugene C., Jr., XXXXX
 Christie, John N., Jr., XXXXX
 Clay, Ronald L., XXXXX
 Collins, Delano M., XXXXX
 Conant, Charles N., XXXXX
 Cooper, Neill S., Jr., XXXXX
 Copas, Howard L., XXXXX
 Cresto, James E., XXXXX
 Cruciani, Dominick A., Jr., XXXXX
 Daly, Anthony F., Jr., XXXXX
 Decker, John T., XXXXX
 Dell, Thomas A., XXXXX
 DeMarco, Arnold R., XXXXX
 Dilworth, John H., XXXXX
 Dobbs, Robert M., Jr., XXXXX
 Donovan, James M., XXXXX
 Enstrom, Oscar G., 2d, XXXXX
 Fagan, Charles J., XXXXX
 Fischgrund, Milton L., XXXXX
 Franger, Alfred L., XXXXX
 Frick, Ross T., XXXXX
 Fugelso, Peter D., XXXXX
 Gamber, Herbert H., XXXXX
 Gerster, Paul W., XXXXX
 Gilmartin, Richard C., Jr., XXXXX
 Graham, Arthur D., XXXXX
 Graham, John L., XXXXX
 Gray, John H., XXXXX
 Grisham, Richard S., XXXXX
 Hanson, James D., XXXXX
 Halaby, Fouad A., XXXXX
 Hall, Thomas M., XXXXX
 Hardman, John M., XXXXX
 Hazlett, David R., XXXXX
 Hedges, James K., XXXXX
 Helsterkamp, Charles A., 3d, XXXXX
 Hennessy, William J., XXXXX
 Herrick, Clyde N., XXXXX
 Hill, John E., Jr., XXXXX
 Hoffmeister, Richard A., XXXXX
 Holloway, Harry C., Jr., XXXXX
 Hume, Horace R., XXXXX
 Johnson, Herbert F., XXXXX
 Kabat, George J., Jr., XXXXX
 Karshner, Paul H., XXXXX

Kelley, John J., XXXXX
 Kelly, Phillip L., Jr., XXXXX
 Kelsh, James M., XXXXX
 Leaver, Robert C., XXXXX
 Lopez, Ramon E., XXXXX
 Lowell, Ronald J., XXXXX
 Marshall, William R., XXXXX
 Marx, Ralph L., Jr., XXXXX
 Mershon, Frank A., XXXXX
 Messinger, Alan J., XXXXX
 Meyer, James A., XXXXX
 Mullins, Charles E., XXXXX
 Murphy, William K., XXXXX
 Myers, Charles R., XXXXX
 Neil, Alexander L., XXXXX
 Nelson, Joseph H., XXXXX
 Nuss, Donald D., XXXXX
 Nusynowitz, Martin L., XXXXX
 Parker, Charles E., XXXXX
 Paulsen, Carl A., XXXXX
 Pierce, Clovis H., XXXXX
 Pitcher, James L., XXXXX
 Pollard, Richard A., XXXXX
 Reed, William A., Jr., XXXXX
 Reeder, Maurice M., XXXXX
 Ritter, Richard R., XXXXX
 Rokous, Joseph R., XXXXX
 Ruback, Irwin H., XXXXX
 Rupp, Richard N., XXXXX
 Sieber, Otto F., Jr., XXXXX
 Snyder, Lowell E., XXXXX
 Starr, Leonard E., XXXXX
 Stevenson, John R., XXXXX
 Stewart, James L., Jr., XXXXX
 Strader, Lorenzo D., Jr., XXXXX
 Tomlinson, Fred B., XXXXX
 Torp, Richard P., XXXXX
 Treasure, Robert L., XXXXX
 Valpey, Jack M., XXXXX
 Vennes, George J., Jr., XXXXX
 Verdon, Thomas A., Jr., XXXXX
 Weiss, Fred H., XXXXX
 Wergeland, Floyd L., Jr., XXXXX
 Wettlaufer, John N., XXXXX
 Whaley, Robert A., XXXXX
 Williams, Brian H., XXXXX
 Wratten, Gary P., XXXXX
 Wygmans, John E., XXXXX
 Zabriskie, Jay R., XXXXX
 Zurek, Robert C., XXXXX

To be captains, Dental Corps

Acomb, Kent M., XXXXX
 Bench, James D., XXXXX
 Brunton, Donald A., Jr., XXXXX
 Cowan, Roy G., XXXXX
 DeChamplain, Richard W., XXXXX
 Dearn, Marvin D., XXXXX
 Diversi, Henry L., Jr., XXXXX
 Duffey, Horace H., XXXXX
 Duffy, John H., XXXXX
 Fedalei, Albert F., XXXXX
 Haugen, Donald L., XXXXX
 Hodess, Herbert, XXXXX
 Hueter, Gerard W., XXXXX
 Hutchinson, Rowland A., XXXXX
 Jansen, Alfred H., Jr., XXXXX
 Johnson, Robert M., XXXXX
 Johnson, Wendell S., XXXXX
 Jost, Thomas J., XXXXX
 Kilnar, Karl L., XXXXX
 La Belle, Ronald E., XXXXX
 Lehnen, Charles F., XXXXX
 L'Homme, Paul R., XXXXX
 Luttrell, Lester L., XXXXX
 Mac Intosh, Robert B., XXXXX
 Maroso, Delmo, XXXXX
 Morgan, Alan R., XXXXX
 Morrison, Henry R., XXXXX
 Newell, Donald H., XXXXX
 Remsen, Wallace M., XXXXX
 Schafer, Thomas J., XXXXX
 Staehle, William 3d, XXXXX
 Storie, David Q., XXXXX
 Symanski, Charles W., XXXXX
 Taylor, Jack L., XXXXX
 Trapp, Theodore T., XXXXX
 Tsagaris, George J., XXXXX
 Van Swol, Ronald L., XXXXX
 Weyhe, Dennis E., XXXXX
 Wheatley, Daniel T., XXXXX

