

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—EN- ROLLED 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).

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 potential-

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 everybody 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—\$371,800.

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 diking 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. MCCLELLAN]. 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 Mantanzas 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 58,025.5 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
LEKINGTON 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 Waiakea 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 unrehearsed 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. Kasnacheyev 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, horseraces, 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 BROTHERS 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 sealift 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 sealift 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 earth tremors 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 oversea 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 medicaments 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 anti-tetanus and antigangrene 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-

vey 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 Phillip's 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 Hunteville 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 $3\frac{2}{3}$ 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;
Broidered 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
Biellecki, Theodore C., XXXXXX
Biles, Shelton B., Jr., XXXXXX
Bishop, John H., XXXXXX
Black, Charles S., XXXXXX
Black, James R., Jr., XXXXXX
Blackman, Edward E., XXXXXX
Blackwell, Roy V., XXXXXX
Blair, Bruce E., XXXXXX
Bland, George E., XXXXXX
Bledsoe, Thomas D., Jr., XXXXXX
Bleiman, Junius J., XXXXXX
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, Kitchin 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
 Gardner, Henry L., XXXXXX
 Gossett, Warren R., XXXXXX
 Goynne, 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
 Haile, 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 E., 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
 Hubbe, 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
 Keefe, Robert J., XXXXXX
 Keet, Robert T., XXXXXX
 Keggins, 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, Willam 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
 Marcus, 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 E., 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
 Prottfoot, 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., Jr., 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
 Sevdy, 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
 Sinai, Samuel B., XXXXXX
 Skaplk, 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
 Vesudry, 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
 Yunck, 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
 Sunnicht, 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, Willys 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
 Dacuisto, 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
 Lardinolis, 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 Osdal, 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 G., Jr., XXXXXX
 Ward, Brente 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
 Ginkowre, George J., XXXXXX
 Gray, Stephen E., XXXXXX
 Greene, Billy C., XXXXXX
 Halladay, Theodore J., XXXXXX
 Haskell, Morris B., XXXXXX
 Heady, Harold T., XXXXXX
 Heiwinkel, 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., XXXXXX
 Quigley, Calvin C., XXXXXX
 Ramsey, Foster G., XXXXXX
 Rand, Richard S., XXXXXX
 Reinel, Anthony A., XXXXXX
 Rogers, Robert J., XXXXXX
 Roueche, Mossman, XXXXXX
 Rundle, Harold D., XXXXXX
 Schongalla, William, Jr., XXXXXX
 Shafer, James W., XXXXXX
 Tarantino, Frank S., XXXXXX
 Thomas, Reginald C., XXXXXX
 Turk, Richard P., XXXXXX
 Wagner, Donald L., XXXXXX
 Wallace, Jack D., XXXXXX
 Waterfield, William M., XXXXXX
 Wheeler, Leigh F., Sr., XXXXXX
 Williams, Lewis H., XXXXXX
 Witt, Gustav J., XXXXXX

To be majors, Army Nurse Corps

Brookover, Ella L., XXXXX
 Browning, Ann C., XXXXX
 Lipham, Corinne I., XXXXX
 Singer, Kathryn C., XXXXX
 Smith, Roberta W., XXXXX

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., XXXXXX
 Soady, Winnifred E., XXXX

To be captains, Medical Corps

Bagg, Raymond J., Jr., XXXXXX
 Bailey, Bruce H., XXXXXX
 Bartelloni, Peter J., XXXXXX
 Berry, Sidney R., XXXXXX
 Bjornson, Jon, XXXXXX
 Bloom, Gerald E., XXXXXX
 Brascho, Donn J., XXXXXX
 Brickner, Theodore J., Jr., XXXXXX
 Burdick, Claude O., XXXXXX
 Bybee, Paul R., XXXXXX
 Chamberlain, Eugene C., Jr., XXXXXX
 Christie, John N., Jr., XXXXXX
 Clay, Ronald L., XXXXXX
 Collins, Delano M., XXXXXX
 Conant, Charles N., XXXXXX
 Cooper, Neill S., Jr., XXXXXX
 Copas, Howard L., XXXXXX
 Cresto, James E., XXXXXX
 Cruciani, Dominick A., Jr., XXXXXX
 Daly, Anthony F., Jr., XXXXXX
 Decker, John T., XXXXXX
 Dell, Thomas A., XXXXXX
 DeMarco, Arnold R., XXXXXX
 Dilworth, John H., XXXXXX
 Dobbs, Robert M., Jr., XXXXXX
 Donovan, James M., XXXXXX
 Enstrom, Oscar G., 2d, XXXXXX
 Fagan, Charles J., XXXXXX
 Fischgrund, Milton L., XXXXXX
 Franger, Alfred L., XXXXXX
 Frick, Ross T., XXXXXX
 Fugelso, Peter D., XXXXXX
 Gamber, Herbert H., XXXXXX
 Gerster, Paul W., XXXXXX
 Gilmartin, Richard C., Jr., XXXXXX
 Graham, Arthur D., XXXXXX
 Graham, John L., XXXXXX
 Gray, John H., XXXXXX
 Grisham, Richard S., XXXXXX
 Hanson, James D., XXXXXX
 Halaby, Fouad A., XXXXXX
 Hall, Thomas M., XXXXXX
 Hardman, John M., XXXXXX
 Hazlett, David E., XXXXXX
 Hedges, James K., XXXXXX
 Heisterkamp, Charles A., 3d, XXXXXX
 Hennessy, William J., XXXXXX
 Herrick, Clyde N., XXXXXX
 Hill, John E., Jr., XXXXXX
 Hoffmeister, Richard A., XXXXXX
 Holloway, Harry C., Jr., XXXXXX
 Hume, Horace R., XXXXXX
 Johnson, Herbert F., XXXXXX
 Kabat, George J., Jr., XXXXXX
 Karshner, Paul H., XXXXXX

Kelley, John J., XXXXXX
 Kelly, Phillip L., Jr., XXXXXX
 Kelsh, James M., XXXXXX
 Leaver, Robert C., XXXXXX
 Lopez, Ramon E., XXXXXX
 Lowell, Ronald J., XXXXXX
 Marshall, William R., XXXXXX
 Marx, Ralph L., Jr., XXXXXX
 Mershon, Frank A., XXXXXX
 Messinger, Alan J., XXXXXX
 Meyer, James A., XXXXXX
 Mullins, Charles E., XXXXXX
 Murphy, William K., XXXXXX
 Myers, Charles R., XXXXXX
 Neil, Alexander L., XXXXXX
 Nelson, Joseph H., XXXXXX
 Nuss, Donald D., XXXXXX
 Nusynowitz, Martin L., XXXXXX
 Parker, Charles E., XXXXXX
 Paulsen, Carl A., XXXXXX
 Pierce, Clovis H., XXXXXX
 Pitcher, James L., XXXXXX
 Pollard, Richard A., XXXXXX
 Reed, William A., Jr., XXXXXX
 Reeder, Maurice M., XXXXXX
 Ritter, Richard R., XXXXXX
 Rokous, Joseph R., XXXXXX
 Ruback, Irwin H., XXXXXX
 Rupp, Richard N., XXXXXX
 Sieber, Otto F., Jr., XXXXXX
 Snyder, Lowell E., XXXXXX
 Starr, Leonard B., XXXXXX
 Stevenson, John R., XXXXXX
 Stewart, James L., Jr., XXXXXX
 Strader, Lorenzo D., Jr., XXXXXX
 Tomlinson, Fred B., XXXXXX
 Torp, Richard P., XXXXXX
 Treasure, Robert L., XXXXXX
 Valpey, Jack M., XXXXXX
 Vennes, George J., Jr., XXXXXX
 Verdon, Thomas A., Jr., XXXXXX
 Weiss, Fred H., XXXXXX
 Wergeland, Floyd L., Jr., XXXXXX
 Wettlaufer, John N., XXXXXX
 Whaley, Robert A., XXXXXX
 Williams, Brian H., XXXXXX
 Wratten, Gary P., XXXXXX
 Wygmans, John E., XXXXXX
 Zabriske, Jay R., XXXXXX
 Zurek, Robert C., XXXXXX

To be captains, Dental Corps

Acomb, Kent M., XXXXXX
 Bench, James D., XXXXXX
 Brunton, Donald A., Jr., XXXXXX
 Cowan, Roy G., XXXXXX
 DeChamplain, Richard W., XXXXXX
 Dearn, Marvin D., XXXXXX
 Diversi, Henry L., Jr., XXXXXX
 Duffey, Horace H., XXXXXX
 Duffy, John H., XXXXXX
 Fedalei, Albert F., XXXXXX
 Haugen, Donald L., XXXXXX
 Hodess, Herbert, XXXXXX
 Hueter, Gerard W., XXXXXX
 Hutchinson, Rowland A., XXXXXX
 Jansen, Alfred H., Jr., XXXXXX
 Johnson, Robert M., XXXXXX
 Johnson, Wendell S., XXXXXX
 Jost, Thomas J., XXXXXX
 Klinar, Karl L., XXXXXX
 La Belle, Ronald E., XXXXXX
 Lehnen, Charles F., XXXXXX
 L'Homme, Paul R., XXXXXX
 Luttrell, Lester L., XXXXXX
 Mac Intosh, Robert B., XXXXXX
 Maroso, Delmo, XXXXXX
 Morgan, Alan R., XXXXXX
 Morrison, Henry R., XXXXXX
 Newell, Donald H., XXXXXX
 Remsen, Wallace M., XXXXXX
 Schafer, Thomas J., XXXXXX
 Staehle, William 3d, XXXXXX
 Storie, David Q., XXXXXX
 Symanski, Charles W., XXXXXX
 Taylor, Jack L., XXXXXX
 Trapp, Theodore T., XXXXXX
 Tsagaris, George J., XXXXXX
 Van Swol, Ronald L., XXXXXX
 Weyhe, Dennis E., XXXXXX
 Wheatley, Daniel T., XXXXXX

To be captains, Veterinary Corps

Chandler, Harold K., XXXXXX
 Donovan, Joseph E., Jr., XXXXXX
 Oakes, Richard G., XXXXXX
 Stewart, Roland R., XXXXXX
 Tucker, Walter E., Jr., XXXXXX
 Wampler, Stanley N., XXXXXX

To be captains, Medical Service Corps

Austin, Lloyd K., XXXXXX
 Axtens, Frank W. B., XXXXXX
 Bigham, Herral A., XXXXXX
 Blackburn, Edward W., XXXXXX
 Borhardt, Kenneth A., XXXXXX
 Brandt, Clarke M., XXXXXX
 Briot, William R., XXXXXX
 Brisse, John A., XXXXXX
 Buell, Leonard K., XXXXXX
 Burdick, Robert L., XXXXXX
 Cabell, Ben M., XXXXXX
 Christie, Thomas C., XXXXXX
 Clark, Scott W., XXXXXX
 Clyde, Norman E., XXXXXX
 Conley, Robert, XXXXXX
 Engquist, David S., XXXXXX
 Evans, Billy W., XXXXXX
 Flanery, Colbert L., XXXXXX
 Fowler, Harland W., Jr., XXXXXX
 Gensler, Herman H., XXXXXX
 Glenn, Dwight W., XXXXXX
 Gulbor, Milferd T., XXXXXX
 Hatfield, John L., XXXXXX
 Hawkins, William H., XXXXXX
 Herwig, Lee C., Jr., XXXXXX
 Hille, Robert A., XXXXXX
 Hoen, Warren K., XXXXXX
 Hubert, Alexander A., XXXXXX
 Jones, Evan E., Jr., XXXXXX
 Killo, William S., XXXXXX
 Latham, Robert M., XXXXXX
 Lawrence, Frank P., XXXXXX
 Lucas, Walter H., XXXXXX
 Mateer, Charles A., XXXXXX
 McKenney, William R., XXXXXX
 McKinley, Fred W., XXXXXX
 Minx, Ramon P., XXXXXX
 Noble, Ralph E., XXXXXX
 Patterson, William J., XXXXXX
 Piacitelli, John D., XXXXXX
 Radke, Myron G., XXXXXX
 Rizer, Charles B., XXXXXX
 Rosen, Arthur, XXXXXX
 Ross, Don R., XXXXXX
 Russell, James L., Jr., XXXXXX
 Sadler, Tom H., XXXXXX
 Singletary, Winfield S., Jr., XXXXXX
 Smith, Robert C., XXXXXX
 Smith, Roy R., XXXXXX
 Staples, Jack E., XXXXXX
 Stiles, Peter W., XXXXXX
 Stover, James W., XXXXXX
 Thomas, Evan T., XXXXXX
 Thomas, Tommy, XXXXXX
 Triano, Donald H., XXXXXX
 Trudeau, Thomas L., XXXXXX
 Walter, James F., XXXXXX
 Webb, Richard 3d, XXXXXX
 Weber, Charles J., Jr., XXXXXX
 Yamamoto, Hiroshi, XXXXXX

To be captains, Army Nurse Corps

Antonucci, Anna E., XXXXXX
 Baker, Evaline R., XXXXXX
 Baskfield, Margaret M., XXXXXX
 Betz, Catherine T., XXXXXX
 Burke, Frances M., XXXXXX
 Collins, Dewey F., XXXXXX
 Evans, Mary L., XXXXXX
 Geissinger, Amy D., XXXXXX
 Gentileore, Gloria E., XXXXXX
 Glisson, Bessie R., XXXXXX
 Johnson, Mildred V., XXXXXX
 Kerr, Barbara J., XXXXXX
 Knox, Alice I., XXXXXX
 Knox, Edith V., XXXXXX
 Lesko, Margaret I., XXXXXX
 Nichols, Glennadee A., XXXXXX
 Osborne, Rose M., XXXXXX
 Raffety, Gladys L., XXXXXX
 Rosnack, Leokadya E., XXXXXX
 Shoemaker, Vera E., XXXXXX

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, Lols, 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., XXXXXX
 Douglas, Marion D., XXXXXX
 Lawrence, Mary S., XXXX
 Manchester, Katherine E., XXXXXX
 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., XXXXXX
 Adams, Eural E. E., Jr., XXXXXX
 Adams, James R., XXXXXX
 Adams, Rudolph, Jr., XXXXXX
 Addy, Buford W., Jr., XXXXXX
 Aimi, Alfred C., XXXXXX
 Alexander, Theodore C., XXXXXX
 Allen, William L., XXXXXX
 Amaral, David J., XXXXXX
 Ambrosino, Richard R., XXXXXX
 Ankenman, Harold D., XXXXXX
 Antaya, Michel R., XXXXXX
 Archer, Caleb J., XXXXXX
 Armstrong, Raymond L., XXXXXX
 Arnold, Bruce D., XXXXXX
 Atkeson, Thomas L., XXXXXX
 Aylward, James J., Jr., XXXXXX
 Bailey, Dwayne S., XXXXXX
 Banyas, Walter, XXXXXX
 Barkley, William A., XXXXXX
 Barnes, James M., XXXXXX
 Beatty, Robert C., XXXXXX
 Beckett, Peter E., XXXXXX
 Behm, Peter S., XXXXXX
 Behrens, Helmer H., XXXXXX
 Bell, Fred V., XXXXXX
 Benson, William L., Jr., XXXXXX
 Beran, Joseph J., XXXXXX
 Bernstein, Donald, XXXXXX
 Berry, William W., XXXXXX
 Best, Darrell E., XXXXXX
 Betke, Herman R., XXXXXX
 Better, Richard B., Jr., XXXXXX
 Biesenbach, Donald E., XXXXXX

Biscomb, Donald LeR., XXXXXX
 Biscomb, Gordon L., XXXXXX
 Black, Calvin D., XXXXXX
 Black, Clinton H., XXXXXX
 Black, Reuben, XXXXXX
 Bledsoe, Edward P., XXXXXX
 Boose, Howard R., 3d, XXXXXX
 Boyd, Eugene T., Sr., XXXXXX
 Brackett, John R., XXXXXX
 Brassfield, Bobbie A., XXXXXX
 Breeding, Gerald L., XXXXXX
 Brill, Ronald R., XXXXXX
 Brockway, Frank N., Jr., XXXXXX
 Brothers, David L., XXXXXX
 Brown, Fred M., XXXXXX
 Brown, John, Jr., XXXXXX
 Brown, Roland D., XXXXXX
 Brownfield, William I., XXXXXX
 Bruns, Lawrence D., XXXXXX
 Bryant, Walter R., XXXXXX
 Buckley, George M., XXXXXX
 Budrich, Dudley J., XXXXXX
 Bull, L. M., Jr., XXXXXX
 Bunn, Edward J., XXXXXX
 Burke, Sib H., XXXXXX
 Burton, Dawson L., XXXXXX
 Butler, Robert W., XXXXXX
 Cain, William H., Jr., XXXXXX
 Canella, Phillip F., Jr., XXXXXX
 Campbell, Donald M., XXXXXX
 Carlin, John C., XXXXXX
 Carruth, George A., XXXXXX
 Casey, Fred H., XXXXXX
 Chandler, Richard, Jr., XXXXXX
 Chapman, Thomas R., XXXXXX
 Chesak, Charles D., XXXXXX
 Chick, Edward E., XXXXXX
 Christensen, Neal R., XXXXXX
 Clark, Donald P., XXXXXX
 Clark, Donald R., XXXXXX
 Coats, John I., XXXXXX
 Cockrell, Allen A., Jr., XXXXXX
 Cohan, Morton D., XXXXXX
 Collins, Philip J., XXXXXX
 Conkel, Ronald F., XXXXXX
 Connors, Donald L., XXXXXX
 Coop, Harold L., Jr., XXXXXX
 Copp, Willard C., XXXXXX
 Cordell, Terry D., XXXXXX
 Corey, Robert J., XXXXXX
 Coulter, Richard V., XXXXXX
 Crane, George R., XXXXXX
 Crane, Kenneth C., XXXXXX
 Crognale, Joachim A., XXXXXX
 Cunningham, James G., XXXXXX
 Curbow, Gerald D., XXXXXX
 Dacey, John C., XXXXXX
 Daly, George M., XXXXXX
 Daizell, Gary W., XXXXXX
 Darrill, Ronald E., XXXXXX
 Davenport, David C., XXXXXX
 Davoli, James O., XXXXXX
 DeBerardino, Anthony, XXXXXX
 DeGraw, Andrew E., Jr., XXXXXX
 Dennison, Gary V., XXXXXX
 Dickerson, Jon R., XXXXXX
 Dickson, David J., XXXXXX
 Dillon, Oliver W., XXXXXX
 Doherty, Theodore L., Jr., XXXXXX
 Donnelly, Robert W., XXXXXX
 Duncan, Donald R., XXXXXX
 Edge, John S., XXXXXX
 Emery, Ronald H., XXXXXX
 Encell, John H., Jr., XXXXXX
 Ensley, George H., Jr., XXXXXX
 Evans, Robert H., XXXXXX
 Farrar, Kendall, XXXXXX
 Fassi, Laverne F., XXXXXX
 Fickett, Richard K., XXXXXX
 Fiely, Linus H., XXXXXX
 Fitzgerald, Donald G., XXXXXX
 Fitzpatrick, Paul F., XXXXXX
 Flick, William R., XXXXXX
 Fogle, William L., XXXXXX
 Foster, William R., Sr., XXXXXX
 Fouratt, Enos J., Jr., XXXXXX
 Frank, Laurence A., Jr., XXXXXX
 Fry, James R., XXXXXX
 Furlong, William J., XXXXXX
 Gaebel, John L., XXXXXX

Gaffney, James J., XXXXXX
 Gallagher, Harold D., XXXXXX
 Gallahorn, James T., 3d, XXXXXX
 Gardner, Eli, XXXXXX
 Gasper, John M., Jr., XXXXXX
 Gerstenberger, Clayton R., XXXXXX
 Gill, Howard J., XXXXXX
 Gill, Joseph T., Jr., XXXXXX
 Gleason, James E., XXXXXX
 Gleason, William J., XXXXXX
 Goldner, Robert S., XXXXXX
 Goldsmith, Stanley L., XXXXXX
 Gordon, Dudley J., XXXXXX
 Gordon, Robert L., XXXXXX
 Gosnell, Carlos D., XXXXXX
 Graves, Roy M., XXXXXX
 Gray, Ernest D., XXXXXX
 Greene, Dannis S., XXXXXX
 Griffin, George F., XXXXXX
 Griffin, Richard E., XXXXXX
 Griffiths, Richard E., XXXXXX
 Gruber, Lee C., XXXXXX
 Gumbs, Selvin F., Jr., XXXXXX
 Haltiner, Robert G., XXXXXX
 Hannen, William M., XXXXXX
 Harris, Bryan D., XXXXXX
 Hart, Jack S., XXXXXX
 Hartke, Harry J., 3d, XXXXXX
 Harwood, Michael S., XXXXXX
 Hatcher, Joseph F., XXXXXX
 Hefford, Robert A., XXXXXX
 Hehemann, George J., XXXXXX
 Hernandez, Ruben M., XXXXXX
 Herrera, Charles D., XXXXXX
 Hoffman, Lawrence W., XXXXXX
 Holbrook, Jack H., XXXXXX
 Holcomb, Samuel A., XXXXXX
 Holroyd, Donald E., XXXXXX
 Hopkins, Richard K., XXXXXX
 Horne, Billie D., XXXXXX
 Houts, Ray A., XXXXXX
 Howell, Raymond K., XXXXXX
 Hughes, Frank A., XXXXXX
 Hurst, Thomas K., XXXXXX
 Irish, Kenneth M., Jr., XXXXXX
 Isett, Robert L., Jr., XXXXXX
 Jambon, Orleans A., XXXXXX
 Jansen, Edward F., XXXXXX
 Jentz, Edward M., XXXXXX
 Johnson, Edward H., Jr., XXXXXX
 Johnson, Jackie F., XXXXXX
 Johnson, Ransom, Jr., XXXXXX
 Joyce, Warren C., XXXXXX
 Keller, Steven S., XXXXXX
 Kelly, James J., XXXXXX
 Keville, Clarence H., Jr., XXXXXX
 Kibitz, George D., XXXXXX
 Kilpatrick, Thomas M., XXXXXX
 King, Edwin C., XXXXXX
 King, James H., Jr., XXXXXX
 Knowles, Emanuel H., XXXXXX
 Koehnke, Joseph A., XXXXXX
 Kraus, John H., XXXXXX
 Krimmer, John A., XXXXXX
 Kuehn, Walter, Jr., XXXXXX
 Kurgvel, Jaan, XXXXXX
 Kwak, John J., Sr., XXXXXX
 Lambo, Jerry D., XXXXXX
 Langley, James C., XXXXXX
 Lanzillo, Eugene R., XXXXXX
 Larsen, Roger G., XXXXXX
 Laurson, Toivo, XXXXXX
 LeBlanc, Richard A., XXXXXX
 Lee, William E., Jr., XXXXXX
 Leech, Earl W., XXXXXX
 Leins, David V., Jr., XXXXXX
 Lembecke, John D., XXXXXX
 Lesh, Burton A., XXXXXX
 L'Hommedieu, Richard F., XXXXXX
 Liles, Michael S., XXXXXX
 Litwiller, Gavin D., XXXXXX
 Loftus, Martin R., XXXXXX
 Lowe, Nicholas C., XXXXXX
 Ludlum, Henry B., Jr., XXXXXX
 Lufburrow, Robert P., XXXXXX
 Lundgren, Duwayne C., XXXXXX
 Madden, Hugh A., XXXXXX
 Maffett, Fletcher H., XXXXXX
 Maggalet, Theodore F., Jr., XXXXXX
 Majure, Jerry A., XXXXXX

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 E., 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
 Peiper, Richard W., XXXXXX
 Penick, Billy E., 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
 Skaife, 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
 Teifer, Jon R., XXXXXX
 Temple, William F., XXXXXX
 Thomas, Edward J. F., XXXXXX
 Thompson, James E., Jr., XXXXXX
 Tobiasan, 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
 Leeder, 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
 Sinnacher, 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
 Philippesen, Werner Christ, XXXXXXXX
 Pospisil, Vladimir Aurelius, XXXXXXXX
 Reid, Wilbur Eugene, XXXXXXXX

To be second lieutenants

Adkins, Donald Vandellin, XXXXXXXX
 Aston, Milton Levoy, XXXXXXXX
 Bickford, 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]
 Stephans, 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
 Lennox, Kenneth Walter
 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 Chanski
 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 Orbeta
 Robert Gordon Duchouquette
 Newton Edward Eisenhower, Jr.
 James Ashley Endicott, Jr.
 George Howard Fasching
 Walter Holmberg Fausel
 Domenick Albert Floravanti
 Roger Leon Fitzsimonds
 Richard Elgar Francis
 Russell John Frazier
 Anthony Cyril Germann
 David Wheeler Gledhill
 James Burton Gordon
 Leonard Thomas Graham
 Carl Benito Haas
 John Gordon Handy
 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 Kamerling
 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 Yergler 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 Radd
 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 Vandersilce
 Stanley Francis Versaw
 David Dahl Wecker
 Ronald Lee Weimer
 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, Springdale.

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 Prov-
ing 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, Sarles.

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:

MAY 27, 1960.

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 112:6: 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 grati-
tude 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 safe-
guard our heritage of freedom and
democracy.

May that day soon come when inter-
national claims and disputes shall never
again be submitted to the dreadful arbit-
rament 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 sin-
cerity 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 determina-
tion of basic pay of certain deceased veter-
ans in computing dependency and indemnity
compensation payable by the Veterans' Ad-
ministration;

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 Con-
gress, 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;

H.R. 8806. An act for the relief of the Philadelphia General Hospital;

H.R. 9470. An act for the relief of E. W. Cornett, Sr., and E. W. Cornett, Jr.;

H.R. 9752. An act for the relief of K. J. McIver;

H.R. 9785. An act to provide for equitable adjustment of the insurance status of certain members of the Armed Forces;

H.R. 9788. An act to amend section 3104 of title 38, United States Code, to prohibit the furnishing of benefits under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration to any child on account of the death of more than one parent in the same parental line;

H.R. 9983. An act to extend for 2 years the period for which payments in lieu of taxes may be made with respect to certain real property transferred by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its subsidiaries to other Government departments;

H.R. 10703. An act to grant a waiver of national service life insurance premiums to certain veterans who become totally disabled in line of duty between the date of application and the effective date of their insurance;

H.R. 10898. An act to amend section 315 of title 38, United States Code, to provide additional compensation for seriously disabled veterans having four or more children.

H.R. 10947. An act for the relief of Aladar Szoboszlai;

H.R. 11190. An act for the relief of Cora V. March; and

H.R. 11405. An act to provide for the treatment of income from discharge of indebtedness of a railroad corporation in a receivership proceeding or in a proceeding under section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act commenced before January 1, 1960, and for other purposes.

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

H.R. 1542. An act for the relief of Biagio D'Agata;

H.R. 6081. An act for the relief of M. Sgt. Emery C. Jones;

H.R. 9322. An act to make permanent the existing suspension of duties on certain coarse wool; and

H.R. 9881. An act to extend for 2 years the existing provisions of law relating to the free importation of personal and household effects brought into the United States under Government orders.

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

S. 700. An act for the relief of Mladen Carrara, Tonina Carrara, Ante Carrara, and Zvonko Carrara;

S. 993. An act for the relief of Christos G. Diavatinos;

S. 1235. An act to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to enter into contracts for the conduct of research in the field of meteorology and to authorize installation of Government telephones in certain private homes;

S. 1454. An act for the relief of Keitha L. Baker;

S. 1545. An act to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 so as to authorize elimination of a hearing in certain cases under section 408;

S. 1889. An act to authorize the transfer of three units of the Fort Belknap Indian irrigation project to the landowners within the project;

S. 2113. An act for the relief of George K. Caldwell;

S. 2277. An act for the relief of the Geo. D. Emery Co.;

S. 2375. An act to amend part II of the Interstate Commerce Act in order to provide an exemption from the provisions of such part for the emergency transportation of any motor vehicle in interstate or foreign commerce by towing;

S. 2634. An act to amend the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended, relative to the return of certain alien property interests;

S. 2740. An act for the relief of Julia Sukkar;

S. 2744. An act to extend the term of design patent No. 21,053, dated September 22, 1891, for a badge, granted to George Brown Goode, and assigned to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution;

S. 2830. An act to amend the Library Services Act in order to extend for 5 years the authorization for appropriations, and for other purposes;

S. 2867. An act to give effect to the convention between the United States of America and Cuba for the conservation of shrimp, signed at Habana, August 15, 1958;

S. 2942. An act for the relief of Eugene Storme;

S. 2977. An act to amend the Farm Credit Act of 1933 to provide for increased representation by regional banks for cooperatives on the Board of Directors of the Central Bank for Cooperatives;

S. 3025. An act to amend title II of the Vocational Education Act of 1946, relating to practical nurse training, and for other purposes;

S. 3032. An act for the relief of Samuel Pisar;

S. 3049. An act for the relief of Oh Chun Soon;

S. 3070. An act to provide for the removal of the restriction on use with respect to certain lands in Morton County, N. Dak., conveyed to the State of North Dakota on July 20, 1955;

S. 3130. An act for the relief of Anne-Marie Stehlin;

S. 3140. An act to provide for the establishment of a Commission on Problems of Small Towns and Rural Counties;

S. 3179. An act to increase the authorization for appropriations for construction of facilities for the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory;

S. 3366. An act to amend title 19, United States Code, sections 871 and 3056, to provide penalties for threats against the successors to the Presidency and to authorize their protection by the Secret Service;

S. 3420. An act to provide further for permissible writing and printing on third- and fourth-class matter, and for other purposes; and

S. 3429. An act to amend section 216(b) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, to permit the appointment of U.S. nationals to the Merchant Marine Academy.

MUTUAL SECURITY PROGRAM

Mr. GEORGE P. MILLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. GEORGE P. MILLER. Mr. Speaker, the House of Representatives will soon write another chapter in its quest for peace and understanding among all nations.

I refer to the approaching debate on appropriations for the Mutual Security Program hailed by the President, the

Secretary of State, Secretary of Defense, and the Joint Chiefs of Staff as an invaluable part of our national defense structure.

One thing that impresses me most about the reaction of the public to this program is the type of organizations and groups of citizens which have rallied to the defense of this program because of their considered opinion that it is essential in the defense of freedom.

I was particularly impressed when I learned that the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States have endorsed the Mutual Security Program, and have called upon the Congress not to cripple the program by reducing appropriations below the minimum needs determined by the President.

Their pleas have now been joined by those of the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, and the American Veterans of World War II, three organizations which have been in the forefront of the fight to maintain a strong national defense posture.

There we have as broad a basis of national public support as one could find allied on a single issue: Labor, business and management, and war veterans.

I will include the letters and statements of these five great organizations in the RECORD following these remarks:

STATEMENT OF LOUIS G. FELDMANN, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES UPON HIS RECENT RETURN FROM AN INSPECTION TRIP TO EUROPE, MIDDLE EAST, AND NORTH AFRICA ON THE AMERICAN FOREIGN AID PROGRAM

There is no doubt of the effectiveness of our high level governmental programs financed and carried out by various agencies of our Government. However, I am convinced that while the literate of the Asian, Middle East and African countries know the value of these programs, the people in the villages who will never see them, or if they do, may never understand them to be examples of American generosity.

Despite known and admitted errors in the foreign aid program, the fact is, it is succeeding. If it were otherwise, Communist leaders would not frantically devote tremendous efforts in every conceivable propaganda media to spend fabulous sums of money to minimize our success and to deny our humane intentions.

RESOLUTION 76

"Section (b) Favors a strong, supple, and effective mutual security program as a fundamental element of our foreign policy.

"Section (p) Recommends expansion of the mutual security program and extension of technical and economic assistance to Latin American countries."

The above are parts of Resolution No. 76 adopted by AMVETS National Convention in Grand Rapids, Mich., August 27-30, 1959.

NATIONAL COMMANDER OF THE AMERICAN LEGION, MARTIN B. MCKNEALLY, MUSTERS LEGIONNAIRES FOR ORGANIZATIONAL SUPPORT OF THE MUTUAL SECURITY BUDGET OF PRESIDENT EISENHOWER

WASHINGTON, D.C., May 26.—The national commander of the American Legion called upon the nearly 3 million members of the

American Legion to support the mutual security budget now under discussion in the Congress. Commander McKneally said:

"Every citizen of the United States and every American Legionnaire should indicate immediately to his Congressman and to his Senators support for the mutual security program proposed by President Eisenhower.

"No more important a national defense effort can be so quickly produced as that of military aid to our fellow nations of the NATO Organization. The recent behavior of the Western Powers exemplified by their immediate solidarity behind the vicious destruction of the summit conferences by Nikita Khrushchev, offers our Nation and its allies proof of how thorough is Communist unity.

"Our allies need, and must have, the support at the level of the recommended budget of the President. By this means alone can we assure for ourselves and our way of life the substantial collective security needed to face a cruel and vindictive governmental system dedicated to the purpose of destroying the precious freedoms of all democracy.

"Our American Legion, always in the vanguard of those who denounce the Godless communistic world, mandated for just such an evil moment as has been so recently forced upon us, resolution No. 644, in our 1959 National Convention, that the Legion does and will, 'support the military strength of NATO.'

"Let each of us indicate support of this important defense budget with firm, convincing action to our legislative representatives. Let us again be those who lead in every effort to preserve for ourselves, for the world, and for posterity, the proud peace of a strong people."

NEWS FROM THE AFL-CIO, MAY 19, 1960

AFL-CIO President George Meany sent the following letter to all Members of the House of Representatives recommending that there be no cut of mutual security appropriations:

"I am deeply disturbed about reports which have been appearing in the press that the Congress might cut as much as \$1.5 billion from the mutual security appropriations which have been recommended by the President. The possibility of such action is particularly distressing after the very welcome action by the Congress last week in approving an authorization bill for mutual security just slightly under the \$4.1 billion level requested.

"As you may know, the AFL-CIO recently held in New York its conference on world affairs. Labor was joined in this conference by top spokesmen from our State Department, Defense Department, and other widely acknowledged authorities on foreign policy. As a result of these deliberations, American labor is more convinced than ever that Communist imperialism must be fought with every means at our command, in every possible way. Military preparation is crucial, but it will be to no avail if we do not help our allies and the uncommitted nations of the world continue economic and political resistance to Communist aggression.

"I am keenly aware of and sympathetic to the problems faced by Members of the Congress who find it difficult to support foreign aid when the administration refuses to give adequate support to domestic measures such as aid to education, aid to depressed areas, and similar measures. We have urged passage of such bills and continue to do so. America needs such help, and can afford it.

"Our failures in these areas, however, must not be permitted to interfere with our obligations in the world area. There will be little value in protecting and extending the frontiers of security at home if communism

is permitted to extend its frontiers throughout the world.

"On behalf of American labor, I urge you to resist reckless slashing of mutual security appropriations. Our freedom and our future are involved."

NEWS SERVICE, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D.C., MAY 19, 1960

President Arthur H. Motley of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States today issued the following appeal for national support of mutual security:

"The unyielding and hostile posture of the Soviet Union at the summit conference makes it essential that the United States and its allies stand up to the threats of Communist power with full confidence in their unity and strength.

"Such unity and strength depend, perhaps as never before, on the support of a united American people for a strong and effective mutual security program, which faces the possibility of a heavy congressional cut at this critical time.

"Foreign aid is costly, but vital to our security. We cannot afford to relax our support of indispensable defense establishments and arrangements throughout the non-Communist world.

"The Congress will soon have to decide what level of mutual security appropriations is necessary to fully support the foreign policy of the United States. There is a great danger, however, that the people and the Congress will become so preoccupied with some deficiencies in foreign aid that we as a nation will fail to support its basic and essential purposes: to strengthen the free world and thus provide security against Communist aggression.

"I, therefore, appeal to all citizens—as individuals and as groups—to make known to Congress their support of an efficiently administered and hard-hitting mutual security program that will effectively contribute to our defense and to the overall strength of our allies and friends abroad."

PRESERVATION OF COTTON MARKETS

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced a bill—H.R. 12334—which would partially offset the effect of reductions in support prices and reduction of acreage of cotton in 1961, and which at the same time would not have the effect of contributing to the surplus.

Cotton producers, while not generally conscious of the serious situation they will face in 1961, will, unless some action through legislation is taken this year, suffer an acreage reduction in excess of 1 million acres; a reduction in price of approximately \$17.50 a bale due to lowered support prices and a change in the formula under which cotton is supported, which means a reduction in total income of not less than \$300 million, not taking into account increased costs of production which have been mounting each year.

For 3 years, including this year, cotton producers have had an option of

increasing their plantings under a B program, providing they were willing to accept a reduction of 15 parity points in support price. Farmers who have remained within their basic—A program—allotments, will this year be eligible to sell their cotton for 75 percent of parity; those who increase their planting under the B program are eligible for supports of 60 percent of parity.

Next year, there will be no A and B programs, and there will be no opportunity for increased planting, although the support price for all producers will be reduced to 70 percent of parity. In addition, the basis for the support price will be changed, resulting in a further reduction in the support price of \$7.50 a bale.

The bill which I have introduced does two things: First, it would retain the support price at the same level which is applicable to the 1960 crop under the choice A program; second, it would add to the national acreage allotment a reserve acreage, to be distributed to each State on the basis of the smaller of (a) the amount of acreage added to the 1960 allotment under the B program, or (b) 20 percent of the State's share of the 1960 national acreage allotment and national acreage reserve.

At the outset, I would point out that the total national acreage allotment, together with the national acreage reserve, proposed in this bill, would not produce cotton in excess of anticipated and estimated domestic consumption and exports, and would not contribute to any increase in present reserve stocks.

On the other hand, unless some action is taken, there is every indication that the acreage which will be permitted to be planted in 1961 will not produce sufficient cotton to meet demands, and the reserve stocks will be reduced below a realistic level and will force the United States to further recede from the position it has historically occupied as being the largest supplier on the world market.

I have anticipated the objections which will be raised to the legislation I have proposed. Those who did not elect to increase their plantings under the B choice program, preferring to accept smaller allotments in return for a higher price, will point out that that legislation provided that such additional allotments should not be taken into account in establishing future State acreage allotments. This merely points up the fact that some producers are primarily interested in price, while others are more interested in the opportunity to produce. There should be no denying the fact that the B program offered an opportunity for the demonstration of trends, which has been a factor in the establishment of allotments.

Costs of production vary widely in different areas, due principally to variations in potential yields; and, generally speaking, the higher yield areas also represented the highest percentage of acreage planted under the B program. Recognizing the exception to all rules, I think it might be said that, generally

speaking, those whose costs were lowest represented the greatest number who elected to increase their acreage under the B program, even though it resulted in a support price some 15 parity points below that guaranteed those who preferred to stay within their base allotments.

Cotton production continues to increase in other parts of the world. In the Soviet Union where production has been approximately 7 million bales annually production is being expanded and by 1965 it is estimated the Soviet will be producing not less than 10 million bales a year. The United States can ill afford to sit idly by and permit our historical markets to be taken over by other competitors simply because we do not choose to produce. The surest way to lose markets is by curtailing supplies.

Eight million bales of cotton do not constitute a surplus. Unless we provide the opportunity for increasing acreage in 1961 over that which is possible under present law, our reserves will be reduced below 8 million bales. Unless legislation is passed this year, the highest support price for cotton in 1961 will be 70 percent of parity, which will be the lowest support price of any commodity on which there are controls—rigid production controls. Dairy products, with no controls are supported at 77 percent of parity, and corn, with no controls and with unlimited production is supported at 65 percent of parity.

Recognizing the fact that it is necessary to take emergency action to prevent a further buildup of surpluses in both feed grains—including corn—and wheat, the House Committee on Agriculture has recommended the passage of H.R. 12261 "Farm Surplus Reduction Act of 1960," which would give those producers an opportunity of obtaining support prices of not less than 85 percent of parity.

H.R. 12334, in my opinion, offers an equitable compromise which should have an appeal to producers in every area, with consideration for every segment of the industry, as well as the taxpayers and consumers.

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION AND FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN INSURANCE CORPORATION

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include a statement regarding the accomplishments of the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, this summer will mark another anniversary of the founding of two of our finest Federal agencies, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation. For more than a quarter of a century these agencies have operated so effectively in the public interest that no

saver or depositor having an account up to \$10,000 has ever lost a penny.

It was my privilege to be a Member of Congress in 1933 when the FDIC legislation was enacted and in 1934 when the FSLIC was created, and I take great pride in the amazing record of service of these Federal instrumentalities. I doubt that any of us who participated in the original legislation, which was then considered in the nature of an experiment, dared hope that the record would be so outstanding or that their contribution to the financial stability of our Nation would be so great.

Today the American people have invested in insured banks over \$220 billion, they have invested in insured savings banks over \$28 billion, and in insured savings and loan associations over \$52 billion. These investments reflect the confidence that Americans have in our financial institutions and the key to that confidence is found in the operations of the Federal insuring agencies. When one recalls the tragic periodic failures of financial institutions in this Nation prior to the establishment of insurance of accounts, and the failures that even to this day occur in financial systems in other nations, the record of our insurance system is even more remarkable.

While the actual \$10,000 insurance is perhaps the ultimate protection it is in reality only part of a whole series of safeguards that surround our modern system of financial institutions. Let me review some of these protections which the American public receives.

First. Before any bank or savings and loan association is approved for insurance, its policies and management are rigidly examined. Only those institutions adhering to the best management and practices are granted insurance of accounts.

Second. Very specific laws and regulations governing investment practices and operating procedures must be adhered to by all insured banks and savings and loan associations.

Third. Insured institutions are required to follow specified auditing and internal control practices so that the possibility of loss through mismanagement or embezzlement is held at a minimum.

Fourth. Insured institutions are required to carry substantial fidelity bonds on all officers and employees.

Fifth. All insured institutions are subject to periodic examination by State or Federal examiners. These rigid examinations, which are not announced in advance, include examination of the books and records of the institution and close scrutiny to make certain that all laws and regulations are being adhered to.

Sixth. All insured savings and loans and most insured banks have available the reserve credit facilities of the Federal Home Loan Bank System or the Federal Reserve banks. This assures these institutions of a ready source of credit should it be needed to meet heavy withdrawals.

Seventh. There is the actual insurance of accounts which guarantees to the savers or depositors that their entire account up to \$10,000 will be paid to them by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation. The saver or depositor can receive a transferred account in another operating institution or cash.

Eighth. Finally, it should be recognized that the first bulwark of strength consists of the direct safeguards established by the insured institutions themselves. Banks and savings and loan associations have built up capital and reserves—which provide additional protection to the public—amounting to several billions of dollars.

Not only has the insurance of deposits and savings been a tremendous protection to the American investors, but it has been a boon to our financial stability and our national economic growth. Without insurance of accounts, there would be many billions of dollars less in our banks and home financing institutions. The extra dollars in these institutions as a result of the confidence of the American people in our insurance of deposits and savings has meant more money to loan to industry, more money to loan to the farmers, more money to loan to the small businessman, more money to loan to the home owner. Private capital is the essence of our free enterprise system and insurance of accounts has played a monumental part in stimulating the accumulation of capital. Mr. Speaker, the Congress can indeed take pride in the performance of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation. They have served our Nation well and will be an essential part of our future economic growth.

OUR NATIONAL DEFENSE

Mr. GOODELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD and include an article by Maj. Gen. J. B. Medaris which appeared in the New York Times.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. GOODELL. Mr. Speaker, there has been a good deal of debate in the press over the competitive position occupied by the United States vis-a-vis the Soviets in the missile field. Several weeks ago the Sunday New York Times ran an advertisement section sponsored by the AFL-CIO. The section included a number of articles by leading experts in this field with reference to urgent issues of the day. Among them was an article entitled "State of Our National Defense," written by Maj. Gen. J. B. Medaris, U.S. Army, retired. General Medaris is a former commanding officer of the Redstone Arsenal, and he led the group which launched the first U.S.

earth satellite Explorer I. I call particular attention to General Medaris' comment with reference to the extent to which we should go with our ICBM program as follows:

I am forced to conclude that the approved programs for the development, production, and deployment of intercontinental ballistic missiles involving many billions of dollars will go far beyond the basic need. If those programs are carried out to the last rocket, we will have many times more than enough to guarantee unacceptable damage upon any enemy.

General Medaris advances some thought-provoking and incisive comments with reference to improvements that can be made in our present military posture. In this connection, however, General Medaris embraces the necessity of a feasible and practical approach with this statement:

I think one is forced to ponder the overall impact of these programs upon the national economy and to recognize the not-too-remote possibility that we may find ourselves armed for total human destruction, and with little else.

Under unanimous consent, I include the entire article by General Medaris at this point in the RECORD:

THE STATE OF OUR NATIONAL DEFENSE

(By Maj. Gen. J. B. Medaris, U.S. Army, retired)

The real objective of our national defense must be constructive and not purely destructive or otherwise it fails in its basic mission.

I am quite convinced that at this moment we have enough destructive capability measured in pure military power to deter any all-out attack. On the other hand, I would insist that we do not have sufficient, available, and mobile flexible power to achieve other and more desirable objectives. The problem, however, is not of this moment. By the nature of the critical leadtime involved in any change of direction in the development and production of modern weapons systems, there is little we can do of importance which would substantially change our military posture during the next 4 to 5 years. My concern, therefore, relates to the military situation as it will exist in 1964-65, rather than in 1960. We must make the decisions today that will provide the capabilities we may need most urgently 5 years from now. In other directions than purely military power, we can, of course, act in less time.

Almost without regard to anything a potential enemy might do, I hope we can come to an understanding of two basic facts:

First. Any weapon is useful so long as it is capable of doing the job for which it was designed.

Second. Our total weapons of retaliation are quite sufficient so long as they are capable of inflicting unacceptable damage upon any aggressor. Anything beyond that quantity or quality is unneeded and should not be provided at the expense of more important objectives.

In my considered opinion, the combination of atomic striking power represented by the Strategic Air Command and other elements of the retaliatory capability satisfies a reasonable counterstrike requirement. Given any means by which 50 to 100 megatons of atomic destruction can be placed on the territory of a potential enemy it is obvious that the potential damage is so severe that he cannot afford to pay the price. Beyond that reasonable amount of assurance, and perhaps with even less, there is no further justifica-

tion for continuing to pile up relatively useless destructive force.

I am forced to conclude that the approved programs for the development, production, and deployment of intercontinental ballistic missiles involving many billions of dollars will go far beyond the basic need. If those programs are carried out to the last rocket, we will have many times more than enough to guarantee unacceptable damage upon any enemy.

Three separate ICBM systems are simply too many. By what logic we continue to pursue two more beyond one already having operational capability, I do not understand. It appears that the fear engendered by the rattling of Soviet rockets have destroyed prudent judgment, for it is exclusively in this area of massive retaliation that such expensive duplication is permitted to exist. A prominent Senator recently estimated that our present stockpile of atomic weapons represented the equivalent of 10 tons of TNT for every man, woman and child on earth. We seem to be preparing not for retaliation but for obliteration.

A single land-based ICBM system will, in the next fiscal year, require the further expenditure of approximately one and a half billion dollars. A like amount will be required to support another system which has yet to be deployed. Half a billion more will be spent in the same period for a brand new ICBM system that is supposed to make obsolete its costly predecessors in a few years. The figures assume almost astronomical proportions. Since 1950 approximately \$25 billion have been spent for all our missile programs. The overall investment in two liquid propellant ICBM systems is estimated to be nearly \$10 billion, and this will buy more than twice the amount of nuclear destruction that I mentioned as being required.

The Polaris-submarine-transported system will cost approximately \$9.9 billion, to provide 45 submarines costing about \$100 million each with the required complement of missiles at a million dollars apiece.

I think one is forced to ponder the overall impact of these programs upon the national economy and to recognize the not-too-remote possibility that we might find ourselves armed for total human destruction, and with little else.