To be captains, Veterinary Corps

Chandler, Harold K., XXXXX
 Donovan, Joseph E., Jr., XXXXX
 Oakes, Richard G., XXXXX
 Stewart, Roland R., XXXXX
 Tucker, Walter E., Jr., XXXXX
 Wampler, Stanley N., XXXXX

To be captains, Medical Service Corps

Austin, Lloyd K., XXXXX
 Axtens, Frank W. B., XXXXX
 Bigham, Harral A., XXXXX
 Blackburn, Edward W., XXXXX
 Borchardt, Kenneth A., XXXXX
 Brandt, Clarke M., XXXXX
 Briot, William R., XXXXX
 Brisse, John A., XXXXX
 Buell, Leonard K., XXXXX
 Burdick, Robert L., XXXXX
 Cabell, Ben M., XXXXX
 Christie, Thomas C., XXXXX
 Clark, Scott W., XXXXX
 Clyde, Norman E., XXXXX
 Conley, Robert, XXXXX
 Engquist, David S., XXXXX
 Evans, Billy W., XXXXX
 Flanery, Colbert L., XXXXX
 Fowler, Harland W., Jr., XXXXX
 Gensler, Herman H., XXXXX
 Glenn, Dwight W., XXXXX
 Guilbor, Milferd T., XXXXX
 Hatfield, John L., XXXXX
 Hawkins, William H., XXXXX
 Herwig, Lee C., Jr., XXXXX
 Hille, Robert A., XXXXX
 Hoen, Warren K., XXXXX
 Hubert, Alexander A., XXXXX
 Jones, Evan E., Jr., XXXXX
 Killo, William S., XXXXX
 Latham, Robert M., XXXXX
 Lawrence, Frank P., XXXXX
 Lucas, Walter H., XXXXX
 Mateer, Charles A., XXXXX
 McKenney, William R., XXXXX
 McKinley, Fred W., XXXXX
 Minx, Ramon P., XXXXX
 Noble, Ralph E., XXXXX
 Patterson, William J., XXXXX
 Placitelli, John D., XXXXX
 Radke, Myron G., XXXXX
 Rizer, Charles B., XXXXX
 Rosen, Arthur, XXXXX
 Ross, Don R., XXXXX
 Russell, James L., Jr., XXXXX
 Sadler, Tom H., XXXXX
 Singletary, Winfield S., Jr., XXXXX
 Smith, Robert C., XXXXX
 Smith, Roy R., XXXXX
 Staples, Jack E., XXXXX
 Stiles, Peter W., XXXXX
 Stover, James W., XXXXX
 Thomas, Evan T., XXXXX
 Thomas, Tommy, XXXXX
 Triano, Donald H., XXXXX
 Trudeau, Thomas L., XXXXX
 Walter, James F., XXXXX
 Webb, Richard 3d, XXXXX
 Weber, Charles J., Jr., XXXXX
 Yamamoto, Hiroshi, XXXXX

To be captains, Army Nurse Corps

Antonucci, Anna E., XXXXX
 Baker, Evaline R., XXXXX
 Baskfield, Margaret M., XXXXX
 Betz, Catherine T., XXXXX
 Burke, Frances M., XXXXX
 Collins, Dewey F., XXXXX
 Evans, Mary L., XXXXX
 Geissinger, Amy D., XXXXX
 Gentilecore, Gloria E., XXXXX
 Glisson, Bessie R., XXXXX
 Johnson, Mildred V., XXXXX
 Kerr, Barbara J., XXXXX
 Knox, Alice I., XXXXX
 Knox, Edith V., XXXXX
 Lesko, Margaret I., XXXXX
 Nichols, Glennadee A., XXXXX
 Osborne, Rose M., XXXXX
 Raffety, Gladys L., XXXXX
 Rosnack, Leokadya E., XXXXX
 Shoemaker, Vera E., XXXXX

Smith, Marjorie A., XXXXX
 Steckbar, Janette L., XXXXX
 Sullivan, Louise E., XXXXX
 Wilson, Shannon D., XXXXX
 Zuwerink, Betty J., XXXXX

To be captains, Army Medical Specialist Corps

Beitzel, Barbara A., XXXX
 Bogrette, Ann, XXXX
 Day, Donna J., XXXX
 MacTaggart, Lois, XXXX
 Metcalf, Virginia A., XXXX

The following named officers for promotion in the Regular Army of the United States, under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, sections 3284 and 3304. All officers are subject to physical examination required by law.

To be lieutenant colonels, Army Nurse Corps

Bennett, Anna R., XXXXX
 Blatt, Margaret E., XXXX
 Coble, Frances J., XXXXX
 Dawley, Harriet A., XXXX
 Hogan, Ann E., XXXXX
 Johnston, Pauline V., XXXXX
 Judd, Florence E., XXXX
 King, Mary L., XXXX
 Lines, L. Marguerite, XXXXX
 McClellan, Iola R., XXXX
 Morris, Mary S., XXXX
 Peake, Augusta K., XXXX
 Peene, Ava L., XXXX
 Plunkett, Ollie W., XXXXX
 Rodeman, Charlotte R., XXXX
 Rosasco, Louise C., XXXXX
 Seymore, Dorothy L., XXXXX
 Shaw, Vera F., XXXX
 Thurness, Elizabeth J., XXXX
 Wickensheimer, Virginia M., XXXX

To be lieutenant colonels, Army Medical Specialist Corps

BenDure, Mary L., XXXX
 Buck, Kathryn V., XXXXX
 Douglas, Marion D., XXXXX
 Lawrence, Mary S., XXXX
 Manchester, Katherine E., XXXXX
 Myers, Cordelia, XXXX

The following named officers for promotion in the Regular Army of the United States, under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, sections 3284 and 3298. All officers are subject to physical examination required by law.