Personally, I consider the Polaris system the best bet for the retaliatory striking power for the near future. It offers the advantage of concealment to a much more realistic degree than the entombment of concrete-protected, land-based missiles. Its mobility is far superior to any land-based system, if ever such a system is made mobile. Its range coupled with its underwater capability provides a flexibility that will meet most requirements. Polaris, combined with a very reasonable number of land-based ICBM's capable of striking the few targets beyond its reach, would in my opinion suffice for the counter-strike capability needed by this country. Those who play the numbers racket by advocating more and more ICBM's without regard to the limited nature of the requirement, and with an apparent total disregard of the cost in time, labor, material, and money, I believe are rendering a disservice to the Nation.

At the same time, our geographic situation cries out for a self-contained, globally mobile, lightweight force which could deal promptly with any localized threat to our security or that of our allies. The Nation should assign the highest priority to the provisions of a sufficient airlift to move, in one single lift, a highly trained force, fully equipped with its own weapons support, that could stand alone until more power could be brought to bear, if necessary. Strategic mo-

bility, not inflexibility, and precision forces rather than massive and heavyweight equipment are the logical backbone for our future defense structure.

The alternative is to man heavily all the frontiers of the world. Even with the assistance of our allies, we cannot achieve that objective in sufficient force to meet whatever threat could be marshaled against us at a single time and place of an enemy's choice.

Central reserves with global mobility are the only practical solution to meet our present commitments. If that kind of protective force demanded by the foreseeable future cannot be provided, the alternative is to reduce our international commitments. If we must take that course, we must forsake some of our allies and we automatically reduce our international influence. Where would the withdrawal stop? In Fortress America? That was an empty dream of the past and is completely unattainable at a time when fast action, worldwide communications and transportation, and long-range striking power are not a monopoly of a free world. We cannot live alone when the initiative and the unmistakable means to impose their will upon less powerful states are in the hands of those who would destroy freedom.

In closing, I would say to you as individuals and as leaders of men that our people must be awakened to the obligations and duties of citizenship at this time when other free men look to them for leadership. They must recognize that they are citizens first, and that selfish or local interests, or the peculiar special requirements of any one group within the framework of our citizenry must take second place. They must fully understand the nature of the total threat to their security and to their freedom and that this threat is by no means limited to the military sphere. Selfishness, softness, lack of understanding and disinterest can be just as deadly to America's future as any lack of military power. The crises of these times demand patriotism of the highest order. If our people understand this fact, I have no doubt that they will rise fully to the occasion and demonstrate that the strength of free men is far superior to that of any system based on human subjugation and slavery.

ESPIONAGE IN EMBASSIES

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, yesterday Ambassador Lodge revealed to the Security Council of the United Nations a Soviet gift to our Moscow Ambassador which had contained a clandestine listening device to enable the Soviet intelligence agents from outside of our Embassy to listen in to the U.S. Ambassador's conversations. Unless one is very naive, it is conceivable that this Russian "Trojan Horse" is only one of hundreds of similar acts of espionage being practiced in our American Embassies in Iron Curtain countries.

All of which, Mr. Speaker, leads me to refer to remarks I made on the floor of the House on May 25, 1959. At that time I criticized the personnel procurement policy of the State Department in employing nationals of Iron Curtain countries in our Embassies in those countries. In view of recent events I should

like to again urge that the State Department divest itself of any nationals of Communist countries in their employ in Iron Curtain country Embassies.

A year ago when I took this matter up with the State Department it defended its personnel policy, but I felt the arguments advanced to me were extremely weak. In the first place, I was told that the employing of Communist nationals in these sensitive spots created no risk to national security. I was also told that from a budgetary standpoint it was not possible to employ American citizens in the positions presently occupied by foreign nationals, and finally I was told that Americans would not be willing to accept many of these positions now filled by aliens either by reason of inadequate pay or because of the character of the employment.

I said then and I say now such arguments do not hold water. Certainly, with our national security involved, Congress would furnish whatever funds were necessary to support employment of American citizens in these spots, and furthermore, I am sure that there is an abundant supply of American youth who upon graduation from the colleges and universities of this country—especially language students—would jump at the chance to spend a year or so working in our Embassies, regardless of the so-called menial character of the positions that are available.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I state again this policy presents a real risk to the security of the United States and I suggest in light of recent events that the State Department reexamine its personnel policy with reference to the employment of these aliens in our Embassies behind the Iron Curtain.

THREAT OF SOVIET POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC EXPANSION

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BATES. Mr. Speaker, I am confident that the events of the past week have given many Members of the House cause to reflect on the position of the United States and its role as a bulwark against the threat of Soviet political and economic expansion.

Many of us I am sure shared the hope that perhaps we were on the threshold of a new era. Some called this new era one of peaceful coexistence—others referred to it as a nuclear stalemate. But common to all was the hope that Mr. Khrushchev's visit to the United States was prompted by a burning desire to live at peace with the rest of the world.

Now we know that beneath the smile and the pat on the back was a cynical contempt for the peaceful yearnings of the American people and their allies throughout the world.

In a few days the world will have an opportunity to gage the reaction of the American people and their Representa-

tives in the House to these events which may prove to be a turning point in our relations with the Soviet Union.

I refer to the coming debate on appropriations for the mutual security program. This program looms in these troubled times as a most powerful weapon in arming, militarily and economically, the free world whose hopes were summarily torn asunder by the actions of Mr. Khrushchev and the cynical power-hungry group in the Kremlin for whom he speaks.

I hope that the debate will be one which will hearten rather than dismay the nations which today stand athwart the Soviet Union's approaches to the free world.

I pray that the results of this coming debate will reflect a determination by the House to support the President, his able Secretary of State and Secretary of Defense, and the Joint Chiefs of Staff and their estimates of the minimum needs of this vital adjunct to our national defense—the mutual security program. Let not the pruning knife weaken the tie that binds us to the rest of the free world.

ADJOURNMENT TO TUESDAY, MAY 31

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

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, could the gentleman give us any information as to when the foreign handout bill is going to come before the House?

Mr. McCORMACK. I do not know anything about the handout. The gentleman means the mutual security bill?

Mr. GROSS. That is what President Eisenhower calls it, the handout bill.

Mr. McCORMACK. You can call it the handout bill if you want to, but I cannot go along with that designation.

Mr. GROSS. I want the gentleman to understand that is not original with me; that comes from President Eisenhower, the handout.

Mr. McCORMACK. That was when he was running for the Presidency.

Mr. GROSS. That is right.

Mr. McCORMACK. But now that he is in the Office of President, responsibility has caused him to change his mind.

Mr. GROSS. But they are still his words.

Mr. McCORMACK. But he said it; JOHN McCORMACK did not say it; he said it when he was a candidate for the Presidency.

Mr. GROSS. Yes.

Mr. McCORMACK. But not now that he is President.

Mr. GROSS. Yes; well, I will not accept that amendment.

I am still waiting to find out when the handout bill is going to come up.

Mr. McCORMACK. As to the mutual security appropriation bill, from the best information I have it looks as though it would be ready for floor action about June 13. I cannot give the date specifically but I had inquiry made within a

day or two because I wanted to get information myself, and the best information I have is that it will probably be ready for floor action about June 13.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman and withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Tuesday next?

There was no objection.

POSTPONEMENT OF ROLLCALLS TO WEDNESDAY

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that in the event of a rollcall on Tuesday next in connection with the passage of a bill, a motion to recommit, or any amendment, such rollcall be postponed to the following day, Wednesday, because there is a primary in Alabama.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, what is the legislation to be called up on Tuesday next?

Mr. McCORMACK. The only bill I have on Tuesday that might be called up in the event of a rule being reported by the Rules Committee, is S. 1892, the Norman Federal reclamation project in Oklahoma.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, the gentleman, I understand, expects nothing of any great importance on Tuesday?

Mr. McCORMACK. The only bill I was going to put down for Tuesday was the reclamation project in Oklahoma.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. JONES of Missouri). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

PROGRAM FOR WEEK OF MAY 31

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute in order to ascertain the program for next week.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. HOEVEN. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. On Tuesday next I have calendared the bill S. 1892, dealing with the Norman reclamation project in Oklahoma.

Let me say, frankly, that if the proponents of the bill would prefer that it not be brought up Tuesday I will accommodate them. I have been trying to get in touch with the author of the bill to have a talk with him so I could have definite information about Tuesday.

I talked with him yesterday, and my impression is he was agreeable to it coming up on Tuesday. I want to get rid of these bills as fast as we can because I know what is going to happen on the other end 4 or 5 weeks from now.

I want the Members to have their day in court. I am putting consideration of that bill down for Tuesday with the qualification I have stated.

Wednesday is District day, and there is one bill to be considered, H.R. 12036, relating to sewage disposal in the Dulles International Airport. It involves authority to connect up with the District of Columbia system.

Then there is House Resolution 530, giving the Committee on the Judiciary power to investigate certain compacts. That is out of the Rules Committee.

Mr. HOEVEN. That will come up on Wednesday?

Mr. McCORMACK. I am setting that bill down for Wednesday. If the proponents of S. 1892 for any reason prefer not to take advantage of my assignment of that bill for Tuesday I cannot guarantee that the bill will come up on Wednesday because the District bill has been agreed to by unanimous consent and I am putting the Committee on the Judiciary bill, House Resolution 530, down for that day.

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

Mr. HOEVEN. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. AVERY. The majority leader said he would want to confer with the sponsor of S. 1892 as to whether or not it would come up on Tuesday. If that does not come up on Tuesday will there be any business scheduled before the House on that day?

Mr. McCORMACK. No. I am glad the gentleman asked that question.

For the remainder of the week, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, and of course I do not expect there will be any Saturday meeting, but in case anything arises I mention Saturday, the following bills will be considered:

H.R. 10572 relating to forests out of the Committee on Agriculture. That was on the program this week but we did not reach it.

H.R. 11761, Farmers Home Administration.

House Concurrent Resolution 661, Joint Committee on National Fuels Policy.

House Joint Resolution 402, transit regulation compact for the Washington metropolitan area.

The consideration of some of these bills is dependent on whether or not a rule is reported out. As far as I can see at this time there is no major bill to come up next week, that is, of a national nature. These are important bills, of course. I do not want to downgrade them.

There is the usual reservation that any further program will be announced later and conference reports may be brought up at any time. There was one reported yesterday on the Post Office and Treasury Department's appropriation bill. When the gentleman in charge will want to bring that up I am unable to state now.

Mr. HOEVEN. Can the majority leader tell us what progress we are making with appropriation bills?

Mr. McCORMACK. There is one bill, the military construction bill, that is still pending. The gentleman will remember that last week when that came up consideration was postponed because authorization had not been finally passed. I understand the conferees on that bill have agreed. However, even if the conference report is agreed to and the President signs the bill, which it is reasonable to assume he will, and I refer to the authorization bill, my understanding is that the desire of the Member handling the bill is that the bill not come up until week after next, June 9, or thereabouts. That bill will not come up next week. It will be week after next.

The other appropriation bill, of course, is the bill referred to by my friend from Iowa, the mutual security appropriation bill. Or, as my friend, says, the foreign handout bill.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. HOEVEN. I thank the gentleman.

SUMMIT CONFERENCE COLLAPSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PUCINSKI] is reorganized for 15 minutes.

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, the other body today has launched an investigation into the collapse of the summit conference and what effect this collapse will have on international relations.

The wire stories this morning carried this item as to the purpose of this investigation and the four points or the four areas that the other body will concentrate its direction or attention on: First, the events and decisions resulting from the U-2 incident; second, the effect of these events and decision upon the summit; third, the policy of our Government regarding the summit meeting; fourth, the policy of the United States in the future and possible improvement in the execution thereof.

Now, I think a great deal can be learned from these hearings and this investigation, and certainly I am very happy to learn that the other body has undertaken this type of investigation. However, I am disappointed, in reading from this agenda, that apparently no investigation is going to be made of the incidents leading up to this disastrous moment when the U-2 fell into Communist hands on the eve of the summit conference.

I would like to make clear one thing: I do not support the criticism being hurled against our Government for sending these flights over the Soviet Union at a time so close to the summit meeting. I would say, on the contrary, I think that our Government would have been derelict if it had not sent these flights over the Soviet Union as it has been doing for the last 4 years. I believe that we are living under great tension and at this time, more so than any other time, we should know what the Soviets are up to.

We know that Mr. Khrushchev did not expect any success at the summit meet-

ing. We know that Mr. Khrushchev realized that he was going to have to leave the summit a defeated man since the Western Powers had agreed on any number of occasions previous to the summit meeting that they would not yield on Berlin because the people of their respective nations did not want the Western Powers to yield to Khrushchev.

Mr. Speaker, I myself had written the President a letter on the eve of the summit conference, on the eve of his departure for Paris, in which I told him that in a survey made in my own district, 90 percent of my constituents replied "No" when I asked "Should the United States yield to Soviet Russia's demand that we abandon our position in West Berlin?" And also I wrote the President pointing out that 85 percent of my constituents answered "Yes" when I asked them if they believed that the President ought to take a firm stand in demanding freedom and liberation of the captive nations behind the Iron Curtain when he met with Khrushchev at the summit. I sent President Eisenhower this letter to let him know that the people of my district will support him in a firm stand against the Communists.

Certainly, prior to the summit meeting, the Western Powers unequivocally agreed that they were going to remain firm in their position. Khrushchev knew this, and there is no question but what Khrushchev needed a provocation to torpedo the summit conference before it got started.

I think it behooves us, all of us, as Americans, to go beyond the scope of normal assumption in evaluating all aspects of the events that preceded the summit collapse.

The Chicago Tribune has been writing a series of stories during the debate in the United Nations, pointing out the type of espionage carried on by the Soviet agents right here in our own country. This is an excellent series because it demonstrates the hypocrisy of Khrushchev's anguished outcries against our planes flying over the Soviet Union.

I am also glad to see our own Government start releasing hitherto secret information about the extent of Communist espionage in our own country. I hope the CIA will make more of this information available to the American people so they can see how tirelessly the Communists are working to destroy us. I hope in bringing forth the information, the CIA will surface Col. Jan Monat, the former head of intelligence for the Communist regime in Poland, who defected to our side last year. I am sure Colonel Monat can give us much details about the Communist conspiracy.

The gentleman from Washington, just a few minutes earlier today, related how a microphone had been planted in the American Embassy in Moscow.

Certainly, as I said at the outset of my remarks, while the present investigation being conducted by the other body is laudable indeed, I do hope and feel that some investigation should be made as to why at this particular time, at this crucial moment, when the summit con-

ference was being arranged, this particular U-2 plane should have fallen into Soviet hands, thus giving Mr. Khrushchev this wonderful plum that he needed to break up; to torpedo, the summit conference.

I feel that these things do not just conveniently happen; and while I am not prepared to make any accusations, I think that the American people would be a great deal more comfortable—I know I, myself, would be more comfortable—if I knew that an investigation had been made, a thorough top-to-bottom investigation, of all the incidents preceding this plane flight to ascertain whether in fact this was just an unfortunate coincidence. It may be reasonable to believe that it might have been just a coincidence that the U-2 plane went down at this particular time. We had been making these flights for 4 years and the Soviet Union had not been able to knock down any of these airplanes. It is quite possible the law of averages finally caught up with us. But I have been asked by many of my constituents whether or not anything is being done to find out whether possibly there had been some collusion somewhere along the line in order to give Mr. Khrushchev this plum and I do not believe we should completely ignore this possibility in view of the Soviet's long and despicable history of espionage in our country.

Since there is a tremendous overlapping of jurisdictions in any investigation of this type, with various committees of Congress having jurisdiction over certain segments of this investigation, if it would be in order, I would suggest that perhaps the chairmen and the ranking minority members of the standing committees which have jurisdiction over some phases of all this activity conduct a joint investigation. I believe this joint committee should include the chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, the chairman of the Committee on Armed Services, the chairman of the Committee on Science and Astronautics, the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, the chairman of the Legislative Oversight Committee, the chairman of the Committee on Government Operations, and finally the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, and of course, the ranking minority member of each. I am wondering if, perhaps, they could not get together and lay out some course of action, some plan of investigation to get all the facts of this ill-fated but historic flight.

I believe that since the Camp David meeting, since we made the tragic mistake of inviting Khrushchev to this country—and I said on the floor of this House at that time that it was a mistake to dignify Mr. Mikoyan, Mr. Khrushchev, Mr. Kozlov, and all these other Soviet leaders who were brought to this country and welcomed in this country and shown the traditional American hospitality; I said then that it was a mistake to invite these men—I believe that since the Camp David meeting, there appears to have been a sort of lessening of the realization of the fact

that if ever we needed security mindfulness in this country, we need it now.

I would like to have the chairmen of these committees get together and see if among themselves they could lay out a course of action to have an investigation of our entire internal security structure in a manner that would not in any way jeopardize our national security.

I am thinking of the many Americans who have been asking the question: Has this airplane really fallen into Soviet hands at this very critical time by pure accident or were there other factors that contributed to it? These people are entitled to an answer.

I am perplexed by one thing in this entire U-2 spy plane affair. The President, in his statement the other day said—and I think the President is to be congratulated for his firmness at the summit, for not yielding to Khrushchev's scandalous demands of an apology; I am in complete agreement with the President on this—but I am a little perplexed in hearing the President say that the initial American reports regarding this U-2 incident were designed as a "cover story," and were purposely distorted to protect the U-2 pilot. The thing that confuses me is that while the President now explains the original mix-up in handling the affair was the result of efforts to protect the pilot, the head of the CIA had earlier told a committee of Congress that the pilot of this airplane had been instructed, if he should fall into enemy hands, to make a clean, full confession of his activities.

I wonder who gave such instructions to this American pilot on a spy mission? Certainly such complete disclosure would jeopardize our entire intelligence structure.

This is one of the aspects into which I would like to have this joint committee go more deeply. Why was Pilot Powers told that if he were caught, he should make a full, clean sweep of things? I know that during the war, when our own American soldiers were captured by the enemy—of course, Mr. Powers was not a member of the military, he was a civilian—but during the war, when our American soldiers fell into enemy hands, we had been instructed to give only our name, rank, and serial number, and that is all.

I am perplexed and disturbed as to why these instructions, if they were in fact given to Powers, were given, and who was responsible for these instructions for Mr. Powers to go out, when he is caught, and tell his captors just exactly what he is doing, why he is doing it, how long he has been doing it, and everything else. This type of instruction, I believe, could jeopardize our American security system as much as anything else. There are many other aspects of this disastrous flight, which could affect the future of the world, that need to be studied by competent authority.

So, while I am in full agreement that our American Government should have continued these flights over the Soviet Union—and I do not share the criticism

of those who say that these flights should have been stopped—while I am in full agreement with the position that the President has taken, one of firmness at the summit, one of not yielding an inch to Khrushchev, I am disturbed that now when the smoke is beginning to clear apparently no investigation is going to be made as to the incidents precedent to the capture of this aircraft.

I renew my request that, if it is in order, the chairmen of the standing committees of the House get together and sit either as a joint committee or work out some sort of a formula so that investigation of our entire security program in America could be made.

I emphasize again that we would make a tragic mistake if we as Americans did not go beyond the scope of normal assumption. The normal assumption quite properly is that there was nothing wrong, that this was an unfortunate incident where the airplane flamed out and came down to an altitude at which the Soviet Union could then force it down to the ground. That would be the normal assumption, and perhaps that normal assumption is completely justified. But today, when we are dealing with an enemy that is more brutal than the world has ever seen before; an enemy that will resort to any methods of sabotage or espionage; any tactics—and we know this from 15 years of experience in dealing with the Communists and we have ample evidence that they will stop at nothing to destroy us—it then behooves us as Americans to go beyond the normal scope of assumption and find out why these things happened at this particularly convenient time for Mr. Khrushchev to torpedo the summit conference.

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

Mr. PUCINSKI. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. HOEVEN. It is my understanding that there are two committees in the Senate, one under the leadership of the distinguished Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] and the other under the chairmanship of the distinguished Senator from Washington [Mr. JACKSON] that are going to conduct full hearings on all matters relating to the failure of the summit conference.

It is my understanding that this investigation will cover all angles, both prior and subsequent to the landing of the U-2 plane, that these investigations will be held at a very high level on a nonpartisan basis, and with the concurrence of the White House, so that the facts may be fully developed.

As to the gentleman's suggestion that the chairmen of several committees of the House conduct an investigation, let me say I am sorry the gentleman has not had the benefit of some of the discussions I have had with relation to that very matter. In the meeting which I attended it seemed to be the general consensus that it would be a mistake to have the committees of Congress go into matters which involve such a delicate situation as our intelligence. I think we

will get the information that the public should have from these committees that are already functioning in the Senate, and that full disclosure will be made not only to the Congress but to the American people.

Mr. PUCINSKI. If the gentleman will permit me, it rather intrigues me why so many of the people who are in charge of our intelligence setup in this country take upon themselves the attitude that they are beyond the scope of Congress. I know from experience—I, myself, in 1952 was an investigator for a congressional committee which investigated a very serious crime committed by the Communists against some 15,000 allied army officers—I must say I was completely unsatisfied, as I delved into these various aspects of American intelligence, with the slipshod operations of our intelligence agencies. I do not see anything wrong, and I do not see anything inconsistent with a suggestion that responsible chairmen of standing committees in Congress conduct such an inquiry. I have complete confidence in these men.

We stood here on the floor of the House of Representatives recently and applauded the speech delivered on the floor of this House by the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations [Mr. Cannon] when he told us he had known of these flights for 4 years. I was very happy to hear that the chairman of this committee had been taken into the confidence of the military. The fact remains that our intelligence people can take into their confidence the chairmen of these standing committees who set up the appropriations and who set up the policies and the various other aspects of our national security. I am not, as a Member of the Congress, ready to surrender those rights to the bureaucracy of any agency.

Mr. HOEVEN. I can understand the gentleman's concern about having the information which he desires.

Mr. PUCINSKI. If the gentleman will permit me, I do not necessarily desire it for myself, but certainly I do want an appropriate committee of Congress to have it so that we can be certain that there was no collusion or just plain carelessness in giving Khrushchev the tools with which to wreck the summit conference. The gentleman will agree that plain carelessness, when you are dealing in this complicated field of espionage, is just as disastrous to our Nation as outright treason. I think many of our agencies have been just plain careless in dealing with the Soviets and the investigation I am proposing might help improve this situation. It is entirely possible that the U-2 failure ultimately will be traced to sloppy operations. But when we are fighting for our very survival we can no more tolerate carelessness than we can tolerate espionage.

Mr. HOEVEN. I understood you wanted the information as a Member of Congress. Again I say we are dealing with a very delicate subject, to wit, the intelligence and national defense of this country. Would the gentleman want confidential information given to the

public which might jeopardize our national defense structure?

Mr. PUCINSKI. No; I do not want to disclose anything which would jeopardize our national defense. I have said many, many times, where matters of national security are at stake, certainly, these things and the secrecy of these proceedings should be respected. I agree with the gentleman. I am not suggesting that. But I would like to say this. Too often I have found that inefficiency and mistakes are covered up by the label "top secret," and I would be glad to get another special order to go into greater detail on that. Too often we have permitted agencies in our Government to mark a situation "top secret" because they could not stand the scrutiny of a congressional committee to decide whether they were conducting themselves properly.

I, for one, feel it is the duty of Congress to see that the conduct of our Federal agencies is such as not to impair the safety of our Nation. I am not satisfied with self-serving statements of department heads who deal in broad generalities. I do not want this Nation to wake up some morning and find that we had failed to properly oversee the activities of essential agencies. In our dealings with the Soviet Union, we can leave nothing to chance and that is why I am suggesting this full-scale investigation. Not just a superficial inquiry, but a full investigation which would minutely check out every conceivable phase of this disastrous U-2 flight. A full-scale investigation conducted by responsible Members of Congress in a nonpartisan manner and in a way that would preserve the rights of individuals.

Mr. Speaker, I should like to include with my remarks a column which appeared today in the Washington Daily News and which was written by one of its top columnists, Mr. Ed Koterba. I believe it demonstrates so well one of the points I have been discussing here today.

Mr. Koterba's column follows:

THERE'S LOTS TO BE SAID ON SECRET
EAGLE

(By Ed Koterba)

The press relations man at the Pentagon said, "I'm sorry, but that information is a military secret. It's classified."

The reporter said: "But I have the information before me at this moment." And he reeled it off. It gave all the detailed facts on the air-to-air missile, the Eagle.

On the Pentagon end of the phone there was shocked silence—followed by a dozen queries and, later, by a congressional request for a full-scale investigation.

This was one of several instances of apparent blundering by our side on military secrecy. Ironically enough, this case of opening up supposed secrets by the Pentagon came at a time when Russia was charging us before the world with obtaining military information from the Soviets.

TEXAS NEWSMAN

The reporter in this story is John Harris, Washington correspondent for a Houston, Tex., newspaper.

His information came from the "1960 Missile Handbook," which was distributed just down the hall in the National Press Building.

A few days after his story was printed, a bigshot Communist, Valdimir D. Pavlov, third secretary of the Soviet Embassy, showed up and procured a copy of the book, paying the asking price of \$2.

Oddly enough, Mr. Harris' story did not identify by name nor location his source of information.

Publisher of the missile handbook is Kendall K. Hoyt, director of the Association of Missile and Rocket Industries.

When I confronted Mr. Hoyt, he said: "We have information on 300 U.S. missiles." He showed me his bulging files.

DATA

Data on the secret Eagle showed that it was 15 to 20 feet tall, weighed a half ton, had a range of 100 miles and flies up to 100,000 feet. All this information was marked classified at the Pentagon.

"For heaven's sakes," I said to Mr. Hoyt, "where did you get all this information?" Calmly, he said he got it from the Aircraft & Missiles magazine, which is distributed to 9,000 firms. Originally, he said, it came from—of all things—Pentagon handouts.

But, to be on the safe side, he said, he checked with the Federal Bureau of Investigation when the Communist—who openly identified himself as a Soviet technician—showed up in his office. The FBI, Mr. Hoyt said, cleared the sale.

And what is the Red official going to do with all that compiled information?

Over the phone he said, candidly: "Some of our Soviet scientists may be interested."

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute in order to inquire of the majority leader as to any changes in the program for next week.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I am glad my friend makes that inquiry because I do want to advise the House that since announcing the program, and you will remember I referred to the bill, S. 1892, having to do with the project in Oklahoma, I have had the opportunity since announcing the program to talk with the chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, and as a result of that talk, the bill, S. 1892, will not be programmed for Tuesday. Therefore, there will be no legislation on Tuesday. This bill will be programmed for later in the week. As to whether we can get it up on Wednesday or not, I am unable to state but the bill will be programmed. I will try to get it up next week but, as I say, it will not be programmed for Tuesday. That means there will be no legislation at all on Tuesday.

Mr. HOEVEN. May I inquire of the majority leader if he still expects Congress to adjourn before the 4th of July?

Mr. McCORMACK. You ask, Does the majority leader?

Mr. HOEVEN. Yes.

Mr. McCORMACK. There are 436 other Members of the House who want to do it and 100 Members of the Senate. I do; yes. I have sent letters around to chairmen of committees on two occasions asking them to get bills out of committee that they could be acted upon

before this session ends, and to advise chairmen of subcommittees to that effect so the subcommittees could report to the full committee.

Now the gentleman asks what my opinion is. Knowing how Congress operates by reason of years of experience, I have an opinion. Last January my opinion was that there was a possibility. My opinion today is that there is a remote possibility. I hope that "remote possibility" will be consummated. But if you read my mind I think we are going to come back here. My probable thought is we will be back here in August, and then we will be here until October.

Maybe my remarks might speed things up and help get us out of here with an adjournment sine die.

Mr. HOEVEN. I certainly share the gentleman's concern. I am very hopeful that we may meet his objective.

The only reason I made the inquiry is that we are going along month after month with very little business being transacted, and I am afraid we are going to get bogged down and have some difficulty in meeting the target date.

Mr. McCORMACK. I agree with the gentleman. Every Member is elected in his own right, and all we can do is to try in a refreshing way to press and press and press.

I would like to have seen one more important bill that has got to be passed down for next week. It is one of those things we must pass. The circumstances are such that it cannot be scheduled for next week, however.

I am glad my friend made the inquiry. My remarks are not to be construed as my failure to understand the gentleman's inquiry. But I can frankly advise the House that last January I thought there was a possibility of adjourning sine die before the national conventions. Today my opinion is there is a remote possibility.

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

Mr. McCORMACK. Certainly.

Mr. HOEVEN. I sincerely trust the gentleman's reply to my inquiry will bear some fruit and that bills which must be acted upon at this session may come up promptly so we may adjourn in accordance with the original intentions for the adjournment of the Congress.

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman has construed my statement correctly. I am taking the position of what might be called the Devil's advocate to try and be a bad boy hoping that by being a bad boy we might get some good results.

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

Mr. HOEVEN. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman from Massachusetts, our distinguished majority leader, says that every Member is elected in his own right every 2 years; and, of course, that appears to be true, but I wonder if it is literally true if we are going to have to come back here in August and stay until October. There is some campaigning to be done.

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman has not said anything that challenges my remark. I made a simple statement in response to the question that I thought there was a remote possibility we would adjourn sine die. If we do not we are coming back in August.

Mr. GROSS. The point I am trying to make is that if you cannot get out to campaign there is some doubt about whether you are elected in your own right.

Mr. McCORMACK. That is true if you come from a doubtful district.

Mr. GROSS. They are all doubtful.

Mr. McCORMACK. That is debatable.

Mr. HOEVEN. Could the majority leader give us an idea as to what bills are still on the "must" list?

Mr. McCORMACK. On bills where there might be difficulty on getting a rule. There is, of course, the school construction bill. That is one we would like to get through both branches of Congress, through conference, and sent to the President. What will happen I do not know. The gentleman is as conversant with the rules as I am.

We have minimum wage legislation, including an extension of coverage, then there is housing legislation—also medical care and hospitalization for the aged, I am talking about bills now that we might have difficulty on. There is a bill to increase the salaries of postal employees and other Federal employees. I am sort of picking them out of the air now. There may be several other bills, but those are bills that we have to act on, where there might be difficulty in getting a rule, as I see it, before we adjourn sine die. There are only a few of those bills, but there is a practical difficulty in getting them up.

Mr. HOEVEN. Is it not the gentleman's opinion that if we would put our shoulders to the wheel we can get things done around here?

Mr. McCORMACK. If the Rules Committee will give us a rule on minimum wage legislation, if the Senate sends the school construction bill to conference, and if there is an objection to taking it from the Speaker's desk and we have to go to the Rules Committee and we can get three Republican votes, we will get that bill out and send it to conference. But there is the difficulty in connection with those bills and some others. These bills have to be acted on, and if we get them out of the way we are in good shape.

Mr. HOEVEN. I hope the gentleman is not forgetting that there are eight members of the Rules Committee from his side of the aisle?

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman from Massachusetts has made his observation, and I did not intend it in any other way than to recognize the practical situation and to be informative. What the gentleman says is correct but, on the other hand, what I said is correct too.

Mr. HOEVEN. I do hope that after this coming week, after the Memorial

Day recess, we can step up our work here and adjourn before the 4th of July. If necessary we should hold Friday and Saturday sessions and work around the clock, if necessary.

Mr. McCORMACK. I thoroughly subscribe to that. The gentleman is on sound ground.

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

Mr. HOEVEN. I yield to the gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. BUDGE. I think the majority has very conclusively demonstrated during the past few weeks that he does not need rules to conduct business on the floor of the House of Representatives. He has very successfully operated without cooperation of the Rules Committee, and I think has very conclusively demonstrated he can probably do so in the future.

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman, of course, is not misleading me in any way. That is a nice little cute remark, and I use the word "cute" in its most refined sense.

Mr. BUDGE. And most profound sense.

Mr. McCORMACK. It is a remark, of course, which to those of us who have knowledge of parliamentary law does not represent a correct observation in relation to the colloquy between my friend from Iowa and myself.

Mr. BUDGE. I did not understand my remark to be cute. I do not know what the definition of the majority leader would be for that word.

Mr. McCORMACK. I will strike out the word "cute" and put the word "convenient" in there. Will that satisfy my friend?

Mr. BUDGE. I have heard a great many comments on the floor of the House of Representatives concerning the failure of the Rules Committee to do a great number of things. That went on for some time preceding the consideration of the civil rights legislation. At that time it was not convenient to use other procedures which have now become convenient to the majority leader. He has through his great ability been able to demonstrate very satisfactorily that he has other means of operating than through the House Rules Committee.

Mr. McCORMACK. Well, now, the gentleman from Massachusetts said nothing critically in the colloquy with his friend, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HOEVEN], about the Committee on Rules, so there is no occasion for my friend to get sensitive. Furthermore, if I felt justified in being critical, as leader, I would have refrained from criticism because I have to get rules out and I want to keep as happy a relationship between as many members of the Committee on Rules and myself as I can.

Mr. BUDGE. I may have heard incorrectly, but it was my understanding as I came into the Chamber that the distinguished majority leader was asking that the House Committee on Rules would vote out specific legislation. I think he specifically referred to the salary increase bill; is that correct? Is that correct or not correct?

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman did not come onto the floor until we were pretty well along in our colloquy. The gentleman from Massachusetts had answered a courteous inquiry of my friend, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HOEVEN], in connection with possible adjournment sine die before the national conventions; is that not correct?

Mr. HOEVEN. That is correct.

Mr. McCORMACK. It was in connection with that that the colloquy ensued, and if the gentleman had been here during the entire colloquy, I am sure he would have interpreted what I said differently, coming in later as he did.

Mr. HOEVEN. May I conclude this colloquy on the happy note of thanking the distinguished majority leader.

Mr. McCORMACK. I thank the gentleman.

WEBSTER COUNTY, GA., VOTING RECORDS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. FORRESTER] is recognized for 20 minutes.

Mr. FORRESTER. Mr. Speaker, within 24 hours after the civil rights legislation became law, Attorney General Rogers, according to the Washington Evening Star, May 10 issue, demanded an inspection of the voting records in four southern counties, one of the counties being Webster County, Ga. On May 11 I wrote Attorney General William P. Rogers a letter which I thought was most courteous, reading as follows:

MAY 11, 1960.

HON. WILLIAM P. ROGERS,
Attorney General of the United States,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. ATTORNEY GENERAL: The Washington Evening Star, Tuesday, May 10 issue, page 8-A, carries an Associated Press article to the effect that quickly acting under the new civil rights law, you had demanded inspection of voting records in four counties in four Southern States, and that Webster County, Ga., was one of those four counties.

You, of course, know that I am a member of the House Judiciary Committee. Additionally, I represent the congressional district in which Webster County, Ga., is located.

The 1960 law makes provision for the U.S. Attorney General to inspect the election records, required to be retained by law, relating to general, special, or primary elections for Federal offices. Undoubtedly, that law is for the purpose of securing evidence after bona fide complaints have been received; otherwise, it permits a fishing expedition which I feel certain you would not countenance.

The 1957 and 1960 civil rights laws give you the right to institute civil actions in the name of the United States, in behalf of persons deprived of their right to vote by reason of race, etc., when there are reasonable grounds to believe that certain persons have been deprived or are about to be deprived of such voting rights, and consequently, your action relative to Webster County should be based upon allegations or complaints.

Your action is a matter of grave concern to me, to Webster County and to the people I represent, and I will appreciate your advising me if your action seeking production

of voting records in Webster County, Ga., is based upon specific complaints, and if so, the nature of the complaints and who has done the complaining; or whether such action is one you have initiated without complaints having been made.

Due to the public interest concerning your actions, I will appreciate and expect a prompt reply.

Sincerely,

E. L. FORRESTER,
Member of Congress.

Now, Mr. Speaker, that letter was dated May 11 of this year. Fifteen days from the time of my letter I received a letter from Assistant Attorney General Joseph M. F. Ryan. He is not the man I wrote to but he is the man who replied. And that letter reads as follows:

MAY 26, 1960.

HON. E. L. FORRESTER,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. FORRESTER: This refers to your letter to the Attorney General asking if his recent request for inspection of voting records in Webster County, Ga., was based upon specific complaints, and, if so, the nature of the complaints and the identities of the complainants.

The Civil Rights Act of 1957 authorizes the Attorney General to seek remedial action whenever any person has engaged, or there are reasonable grounds to believe that any person is about to engage, in any act or practice depriving any other person of any right or privilege secured by the statute. The Civil Rights Act of 1960 provides for the inspection and copying of Federal elections records. Whether it is because specific complaints have been received, because in a given area the statistics themselves (cf. *Byrd v. Brice*, 104 F. Supp. 442, 443) give rise to a presumption of racial discrimination, or both, I am sure that you will agree that the Department would be in default in not making the records demand which Congress has provided for in the new statute, particularly in view of its legislative history. You will likewise appreciate that it would not be appropriate for the Department to disclose whether the evidence to support the demand was based on a complaint or other source, or to reveal the names of complainants.

Sincerely,

JOSEPH M. F. RYAN, JR.,
Acting Assistant Attorney General,
Civil Rights Division.

Mr. Speaker, the reply of Mr. Ryan is utterly disgusting. To contend "that it would not be appropriate for the Department to disclose whether the evidence to support the demand was based on a complaint or other source" would be amusing if it were not so revolting. That is absolutely an insult to the intelligence of every lawyer, every Member of this Congress, and every person who has ever been a prosecuting attorney or judge in any court in the United States.

A dictator has the right to deny a person the information whether or not a prosecution or investigation is based upon complaints or whether he did it of his own volition. But while he has that power, it does not make it just, it does not make it honorable, and it does not make it smack of Americanism, nor does it ring true to the traditions of a real prosecuting attorney or an impartial attorney who is representing a department of the United States.

Ah, Mr. Ryan, you may be an Assistant Attorney General in a department of the United States, but I say to you, I served as a prosecuting attorney for 27 years, and never at any time did I rise to such an autocratic position as you have assumed and say that it would be inappropriate for me to tell someone whether a prosecution or an investigation that I initiated was based upon complaints. This is a sad day for America.

Mr. Speaker, that statement or contention made Mr. Ryan and his Department look ridiculous. And you know that is pretty hard to do, because they have been making themselves look ridiculous day in and day out, and month in and month out. Everybody knows it is the rule, not the exception for those brave knights in shining armor to gleefully announce that they rushed to the aid of the Negro or other minority group and have instituted court actions in behalf of the Negro or other minority group based upon complaints that have been lodged with that Department.

Mr. Speaker, I am afraid the whole truth is that neither Mr. Rogers nor Mr. Ryan had any complaint about Webster County. Both Mr. Rogers and Mr. Ryan were simply following the dirty, peanut politician policy of hounding the southern white people and mollicoddling the Negroes and the minority groups.

The demand by the Justice Department that Webster County submit its voting records to the Federal Government without any complaint or any proof of violation of any law by the officials of that county was and is an act of a dictator. That act has nothing in common with the old American concepts of right and justice.

Mr. Speaker, my people are indeed a minority people, and maybe we must suffer the injustices heaped upon us by people in authority. We are getting somewhat accustomed to that. Talk about people who are mistreated, it is the southern white people that are being mistreated. We have sense enough to know that. While perhaps we cannot prevent it, that cannot keep us from knowing that we have been badly treated, and that we have people in charge of certain departments of our Government who are running roughshod over the rights of good Americans.

Mr. Speaker, I want Mr. Rogers and Mr. Ryan both to ponder upon what I am saying, because as far as I know neither Mr. Rogers nor Mr. Ryan has been interested in the episode in San Francisco when the Un-American Activities Committee was sitting there. Mr. Speaker, neither Mr. Rogers nor Mr. Ryan has succeeded in having the Communist Party branded as an enemy of the U.S. Government. But, Mr. Speaker, if they would move against the Communist Party as speedily and as enthusiastically as they did little Webster County, which was in less than 24 hours after a legislative act had become law, the chances are we might find ourselves in a better situation in this country.

Yes; my people and I are helpless. Despite the fact that in my veins and their veins flows the blood of those who fought for this country, who fought in the American Revolution and in all the wars from that time on down to the present, I and they well understand that we have been relegated to an inferior role by the molycoddling of the minority races, and we are the ones who are being punished. But by the grace of God, I do not like it, you cannot make me like it, and I never will like it. Believe me, any man who does this injustice to us is knowingly striking at the very heart and soul of as good people as God Almighty ever let live, a people who are as loyal as any human beings are loyal to their country, to the Constitution, and to its traditions.

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORRESTER. I yield.

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. I want to compliment the distinguished gentleman from Georgia on the address he has just delivered to the House. I do not think the gentleman and his people are quite as helpless as he may have indicated in his speech he believes them to be. The time is coming, I think, when these cheap, two-bit politicians who pander to minority pressure groups are going to be exposed in their true light. And I think the gentleman from Georgia who has just addressed us will be one of those who will do much in exposing them in their true light. Again, I compliment the distinguished gentleman for his able and eloquent address.

Mr. FORRESTER. I appreciate what the gentleman has said more than I can possibly express. Let me ask the gentleman this question. The gentleman came to the Congress after having served for a long time and with an enviable and splendid record as judge of the superior court in one of the largest circuits in our State of Georgia. During all of the gentleman's extensive experience, has the gentleman ever heard of a doctrine that it would be inappropriate for the State or a branch of government of the State to tell a person whether or not an investigation or a complaint was or was not founded upon an allegation that something had been done or that something was amiss?

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. I have never heard of any such doctrine and I do not think anybody would undertake to maintain such a doctrine except one who is interested in pandering to minority pressure groups for political purposes.

Mr. FORRESTER. As a matter of fact, that statement is an insult to every judge and every prosecuting attorney in the United States; is that not true?

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. I think it is an insult to everyone who believes in honest, decent, constitutional government.

Mr. FORRESTER. I thank you, sir.

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

Mr. FORRESTER. I am glad to yield to my colleague, the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BOW. I think the gentleman from Georgia has in his remarks pointed out a very serious matter, that is, the failure of the country to rise up in wrath against the demonstrations in San Francisco against a committee of this Congress. The gentleman is so right when he says that was communistic inspired. The Communists were there, and I hope sometime we will have a special order in the House and discuss this matter thoroughly because the gentleman knows, as I do, certain local papers came out and praised the demonstration against a responsible committee of this House. I am delighted the gentleman has brought this matter up, and particularly that which has to do with San Francisco. So far as the closing paragraph of Mr. Ryan's letter, although Mr. Ryan is of my political faith, may I say to the gentleman, I do not agree with that closing paragraph. I think people are entitled to know the manner in which these matters are brought to the attention of the country and the people upon which demands are made. I think the old theory that we may face our accusers is a pretty good one. I am a little afraid, perhaps, we are getting away from a good constitutional precept when we begin to do things upon the basis the gentleman has outlined. I hope the Department of Justice will change its position, as outlined in Mr. Ryan's closing paragraph of the letter to the gentleman from Georgia.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, let me say, coming from the north of Ohio, as I do, and having served in this body now for 10 years, I always resent anyone who might by any kind of conduct cast any reflection upon the splendid membership from the South. Most of them are not of my political faith, but I can say to the gentleman from Georgia, I know of no finer Americans, men more dedicated to the Constitution of the United States, than many of my good friends from the South. I think you have rendered a service in bringing this matter to the attention of the House.

Mr. FORRESTER. I thank the gentleman from Ohio with all my heart; and please let me say to him that so far as I am concerned he is a great American. I am from south Georgia; the gentleman is from north Ohio, but where two men's hearts beat as one with the desire to preserve our country, our Constitution, and our institutions, it is not hard for our minds to meet and for us to come to agreement.

Let me say another thing to the gentleman: Over in San Francisco a few days ago—and the gentleman has correctly said that those disturbers were Communists—had they been members of the Ku Klux Klan who, no matter what their shortcomings, wrap the American flag around them, and believe in our American institutions, if they had been the Ku Klux that had raised that disturbance and jeopardized members of the Un-American Activities Committee of the Congress of the United States, they would have been machinegunned. I challenge anyone to deny it. This is a sad day for America.

USURPATION OF CIVILIAN AUTHORITY BY MILITARY COMMANDERS

Mr. BURKE of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. KOWALSKI] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. KOWALSKI. Mr. Speaker, I am deeply concerned by recent events in which our military and intelligence commanders are becoming more and more involved in international political affairs. They, instead of our elected and appointed civilian officials, are making political decisions and even, in some instances, interfering in the internal affairs of friendly foreign governments.

The most flagrant political interference, and one that can lead to serious repercussions for the United States, is the public utterance and autocratic behavior of Gen. Carter Magruder, the American commander in Korea. Despite the fact that serious charges have been leveled at the top command of the Korean army for alleged participation in the criminal rigging of the presidential elections last March, according to our newspapers, General Magruder has publicly warned the caretaker Korean Government to keep its hands off of its own army.

Mr. Speaker, how can a self-respecting democratic government take this kind of direction from a foreign power given in public by a foreign military commander? It is little wonder that our prestige in the Far East is at its lowest ebb.

But this is not all, Mr. Speaker. In a speech on May 26, General Magruder went further. This time he lectured the Korean people on what they should and should not do to clean up the mess in their army. What is most reprehensible is that he tried to muzzle the junior Korean officers who might be inclined to testify against their superiors.

The commander of our forces and the U.N. forces in Korea has an important mission to perform. But he has no business interfering in the internal affairs of the Korean Government and its decisions regarding safeguards for democracy. Certainly he was wrong to issue such warnings to the Korean Government in public. The United States has an Ambassador in Korea who should be fully qualified to bring any complaints that our Government may have to the attention of the Korean Government through proper diplomatic channels.

Mr. Speaker, if these reports are correct, I urge the Secretary of Defense to take proper steps to make it clear to the people of the United States and the people of the world that we will not permit our military commanders to usurp civilian authority.

IMPROPER USE OF OUTDATED AMERICAN FLAGS

Mr. BURKE of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that

the gentleman from Florida [Mr. ROGERS] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, Americans everywhere were shocked to learn recently that our flag, the symbol of our national sovereignty, was being desecrated abroad.

It was reported that an American exporter has, on occasion, been selling large quantities of outdated 48- and 49-star flag material abroad and that this flag material has been used to make articles of clothing, floor coverings, cleaning rags, and the like.

Mr. Speaker, such use of our flag indicates a clear and utter contempt for the principles for which it stands. This flag is not only sacred to us as Americans but has become the emblem of strength and unity in the eyes of free men everywhere. That any American businessman would knowingly be a party to such a use of the American flag is unthinkable and unspeakable.

That any foreign nation with whom we maintain diplomatic relations would knowingly condone such disrespect for the sovereign symbol of a friendly nation is unpardonable.

I do not think nor do I want to believe that the government of the nation in which our flag was degraded condoned such a use.

The American exporter who made such a use possible, though guilty of remarkable negligence, probably did not realize the use to which this flag material would be put.

The point is, Mr. Speaker, that such an outrage must not be allowed to occur again, no matter where the blame lies.

Yesterday I introduced two measures which would preclude such a recurrence. One, House Concurrent Resolution 696, expresses the sense of the Congress that our President immediately take the necessary steps to conclude treaties with all nations with whom we maintain diplomatic relations to insure that our flag will be accorded as nearly as possible the respect which those nations accord their own flag in return for similar assurances by the United States.

The other measure, H.R. 12426, would authorize the President to prohibit the exportation of the American flag in any case in which he determines that the use of the flag will be inconsistent with the respect which should be accorded the emblem of our sovereignty.

Mr. Speaker, one of these bills goes to the cause of the matter and one to the effect. In my opinion the two taken together will be adequate to prevent another such incident. I hope and trust that the Congress will act upon them with dispatch.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

Mr. PUCINSKI, for 15 minutes, today.

Mr. FORRESTER, for 20 minutes, today.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

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

Mr. PORTER in three instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. OLIVER and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. REES of Kansas and to include extraneous matter.

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

Mr. MOSS and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. Bow.