To be first lieutenants

Acosta-Rosario, Rafael B., XXXXX
 Adams, Eural E. E., Jr., XXXXX
 Adams, James R., XXXXX
 Adams, Rudolph, Jr., XXXXX
 Addy, Buford W., Jr., XXXXX
 Almi, Alfred C., XXXXX
 Alexander, Theodore C., XXXXX
 Allen, William L., XXXXX
 Amaral, David J., XXXXX
 Ambrosino, Richard R., XXXXX
 Ankenman, Harold D., XXXXX
 Antaya, Michel R., XXXXX
 Archer, Caleb J., XXXXX
 Armstrong, Raymond L., XXXXX
 Arnold, Bruce D., XXXXX
 Atkeson, Thomas L., XXXXX
 Aylward, James J., Jr., XXXXX
 Bailey, Dwayne S., XXXXX
 Banyas, Walter, XXXXX
 Barkley, William A., XXXXX
 Barnes, James M., XXXXX
 Beatty, Robert C., XXXXX
 Beckett, Peter E., XXXXX
 Behm, Peter S., XXXXX
 Behrens, Helmer H., XXXXX
 Bell, Fred V., XXXXX
 Benson, William L., Jr., XXXXX
 Beran, Joseph J., XXXXX
 Bernstein, Donald, XXXXX
 Berry, William W., XXXXX
 Best, Darrell E., XXXXX
 Betke, Herman R., XXXXX
 Betters, Richard B., Jr., XXXXX
 Biesenbach, Donald E., XXXXX
 Biscoomb, Donald LeR., XXXXX
 Biscoomb, Gordon L., XXXXX
 Black, Calvin D., XXXXX
 Black, Clinton H., XXXXX
 Black, Reuben, XXXXX
 Bledsoe, Edward P., XXXXX
 Boose, Howard R., 3d, XXXXX
 Boyd, Eugene T., Sr., XXXXX
 Brackett, John R., XXXXX
 Brassfield, Bobbie A., XXXXX
 Breeding, Gerald L., XXXXX
 Brill, Ronald R., XXXXX
 Brockway, Frank N., Jr., XXXXX
 Brothers, David L., XXXXX
 Brown, Fred M., XXXXX
 Brown, John, Jr., XXXXX
 Brown, Roland D., XXXXX
 Brownfield, William I., XXXXX
 Bruns, Lawrence D., XXXXX
 Bryant, Walter R., XXXXX
 Buckley, George M., XXXXX
 Budrich, Dudley J., XXXXX
 Bull, L. M., Jr., XXXXX
 Bunn, Edward J., XXXXX
 Burke, Sib H., XXXXX
 Burton, Dawson L., XXXXX
 Butler, Robert W., XXXXX
 Cain, William H., Jr., XXXXX
 Canella, Phillip F., Jr., XXXXX
 Campbell, Donald M., XXXXX
 Carlin, John C., XXXXX
 Carruth, George A., XXXXX
 Casey, Fred H., XXXXX
 Chandler, Richard, Jr., XXXXX
 Chapman, Thomas R., XXXXX
 Chesak, Charles D., XXXXX
 Chick, Edward E., XXXXX
 Christensen, Neal R., XXXXX
 Clark, Donald P., XXXXX
 Clark, Donald R., XXXXX
 Coats, John I., XXXXX
 Cockrell, Allen A., Jr., XXXXX
 Cohan, Morton D., XXXXX
 Collins, Philip J., XXXXX
 Conkel, Ronald F., XXXXX
 Connors, Donald L., XXXXX
 Coop, Harold L., Jr., XXXXX
 Copp, Willard C., XXXXX
 Cordell, Terry D., XXXXX
 Corey, Robert J., XXXXX
 Coulter, Richard V., XXXXX
 Crane, George R., XXXXX
 Crane, Kenneth C., XXXXX
 Crognale, Joachim A., XXXXX
 Cunningham, James G., XXXXX
 Curbow, Gerald D., XXXXX
 Dacey, John C., XXXXX
 Daly, George M., XXXXX
 Daizell, Gary W., XXXXX
 Damrill, Ronald E., XXXXX
 Davenport, David C., XXXXX
 Davoli, James O., XXXXX
 DeBerardino, Anthony, XXXXX
 DeGraw, Andrew E., Jr., XXXXX
 Dennison, Gary V., XXXXX
 Dickerson, Jon R., XXXXX
 Dickson, David J., XXXXX
 Dillon, Oliver W., XXXXX
 Doherty, Theodore L., Jr., XXXXX
 Donnelly, Robert W., XXXXX
 Duncan, Donald R., XXXXX
 Edge, John S., XXXXX
 Emery, Ronald H., XXXXX
 Encell, John H., Jr., XXXXX
 Ensley, George H., Jr., XXXXX
 Evans, Robert H., XXXXX
 Farrar, Kendall, XXXXX
 Fassi, Laverne F., XXXXX
 Fickett, Richard K., XXXXX
 Fiely, Linus H., XXXXX
 Fitzgerald, Donald G., XXXXX
 Fitzpatrick, Paul F., XXXXX
 Flick, William R., XXXXX
 Fogle, William L., XXXXX
 Foster, William R., Sr., XXXXX
 Fouratt, Enos J., Jr., XXXXX
 Frank, Laurence A., Jr., XXXXX
 Fry, James R., XXXXX
 Furlong, William J., XXXXX
 Gaebel, John L., XXXXX