(At the request of Mr. BURKE of Kentucky and to include extraneous matter the following:)

Mr. BARING.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED

Bills of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 700. An act for the relief of Mladen Carrara, Tonina Carrara, Ante Carrara, and Zvonko Carrara; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 993. An act for the relief of Christos G. Diavatinos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1235. An act to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to enter into contracts for the conduct of research in the field of meteorology and to authorize installation of Government telephones in certain private homes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 1454. An act for the relief of Keitha L. Baker; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1545. An act to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 so as to authorize elimination of a hearing in certain cases under section 408; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 1889. An act to authorize the transfer of three units of the Fort Belknap Indian irrigation project to the landowners within the project; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

S. 2113. An act for the relief of George K. Caldwell; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2277. An act for the relief of the Geo. D. Emery Co.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2375. An act to amend part II of the Interstate Commerce Act in order to provide an exemption from the provisions of such part for the emergency transportation of any motor vehicle in interstate or foreign commerce by towing; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 2634. An act to amend the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949 as amended, relative to the return of certain alien property interests; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

S. 2740. An act for the relief of Julia Sukkar; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2744. An act to extend the term of design patent numbered 21,053, dated September 22, 1891, for a badge, granted to George Brown Goode, and assigned to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2867. An act to give effect to the convention between the United States of America and Cuba for the conservation of shrimp, signed at Habana, August 15, 1958; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

S. 2942. An act for the relief of Eugene Storme; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 3025. An act to amend title II of the Vocational Education Act of 1946, relating to practical nurse training, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

S. 3032. An act for the relief of Samuel Pilsar; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 3049. An act for the relief of Oh Chun Soon; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 3070. An act to provide for the removal of the restriction on use with respect to certain lands in Morton County, N. Dak., conveyed to the State of North Dakota on July 20, 1955; to the Committee on Agriculture.

S. 3130. An act for the relief of Anne-Marie Stehlin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 3140. An act to provide for the establishment of a commission on problems of small towns and rural counties; to the Committee on Government Operations.

S. 3366. An act to amend title 18, United States Code, sections 871 and 3056, to provide penalties for threats against the successors to the Presidency and to authorize their protection by the Secret Service; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 3420. An act to provide further for permissible writing and printing on third- and fourth-class matter, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

S. 3429. An act to amend section 216(b) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended to permit the appointment of U.S. nationals to the Merchant Marine Academy; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. BURKE of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 12 minutes p.m.), the House, pursuant to its previous order, adjourned until Tuesday, May 31, 1960, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

2193. A letter from the Acting Director, U.S. Information Agency, transmitting drafts of proposed private legislation entitled "A bill for the relief of John H. Esterline," and "A bill for the relief of Claude L. Wimberly"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2194. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to facilitate administration of the fishery loan fund established by section 4 of the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

2195. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to revise section 4166 of the Revised Statutes (46 U.S.C. 35) to permit documentation of vessels sold or transferred abroad"; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

2196. A letter from the Under Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a report for the month of February 1960 of the general sales manager, concerning the policies, activities, and developments, including all sales and disposals, with regard to each commodity

which the Commodity Credit Corporation owns or which it is directed to support; to the Committee on Appropriations.

2197. A letter from the Acting Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, transmitting a report covering personal property received by State surplus property agencies for distribution to public health and educational institutions and civil defense organizations, pursuant to the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended; to the Committee on Government Operations.

2198. A letter from the Under Secretary of the Interior, transmitting determinations relating to partial deferment of the February 1, 1961, construction payment due the United States from the Fort Sumner Irrigation District, Fort Sumner project, New Mexico, pursuant to Public Law 86-308; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

2199. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a report of the activities relating to aviation war risk insurance as of March 31, 1960, pursuant to the Federal Aviation Act of 1958; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

2200. A letter from the Attorney General, relative to the awarding of two Young American Medals for Bravery to two youths who were found qualified to receive them during the calendar year 1958, pursuant to the act of August 3, 1950 (64 Stat. 397-398); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. GARMATZ: Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. S. 3019. An act to provide for certain pilotage requirements in the navigation of U.S. waters of the Great Lakes, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 1666). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mrs. PFOST: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. H.R. 6721. A bill to validate the conveyance of certain land in the State of California by the Central Pacific Railway Co. and the Southern Pacific Co.; without amendment (Rept. No. 1667). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. WILLIAMS: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. H.R. 2467. A bill to amend the act of September 7, 1950, to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to reimburse owners and tenants of lands acquired for Chantilly Airport for their moving expenses; with amendment (Rept. No. 1668). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

The following reports for the fourth calendar quarter of 1959 were received too late to be included in the published reports for that quarter:

A. Active-Retired Lighthouse Service Employees Association, P.O. Box 2169, South Portland, Maine.

D. (6) \$571. E. (9) \$309.32.

A. Aircraft Service Association, 1195 Rancheros Road, Pasadena, Calif.

D. (6) \$9,000. E. (9) \$8,220.20.

A. American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. American Carpet Institute, Inc., 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

Mr. MACK: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Report on world newsprint outlook (Rept. No. 1669). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. TRIMBLE: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 541. Resolution for consideration of S. 1892, an act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Norman project, Okla., and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1670). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. BOLLING: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 542. Resolution for consideration of H.R. 12049, a bill to amend the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1671). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 543. Resolution for consideration of House Joint Resolution 402, joint resolution granting the consent and approval of Congress for the States of Virginia and Maryland and the District of Columbia to enter into a compact related to the regulation of mass transit in the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1672). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BECKWORTH:

H.R. 12435. A bill to provide for the establishment of a Commission on Problems of Small Towns and Rural Counties; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. BROOMFIELD:

H.R. 12436. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase from 1 year to 2 years the maximum period which may elapse between the sale of one residence and purchase of another with nonrecognition of gain; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MILLS:

H.R. 12437. A bill to limit the term "waterproof" when applied to cotton cloth or fabric; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MONTOYA:

H.R. 12438. A bill to expand and extend the saline water conversion program under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior to provide for accelerated research, development, demonstration, and application of practical means for the economical production, from sea or other saline waters, of water suitable for agricultural, industrial, municipal, and other beneficial consumptive uses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

QUARTERLY REPORTS

A. American Dental Association, 222 East Superior Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$10,571.57. E. (9) \$10,571.57.

A. American Gas Association, Inc., 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. American Hospital Association, 840 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$16,570.51. E. (9) \$13,970.51.

A. American Legion National Headquarters, 700 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

By Mr. REECE of Tennessee: H.R. 12439. A bill to provide for the acquisition and custodianship of the statuary and papers of the late Adelaide Johnson, sculptor of the Woman's Monument; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. WILLIAMS:

H.R. 12440. A bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 with respect to the authority of the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency over airmen's certificates; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 12441. A bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to give the Civil Aeronautics Board certain review authority over the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mrs. GRIFFITHS:

H.R. 12442. A bill for the relief of Tomko Drohomerecki (Thomas Demray); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. INOUE:

H.R. 12443. A bill for the relief of Arsenia C. Baltazar; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 12444. A bill for the relief of Koei Yogi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KASEM:

H.R. 12445. A bill for the relief of John A. Ellis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SIKES:

H.R. 12446. A bill for the relief of Alberto Luciano (Rocchi) Rosaco; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REGULATION OF LOBBYING ACT

In compliance with Public Law 601, 79th Congress, title III, Regulation of Lobbying Act, section 308(b), which provides as follows:

(b) All information required to be filed under the provisions of this section with the Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the Senate shall be compiled by said Clerk and Secretary, acting jointly, as soon as practicable after the close of the calendar quarter with respect to which such information is filed and shall be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the Senate jointly submit their report of the compilation required by said law and have included all registrations and quarterly reports received.

D. (6) \$10,549.49. E. (9) \$22,044.98.

A. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$107.54. E. (9) \$4,616.53.

A. American Merchant Marine Institute, Inc., 11 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$4,280.20.

A. American Nurses' Association, Inc., 10 Columbus Circle, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$4,325.80.

A. American Thrift Assembly, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. American Veterinary Medical Association, 600 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

E. (9) \$540.98.

A. American Yugoslav Claims Committee, 61 West 87th Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$264. E. (9) \$281.93.

A. Walter M. Anderson, Jr., Montgomery, Ala.

B. Alabama Railroad Association, 1002 First National Bank Building, Montgomery, Ala.

A. Robert E. Ansheles, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Thrift Assembly, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,500.

A. Arnold, Fortas & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Commissioner of Baseball, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$20,000. E. (9) \$152.56.

A. Atlantic Refining Co., 260 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Charles B. Bailey, Sr., 2035 South Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.

B. Brotherhood of Railway & Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express & Station Employees.

A. Frederic A. Baker, 296 Lexington Road, Berkeley, Calif., and 1201 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Irvin L. Barney, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America, 4929 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.

D. (6) \$3,225.

A. Carl H. Berglund, 1219 Washington Building, Tacoma, Wash.

E. (9) \$2.75.

A. Marcia Musicant Bernstein, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United States-Japan Trade Council, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Helen Berthelot, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Communications Workers of America, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$3,251.90.

A. C. B. Blankenship, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Communications Workers of America, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$3,071.77.

A. J. Wiley Bowers, Sixth and Cherry Streets, Chattanooga, Tenn.

B. Tennessee Valley Public Power Association, Sixth and Cherry Streets, Chattanooga, Tenn.

A. Boykin & De Francis, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Mrs. Claire Hugo Stinnes, Grossenbaumerstrasse 253, Mulhelm Ruhr, Germany.

E. (9) \$165.

A. Boykin & De Francis, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Studiengesellschaft für Privatrechtliche Auslandsinteressen, e.v. Contrescarpe 46, Germany.

E. (9) \$275.

A. Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, 1122 Engineers Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. Brotherhood of Railway & Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express & Station Employees, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

D. (6) \$1,408.24. E. (9) \$1,624.53.

A. Bryant C. Brown, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Mutual Insurance Alliance.

A. C. Blake Brown, 839 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Motor Bus Owners, 832 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Lyman L. Bryan, 2000 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, 270 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$55. E. (9) \$53.31.

A. G. B. Burnham, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D.C.

B. Numerous stockholders of the Burnham Chemical Co., 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$253. E. (9) \$253.

A. George P. Byrne, Jr., 53 Park Place, New York, N.Y.

B. U.S. Wood Screw Service Bureau, 53 Park Place, New York, N.Y.

A. C. G. Caffrey, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Cotton Manufacturers Institute, Inc., 1501 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N.C.

D. (6) \$760.20.

A. Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Justice M. Chambers, 2521 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. M. Golodetz & Co., 120 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$10,000.

A. Cities Service Petroleum, Inc., 70 Pine Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Joseph Coakley, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Building Service Employees International Union, 155 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$2,800.

A. Colorado Railroad Association, 845 Equitable Building, Denver, Colo.

A. Committee for Cooperative Advertising, 570 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$467. E. (9) \$467.

A. Committee for Return of Confiscated German and Japanese Property, 926 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$200. E. (9) \$100.

A. Eugene P. Conser, 36 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

B. National Association of Real Estate Boards, 36 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$875.

A. Bernard J. Conway, 222 East Superior Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. American Dental Association, 222 East Superior Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$3,500.

A. Council of Conservationists, Inc., 10 East 40th Street, New York, N.Y.

B. Fred Smith & Co., Inc., 10 East 40th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Council of State Chambers of Commerce, 1025 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

A. Donald M. Counihan, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. American Corn Millers' Federation, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

A. Donald M. Counihan, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. Classroom Periodical Publishers Association, 38 West Fifth Street, Dayton, Ohio.

A. J. Gilbert Cox, Elliston, Va.

B. National Association of Soil Conservation District, League City, Tex.

A. Credit Union National Association, Inc., 1617 Sherman Avenue, Madison, Wis.

D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$1,000.

A. Leo J. Crowley, 840 Equitable Building, Denver, Colo.

B. Colorado Railroad Association, 845 Equitable Building, Denver, Colo.

A. Michael P. Daniels, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United States-Japan Trade Council, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$50.

A. Joffre C. David, 4401 East Colonial Drive, Orlando, Fla.

B. Florida Fruit & Vegetable Association, 4401 East Colonial Drive, Orlando, Fla.

D. (6) \$361.08. E. (9) \$317.05.

A. S. P. Deas, 520 National Bank of Commerce Building, New Orleans, La.

A. Robert J. Demichelis, 640 Central Avenue, Deerfield, Ill.

B. National Committee for Insurance Taxation, the Hay-Adams House, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,734.20. E. (9) \$536.68.

A. John M. Dickerman, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Home Builders of the United States, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,031.25. E. (9) \$47.08.

A. William C. Doherty, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Letter Carriers, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,125.

A. Carlyle M. Dunaway, 608 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The National Association of Life Underwriters, 608 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$492. E. (9) \$242.13.

A. Harold E. Edwards, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Steelworkers of America, 1500 Commonwealth Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

D. (6) \$2,203.24. E. (9) \$250.

A. John W. Emeigh, 1040 Warner Building, Washington, D.C.

B. The National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, 1040 Warner Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$604.17. E. (9) \$14.

A. Lawrence E. Ernst, 301 East Capitol Street, Washington, D.C.

B. National Star Route Mail Carriers Association, 301 East Capitol Street, Washington, D.C.

A. The Far East Group, Inc., 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$20. E. (9) \$41.73.

A. Mrs. Albert E. Farwell, Box 188, Route 2, Vienna, Va.

B. National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 700 North Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. James Finucane, 926 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Committee for Return of Confiscated German and Japanese Property, 926 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$100.

A. Donald G. Fletcher, 820 Midland Bank Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

B. Rust Prevention Association, 820 Midland Bank Building, Minneapolis, Minn.
D. (6) \$3,750. E. (9) \$195.11.

A. Florida Fruit & Vegetable Association, 4401 East Colonial Drive, Orlando, Fla.
D. (6) \$828.76. E. (9) \$828.76.

A. Foreign Policy Clearing House, 300 Independence Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.

A. Group Health Association of America, 343 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$217.

A. Conrad P. Harness, 1117 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Home Manufacturers Association, 1117 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,000.

A. Robert E. Harper, 1913 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Business Publications, Inc., 1913 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. William H. Hedlund, 909 American Bank Building, Portland, Oreg.

B. Standard Oil Co. of California, San Francisco, Calif., et al.

A. Hedrick & Lane, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Committee on Cooperative Advertising, 570 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$42.

A. Chas. H. Heltzel, 606 Commerce Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Pacific Power & Light Co., Public Service Building, Portland, Oreg.
D. (6) \$930. E. (9) \$100.75.

A. Noel Hemmendinger, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United States-Japan Trade Council, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$50.

A. Willon A. Henderson, 612 South Flower Street, San Francisco, Calif.

B. General Petroleum Corp.

A. L. S. Hitchener, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Agricultural Chemicals Association.
D. (6) \$25. E. (9) \$3.

A. Frank N. Hoffmann, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Steelworkers of America, 1500 Commonwealth Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

D. (6) \$2,666.65. E. (9) \$1,000.

A. Edward D. Hollander, 1341 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Americans for Democratic Action, 1341 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$208.44.

A. Fuller Holloway, 100 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

B. The Toilet Goods Association, Inc., 1270 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$743.25.

A. Home Manufacturers Association, 1117 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$2,200.

A. Home Town Free Television Association, 2923 East Lincolnway, Cheyenne, Wyo.

D. (6) \$2,395. E. (9) \$514.31.

A. Vernon F. Hovey, 101 Nott Terrace, Schenectady, N.Y.

B. National Dairy Products Corp., 260 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$334.95.

A. Hughes, Hubbard, Blair & Reed, 1 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.

B. Bendix Aviation Corp., Fisher Building, Detroit, Mich.
E. (9) \$29.65.

A. B. A. Hungerford, 53 Park Place, New York City.

B. George P. Byrne, 53 Park Place, New York, N.Y.

A. John M. Hurley, 302 Hoge Building, Seattle, Wash.

A. Elmer P. Hutter, C.P.O. Box 1273, Washington, D.C.

B. Representative Advocacy Before Public Servants and Law Making Government Bodies, C.P.O. Box 1273, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$10.

A. Elmer P. Hutter.

B. Richard F. Bates, Sacramento, Calif.
E. (9) \$175.

A. W. J. Hynes, 611 Idaho Building, Boise, Idaho.

B. Union Pacific Railroad Co., 1416 Dodge Street, Omaha, Nebr.

A. Institute of American Poultry Industries, 67 East Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. International Association of Machinists, Machinists Building, Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$1,779.

A. Ray L. Jenkins, 1066 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Societe Internationale Pour Participations Industrielles Et Commerciales S. A., Peter Merianstr. 18, Basel, Switzerland.
E. (9) \$250.

A. Peter Dierks Joers, 810 Whittington Avenue, Hot Springs, Ark.

B. Dierks Forests, Inc., 810 Whittington Avenue, Hot Springs, Ark.

A. Geo. Bliss Jones, c/o Alabama Railroad Association, Montgomery, Ala.

B. Alabama Railroad Association, 1002 First National Bank Building, Montgomery, Ala.

A. Jerome J. Keating, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Letter Carriers, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,873.

A. Franklin E. Kepner, Berwick Bank Building, Berwick, Pa.

B. Associated Railroads of Pennsylvania, 1022 Transportation Center, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Tom Killefer, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. Committee of American Steamship Lines, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,093.74. E. (9) \$79.54.

A. A. W. Koehler, 839 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Motor Bus Owners, 839 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Charles R. Larson, 1040 Warner Building, Washington, D.C.

B. The National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, 1040 Warner Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$604.17.

A. Dillard B. Lasseter, Post Office Box 381, Washington, D.C.

B. Organization of Professional Employees of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Post Office Box 381, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$450. E. (9) \$100.

A. G. E. Leighty, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Jonathan Lindley, 740 11th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Credit Union National Association, Inc., 1617 Sherman Avenue, Madison, Wis.
D. (6) \$425.

A. A. E. Lyon, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Railway Labor Executives' Association, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,050.

A. J. A. McCallam, 1507 N Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$540.98.

A. William A. McClintock, Jr., 7447 Skokie Boulevard, Skokie, Ill.

B. National Committee for Insurance Taxation, the Hay-Adams House, Washington, D.C.

A. Joseph J. McDonald, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Steel Workers of America, 1500 Commonwealth Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
D. (6) \$2,203.24. E. (9) \$250.

A. William J. McDonald, 3005 Fernside Boulevard, Alameda, Calif.

B. National Council of Naval Air Stations Employee Organizations, 3005 Fernside Boulevard, Alameda, Calif.

A. Joseph B. McGrath, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Home Builders of the United States, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,187.50. E. (9) \$252.24.

A. John W. MacKay, 918 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Postal Clerks Union, 918 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,907.80. E. (9) \$350.

- A. MacLeish, Spray, Price & Underwood, 134 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
B. National Committee for Insurance Taxation, Hay-Adams House, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$8,175. E. (9) \$697.67.
- A. Don Mahon, Box 959 Ben Franklin Station, Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$729.05.
- A. Walter E. Maloney, 40 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.
B. American Steamship Committee on Conference Studies, Barr Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$6,110. E. (9) \$638.84.
- A. Tommy M. Martin, 1040 Warner Building, Washington, D.C.
B. The National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, 1040 Warner Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$604.17. E. (9) \$16.
- A. Albert E. May, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
B. Committee of American Steamship Lines, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$468.74. E. (9) \$36.91.
- A. Ross A. Messer, Post Office Box 1611, Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Post Office & General Services Maintenance Employees, Post Office Box 1611, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,200. E. (9) \$75.24.
- A. Slator M. Miller, 723 Investment Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, Post Office Box 2450, Honolulu, Hawaii.
- A. Mobilehome Dealers National Association, 39 La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
E. (9) \$1,892.09.
- A. Kenneth R. Morefield, 4401 East Colonial Drive, Orlando, Fla.
B. Florida Fruit & Vegetable Association, 4401 East Colonial Drive, Orlando, Fla.
- A. Curtis Morris, 729 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Gas Association, Inc., 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.
- A. Andrew P. Murphy, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Home Builders of the United States, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,750. E. (9) \$125.72.
- A. National Associated Businessmen, Inc., 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$366.90. E. (9) \$363.20.
- A. National Association of Home Builders of the United States, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$17,107.65. E. (9) \$16,675.60.
- A. National Association of Letter Carriers, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$39,770.60. E. (9) \$14,924.21.
- A. National Association of Life Underwriters, 608 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,697.67. E. (9) \$3,697.67.
- A. National Association of Motor Bus Owners, 839 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. National Association of Postmasters of the United States, 348 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
- D. (6) \$50,637.25. E. (9) \$1,500.
- A. National Association of Post Office & General Services Maintenance Employees, 724 Ninth Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$9,016.44. E. (9) \$1,749.28.
- A. National Association of Real Estate Boards, 36 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill., and 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$16,019.54.
- A. National Association of Social Workers, Inc., 95 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y., and 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,235.
- A. National Business Publications, Inc., 1913 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. National Committee for Insurance Taxation, the Hay-Adams House, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$380. E. (9) \$13,851.11.
- A. National Community Television Association, Inc., 1111 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$5,606.89.
- A. National Council, Junior Order United American Mechanics, 3027 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
E. (9) \$170.
- A. National Council of Naval Air Station Employee Organizations, 3005 Fernside Boulevard, Alameda, Calif.
D. (6) \$260.
- A. National Counsel Associates, 229 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Association of First Class Mailers, 210 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$2,129.86. E. (9) \$1,711.94.
- A. National Counsel Associates, 229 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Independent Airlines Association, 1411 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$17,219.31. E. (9) \$16,028.33.
- A. National Housing Conference, Inc., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$17,219.31. E. (9) \$16,028.33.
- A. National Postal Clerks Union, 918 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$9,522.21. E. (9) \$6,084.97.
- A. National Rehabilitation Association, Inc., 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$8,452.10. E. (9) \$699.78.
- A. National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, 1040 Warner Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$5,735.12. E. (9) \$10,559.56.
- A. National Tax Equality Association, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,967.36. E. (9) \$2,592.35.
- A. George R. Nelson, Machinists Building, Washington, D.C.
B. International Association of Machinists, Machinists Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$279.
- A. Ross D. Netherton, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Edgar L. Newhouse III, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. American Smelting & Refining Co., 120 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$125. E. (9) \$17.20.
- A. Joseph A. Noone, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Agricultural Chemicals Association, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. John A. O'Donnell, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Philippine Sugar Association, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$1,500.
- A. John A. O'Donnell, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Philippine War Damage Claimants Association, Escolta Building, 46 Escolta, Manila, Philippines.
D. (6) \$2,500.
- A. Organization of Professional Employees of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Post Office Box 381, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,113.28. E. (9) \$535.08.
- A. Joseph O. Parker, 531 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Florida Fruit & Vegetable Association, 4401 East Colonial Drive, Orlando, Fla.
- A. Joseph O. Parker, 531 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Institute of American Poultry Industries, 67 East Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
- A. Joseph O. Parker, 531 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
B. The National Grange, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$150. E. (9) \$1.20.
- A. George F. Parrish, Post Office Box 7, Charleston, W. Va.
B. West Virginia Railroad Association, Post Office Box 7, Charleston, W. Va.
D. (6) \$4,625.06.
- A. William I. Powell, 1110 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Independent Petroleum Association of America, 1110 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$7.50.
- A. Homer V. Prater, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Federation of Government Employees, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,285.60.
- A. Gordon M. Quarnstrom, 7447 Skokie Boulevard, Skokie, Ill.
B. National Committee for Insurance Taxation, the Hay-Adams House, Washington, D.C.
- A. Railway Labor Executives' Association, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Donald J. Ramsey, 1612 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Silver Users Association, 1612 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$425. E. (9) \$22.89.
- A. Hubert M. Rhodes, 740 11th Street NW., Washington 1, D.C.
B. Credit Union National Association, Inc., 1617 Sherman Avenue, Madison, Wis.
D. (6) \$575.
- A. Maurice Rosenblatt, 229 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.
B. National Counsel Associates, 229 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,443.73.

A. John Forney Rudy, 902 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio.

A. Kermit B. Rykken, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Francis J. Ryley, 519 Title & Trust Building, Phoenix, Ariz.

B. General Petroleum Corp., Los Angeles; Richfield Oil Corp., Los Angeles; Shell Oil Co., San Francisco; Standard Oil Co. of California, San Francisco; Tidewater Oil Co., Los Angeles; Union Oil Co., Los Angeles.

A. Ira Saks, 1008 Standard Building, Cleveland Ohio.

A. James D. Secrest, 1721 De Sales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Electronic Industries Association, 1721 De Sales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Selvage & Lee, Inc., 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Carpet Institute, Empire State Building, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$375. E. (9) \$64.02.

A. Selvage & Lee, Inc., 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Fluorspar Consumers Committee, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$8,300. E. (9) \$94.47.

A. Selvage & Lee, Inc., 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. New York Coffee & Sugar Exchange, 79 Pine Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$1,200. E. (9) \$1.21.

A. Ralph Showalter, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Automobile, Aircraft, & Agricultural Implement Workers of America, 8000 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

D. (6) \$2,355.78. E. (9) \$1,219.09.

A. Paul Sifton, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,821. E. (9) \$898.65.

A. Silver Users Association, 1612 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$50. E. (9) \$723.78.

A. David Silvergleid, 918 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Postal Clerks Union, 918 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,907.80. E. (9) \$350.

A. E. Stratford Smith, 1111 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Community Television Association, Inc., 1111 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Fred Smith & Co., Inc., 10 East 40th Street, New York, N.Y.

B. Edward Mallinckrodt, 16 Westmoreland Place, St. Louis, Mo.

D. (6) \$6,449.08.

A. M. Frederick Smith, 10 East 40th Street, New York, N.Y.

B. Council of Conservationists, Inc., 10 East 40th Street, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$6,889.36.

A. Wallace M. Smith, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Mutual Insurance Alliance.

A. Society for Animal Protective Legislation, 745 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$132.85.

A. W. Byron Sorrell, 1100 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Mobilehome Dealers National Association, 39 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$392.09.

A. Southern Pine Industry Committee, 520 National Bank of Commerce Building, New Orleans, La.

D. (6) \$242.10. E. (9) \$51.66.

A. Chester S. Stackpole, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. American Gas Association, Inc., 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Standard Public Relations, Inc., 45 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.

B. Theodore Roosevelt Association, 28 East 20th Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$600.

A. Stevenson, Paul, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison, 1614 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Committee for Insurance Taxation, the Hay-Adams House, Washington, D.C.

A. Nelson A. Stitt, 1000 Connecticut Avenue N.W., Washington, D.C.

B. United States-Japan Trade Council, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$50.

A. Noble J. Swearingen, 224 East Capitol Street, Washington, D.C.

B. National Tuberculosis Association, 1790 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

A. Christy Thomas and Barry Sullivan, 536 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. The National Association of River & Harbor Contractors, 15 Park Row, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$750. E. (9) \$94.26.

A. Christy Thomas and Barry Sullivan, 536 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Puget Sound Bridge & Drydock Co., 2929 16th Avenue SW., Seattle, Wash.

A. Julia C. Thompson, 612 Sheraton Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Nurses' Association, Inc., 10 Columbus Circle, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$1,785.

A. Joseph A. Todd, Investment Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Freeport Sulphur Co., 161 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Dwight D. Townsend, 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Cooperative League of USA, 343 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Townsend Plan, Inc., 808 North Capitol Street, Washington, D.C.

A. Paul T. Truitt, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Plant Food Institute, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Trustees for Conservation, 251 Kearny Street, San Francisco, Calif.

D. (6) \$5,010.87. E. (9) \$3,523.01.

A. Ernest Allen Tupper, 1420 New York Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. American Can Co., 100 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. United States-Japan Trade Council, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$150. E. (9) \$150.

A. Veterans of World War I, U.S.A., Inc., 40 G Street NE., Washington, D.C.

A. Herbert F. Walton, 7447 Skokie Boulevard, Skokie, Ill.

B. National Committee for Insurance Taxation, The Hay-Adams House, Washington, D.C.

A. Waterways Council Opposed to Regulation Extension, Inc., 21 West Street, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$366.25.

A. Weaver & Glassie, 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Atlantic Refining Co., Inc., 260 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Weaver & Glassie, 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Community Television Association, Inc., Perpetual Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$5,600. E. (9) \$6.89.

A. Narvin B. Weaver, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Cities Service Petroleum, Inc., 70 Pine Street, New York, N.Y.

A. John C. White, 838 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$750. E. (9) \$505.35.

A. Edward P. Whitney, 612 Perpetual Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Community Television Association, Inc., 612 Perpetual Building, Washington, D.C.

A. John J. Wicker, Jr., 501 Mutual Building, Richmond, Va.

B. Mutual Insurance Committee on Federal Taxation, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$2,912.98. E. (9) \$2,912.98.

A. Myron Wiener, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Far East Group, Inc., 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Harold M. Williams, 67 East Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. Institute of American Poultry Industries, 67 East Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Kenneth Williamson, 17th and Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Hospital Association, 840 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$2,750.01. E. (9) \$1,321.37.

A. Frank G. Wollney, 67 East Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. Institute of American Poultry Industries, 67 East Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Burton C. Wood, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Home Builders of the United States, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,375. E. (9) \$30.13.

A. Paul D. Yager, 916 Investment Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Cyrus W. and Lucille M. Manfull, 13152 Wentworth Street, Pacoima, Calif.

QUARTERLY REPORT

The following quarterly reports were submitted for the first calendar quarter 1960:

(NOTE.—The form used for reports is reproduced below. In the interest of economy in the RECORD, questions are not repeated, only the essential answers are printed, and are indicated by their respective letter and number.)

FILE TWO COPIES WITH THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE AND FILE THREE COPIES WITH THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

This page (page 1) is designed to supply identifying data; and page 2 (on the back of this page) deals with financial data.

PLACE AN "X" BELOW THE APPROPRIATE LETTER OR FIGURE IN THE BOX AT THE RIGHT OF THE "REPORT" HEADING BELOW:

"PRELIMINARY" REPORT ("Registration"): To "register," place an "X" below the letter "P" and fill out page 1 only.

"QUARTERLY" REPORT: To indicate which one of the four calendar quarters is covered by this Report, place an "X" below the appropriate figure. Fill out both page 1 and page 2 and as many additional pages as may be required. The first additional page should be numbered as page "3," and the rest of such pages should be "4," "5," "6," etc. Preparation and filing in accordance with instructions will accomplish compliance with all quarterly reporting requirements of the Act.

Year: 19_____ ←

REPORT

PURSUANT TO FEDERAL REGULATION OF LOBBYING ACT

P	QUARTER			
	1st	2d	3d	4th

(Mark one square only)

NOTE ON ITEM "A".—(a) IN GENERAL. This "Report" form may be used by either an organization or an individual, as follows:

- (1) "Employee".—To file as an "employee", state (in Item "B") the name, address, and nature of business of the "employer". (If the "employee" is a firm [such as a law firm or public relations firm], partners and salaried staff members of such firm may join in filing a Report as an "employee".)
- (2) "Employer".—To file as an "employer", write "None" in answer to Item "B".
- (b) SEPARATE REPORTS. An agent or employee should not attempt to combine his Report with the employer's Report:
 - (1) Employers subject to the Act must file separate Reports and are not relieved of this requirement merely because Reports are filed by their agents or employees.
 - (2) Employees subject to the Act must file separate Reports and are not relieved of this requirement merely because Reports are filed by their employers.

A. ORGANIZATION OR INDIVIDUAL FILING:

1. State name, address, and nature of business.

2. If this Report is for an Employer, list names or agents or employees who will file Reports for this Quarter.

NOTE ON ITEM "B".—Reports by Agents or Employees. An employee is to file, each quarter, as many Reports as he has employers, except that: (a) If a particular undertaking is jointly financed by a group of employers, the group is to be considered as one employer, but all members of the group are to be named, and the contribution of each member is to be specified; (b) If the work is done in the interest of one person but payment therefor is made by another, a single Report—naming both persons as "employers"—is to be filed each quarter.

B. EMPLOYER.—State name, address, and nature of business. If there is no employer, write "None."

NOTE ON ITEM "C".—(a) The expression "in connection with legislative interests," as used in this Report, means "in connection with attempting, directly or indirectly, to influence the passage or defeat of legislation." "The term 'legislation' means bills, resolutions, amendments, nominations, and other matters pending or proposed in either House of Congress, and includes any other matter which may be the subject of action by either House"—§ 302(e).

(b) Before undertaking any activities in connection with legislative interests, organizations and individuals subject to the Lobbying Act are required to file a "Preliminary" Report (Registration).

(c) After beginning such activities, they must file a "Quarterly" Report at the end of each calendar quarter in which they have either received or expended anything of value in connection with legislative interests.

C. LEGISLATIVE INTERESTS, AND PUBLICATIONS in connection therewith:

1. State approximately how long legislative interests are to continue. If receipts and expenditures in connection with legislative interests have terminated,

place an "X" in the box at the left, so that this Office will no longer expect to receive Reports.

2. State the general legislative interests of the person filing and set forth the *specific* legislative interests by reciting: (a) Short titles of statutes and bills; (b) House and Senate numbers of bills, where known; (c) citations of statutes, where known; (d) whether for or against such statutes and bills.

3. In the case of those publications which the person filing has caused to be issued or distributed in connection with legislative interests, set forth: (a) Description, (b) quantity distributed; (c) date of distribution, (d) name of printer or publisher (if publications were paid for by person filing) or name of donor (if publications were received as a gift).

(Answer items 1, 2, and 3 in the space below. Attach additional pages if more space is needed)

4. If this is a "Preliminary" Report (Registration) rather than a "Quarterly" Report, state below what the nature and amount of anticipated expenses will be; and if for an agent or employee, state also what the daily, monthly, or annual rate of compensation is to be. If this is a "Quarterly" Report, disregard this item "C4" and fill out item "D" and "E" on the back of this page. Do not attempt to combine a "Preliminary" Report (Registration) with a "Quarterly" Report. ←

AFFIDAVIT

[Omitted in printing]

PAGE 1 ←

NOTE ON ITEM "D."—(a) *In General.* The term "contribution" includes anything of value. When an organization or individual uses printed or duplicated matter in a campaign attempting to influence legislation, money received by such organization or individual—for such printed or duplicated matter—is a "contribution." "The term 'contribution' includes a gift, subscription, loan, advance, or deposit of money, or anything of value, and includes a contract, promise, or agreement, whether or not legally enforceable, to make a contribution"—Section 302 (a) of the Lobbying Act.

(b) **IF THIS REPORT IS FOR AN EMPLOYER.**—(1) *In General.* Item "D" is designed for the reporting of all receipts from which expenditures are made, or will be made, in accordance with legislative interests.

(ii) *Receipts of Business Firms and Individuals.*—A business firm (or individual) which is subject to the Lobbying Act by reason of expenditures which it makes in attempting to influence legislation—but which has no funds to expend except those which are available in the ordinary course of operating a business not connected in any way with the influencing of legislation—will have no receipts to report, even though it does have expenditures to report.

(iii) *Receipts of Multipurpose Organizations.*—Some organizations do not receive any funds which are to be expended solely for the purpose of attempting to influence legislation. Such organizations make such expenditures out of a general fund raised by dues, assessments, or other contributions. The percentage of the general fund which is used for such expenditures indicates the percentage of dues, assessments, or other contributions which may be considered to have been paid for that purpose. Therefore, in reporting receipts, such organizations may specify what that percentage is, and report their dues, assessments, and other contributions on that basis. However, each contributor of \$500 or more is to be listed, regardless of whether the contribution was made solely for legislative purposes.

(c) **IF THIS REPORT IS FOR AN AGENT OR EMPLOYEE.**—(1) *In General.* In the case of many employees, all receipts will come under Items "D5" (received for services) and "D12" (expense money and reimbursements). In the absence of a clear statement to the contrary, it will be presumed that your employer is to reimburse you for all expenditures which you make in connection with legislative interests.

(ii) *Employer as Contributor of \$500 or More.*—When your contribution from your employer (in the form of salary, fee, etc.) amounts to \$500 or more, it is not necessary to report such contribution under "D13" and "D14," since the amount has already been reported under "D5," and the name of the "employer" has been given under Item "B" on page 1 of this report.

D. RECEIPTS (INCLUDING CONTRIBUTIONS AND LOANS):

Fill in every blank. If the answer to any numbered item is "None," write "None" in the space following the number.

Receipts (other than loans)

1. \$.....Dues and assessments
2. \$.....Gifts of money or anything of value
3. \$.....Printed or duplicated matter received as a gift
4. \$.....Receipts from sale of printed or duplicated matter
5. \$.....Received for services (e.g., salary, fee, etc.)
6. \$.....TOTAL for this Quarter (Add items "1" through "5")
7. \$.....Received during previous Quarters of calendar year
8. \$.....TOTAL from Jan. 1 through this Quarter (Add "6" and "7")

Contributors of \$500 or more (from Jan. 1 through this Quarter)

13. Have there been such contributors? Please answer "yes" or "no":
14. In the case of each contributor whose contributions (including loans) during the "period" from January 1 through the last days of this quarter total \$500 or more:

Attach hereto plain sheets of paper, approximately the size of this page, tabulate data under the headings "Amount" and "Name and Address of Contributor"; and indicate whether the last day of the period is March 31, June 30, September 30, or December 31. Prepare such tabulation in accordance with the following example:

Loans Received

- "The term 'contribution' includes a . . . loan . . ."—Sec. 302(a).
9. \$.....TOTAL now owed to others on account of loans
 10. \$.....Borrowed from others during this Quarter
 11. \$.....Repaid to others during this Quarter
 12. \$....."Expense money" and Reimbursements received this Quarter

Amount	Name and Address of Contributor
	("Period" from Jan. 1 through, 19....)
\$1,500.00	John Doe, 1621 Blank Bldg., New York, N.Y.
\$1,785.00	The Roe Corporation, 2511 Doe Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
\$3,285.00	TOTAL

NOTE ON ITEM "E."—(a) *In General.* "The term 'expenditure' includes a payment, distribution, loan, advance, deposit, or gift of money or anything of value, and includes a contract, promise, or agreement, whether or not legally enforceable, to make an expenditure"—Section 302(b) of the Lobbying Act.

(b) **IF THIS REPORT IS FOR AN AGENT OR EMPLOYEE.** In the case of many employees, all expenditures will come under telephone and telegraph (Item "E6") and travel, food, lodging, and entertainment (Item "E7").

E. EXPENDITURES (INCLUDING LOANS) in connection with legislative interests:

Fill in every blank. If the answer to any numbered item is "None," write "None" in the spaces following the number.

Expenditures (other than loans)

1. \$.....Public relations and advertising services
2. \$.....Wages, salaries, fees, commissions (other than item "1")
3. \$.....Gifts or contributions made during Quarter
4. \$.....Printed or duplicated matter, including distribution cost
5. \$.....Office overhead (rent, supplies, utilities, etc.)
6. \$.....Telephone and telegraph
7. \$.....Travel, food, lodging, and entertainment
8. \$.....All other expenditures
9. \$.....TOTAL for this Quarter (Add "1" through "8")
10. \$.....Expended during previous Quarters of calendar year
11. \$.....TOTAL from January 1 through this Quarter (Add "9" and "10")

Loans Made to Others

- "The term 'expenditure' includes a . . . loan . . ."—Sec. 302(b).
12. \$.....TOTAL now owed to person filing
 13. \$.....Lent to others during this Quarter
 14. \$.....Repayment received during this Quarter

15. Recipients of Expenditures of \$10 or More

In the case of expenditures made during this Quarter by, or on behalf of the person filing: Attach plain sheets of paper approximately the size of this page and tabulate data as to expenditures under the following heading: "Amount," "Date or Dates," "Name and Address of Recipient," "Purpose." Prepare such tabulation in accordance with the following example:

Amount	Date or Dates	Name and Address of Recipient—Purpose
\$1,750.00	7-11:	Roe Printing Co., 3214 Blank Ave., St. Louis, Mo.—Printing and mailing circulars on the "Marshbanks Bill."
\$2,400.00	7-15, 8-15, 9-15:	Britten & Blatten, 3127 Gremlin Bldg., Washington, D.C.—Public relations service at \$800.00 per month.
\$4,150.00		TOTAL

- A. J. Carson Adkerson, 976 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.
- A. Arthur F. Aebersold, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Retirement Federation of Civil Service Employees of the U.S. Government, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,468.19. E. (9) \$88.
- A. Aerospace Industries Association of America, Inc., 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$4,745.61. E. (9) \$4,745.61.
- A. Aircraft Owners and Pilots Association, 4650 East-West Highway, Bethesda, Md.
- A. Air Freight Forwarders Association, 802 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
- A. Air Transport Association of America, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$4,943.85. E. (9) \$4,943.85.
- A. Louis J. Allen, 1121 Nashville Trust Building, Nashville, Tenn.
- B. Class I railroads in Tennessee.
- A. Nicholas E. Allen and Merrill Armour, 1001 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Music Operators of America, Inc., 128 East 14th Street, Oakland, Calif.
D. (6) \$552. E. (9) \$49.80.
- A. W. L. Allen, 8605 Cameron Street, Silver Spring, Md.
- B. Commercial Telegraphers' Union, International, 8605 Cameron Street, Silver Spring, Md.
- A. Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. American Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages, 1128 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$23.75.
- A. American Cancer Society, 521 West 57th Street, New York City.
E. (9) \$7,528.89.
- A. American Farm Bureau Federation, Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill., and 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$22,027. E. (9) \$22,027.
- A. American Federation of Labor & Congress of Industrial Organizations, AFL-CIO Building, Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$30,265.04.
- A. American Federation of Musicians, 425 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$180,436.90. E. (9) \$8,459.34.
- A. American Hospital Association, 840 North Lakeshore Drive, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$14,929.22. E. (9) \$12,979.22.
- A. American Hotel Association, 221 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y.
- A. American Israel Public Affairs Committee, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,637.50. E. (9) \$3,693.21.
- A. American Justice Association (Inc.), Post Office Box 1387, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3. E. (9) \$4.50.
- A. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$10,000. E. (9) \$32,787.14.
- A. American National Cattlemen's Association, 801 East 17th Avenue, Denver, Colo.
D. (6) \$89,383.05. E. (9) \$5,659.93.
- A. American Nurses' Association, Inc., 10 Columbus Circle, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$5,323.83. E. (9) \$5,323.83.
- A. American Optometric Association, c/o Dr. H. Ward Ewalt, Jr., 8001 Jenkins Arcade, Pittsburgh, Pa.
D. (6) \$5,455.38. E. (9) \$3,738.93.
- A. American Osteopathic Association, 212 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$461.40. E. (9) \$461.40.
- A. American Paper & Pulp Association, 122 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
- A. American Parents Committee, Inc., 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, N.Y., and 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,655.74. E. (9) \$1,123.21.
- A. American Petroleum Institute, 1271 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$26,674. E. (9) \$9,840.
- A. American Pulpwood Association, 220 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
- A. American Retail Federation, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$52,805.97. E. (9) \$3,604.17.
- A. American Short Line Railroad Association, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,508.38. E. (9) \$1,508.38.
- A. American Steamship Committee on Conference Studies, 207 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$6,591. E. (9) \$21,792.65.
- A. American Sugar Beet Industry Policy Committee, 500 Sugar Building, Denver, Colo.
- A. American Textile Machinery Association, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston, Mass.
D. (6) \$144.62.
- A. American Tramp Shipowners Association, Inc., 11 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$14,000. E. (9) \$16,212.47.
- A. AMVETS (American Veterans of World War II), 1710 Rhode Island Avenue, Washington, D.C.
- A. American Vocational Association, Inc., 1010 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. American Warehousemen's Association Merchandise Division, 222 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.
- A. America's Wage Earners' Protective Conference, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,275. E. (9) \$1,331.06.
- A. Jerry L. Anderson, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Walter M. Anderson, Jr., Montgomery, Ala.
- B. Alabama Railroad Association, 1002 First National Bank Building, Montgomery, Ala.
D. (6) \$84. E. (9) \$183.71.
- A. Area Employment Expansion Committee, 1144 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$1,156.30.
- A. Arkansas Railroad Committee, 1100 Boyle Building, Little Rock, Ark.
- B. Class I railroads operating in the State of Arkansas.
D. (6) \$192.20. E. (9) \$619.74.
- A. J. Sinclair Armstrong, 45 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.
- B. United States Trust Company of New York, 45 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$461.55. E. (9) \$125.
- A. Arnold, Fortas & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, Mescalero, N. Mex.
E. (9) \$35.98.
- A. Arnold, Fortas & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Commissioner of Baseball, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$32.43.
- A. Arthritis & Rheumatism Foundation, 10 Columbus Circle, New York City, N.Y.
E. (9) \$1,220.18.
- A. Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., 20th & E Streets NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Associated Third Class Mail Users, 1406 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,708.27. E. (9) \$1,708.27.
- A. Association of American Physicians and Surgeons, Inc., 185 North Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$375. E. (9) \$375.
- A. Association of American Railroads, 929 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$13,829.10. E. (9) \$13,829.10.
- A. Association of American Ship Owners, 76 Beaver Street, New York, N.Y.
- A. Association of Casualty & Surety Companies, 60 John Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$2,296.72. E. (9) \$2,296.72.
- A. Association of Western Railways, 224 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$208. E. (9) \$208.
- A. Edward Atkins, 51 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
- B. National Association of Shoe Chain Stores, Inc., 51 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$25. E. (9) \$25.
- A. Atlantic Refining Co., 260 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
E. (9) \$1,000.
- A. Richard W. Averill, 801 Sheraton Building, Washington, D.C.
- B. National Retail Merchants Association, 100 West 31st Street, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$121.
- A. Harry S. Baer, Jr., 1115 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Aeronautical Training Society, 1115 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Charles B. Bailey, Sr., 2035 South Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.
- B. Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express, and Station Employees.
D. (6) \$800. E. (9) \$755.13.
- A. Frederic A. Baker, 296 Lexington Road, Berkeley, Calif.
- A. George P. Baker, Soldiers Field Post Office, Boston, Mass.
- B. Transportation Association of America.