Gaffney, James J., XXXXX
 Gallagher, Harold D., XXXXX
 Gallahorn, James T., 3d, XXXXX
 Gardner, Eli, XXXXX
 Gasper, John M., Jr., XXXXX
 Gerstenberger, Clayton R., XXXXX
 Gill, Howard J., XXXXX
 Gill, Joseph T., Jr., XXXXX
 Gleason, James E., XXXXX
 Gleason, William J., XXXXX
 Goldner, Robert S., XXXXX
 Goldsmith, Stanley L., XXXXX
 Gordon, Dudley J., XXXXX
 Gordon, Robert L., XXXXX
 Gosnell, Carlos D., XXXXX
 Graves, Roy M., XXXXX
 Gray, Ernest D., XXXXX
 Greene, Dannis S., XXXXX
 Griffin, George F., XXXXX
 Griffin, Richard E., XXXXX
 Griffiths, Richard E., XXXXX
 Gruber, Lee C., XXXXX
 Gumbs, Selvin F., Jr., XXXXX
 Haltiner, Robert G., XXXXX
 Hannen, William M., XXXXX
 Harris, Bryan D., XXXXX
 Hart, Jack S., XXXXX
 Hartke, Harry J., 3d, XXXXX
 Harwood, Michael S., XXXXX
 Hatcher, Joseph F., XXXXX
 Hefford, Robert A., XXXXX
 Hehemann, George J., XXXXX
 Hernandez, Ruben M., XXXXX
 Herrera, Charles D., XXXXX
 Hoffman, Lawrence W., XXXXX
 Holbrook, Jack H., XXXXX
 Holcomb, Samuel A., XXXXX
 Holroyd, Donald E., XXXXX
 Hopkins, Richard K., XXXXX
 Horne, Billie D., XXXXX
 Houts, Ray A., XXXXX
 Howell, Raymond K., XXXXX
 Hughes, Frank A., XXXXX
 Hurst, Thomas K., XXXXX
 Irish, Kenneth M., Jr., XXXXX
 Isett, Robert L., Jr., XXXXX
 Jambon, Orleans A., XXXXX
 Jansen, Edward F., XXXXX
 Jentz, Edward M., XXXXX
 Johnson, Edward H., Jr., XXXXX
 Johnson, Jackie F., XXXXX
 Johnson, Ransom, Jr., XXXXX
 Joyce, Warren C., XXXXX
 Keller, Steven S., XXXXX
 Kelly, James J., XXXXX
 Keville, Clarence H., Jr., XXXXX
 Kibitz, George D., XXXXX
 Kilpatrick, Thomas M., XXXXX
 King, Edwin C., XXXXX
 King, James H., Jr., XXXXX
 Knowles, Emanuel H., XXXXX
 Koehnke, Joseph A., XXXXX
 Kraus, John H., XXXXX
 Krimmer, John A., XXXXX
 Kuehn, Walter, Jr., XXXXX
 Kurgvel, Jaan, XXXXX
 Kwak, John J., Sr., XXXXX
 Lambo, Jerry D., XXXXX
 Langley, James C., XXXXX
 Lanzillo, Eugene R., XXXXX
 Larsen, Roger G., XXXXX
 Laurson, Toivo, XXXXX
 LeBlanc, Richard A., XXXXX
 Lee, William E., Jr., XXXXX
 Leech, Earl W., XXXXX
 Leins, David V., Jr., XXXXX
 Lembecke, John D., XXXXX
 Lesh, Burton A., XXXXX
 L'Hommedieu, Richard F., XXXXX
 Liles, Michael S., XXXXX
 Litwiller, Gavin D., XXXXX
 Loftus, Martin R., XXXXX
 Lowe, Nicholas C., XXXXX
 Ludlum, Henry B., Jr., XXXXX
 Lufburrow, Robert P., XXXXX
 Lundgren, Duwayne C., XXXXX
 Madden, Hugh A., XXXXX
 Maffett, Fletcher H., XXXXX
 Maggalet, Theodore F., Jr., XXXXX
 Majure, Jerry A., XXXXX

Mangrum, Oren D., XXXXXX
 Marr, Francis W., XXXXXX
 Marshall, Richard H., XXXXXX
 Martin, Alfred L., Jr., XXXXXX
 Martin, Robert W., XXXXXX
 Mason, William B., XXXXXX
 Massey, John P., XXXX
 Matheson, Edgar McK., XXXXXX
 Matsuo, Herbert T., XXXXXX
 Matthews, Allan L., Jr., XXXXXX
 Mays, Carroll G., XXXXXX
 McAdams, Michael C., XXXXXX
 McCarthy, Robert A., XXXXXX
 McDonald, Francis W., Jr., XXXX
 McGee, Milton J., XXXXXX
 McGivern, Parlan L., XXXXXX
 McKenzie, Leon C., XXXXXX
 McKnabb, Lee O., XXXXXX
 McLam, Alan C., XXXXXX
 McNerney, Charles D., 2d, XXXXXX
 Megna, Joseph J., XXXXXX
 Meininger, Herbert N., XXXXXX
 Mernaugh, Paul F., XXXXXX
 Meskunas, Edward F., XXXXXX
 Mondok, Robert R., XXXXXX
 Moore, James W., XXXXXX
 Morales, Steve G., XXXXXX
 Morgan, Jack E., XXXXXX
 Morin, Raymond J., Jr., XXXXXX
 Morris, Alva J., XXXXXX
 Morrison, Leo S., Jr., XXXXXX
 Morse, David L., XXXXXX
 Muir, Glenn L., XXXXXX
 Mullins, Lawrence E., XXXXXX
 Munyan, William G., XXXXXX
 Nale, Billy E., XXXXXX
 Newell, Edward W., XXXXXX
 Nicholas, Frank E., XXXXXX
 Nichols, Richard E., XXXXXX
 Nix, Crispus C., XXXXXX
 Norberg, William G., XXXXXX
 Noznesky, Peter H., XXXXXX
 Oates, David T., XXXXXX
 Oden, Lesley E., XXXXXX
 Owens, Sammy L., XXXXXX
 Panneton, Alfred G., XXXXXX
 Paris, William, XXXXXX
 Parker, Jerry S., XXXXXX
 Parker, Travis W., XXXXXX
 Peake, Hayden B., XXXXXX
 Pearce, Joseph E., XXXXXX
 Pease, James W., XXXXXX
 Pelper, Richard W., XXXXXX
 Penick, Billy R., XXXXXX
 Pierre, Allan, XXXXXX
 Pipes, Jack R., Jr., XXXXXX
 Plonk, Donald C., XXXXXX
 Pluta, Russell F., XXXXXX
 Pompa, John R., XXXXXX
 Poteat, James D., XXXXXX
 Priddy, Bobby E., Sr., XXXXXX
 Prince, Jimmy G., XXXXXX
 Proeschel, Donald L., XXXXXX
 Proffit, Ray B., XXXXXX
 Radcliff, William A., XXXXXX
 Ratterman, Bernard W., Jr., XXXXXX
 Reagan, Jerry E., XXXXXX
 Reback, Herman R., XXXXXX
 Revels, James W., XXXXXX
 Reynolds, James A., XXXXXX
 Rilling, Henry C., XXXXXX
 Ritchie, Thomas A., XXXXXX
 Roberts, Birchard R., XXXXXX
 Robinson, James B., XXXXXX
 Rodgers, Thurman D., XXXXXX
 Ruane, Douglas A., XXXXXX
 Rutherford, Frank E., XXXXXX
 Ryan, Gerald E., XXXXXX
 Sanders, Milton D., XXXXXX
 Sanders, Walter M., XXXXXX
 Sargent, Norbert J., XXXXXX
 Sarver, Richard E., XXXXXX
 Satterthwaite, George, 2d, XXXXXX
 Schwendinger, Charles J., XXXXXX
 Scoville, Oscar G., XXXXXX
 Seay, Michael, XXXXXX
 Sera, George N., XXXXXX
 Serna, Albert I., 3d, XXXXXX
 Shamrock, Keith J., XXXXXX
 Shannon, John D., XXXXXX