- A. John A. Baker.
B. The Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America, 1404 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,807.04. E. (9) \$276.25.
- A. Thomas F. Baker, 1128 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages, 1128 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$20. E. (9) \$3.75.
- A. Joseph H. Ball, 90 Broad Street, New York, N.Y.
B. Committee on Conference Studies, 207 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$76.64.
- A. J. H. Ballew, Nashville, Tenn.
B. Southern States Industrial Council, Nashville, Tenn.
D. (6) \$2,400.
- A. Roy A. Ballinger, 801 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. United States Cuban Sugar Council, 801 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Richard B. Barker, 306 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.
B. National Small Business Men's Association, 801 19th Street, Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$98.05.
- A. Roy A. Ballinger, 801 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$670. E. (9) \$50.86.
- A. William G. Barr, 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Parking Association, Inc., 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Laurie C. Battle, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Manufacturers.
- A. Roy Battles, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,650.
- A. John V. Beamer, 625 Valley Brook Lane, Wabash, Ind.
B. Fine Hardwoods Association, 666 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$500.
- A. E. F. Behrens, 1319 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Lumber Manufacturers Association, 1319 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. James F. Bell, 730 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Supervisors of State Banks, Munsey Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$450. E. (9) \$1.70.
- A. Rachel S. Bell, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Legislative Committee of the Committee for a National Trade Policy, Inc., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$50. E. (9) \$9.50.
- A. Jacob I. Bellow, 4338 East-West Highway, Bethesda, Md.
B. American Federation of Government Employees, Lodge 12, Post Office Box 865, Benjamin Franklin Station, Washington, D.C.
- A. Ernest H. Benson, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, 12050 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
D. (6) \$4,500.
- A. Bergson & Borkland, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Freeport Sulphur Co., 161 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$0.75.
- A. Andrew J. Biemiller, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$4,017. E. (9) \$397.95.
- A. Walter J. Bierwagen, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Division 689, Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Hudson Biery, 4517 Carew Tower, Cincinnati, Ohio.
B. Ohio Valley Improvement Association, Inc., 4517 Carew Tower, Cincinnati, Ohio.
- A. Bigham, Englar, Jones & Houston, 99 John Street, New York, N.Y., and 839 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.
B. American Institute of Marine Underwriters, the Association of Marine Underwriters of the United States, American Cargo War Risk Reinsurance Exchange, American Hull Insurance Syndicate.
E. (9) \$239.10.
- A. A. H. Bishop, Machinists Building, Washington, D.C.
B. International Association of Machinists, Machinists Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$12.82.
- A. David Bishop, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Division 689, Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. John H. Bivins, 1271 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.
B. American Petroleum Institute, 1271 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$550. E. (9) \$129.18.
- A. James C. Black, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Republic Steel Corp., Republic Building, Cleveland, Ohio.
D. (6) \$600. E. (9) \$500.
- A. William Rhea Blake, 1918 North Parkway, Memphis, Tenn.
B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.
- A. W. C. Blewett, 301 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.
B. Peabody Coal Co., 301 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.
- A. Blue Cross Commission, 840 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.
- A. William Blum, Jr., 1741 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Committee for the Study of Revenue Bond Financing, 149 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$1,623.75. E. (9) \$468.75.
- A. Eugene F. Bogan, 1108 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Investment Companies, 61 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$19.86.
- A. Fleming Bomar and Joseph E. McAndrews, 306 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.
B. American Automobile Association.
- A. Hyman Bookbinder, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Federation of Labor & Congress of Industrial Organizations, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,250. E. (9) \$294.10.
- A. Joseph L. Borda, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Manufacturers.
- A. Lyle H. Boren, Seminole, Okla.
B. The Association of Western Railways, 224 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$208.
- A. Joseph Borkin, 802 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Alleghany Corp., 230 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
- A. Robert T. Borth, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. General Electric Co., 570 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$375. E. (9) \$384.73.
- A. G. Stewart Boswell, 502 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.
D. (6) \$1,200. E. (9) \$15.74.
- A. Charles B. Bowling, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The National Grange, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$600.
- A. Charles M. Boyer, 2517 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Reserve Officers Association of the United States, 2517 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Joseph E. Brady, 2347 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
B. International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal, Soft Drink, and Distillery Workers of America, 2347 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
E. (9) \$293.80.
- A. Harry R. Brashear, 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Aerospace Industries Association of America, Inc., 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.
- A. Frank P. Brennan, Avoca, Iowa.
B. Iowa Power & Light Co., Des Moines, Iowa.
E. (9) \$443.54.
- A. W. Kenneth Brew, 122 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
B. American Paper & Pulp Association, 122 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
- A. Homer L. Brinkley, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives.
- A. W. S. Bromley, 220 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
B. American Pulpwood Association, 220 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Milton E. Brooding, 215 Fremont Street, San Francisco, Calif.
 B. California Packing Corp., 215 Fremont Street, San Francisco, Calif.
 D. (6) \$800. E. (9) \$530.

A. Derek Brooks, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Retail Furniture Association, 666 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$600. E. (9) \$510.90.

A. Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express, and Station Employees, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 D. (6) \$5,591.57. E. (9) \$5,591.57.

A. Bryant C. Brown, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Mutual Insurance Alliance.

A. C. Blake Brown, 839 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Association of Motor Bus Owners, 839 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. J. D. Brown, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Public Power Association, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$115.

A. Brown & Lund, Cafritz Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. American & Foreign Power Co., Inc., 100 Church Street, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$625. E. (9) \$121.81.

A. Brown & Lund, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Association of Electric Companies, Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$1,425. E. (9) \$1,423.62.

A. J. Olney Brott, 730 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Bankers Association, 12 East 36th Street, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$600. E. (9) \$3.

A. Lyman L. Bryan, 2000 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, 270 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$125. E. (9) \$63.15.

A. George S. Buck, Jr., Post Office Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.
 B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.
 D. (6) \$240. E. (9) \$11.62.

A. Henry H. Buckman, 54 Buckman Building, Jacksonville, Fla.
 B. Florida Inland Navigation District, Citizens Bank Building, Runnell, Fla.
 D. (6) \$1,350. E. (9) \$51.51.

A. Henry H. Buckman, 54 Buckman Building, Jacksonville, Fla.
 B. Florida Ship Canal Navigation District, 720 Florida Title Building, Jacksonville, Fla.
 D. (6) \$1,350.

A. George J. Burger, 250 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y., and 740 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Burger Tire Consultant Service, 250 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y., and National Federation Independent Business, 740 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

A. George B. Burnham, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D.C.
 B. Numerous stockholders of the Burham Chemical Co., 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$184. E. (9) \$184.

A. F. Hugh Burns, 821 Cafritz Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Association, 821 Cafritz Building, Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$1,800. E. (9) \$60.91.

A. Maurice G. Burnside, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Division of Legislation and Federal Relations of the National Education Association of the United States, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$2,937.45. E. (9) \$36.90.

A. David Burpee, Fordhook Farms, Doylestown, Pa.
 E. (9) \$215.17.

A. Robert M. Burr, 105 Mansfield Avenue, Darien, Conn.
 B. Retained by the National Electrical Manufacturers Association, 155 East 44th Street, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$130.50. E. (9) \$106.66.

A. Orrin A. Burrows, 1200 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 1200 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$3,750.

A. Hollis W. Burt, 1212 Munsey Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. National Association of Supervisors of State Banks, 1212 Munsey Building, Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$44.60.

A. Gordon L. Calvert, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Investment Bankers Association of America, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$422.67.

A. Carl C. Campbell, 502 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.
 D. (6) \$110.77.

A. James A. Campbell, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Federation of Government Employees, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$2,884.62. E. (9) \$208.46.

A. Judy Carlile, 229 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. National Counsel Associates, 229 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.
 E. (9) \$50.

A. John T. Carlton and H. H. Manchester, 2517 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Reserve Officers Association of the United States, 2517 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Braxton B. Carr, 1025 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
 B. American Waterways Operators, Inc., 1025 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$1,625. E. (9) \$574.47.

A. Robert S. Carr, 1220 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Hiram Walker & Sons, Inc., 8325 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

A. Henderson H. Carson, 600 First National Bank Building, Canton, Ohio, and 744 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. East Ohio Gas Co., 1717 East Ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. Albert E. Carter, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D.C.
 B. Pacific Gas & Electric Co., 245 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.
 D. (6) \$4,500. E. (9) \$856.95.

A. Clarence B. Carter, Post Office Box 798, New Haven, Conn.
 B. R.R. Pension Conference, Post Office Box 798, New Haven, Conn.
 E. (9) \$17.10.

A. William L. Carter, 1105 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers.

A. Francis R. Cawley, 1101 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Magazine Publishers Association, Inc., 444 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$1,320. E. (9) \$276.03.

A. Jay H. Cerf, 300 Independence Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.
 B. Foreign Policy Clearing House, 300 Independence Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$1,100. E. (9) \$79.

A. Justice M. Chambers, 2521 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Greg-Gary Corp., 7 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$7,500.

A. Chapman, Wolfsohn & Friedman, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Taxicab Association, Inc., 4415 North California Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. Chapman, Wolfsohn & Friedman, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Camara Minera De Mexico, Gante, Mexico, D.F. Mexico.

A. Chapman, Wolfsohn & Friedman, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Union Nacional De Productores De Azucar, S.A. De C.V., Balderas No. 36 Primer Piso, Mexico, D.F. Mexico.

A. Charitable Contributors Association, 100 Old York Road, Jenkintown, Pa.
 D. (9) \$200.

A. Christian Amendment Movement, 804 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 D. (6) \$2,618.80. E. (9) \$4,424.52.

A. Charles Patrick Clark, Charles Patrick Clark, Esq., and Millard F. Ottman, Jr., Esq., 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. B. Rapaport & Son, Inc., Post Office Box 169, Windsor, Conn.

A. Earl W. Clark, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D.C.
 B. Labor-Management Maritime Committee, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$900. E. (9) \$152.64.

A. Robert M. Clark, 1710 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co., 80 East Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

A. Clear Channel Broadcasting Service, 532 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Clarence E. Cleveland, Montpelier, Vt.
 B. Vermont State Railroads Association, Montpelier, Vt.

A. Joseph Coakley, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Building Service Employees International Union, 155 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$2,800.

- A. A. C. Cocke, 821 Gravier Street, New Orleans, La.
 B. American Steamship Committee on Conference Studies, 207 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.
 E. (9) \$511.20.
- A. Edwin S. Cohen, 26 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
 B. National Association of Investment Companies, 61 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$1,250. E. (9) \$9.88.
- A. Coles & Goertner, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Tramp Shipowners Association, Inc., 11 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$10,000. E. (9) \$111.98.
- A. Coles & Goertner, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Committee of American Tanker Owners, Inc., 1411 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 E. (9) \$1,229.57.
- A. Coles & Goertner, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Sand Products Corp., 2489 National Bank Building, Detroit, Mich.
 D. (6) \$11,250. E. (9) \$27.49.
- A. Committee for Collective Security, 90 John Street, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$815. E. (9) \$298.96.
- A. Committee for Oil Pipe Lines, 418 Munsey Building, Washington, D.C.
- A. Committee to Strengthen the Frontiers of Freedom, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$18,065. E. (9) \$10,620.88.
- A. Committee for Study of Revenue Bond Financing, 149 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$24,925. E. (9) \$3,616.29.
- A. R. T. Compton, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Association of Manufacturers.
- A. John C. Cone, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Pan American World Airways System, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Orval R. Cook, 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Aerospace Industries Association of America, Inc., 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.
- A. Cooper & Silverstein, 1100 Bowen Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Association of Advanced Life Underwriters, 805 Bowen Building, Washington, D.C.
- A. Cooper & Silverstein, 1100 Bowen Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. National Coal Association, 15th and H Streets NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. J. Milton Cooper, 1100 Bowen Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. New York Stock Exchange, 11 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.
- A. J. Milton Cooper, 1100 Bowen Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, N.C.
- A. Mitchell J. Cooper, 1631 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Manufacturers' Association of Puerto Rico, San Juan, P.R.
 D. (6) \$1,250. E. (9) \$226.65.
- A. Ben C. Corlett, 730 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Bankers Association, 12 East 36th Street, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$1,250. E. (9) \$279.64.
- A. Edward J. Coughlin, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Federation of Technical Engineers, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$195. E. (9) \$20.
- A. Council of Mechanical Specialty Contracting Industries, Inc., 610 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
- A. Edsall Lee Couplin, 441 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
 B. Michigan Hospital Service, 441 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
 D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$30.
- A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. American Can Company, 100 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
 E. (9) \$15.25.
- A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Committee on Joint Resolution 1955 Legislature, Post Office Box 3170, Honolulu, Hawaii.
- A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Copper & Brass Research Association, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.
- A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. National Machine Tool Builders' Association, 2139 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Ohio Deposit Guarantee Fund, 1303 Fifth Third Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 D. (6) \$4,375. E. (9) \$15.06.
- A. A. M. Crawford, 704 Title & Trust Building, Phoenix, Ariz.
 B. Southern Pacific Company, 65 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif., and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, 121 East 6th Street, Los Angeles, Calif.
 D. (6) \$150. E. (9) \$336.56.
- A. Joseph M. Creed, 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Bakers Association, 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 E. (9) \$7.20.
- A. William A. Cromartie, 1 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
 B. The Singer Manufacturing Co., 149 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$33,489.68. E. (9) \$914.03.
- A. Laurence A. Crosby, 801 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. United States Cuban Sugar Council, 801 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. H. C. Crotty, 12050 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
- A. Paul Cunningham, 575 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
 B. American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, 575 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
- A. John T. Curran, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$3,250. E. (9) \$417.95.
- A. Bryce Curry, 907 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. National League of Insured Savings Associations, 907 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$325.
- A. Ralph E. Curtiss, 917 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Licensed Beverage Association, 420 Seventh Street, Racine, Wis.
 D. (6) \$900.
- A. Bernard Cushman, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway, and Motor Coach Employees of America, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. John R. Dalton, 1508 Merchants Bank Building, Indianapolis, Ind.
 B. Associated Railways of Indiana, 1508 Merchants Bank Building, Indianapolis, Ind.
- A. D. C. Daniel, 1627 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Independent Dairies Association, 1627 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$54. E. (9) \$2.
- A. John C. Datt, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 2300 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$697.91. E. (9) \$7.59.
- A. Charles W. Davis, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
 B. Sears, Roebuck & Co., 925 South Homan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 E. (9) \$854.59.
- A. Charles W. Davis, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
 B. The Singer Manufacturing Co., 149 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$33,489.68. E. (9) \$914.03.
- A. Dorothy Mondell Davis, 801 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. United States Cuban Sugar Council, 801 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Donald S. Dawson, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. C.I.T. Financial Corp., 650 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
- A. Donald S. Dawson, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Hilton Hotels Corp., Chicago, Ill.
- A. Dawson, Griffin, Pickens & Riddell, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. C.I.T. Financial Corporation, 650 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
- A. Dawson, Griffin, Pickens & Riddell, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Robert E. Pflaumer, Chicago, Ill.
- A. Michael B. Deane, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Watch Association, Inc., 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$1,125.

- A. Michael B. Deane, 1700 K. Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. U.S. Poultry & Egg Producers Association, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$6,000.
- A. Tony T. Dechant.
 B. The Farmers' Educational Cooperative Union of America, 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo., and 1404 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Richard A. Dell, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$38.58.
- A. Mary S. Deuel, 3026 Cambridge Place NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Washington Home Rule Committee, Inc., 924 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$840.
- A. Joe T. Dickerson, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Association, 300 Tulsa Building, Tulsa, Okla.
- A. Cecil B. Dickson, 1523 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$1,125. E. (9) \$189.21.
- A. Timothy V. A. Dillon, 1001 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Sacramento-Yolo Port District, 705 California Fruit Building, Sacramento, Calif.
 D. (6) \$2,751.05. E. (9) \$126.05.
- A. Timothy V. A. Dillon, 1001 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Westlands Water District, Post Office Box 4006, Fresno, Calif.
 E. (9) \$124.34.
- A. Disabled American Veterans, 5555 Ridge Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 E. (9) \$1,750.
- A. Disabled Officers Association, 1612 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 E. (9) \$3,750.
- A. District Lodge No. 44, International Association of Machinists, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$19,873.38. E. (9) \$19,762.56.
- A. Division 689, Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, 900 F. Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Division of Legislation and Federal Relations of the National Education Association of the United States, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 E. (9) \$30,948.70.
- A. Thomas Dixon, 1129 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Robert C. Dolan, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$153.75. E. (9) \$31.74.
- A. James L. Donnelly, 200 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 B. Illinois Manufacturers' Association, 200 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 E. (9) \$356.34.
- A. Donoghue, Ragan & Mason, 239 Wyatt Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. California Shipping Co., 320 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.
 D. (6) \$3,500. E. (9) \$473.80.
- A. Robert F. Donoghue, 239 Wyatt Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Pacific American Tankship Association, 25 California Street, San Francisco, Calif.
 D. (6) \$1,624.99.
- A. Thomas J. Donovan, 155 East 44th Street, New York, N.Y.
- A. J. Dewey Dorsett, 60 John Street, New York, N.Y.
 B. Association of Casualty and Surety Companies, 60 John Street, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$127.50.
- A. Jasper N. Dorsey, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C., and Hurt Building, Atlanta, Ga.
 B. Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co., Hurt Building, Atlanta, Ga.
 D. (6) \$318.
- A. C. L. Dorson, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Retirement Federation of Civil Service Employees of the U.S. Government, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$1,552.20. E. (9) \$203.44.
- A. Fred H. Dressler, Box 188, Gardnerville, Nev.
 B. American National Cattlemen's Association, 801 East 17th Avenue, Denver, Colo.
 E. (9) \$261.91.
- A. Ben DuBois.
 B. Independent Bankers Association, Sauk Centre, Minn.
- A. Stephen M. Du Brul, 11-134 General Motors Building, Detroit, Mich.
 B. General Motors Corp., 3044 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.
- A. Read F. Dunn, Jr., 502 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.
 D. (6) \$540. E. (9) \$12.81.
- A. William E. Dunn, 20th and E Streets NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. The Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., 20th and E Streets NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. J. S. Eames, 4737 36th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Counsel Associates, 229 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.
- A. Eastern Meat Packers Association, Inc., 740 11th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$1.70. E. (9) \$41.01.
- A. Herman Edelsberg, 1640 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 515 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$140. E. (9) \$15.
- A. Harold E. Edwards, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. United Steelworkers of America, 1500 Commonwealth Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 D. (6) \$3,304.85. E. (9) \$300.
- A. James B. Ehrlich, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Air Transport Association of America, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$516.25. E. (9) \$55.15.
- A. John Doyle Elliott, 808 North Capitol Street, Washington, D.C.
 B. Townsend Plan, Inc., 808 North Capitol Street, Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$1,092.
- A. John M. Elliott, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway & Motor Coach Employees of America, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Clyde T. Ellis, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$99.25.
- A. Otis H. Ellis, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Oil Jobbers Council, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$4,000.
- A. Perry R. Ellsworth, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Milk Industry Foundation, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$200. E. (9) \$19.
- A. John H. Else, 302 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. National Retail Lumber Dealers Association, 302 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$200. E. (9) \$19.
- A. Ely, McCarty & Duncan, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. American Public Power Association, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Ely, McCarty & Duncan, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Department of Water and Power of the City of Los Angeles, 207 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif.
 D. (6) \$2,100.
- A. Ely, McCarty & Duncan, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. East Bay Municipal Utility District, 2130 Adeline Street, Oakland, Calif.
 D. (6) \$1,200.
- A. Ely, McCarty & Duncan, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Imperial Irrigation District, El Centro, Calif.
 D. (6) \$2,800.
- A. Ely, McCarty & Duncan, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Palo Verde Irrigation District, Blythe, Calif.
- A. Ely, McCarty & Duncan, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Six Agency Committee and Colorado River Board of California, 909 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif.
 D. (6) \$4,005.
- A. Myles W. English, 966 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. National Highway Users Conference, Inc., 966 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.
- A. Lawrence E. Ernst, 301 East Capitol Street, Washington, D.C.
 B. National Star Route Mail Carriers Association, 301 East Capitol Street, Washington, D.C.
 E. (9) \$101.80.

A. Family Tax Association, 2110 Girard Trust Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

D. (6) \$5,770. E. (9) \$5,288.28.

A. Far East Group, Inc., 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$37.14.

A. Farmers' Educational & Co-Operative Union of America, 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo., and 1404 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$103,073.63. E. (9) \$17,925.69.

A. Bonner Fellers, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Citizens Foreign Aid Committee.

A. John A. Ferguson, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$437.50.

A. Josiah Ferris, 510 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Sugar Cane League, New Orleans, La.; United States Sugar Corp., Clewiston, Fla.; Okeelanta Sugar Refinery, Inc., South Bay, Fla.

D. (6) \$6,099.96.

A. Maurice W. Fillius, 703 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Alcoholic Beverage Importers, Inc., 700 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$14.75.

A. John B. Fisher, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Bangor & Aroostook Railroad, Bangor, Maine.

A. John B. Fisher, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. C. H. Sprague & Son Co., 125 High Street, Boston, Mass.

A. John B. Fisher, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Estate of Mrs. R. B. von Courten, 60 State Street, Boston, Mass.

A. Norman A. Flaningam, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Consolidated Natural Gas Co., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.

A. Roger Fleming, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 2300 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,341.66. E. (9) \$21.76.

A. Donald G. Fletcher, 820 Midland Bank Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

B. Rust Prevention Association, 820 Midland Bank Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

D. (6) \$3,750. E. (9) \$2,077.74.

A. Florida Citrus Mutual, Lakeland, Fla.

E. (9) \$2,714.22.

A. Florida Inland Navigation District, Citizens Bank Building, Bunnell, Fla.

E. (9) \$1,401.51.

A. Fluorspar Consumers Committee, 40 Rector Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$31,500. E. (9) \$25,071.03.

A. Foreign Policy Clearing House, 300 Independence Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$350. E. (9) \$2,165.08.

A. Forest Farmers Association, Post Office Box 7284, Station C, Atlanta, Ga.

D. (6) \$621.28. E. (9) \$621.68.

CVI—718

A. James W. Foristel, 1523 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$875. E. (9) \$73.31.

A. Ronald J. Foulis, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C., and 195 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

B. American Telephone & Telegraph Co., 195 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$100.

A. L. S. Franklin, 2309 Pine Craft Road, Greensboro, N.C.

A. George H. Frates, 1163 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Retail Drug-gists.

D. (6) \$3,900. E. (9) \$1,124.

A. W. E. Fravel, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

A. Freedman & Levy, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. Fred H. Lenway & Co., Inc., 112 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

A. Ralph E. French, Box 865, Benjamin Franklin Station, Washington, D.C.

A. Elmer M. Freudenberger, 1701 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Disabled American Veterans, 5555 Ridge Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.

E. (9) \$1,750.

A. Philip P. Friedlander, Jr., 1343 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Tire Dealers & Retreaders Association, Inc., 1343 L Street NW., Wash-
ing, D.C.

A. Friends Committee on National Legisla-
tion, 245 Second Street NE., Washington,
D.C.

D. (6) \$25,522.50. E. (9) \$7,557.37.

A. Garrett Fuller, 836 Wyatt Building,
Washington, D.C.

B. West Coast Steamship Co., 601 Board
of Trade Building, Portland, Oreg.

E. (9) \$35.

A. Wallace H. Fulton, 1707 H Street NW.,
Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Securities Deal-
ers, Inc.

A. Lawrence H. Gall, 918 16th Street NW.,
Washington, D.C.

B. Independent Natural Gas Association of
America, 918 16th Street NW., Washington,
D.C.

D. (6) \$457.50. E. (9) \$13.60.

A. Earl H. Gammons, 1735 DeSales Street
NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Gardner, Morrison & Rogers, 1126 Wood-
ward Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Retained by Bigham, Englar, Jones &
Houston, 99 John Street, New York City, and
Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$8.20.

A. Marion R. Garstang, 1731 I Street NW.,
Washington, D.C.

B. National Milk Producers Federation,
1731 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$200. E. (9) \$7.55.

A. Gas Appliance Manufacturers Associa-
tion, Inc., 60 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. J. M. George, 165 Center Street, Winona,
Minn.

B. Inter-State Manufacturer's Association,
163-165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.

D. (6) \$1,500.

A. J. M. George, 165 Center Street, Winona,
Minn.

B. National Association of Direct Selling
Companies, 163-165 Center Street, Winona,
Minn.

D. (6) \$3,000.

A. Ernest Giddings, 1201 16th Street NW.,
Washington, D.C.

B. Division of Legislation and Federal Re-
lations of the National Education Associa-
tion.

D. (6) \$1,620. E. (9) \$295.14.

A. Joseph S. Gill, 16 East Broad Street,
Columbus, Ohio.

B. Ohio Railroad Association, 16 East Broad
Street, Columbus, Ohio.

D. (6) \$700. E. (9) \$524.98.

A. Leif Gilstad, 1710 H Street NW., Wash-
ington, D.C.

B. Transportation Association of America.

A. Lawrence L. Gourley, 1757 K Street NW.,
Washington, D.C.

B. American Osteopathic Association, 212
East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$375.

A. Government Employees' Council, 100 In-
diana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$7,183.01. E. (9) \$6,713.07.

A. Government Relations Committee of the
Office Equipment Manufacturers Insti-
tute, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. James L. Grahl, 919 18th Street NW.,
Washington, D.C.

B. American Public Power Association, 919
18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$150.

A. Grain & Feed Dealers National Associa-
tion, 400 Folger Building, Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$2.

A. Grand Lodge of the Brotherhood of
Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, 318-418
Keith Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

D. (6) \$15,743.70. E. (9) \$18,578.53.

A. Mrs. Edward R. Gray, 3501 Williamsburg
Lane NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Congress of Parents and
Teachers, 700 North Rush Street, Chicago,
Ill.

A. Mrs. Virginia M. Gray, 3501 Williams-
burg Lane NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Citizens Committee for UNICEF, 132
Third Street SE., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$315. E. (9) \$21.50.