Shaver, Charles W., Jr., XXXXXX
 Shea, Charles E., 3d, XXXX
 Sheldon, William W., XXXXXX
 Shepard, James C., XXXXXX
 Sherwood, Dan L., XXXXXX
 Sibley, Robert A., XXXXXX
 Sims, Charles O., 3d, XXXXXX
 Skafie, Stanley T., XXXXXX
 Skillman, Charles S., Jr., XXXXXX
 Slofer, Bernard P., XXXXXX
 Slowinski, Donald J., XXXXXX
 Smith, Edmund G., XXXXXX
 Smith, William J., XXXXXX
 Smyth, Rome D., XXXXXX
 Snare, Ross W., Jr., XXXXXX
 Snooks, James P., 3d, XXXXXX
 Sowell, Arnold M., XXXXXX
 Speicher, William F., XXXXXX
 Stalker, Paul R., XXXXXX
 Stanners, Jerry K., XXXXXX
 Steedly, Ronald E., XXXXXX
 Stewart, Jessie E., XXXXXX
 Stiff, Frederick F., XXXXXX
 Stocky, Peter DeW., XXXXXX
 Stokes, John P., 3d, XXXXXX
 Stone, Frank N., XXXXXX
 Strickler, William H., XXXXXX
 Summers, Harry G., Jr., XXXXXX
 Takach, Michael A., XXXXXX
 Taylor, John E., XXXXXX
 Tear, Harry R., Jr., XXXXXX
 Teasley, Harry N., Jr., XXXXXX
 Telfer, Jon R., XXXXXX
 Temple, William F., XXXXXX
 Thomas, Edward J. F., XXXXXX
 Thompson, James E., Jr., XXXXXX
 Tobiason, Allan R., XXXXXX
 Todd, George K., Jr., XXXXXX
 Tuck, John S., XXXXXX
 Upham, Laurence B., XXXXXX
 Valverde-Lara, Fernando E., XXXXXX
 Van Ausdall, Rice L., XXXXXX
 Victorson, William S., XXXXXX
 Wagner, Robert E., XXXXXX
 Walker, Costelle B., XXXXXX
 Walker, Jack A., XXXXXX
 Walton, LeRoy, XXXXXX
 Waterman, William R., XXXXXX
 Weatherman, James A., XXXXXX
 Webb, Robert H., Jr., XXXXXX
 Wesley, Clemon H., XXXXXX
 White, Jewel G., XXXXXX
 White, Richard C., XXXXXX
 Williams, Forrest H., Jr., XXXXXX
 Williams, Glen W., XXXXXX
 Williams, Lavester L., XXXXXX
 Williams, Samuel, XXXXXX
 Wilson, John P., Jr., XXXXXX
 Wood, Nelson V., XXXXXX
 Woolley, John E., XXXXXX

To be first lieutenants, Women's Army Corps

Armstrong, Mary P., XXXX
 Dial, Retta F., XXXX
 Hallman, Jane I., XXXX
 Jump, Janice G., XXXX
 O'Claire, Joyce W., XXXX

To be first lieutenants, Medical Service Corps

Adcock, Bobby R., XXXXXX
 Barber, Leroy M., Jr., XXXXXX
 Bastron, Frederick C., XXXXXX
 Burkett, Samuel L., Jr., XXXXXX
 Conklin, Robert D., XXXXXX
 Davis, John F., XXXXXX
 Eberwine, James A., XXXXXX
 French, George R., XXXXXX
 Greene, Marion F., Jr., XXXXXX
 Hawkins, Sanders F., XXXXXX
 Hayes, James H., XXXXXX
 Hudson, James F., XXXXXX
 Jacobs, Claude G., Jr., XXXXXX
 Johnson, William H., Jr., XXXXXX
 Koch, Joseph L., XXXXXX
 Lafleur, George J., XXXXXX
 Leader, Laird G., Jr., XXXXXX
 Lines, Max M., XXXXXX
 McDermott, Frank E., XXXXXX
 O'Haver, Donald R., XXXXXX
 Pascal, Harold S., XXXXXX

Reynolds, David G., XXXXXX
 Simmacher, Bruce D., XXXXXX
 Upham, Robert W., Jr., XXXXXX
 Walls, Neal H., XXXXXX
 Wood, Malcolm H., Jr., XXXXXX
 Woodward, William E., XXXXXX
 Yeats, Christopher S., XXXX

To be first lieutenants, Army Nurse Corps

Matsumoto, Eleanor M., XXXXX
 Tinklenberg, Esther J., XXXXX

The following-named persons for reappointment to the active list of the Regular Army of the United States, from the temporary disability retired list, under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, sections 1211, 3442, and 3447:

To be lieutenant colonel

Thomas, John LeRoy, XXXXXX

To be major

Chittenden, Albert Oliver, XXXXXX

The following-named person for appointment in the Regular Army by transfer in the grade specified, under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, sections 3285, 3286, 3287, and 3288:

To be major

Strnad, Joseph John, XXXXXX

The following-named persons for appointment in the Regular Army of the United States, in the grades specified under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, sections 3285, 3286, 3287, and 3288:

To be majors

Sundby, Selmar Allan, XXXXXXXX
 Wetherington, Lonnie Zelotis, Jr., XXXXXXXX

To be captains

Amos, Carl Richard, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Clark, Warren Lynwood, XXXXXXXX
 Cramer, Arthur James, XXXXXXXX
 Cruz, Alfred James, XXXXXXXX
 George, Kenneth Elias, XXXXXXXX
 Groff, Guy, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Wolfe, Peter DeForest, XXXXXXXX

To be first lieutenants

Anderson, Robert Lewis, XXXXXXXX
 Barnwell, Kenneth Vaughan, XXXXXXXX
 Clelan, Joseph Robert, XXXXXXXX
 Dross, Allen Edward, XXXXXXXX
 Elton, Robert George, XXXXXXXX
 Eure, Samuel Lee, XXXXXXXX
 Lain, John Charles, XXXXXXXX
 Lynn, Robert Graham, XXXXXXXX
 Mooney, Robert Emmet, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Myers, Clair Gordon, XXXXXXXX
 Newlin, Edgar Christian, III, XXXXXXXX
 Nicholas, Elwood Berton, XXXXXXXX
 Philippsen, Werner Christ, XXXXXXXX
 Pospisil, Vladimir Aurelius, XXXXXXXX
 Reid, Wilbur Eugene, XXXXXXXX

To be second lieutenants

Adkins, Donald Vandelin, XXXXXXXX
 Aston, Milton Levoy, XXXXXXXX
 Blackford, James Estill, XXXXXXXX
 Biddle, Albert, XXXXXXXX
 Burke, Allan Richard, XXXXXXXX
 Child, John, XXXXXXXX
 Clark, Howard Walter, XXXXXXXX
 Davis, Ronald William, XXXXXXXX
 Evans, James Arthur, XXXXXXXX
 Faulhaber, John Martin, XXXXXXXX
 Finch, Edwin Boyer, XXXXXXXX
 Horton, Lowrey Phillips, XXXXXXXX
 Hunter, Howard William, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Hyman, Stanley Herbert, XXXXXXXX
 Jacobs, Bruce Vernon, XXXXXXXX
 McDermott, Joseph Barry, XXXXXXXX
 Napper, John Lyman, XXXXXXXX
 Neumann, Thomas Willard, XXXXXXXX
 O'Dell, Ersal Dan, XXXXXXXX
 Paddock, Alfred Harlan, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Pfabe, Eldon Max, XXXXXXXX
 Powell, William Earl, XXXXXXXX
 Rice, Howard Parker, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Schrader, Johnie Richard, XXXXXXXX

Smith, Fletcher B., Jr., [REDACTED]
 Stephens, Richard Allan, [REDACTED]
 Tarbet, Kenneth Dale, [REDACTED]
 Wolfe, June Elmer, Jr., [REDACTED]

The following-named persons for appointment in the Regular Army of the United States, in the grades and corps specified, under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, sections 3285, 3286, 3287, 3288, 3291, 3294, and 3311:

To be major, Medical Corps

Bullock, Matthew Heyer, [REDACTED]

To be captains, Chaplains

Benson, John Donnell, [REDACTED]
 Egan, Thomas Francis, [REDACTED]
 Lynch, Paul Joseph, [REDACTED]
 Reed, John Edwards, [REDACTED]

To be captains, Dental Corps

Fico, Anthony Richard, [REDACTED]
 Larson, Harold Richard, [REDACTED]
 O'Connor, Tod Wallace, [REDACTED]
 Sweeney, Thomas Patrick, [REDACTED]

To be captains, Medical Corps

Go, Sumio, [REDACTED]
 Kmiecik, Joseph Edward, [REDACTED]
 Steuer, George Zikmund, [REDACTED]

To be first lieutenant, Army Medical Specialist Corps

Landen, Betty Ruth, [REDACTED]

To be first lieutenants, Chaplains

Adickes, Donald Kriete, [REDACTED]
 Collard, Robert William, [REDACTED]
 Forsberg, Paul Oscar, [REDACTED]
 Gremmels, Delbert William, [REDACTED]

To be first lieutenants, Medical Corps

Broussard, William Joseph, [REDACTED]
 Burke, Robert Clair, [REDACTED]
 Darr, Joseph Leo, [REDACTED]
 Gilford, Lawrence Marshall, [REDACTED]
 Lennox, Kenneth Walter, [REDACTED]
 McCarty, Richard John, [REDACTED]
 Meland, Richard Andrew, [REDACTED]
 Miertschin, Melvin Albert, [REDACTED]
 Nagy, John Louis, [REDACTED]
 O'Brien, John Francis, [REDACTED]
 Rambaud, Jacques Jean, [REDACTED]

To be first lieutenant, Medical Service Corps

Broadfoot, Bobby Eugene, [REDACTED]

To be first lieutenant, Women's Army Corps

Ledoux, Therese Annette, [REDACTED]

To be second lieutenant, Medical Service Corps

Reuter, Leroy Howard, [REDACTED]

The following-named distinguished military students for appointment in the Regular Army of the United States, in the grade and corps specified, under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, sections 3285, 3286, 3287, and 3288:

To be second lieutenants, Medical Service Corps

Walter Barnes, Jr.
 Meyer Kabot
 Leo Joseph Kottas
 Nelson Henry Lund
 Walter Edwin Shain

The following-named distinguished military students for appointment in the Regular Army of the United States in the grade of second lieutenant, under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, sections 3285, 3286, 3287, and 3288:

Ralph E. Adams, Jr.
 David Leon Adelsperger
 John Michael Agee
 William Holland Allbritten
 Cullen Selvin Allen
 Frederick Lee Alvarez
 Chester Eugene Anderson
 Gary Milton Andreas
 Michael Emil Andreola
 Richard Radcliffe Atkinson

George William Aust, Jr.
 James William Ball
 Thomas Earl Baumgardner
 William Frederick Beck
 George Daniel Beitzel, III
 Charles Dunlap Benson
 Leonard Alexander Boreski
 Charles Theodore Borg
 Allan Spencer Boss
 James Peter Brannan
 Ulyus Odell Brinkley
 Willie Earl Brock
 Lawrence Dean Brooks
 Gary Harlan Brux
 Robert Horace Burleigh
 John Michael Busch
 Robert Coleman Caldwell
 Robert Wesley Caldwell
 Robert Joseph Chalsinski
 David Lee Click
 Richard Collens
 Jon Calvin Conner
 James Daniel Coogan, Jr.
 Richard Leroy Copeland
 David Lee Coppin
 Reginald Douglas Court
 William Wayne Cox
 Larry Walter Crandall
 Edward Hawksley Cummings
 Jeris Allan Danielson
 Robert William Darby
 Walter Joseph Delay
 Hugh Wayne Denny
 Enrique Rafael de Orbata
 Robert Gordon Duchouquette
 Newton Edward Eisenhart, Jr.
 James Ashley Endicott, Jr.
 George Howard Fasching
 Walter Holmberg Fausel
 Domenick Albert Floravanti
 Roger Leon Fitzsimonds
 Richard Elgar Francis
 Russell John Frazian
 Anthony Cyril Germann
 David Wheeler Gledhill
 James Burton Gordon
 Leonard Thomas Graham
 Carl Benito Haas
 John Gordon Handly
 Martin Joseph Harris, Jr.
 John William Hawkins
 John Francis Hickey
 Thomas Kenneth Hightower
 Jim Earl Hinds
 Thomas Francis Hogan
 Howard James Hoppe
 John Lee Hradesky
 Melvin Thomas Huffine
 George Fredrick Isham
 Donald Blake Jackson
 George Buchanan Jay
 Marvin Richard Jensen
 John Francis Jeszenszky
 Anthony Johnson
 Joseph Wilson Johnston II
 Charles Frederick Jones
 Larry Emmett Joyce
 Richard Harris Kemerling
 John Joseph Kilfoil
 Douglas Tom Koehler
 Philip Michael Kwasny
 Don Edward Labberton
 Norman Arthur Lavigne
 James Edward Leonard
 John Lee Levy
 Sterling Monroe Lewis, Jr.
 Owen Charles Lichtenwalner
 Elliot Saul Lipson
 Leonard John Loomis
 Michael Eugene Maguire
 Robert Nicholas Mallardi
 Samuel Louis Marks
 Raymond Wayne Maurer
 Thomas Harrison McPherson
 Bill Eugene Miller
 Warren George Millett
 Edwin Alexander Mitchell
 Stuart Gifford Mitchell
 Tilden Abney Mitchell III

John Joseph Montgomery
 Joseph Lee Morabit
 Michael Lee Mosbrooker
 Michael Yerger Moss
 Robert Carroll Murphy
 Marvin Roy Murray, Jr.
 Reed James Myrick
 Karl Frederick Nagel
 Earman Douglas O'Brey
 John Henry Oliver
 Phillip Wyatt Payne
 Donald Raymond Provasi
 John Gill Quinlan
 Arnoldo Roldan Ramirez
 Kenneth Randall
 Raymond Richards Rau
 William Lawrence Reddy
 David Hilmar Redemann
 Jean Douglas Reed
 James Anthony Rekowski
 David James Richards
 Richard Allan Robken
 Terrance James Rose
 Howard William Roth, Jr.
 Terrance William Ryan
 Garry Arthur Scharberg
 Theodore Duane Schultz
 Paul Segas
 George Eustace Sgourakes
 Donald Earl Smith
 Donald James Snyder
 Donald Edward Sobek
 Ronald Kay Sprague
 Henry Albert Spreha, Jr.
 Ronald James Sprengeler
 William Harold Sprinsky
 Jerome Ernest Stauber
 Richard Lynn Stevens
 Byron Clark Stone
 John McVay Svoboda
 Richard Arland Thompson
 Benjamin Roy Timmerman
 Gary Eugene Vanderslice
 Stanley Francis Versaw
 David Dahl Wecker
 Ronald Lee Welmer
 Robert Winway Weinhold
 Ronald Edward Wernitznig
 Mason William Wheeler
 Leo Edward Wildenthaler
 James Richard Wilson, Jr.
 Robert Lawrence Winston
 Robert Alvin Witcher
 Charles Asa Woodbeck
 Shyron Levan Worlund

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate May 27, 1960:

POSTMASTERS

ALABAMA

Hugh F. Penn, Hartselle.
 Eugene Williamson, Orrville.

ALASKA

William H. Lamme, Kodiak.
 Hardy A. Peters, Tanana.

ARIZONA

Frederick J. Bolender, Chandler.
 William J. Mason, Phoenix.

ARKANSAS

James W. Lipscomb, Jr., England.

CALIFORNIA

William F. Evans, Ducor.
 Shirley J. McLean, Keene.
 William C. Atkinson, Valley Center.

CONNECTICUT

Ralph W. Farnum, North Stonington.
 Herbert R. Trolle, Springfield.

DELAWARE

Martin M. Williams, Kenton.

FLORIDA

Charles T. Perry, Maitland.

GEORGIA

John P. Hunt, Jackson.
Alexander P. Dempster, Milledgeville.
Ann S. Cole, Montezuma.
Robert L. White, Trenton.

HAWAII

Sachiko M. Toyofuku, Aiea.

IDAHO

E. Ione Clark, Challis.
George L. Crapo, Idaho Falls.

ILLINOIS

Loren C. Bowman, Greenup.
Richard R. Michelsen, Huntley.
John L. Knight, McLeansboro.

IOWA

Dick W. McCauley, Carlisle.
Kenneth A. Jensen, Massena.
Oliver H. Wisgerhof, Sully.

KANSAS

Ward A. Hutchinson, Logan.
Lyle E. Rafferty, Mankato.
Howard J. Chambers, Minneapolis.
Charles W. Baxter, Wamego.
Aubrey N. McAtee, Waterville.

KENTUCKY

Ada Lee Davis, Hardyville.

LOUISIANA

Myrtle B. Jett, Athens.
Beverly H. Fabacher, Port Barre.

MAINE

Robert C. Fisher, Oakfield.
Louis W. Bowden, Orrington.

MARYLAND

Walter F. Coppersmith, Jr., Aberdeen Proving Ground.

MASSACHUSETTS

Alice F. Donovan, Pinehurst.
Joseph H. Boucher, South Carver.

MICHIGAN

Morris E. Parish, Coopersville.
Shirley F. Thorne, Horton.
Georgia E. Larsen, Newaygo.

MISSISSIPPI

Arthur Y. Banks, Columbus.
Norman J. Stockstill, Picayune.
Fabian S. Clark, Ripley.

MISSOURI

Robert H. Hunter, East Prairie.

MONTANA

Edson G. Hedges, Park City.

NEBRASKA

Carl J. Mann, Hoskins.
M. Ruth Shaver, Primrose.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Russell N. Holm, Derry.

NEW JERSEY

John R. Wert III, Hopewell.

NEW MEXICO

Margaret P. Epps, Columbus.
Leon F. Dryden, Ruidoso.

NEW YORK

Roy E. Jenne, Hermon.
Elaine L. Bruce, Molra.
Stanley Wolak, New York Mills.

NORTH DAKOTA

Louis J. Wanner, New England.
Frank V. Jansky, Ross.
Clifford W. Hackett, Sables.

OHIO

Charles A. Roemer, Brunswick.
Robert L. Rhodes, South Charleston.
Chester W. Bailey, Youngstown.

OKLAHOMA

Hugh D. Cockrell, Eagletown.
Virgil W. Morris, Gotebo.
Billy D. Hafner, Orlando.

OREGON

Vernetia M. Hadley, Bly.

PENNSYLVANIA

Arthur J. Rodgers, Jr., Blue Ball.
Edwin K. Oaks, Cherry Tree.
Robert A. Yeager, Sunbury.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Paul H. Wilkes, Chester.
Elbert E. Rivers, Mount Croghan.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Violet D. Lindell, La Bolt.
Cecil L. Fitzgerald, Rockham.
Walter A. Farl, Watertown.
Orvin F. Heinrichs, Winfred.

TENNESSEE

James W. Price, Cornersville.
Thurman L. Jackson, St. Joseph.

TEXAS

Dudley B. Lawson, Alto.
Geraldine H. Morris, Brownsboro.
W. E. Boyd, Jr., Iredell.
Maynard D. Fowler, Malakoff.
Walter D. Stephens, Sabinal.

UTAH

LeRoy Soelberg, Jr., Grantsville.
Howard D. Knight, Parowan.

VERMONT

Winston M. Churchill, Graniteville.

VIRGINIA

William E. Humphreys, Clarksville.
William R. Holt, South Boston.
George A. Carpenter, Woodberry Forest.

WISCONSIN

Edgar F. Antoine, Belgium.
Roland J. Anderson, Hazelhurst.
Shirleigh L. Collins, Melrose.

NOMINATIONS WITHDRAWN

Executive nominations withdrawn from the Senate May 27, 1960:

POSTMASTERS

Robert V. Loft, to be postmaster at Capton, in the State of Illinois.

George O. Mauk, to be postmaster at Yolyn, in the State of West Virginia.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1960

The House met at 12 o'clock noon, and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore, Mr. McCORMACK.

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

I hereby designate the Honorable John W. McCormack to act as Speaker pro tempore today.

SAM RAYBURN,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

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

Psalm 121:6: *The righteous shall be held in everlasting remembrance.*

O Thou God of our fathers, who didst gird them with the armor of the Lord

in their times of terror and tragedy, we are about to commemorate with gratitude and reverence one of the great days in the calendar of our national life.

We thank Thee for the courage and devotion of those men and women who gave themselves so sacrificially to safeguard our heritage of freedom and democracy.

May that day soon come when international claims and disputes shall never again be submitted to the dreadful arbitrament of war, with its terrible toll of bloodshed and suffering, but when men and nations shall have enough wisdom to submit them to arbitration and sincerity and honor enough to abide by the decisions.

Grant that the mind and heart of man may be tempered by some finer essence of the moral and spiritual virtues and may we eagerly avail ourselves of the resources and reserves of divine help as we labor for peace and good will among men.

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

THE JOURNAL

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

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. 113. An act to prohibit the severance of service connection which has been in effect for 10 or more years, except under certain limited conditions;

H.R. 276. An act to amend section 3011 of title 38, United States Code, to establish a new effective date for payment of additional compensation for dependents;

H.R. 641. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to make uniform the marriage date requirements for service-connected death benefits;

H.R. 1402. An act for the relief of Leandro Pastor, Jr., and Pedro Pastor;

H.R. 1463. An act for the relief of Johan Karel Christoph Schlichter;

H.R. 1519. An act for the relief of the legal guardian of Edward Peter Callas, a minor;

H.R. 3107. An act for the relief of Richard L. Nuth;

H.R. 3253. An act for the relief of Ida Magyar;

H.R. 3827. An act for the relief of Jan P. Wilczynski;

H.R. 4763. An act for the relief of Josette A. M. Stanton;

H.R. 7036. An act for the relief of William J. Barbiero;

H.R. 7502. An act to revise the determination of basic pay of certain deceased veterans in computing dependency and indemnity compensation payable by the Veterans' Administration;

H.R. 8217. An act for the relief of Orville J. Henke;

H.R. 8238. An act to authorize and direct the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service to make a study and report to Congress, from the standpoint of the public health, of the discharge of substances into the atmosphere from the exhausts of motor vehicles;

H.R. 8798. An act for the relief of Romeo Gasparini;