A. Richard D. Green, 80 Federal Street,
Boston, Mass.

B. Last Manufacturers Association, 80 Fed-
eral Street, Boston, Mass.

D. (6) \$100. E. (9) \$50.

A. Jerry N. Griffin, 731 Washington Build-
ing, Washington, D.C.

B. C.I.T. Financial Corporation, 605 Madi-
son Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Jerry N. Griffin, 731 Washington Build-
ing, Washington, D.C.

B. Mutual Benefit Health & Accident As-
sociation, Omaha, Nebr.

A. Jerry N. Griffin, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Coal Association, Southern Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,250.

A. Weston B. Grimes, 1001 Bowen Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Cargill, Inc., 200 Grain Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.
D. (6) \$6,000. E. (9) \$7.40.

A. P. Irving Grinberg, 15 West 44th Street, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$345.

A. I. J. Gromfine, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. O. David Zimring, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Albert A. Grorud, 816 E Street NE., Washington, D.C.

B. Yakima Indian Association of Washington State.
D. (6) \$45. E. (9) \$29.70.

A. Mrs. Violet M. Gunther, 1341 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Americans for Democratic Action, 1341 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,173.12. E. (9) \$188.41.

A. Gayle Gupton, 532 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Clear Channel Broadcasting Service, 532 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Frank E. Haas, 280 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.

B. Association of Western Railways, 224 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.

A. Louis P. Haffer, 802 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Air Freight Forwarders Association, 802 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Hal H. Hale, 423 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Haley, Wollenberg & Bader, 1735 De Sales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Home Town Free Television Association, 2923 East Lincolnway, Cheyenne, Wyo.
D. (6) \$828. E. (9) \$137.14.

A. Harold T. Halfpenny, 111 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Hugh F. Hall, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 2300 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$763.88. E. (9) \$7.35.

A. E. C. Hallbeck, 817 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Federation of Post Office Clerks, 817 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$4,374.96. E. (9) \$213.35.

A. Charles A. Hamilton, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. General Electric Co., 570 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$231.62.

A. Harold F. Hammond, 1710 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Transportation Association of America.

A. C. L. Hancock, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. Copper & Brass Research Association, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$3,000.

A. George F. Hannaum, 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Aerospace Industries Association of America, Inc., 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Murray Hanson, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Investment Bankers Association of America 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$600. E. (9) \$532.96.

A. Eugene J. Hardy, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Manufacturers.

A. L. James Harmanson, Jr., 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,708.29. E. (9) \$117.85.

A. Conrad P. Harness, 1117 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Home Manufacturers Association, 1117 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$500.

A. Herbert E. Harris, II, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 2300 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$1,220.83. E. (9) \$18.38.

A. Merwin K. Hart, 7501 Empire State Building, New York, N.Y.

B. National Economic Council, Inc., 7501 Empire State Building, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$100. E. (9) \$131.04.

A. Stephen H. Hart, 500 Equitable Building, Denver, Colo.

B. National Live Stock Tax Committee, 801 East 17th Avenue, Denver, Colo.
D. (6) \$1,133.76.

A. Paul M. Hawkins, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Health Insurance Association of America, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$500.50. E. (9) \$174.16.

A. Kit H. Haynes, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives.

A. Mrs. Glenn G. Hays, 144 Constitution Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.

B. National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, 1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Ill.
D. (6) \$571.56. E. (9) \$662.14.

A. Joseph H. Hays, 280 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.

B. Association of Western Railways, 224 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.

A. John C. Hazen, 801 Sheraton Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Retail Merchants Association, 100 West 31st Street, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$59.20.

A. Health Insurance Association of America, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$1,428.16.

A. Patrick B. Healy, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Milk Producers Federation, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$161.29.

A. George J. Hecht, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D.C.

B. American Parents Committee, Inc., 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D.C.

A. William H. Hedlund, 909 American Bank Building, Portland, Ore.

B. Standard Oil Co. of California, San Francisco, Calif., et al.

A. Hedrick & Lane, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Comite de Productores de Azucar, Antonio Miro Quesada 376, Lima, Peru, S.A.

A. Hedrick & Lane, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Reciprocal Inter Insurers Federal Tax Committee, 400 United Artists Building, Detroit, Mich.

A. Robert B. Heiney, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Cannery Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$875. E. (9) \$490.77.

A. Kenneth G. Heisler, 907 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National League of Insured Savings Associations, 907 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$525.

A. Edmund P. Hennelly, 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

B. Socony Mobil Oil Co., Inc., 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$2,041.68. E. (9) \$916.68.

A. Maurice G. Herndon, 801 Warner Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Insurance Agents, 96 Fulton Street, New York, N.Y., and 801 Warner Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$185.65. E. (9) \$185.65.

A. Clinton M. Hester, 432 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Boston Wool Trade Association, 263 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.
D. (6) \$600. E. (9) \$34.95.

A. Clinton M. Hester, 432 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Hot House Vegetable Growers, Post Office Box 659, Terre Haute, Ind.

A. Clinton M. Hester, 432 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Football League, 1 Bala Avenue, Bala-Cynwyd, Pa.
E. (9) \$283.36.

A. Clinton M. Hester, 432 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Wool Trade Association, 263 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

A. Clinton M. Hester, 432 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Philadelphia Wool & Textile Association, Post Office Box 472, Station S, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Clinton M. Hester, 432 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

B. United States Brewers Foundation, 535 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$5,000. E. (9) \$94.89.

A. W. J. Hickey, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Short Line Railroad Association, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$218.75.

A. M. F. Hicklin, 507 Bankers Trust Building, Des Moines, Iowa.

B. Iowa Railway Committee, 507 Bankers Trust Building, Des Moines, Iowa.

- A. Patrick J. Hillings, 315 West 9th Street, Los Angeles, Calif.
B. California Portland Cement Co., 612 South Flower Street, Los Angeles, Calif.
D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$933.60.
- A. Ray C. Hinman, 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
B. Socony Mobil Oil Co., Inc., 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$1,250.
- A. L. S. Hitchner, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Agricultural Chemicals Association.
D. (6) \$25. E. (9) \$3.
- A. Claude E. Hobbs, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Westinghouse Electric Corp., 3 Gateway Center, Pittsburgh, Pa.
D. (6) \$1,250. E. (9) \$200.
- A. Frank N. Hoffmann, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. United Steelworkers of America, 1500 Commonwealth Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
D. (6) \$4,000. E. (9) \$1,000.
- A. John R. Holden, 1710 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. AMVETS, 1710 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,187.50. E. (9) \$75.
- A. Holland & Hart, 500 Equitable Building, Denver, Colo.
B. Ideal Cement Co., Denver National Building, Denver, Colo.
- A. Fuller Holloway, 1000 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Toilet Goods Association, Inc., 1270 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.
- A. A. D. Holmes, Jr., Gallion, Ala.
B. National Association of Soil Conservation Districts, League City, Tex.
- A. Home Manufacturers Association, 1117 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$1,000.
- A. Home Town Free Television Association, 2923 East Lincolnway, Cheyenne, Wyo.
D. (6) \$2,785. E. (9) \$828.
- A. Winfield M. Homer, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. O. David Zimring, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Edwin M. Hood, 441 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Shipbuilders Council of America, 21 West Street, New York, N.Y.
- A. J. M. Hood, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Short Line Railroad Association, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$318.75.
- A. Samuel H. Horne, Munsey Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Singer Manufacturing Co., 149 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$33,489.68. E. (9) \$914.03.
- A. Lawrence W. Horning, 1010 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
B. New York Central Railroad Co., 230 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
- A. Donald E. Horton, 222 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.
B. American Warehousemen's Association Merchandise Division.
- A. J. Cline House, 817 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Federation of Post Office Clerks, 817 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$4,500.
- A. Harold A. Houser, 1616 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Retired Officers Association, 1616 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,499.99.
- A. Erma D. Hubbard, 509 Ridgely Avenue, Annapolis, Md.
B. Military Survivors, Inc., 509 Ridgely Avenue, Annapolis, Md.
- A. William T. Huff, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$275. E. (9) \$28.20.
- A. Hughes, Hubbard, Blair & Reed, 1 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.
B. Bendix Aviation Corporation, Fisher Building, Detroit, Mich.
E. (9) \$89.01.
- A. William J. Hull, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Ashland Oil & Refining Company, 1409 Winchester Avenue, Ashland, Ky.
- A. William J. Hull, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Ohio Valley Improvement Association, Inc.
- A. Robert L. Humphrey, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Manufacturers.
- A. C. E. Huntley, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The American Short Line Railroad Association, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$298.75.
- A. George F. Hussey, Jr., 10 East 40th Street, New York, N.Y.
B. American Standards Association, 10 East 40th Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$50.50. E. (9) \$59.63.
- A. Elmer P. Hutter, Post Office Box 1273, Washington, D.C.
B. Richard F. Bates, Sacramento, Calif.
E. (9) \$165.
- A. Elmer P. Hutter, Post Office Box 1273, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$10.
- A. William J. Hynes, 611 Idaho Building, Boise, Idaho.
B. Union Pacific Railroad Co., 1416 Dodge Street, Omaha, Nebr.
- A. Illinois Railroad Association, 135 East 11th Place, Chicago, Ill.
- A. Bernard J. Imming, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. United Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Association, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,170. E. (9) \$41.80.
- A. Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$15,697.29. E. (9) \$15,697.29.
- A. J. Stuart Innerst, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.
B. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$969.22. E. (9) \$290.58.
- A. Institute of American Poultry Industries, 67 East Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$946.47. E. (9) \$946.47.
- A. Institute of Scrap Iron & Steel, Inc., 1729 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$1.
- A. International Association of Machinists, Machinists Building, Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$3,424.82.
- A. International Brotherhood of Teamsters, 25 Louisiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$12,680.92.
- A. International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$1,425.
- A. Inter-State Manufacturer's Association, 163-165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.
D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$2.75.
- A. Iron Ore Lessors Association, Inc., W-1481 First National Bank Building, St. Paul, Minn.
D. (6) \$1,030. E. (9) \$397.63.
- A. Chester W. Jackson, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The National Grange, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,176.
- A. Harold G. Jacobson, 1476 South 4th East, Salt Lake City, Utah.
- A. Japanese American Citizens League, 1634 Post Street, San Francisco, Calif.
D. (6) \$200. E. (9) \$112.
- A. Daniel Jaspán, Post Office Box 2013, Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Postal Supervisors, Post Office Box 2013, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,152.49. E. (9) \$51.14.
- A. Philip F. Jehle, National Press Building, Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Retail Drug-gists, 205 West Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$3,500. E. (9) \$125.
- A. Joe Jenness, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Robert G. Jeter, Dresden, Tenn.
B. H. C. Spinks Clay Co., Paris, Tenn., et al.
- A. Gilbert R. Johnson, 1208 Terminal Tower, Cleveland, Ohio.
B. Lake Carriers' Association, 305 Rockefeller Building, Cleveland, Ohio.
- A. Hugo E. Johnson, 600 Bulkley Building, Cleveland, Ohio.
B. American Iron Ore Association, 600 Bulkley Building, Cleveland, Ohio.
- A. Reuben L. Johnson.
B. The Farmers' Educational & Cooperative Union of America, 1404 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,735.94. E. (9) \$301.28.

- A. W. D. Johnson, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Order of Railway Conductors & Brakemen, ORC&B Building, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
- A. Geo. Bliss Jones, Montgomery, Ala.
 B. Alabama Railroad Association, 1002 First National Bank Building, Montgomery, Ala.
- A. L. Dan Jones, 1110 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Independent Petroleum Association of America, 1110 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
 E. (9) \$25.85.
- A. Phillip E. Jones, 920 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. United States Beet Sugar Association, 920 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$500.
- A. Robert F. Jones, 515 Perpetual Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. American Cable & Radio Corp., 67 Broad Street, New York, N.Y. et al.
- A. Rowland Jones, Jr., 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Retail Federation, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$172.51.
- A. Edwin W. Kaler, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Waterman Steamship Corp., 61 St. Joseph Street, Mobile, Ala.
 D. (6) \$8,750.
- A. John E. Kane, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Petroleum Institute, 1271 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$3,780. E. (9) \$462.76.
- A. Francis V. Keesling, Jr., 605 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.
 B. West Coast Life Insurance Co., 605 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.
- A. James C. Kelley, 1600 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Machine Tool Distributors' Association, 1600 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. George J. Kelly, 730 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Bankers Association, 12 East 36th Street, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$370. E. (9) \$45.
- A. I. L. Kenen, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Israel Public Affairs Committee, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Harold L. Kennedy, 420 Cafritz Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. The Ohio Oil Co., Findlay, Ohio.
 D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$253.95.
- A. Miles D. Kennedy, 1608 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. The American Legion, 700 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
 D. (6) \$3,625. E. (9) \$70.65.
- A. Frank T. Kenner, 38 Niulki Circle, Honolulu, Hawaii.
 B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$100.
- A. Franklin E. Kepner, Berwick Bank Building, Berwick, Pa.
 B. Associated Railroads of Pennsylvania, 1022 Transportation Center, Philadelphia, Pa.
- A. Ronald M. Ketcham, Post Office Box 351, Los Angeles, Calif.
 B. Southern California Edison Co., Post Office Box 351, Los Angeles, Calif.
 D. (6) \$583.80. E. (9) \$1,170.52.
- A. Omar B. Ketchum, 200 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.
 B. Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.
 D. (6) \$3,843.75. E. (9) \$264.
- A. Jeff Kibre, 1341 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, Calif.
 D. (6) \$1,576.31. E. (9) \$1,282.68.
- A. Tom Killefer, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
 B. Committee of American Steamship Lines, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$43.01.
- A. John A. Killick, 740 11th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Eastern Meat Packers Association, Inc., 740 11th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$12.50.
- A. John A. Killick, 740 11th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Independent Meat Packers Association, 740 11th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$221.25.
- A. H. Cecil Kilpatrick, 912 American Security Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Minot, DeBlois & Maddison, 294 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.
 E. (9) \$102.78.
- A. Kenneth L. Kimble, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Life Insurance Association of America, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$189.75. E. (9) \$1.85.
- A. James F. King, 411 Universal Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Manufacturing Chemists' Association, Inc., 1825 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$1,250.
- A. Ludlow King, 2139 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Machine Tool Builders' Association, 2139 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. T. Bert King, 812 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. United States Savings & Loan League, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$1,350.
- A. S. F. Kirby, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.
 B. National Council on Business Mall, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$600. E. (9) \$299.12.
- A. Clifton Kirkpatrick, 1918 North Parkway, Memphis, Tenn.
 B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.
 D. (6) \$510. E. (9) \$55.16.
- A. Rowland F. Kirks, 2000 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Automobile Dealers Association, 2000 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$3,807.66. E. (9) \$52.
- A. James F. Kmetz, 1435 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. United Mine Workers of America, 900 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$2,796.
- A. Robert M. Koch, 1015 12th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Limestone Institute, Inc., 1015 12th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 E. (9) \$10.
- A. A. W. Koehler, 839 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Association of Motor Bus Owners, 839 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. William L. Kohler, 1025 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
 B. The American Waterways Operators, Inc., 1025 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$937.50. E. (9) \$89.08.
- A. Germaine Krettek, the Coronet, Washington, D.C.
 B. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, Ill.
 E. (9) \$2,455.84.
- A. Herman C. Kruse, 245 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.
 B. Pacific Gas & Electric Co., 245 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.
 D. (6) \$4,492.10. E. (9) \$8,622.09.
- A. Labor-Management Maritime Committee, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$4,375.42. E. (9) \$4,842.59.
- A. Lake Carriers' Association, 305 Rockefeller Building, Cleveland, Ohio.
- A. A. M. Lampley, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, 318 Keith Building, Cleveland, Ohio.
- A. James K. Langan, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Government Employees' Council, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$3,126.
- A. Fritz G. Lanham, 2737 Devonshire Place NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Patent Council, 1434 West 11th Avenue, Gary, Ind.
 D. (6) \$999.96.
- A. Fritz G. Lanham, 2737 Devonshire Place NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Quality Brands Associates of America, Inc., 1001 Grant Street, Gary, Ind.
 D. (6) \$1,400.
- A. Fritz G. Lanham, 2737 Devonshire Place NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Trinity Improvement Association, Inc., 808 Trans-American Building, Fort Worth, Tex.
 D. (6) \$1,275.
- A. Last Manufacturers Association, 80 Federal Street, Boston, Mass.
 D. (6) \$200. E. (9) \$200.
- A. J. Austin Latimer, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$450.
- A. John V. Lawrence, 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$621.25. E. (9) \$4.70.

- A. Warren Lawrence, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Standard Oil Co. of California, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$155. E. (9) \$75.
- A. Gene Leach, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 2300 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$1,220.83. E. (9) \$21.65.
- A. Robert F. Lederer, 635 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. American Association of Nurserymen, Inc., 635 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$21.87. E. (9) \$43.47.
- A. Ivy Lee and T. J. Ross, 405 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.
 E. (9) \$7,307.59.
- A. Legislative Committee of the Committee for a National Trade Policy, Inc., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$185.50. E. (9) \$223.55.
- A. G. E. Leighty, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. John R. Lewis, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Association, 300 Tulsa Building, Tulsa, Okla.
- A. Hal Leyshon, 122 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
 B. American Federation of Musicians, 425 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$4,999.98. E. (9) \$3,933.95.
- A. Liberty Under Law, Inc., Post Office Box 3013, Salt Lake City, Utah.
 D. (6) \$8.07. E. (9) \$8.07.
- A. Life Insurance Association of America, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y., and 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$4,674.52. E. (9) \$4,674.52.
- A. L. Blaine Liljenquist, 917 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. E. F. Forbes, Western States Meat Packers Association, Inc., 604 Mission Street, San Francisco, Calif.
 D. (6) \$3,125. E. (9) \$55.67.
- A. Lester W. Lindow, 1735 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$18.75.
- A. Charles B. Lipsen, DeSales Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Retail Clerks International Association-Sponsored Active Ballot Club, DeSales Building, Washington, D.C.
- A. Robert G. Litschert, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$450. E. (9) \$36.93.
- A. Walter J. Little, 944 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$883.33. E. (9) \$692.49.
- A. Fred Livingston, 802 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Air Freight Forwarders Association, 802 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
- A. Fred Livingston, 802 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Alleghany Corp., 230 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
- A. Gordon C. Locke, 418 Munsey Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Committee for Oil Pipe Lines.
- A. Leonard Lopez, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. District Lodge No. 44, International Association of Machinists, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$2,692.20. E. (9) \$15.
- A. Otto Lowe, Cape Charles, Va.
 B. National Canners Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$1,000.
- A. Lowenstein Pitcher, Hotchkiss, Amann & Parr, 25 Broad Street, New York, N.Y.
 B. Aerospace Industries Association of America, Inc., 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.
- A. Scott W. Lucas, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Finance Conference, 176 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$1,250.
- A. Scott W. Lucas, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Mobile Homes Manufacturers Association, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$1,000.
- A. Scott W. Lucas, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Outdoor Advertising Association of America, Inc., 24 West Erie Street, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$250.
- A. Scott W. Lucas, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Roadside Business Association, 646 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$250.
- A. Scott W. Lucas, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. St. James Lumber Co., Pinewood Acres, Inc., and Gayland, Inc., all of Cleveland, Ohio.
 D. (6) \$375.
- A. Scott W. Lucas, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Adolph von Zedlitz, 60 Sutton Place S., New York, N.Y.
- A. Scott W. Lucas, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Western Medical Corp., 415-423 West Pershing Road, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$1,000.
- A. H. B. Luckett, 311 California Street, San Francisco, Calif.
 B. American Steamship Committee on Conference Studies, 207 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.
 E. (9) \$732.94.
- A. John M. Lumley, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Division of Legislation and Federal Relations of the National Education Association of the United States, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$153.12. E. (9) \$265.89.
- A. Milton F. Lurch, 2029 W Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Society of Professional Engineers, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$750.
- A. John C. Lynn, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 2300 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$2,187.50. E. (9) \$16.70.
- A. A. E. Lyon, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Railway Labor Executives' Association, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$1,050.
- A. William C. McCamant, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Retail Federation, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$15.
- A. John A. McCort, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Federation of Government Employees, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$1,996.80. E. (9) \$40.80.
- A. J. L. McCaskill, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Division of Legislation and Federal Relations of the National Education Association.
 D. (6) \$225. E. (9) \$3.88.
- A. McClure & McClure, 1710 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Coca-Cola Export Corp., 515 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
 E. (9) \$270.80.
- A. McClure & McClure, 1710 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Philadelphia & Reading Relief Association, Reading Terminal, Philadelphia, Pa.
- A. Angus H. McDonald.
 B. Farmers' Educational & Co-Operative Union of America, 1404 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$1,829.12. E. (9) \$167.45.
- A. Joseph J. McDonald, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. United Steelworkers of America, 1500 Commonwealth Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 D. (6) \$3,304.85. E. (9) \$300.
- A. Joseph T. McDonnell, Esq., 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Joseph A. McElwain, 500 Main Street, Deer Lodge, Mont.
 B. Montana Power Company, 40 East Broadway, Butte, Mont.
 D. (6) \$781.26. E. (9) \$891.13.
- A. A. J. McFarland, 126 North Eighth Street, Sterling, Kans.
 B. Christian Amendment Movement.
 D. (6) \$999.99. E. (9) \$250.
- A. Frederick C. McKee, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. William F. McKenna, 908 Colorado Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, 60 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$56.16. E. (9) \$386.59.
- A. William H. McLin, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Division of Legislator and Federal Regulations of the National Education Association of the United States, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$1,477.50. E. (9) \$528.98.
- A. W. H. McMains, 1132 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Distilled Spirits Institute, 1132 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
- A. C. W. McMillan, 801 East 17th Avenue, Denver, Colo.
 B. American National Cattlemen's Association, 801 East 17th Avenue, Denver, Colo.
 D. (6) \$4,062.50. E. (9) \$719.35.

- A. Clarence M. McMillan, 1343 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Candy Wholesalers Association, Inc., 1343 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Ralph J. McNair, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Life Insurance Association of America, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$247.25. E. (9) \$1.98.
- A. William P. MacCracken, Jr., 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Optometric Association, Inc., 8001 Jenkins Arcade, Pittsburgh, Pa.
D. (6) \$2,850. E. (9) \$50.85.
- A. William P. McCracken, Jr., 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Frankel Brothers, 521 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$0.75.
- A. John G. Macfarlan, 1503 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Railway Express Agency, Inc., 1503 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,925.01. E. (9) \$964.34.
- A. Maclay, Morgan & Williams, 76 Beaver Street, New York, N.Y.
B. Association of American Ship Owners, 76 Beaver Street, New York, N.Y.
- A. Arch L. Madsen, 1735 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. William J. Mahon, 1 Gracie Terrace, New York, N.Y.
B. Associated Railroads of New York State.
- A. Walter E. Maloney, 40 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.
B. American Steamship Committee on Conference Studies, Barr Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$4,396. E. (9) \$566.19.
- A. Carter Manasco, 4201 Chesterbrook Road, McLean, Va.
B. National Business Publications, Inc., 1913 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$600.
- A. Carter Manasco, 4201 Chesterbrook Road, McLean, Va.
B. National Coal Association, Coal Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$178.70.
- A. Manufacturing Chemists' Association, Inc., 1825 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,625. E. (9) \$2,475.
- A. Olya Margolin, 1637 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Council of Jewish Women, Inc., 1 West 47th Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$1,797.84. E. (9) \$95.12.
- A. James Mark, Jr., 1435 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. United Mine Workers of America, 900 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$4,046.
- A. Rodney W. Markley, Jr., Wyatt Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, Mich.
D. (6) \$4,200. E. (9) \$1,155.16.
- A. Raymond E. Marks, 65 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.
B. Southern Pacific Co., 65 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.
- A. Edwin E. Marsh, 414 Crandall Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.
D. (6) \$2,750. E. (9) \$1,390.76.
- A. Winston W. Marsh, 1343 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Tire Dealers and Retreaders Association, 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Fred T. Marshall, 1112 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The B. F. Goodrich Co., 500 South Main Street, Akron, Ohio.
- A. J. Paull Marshall, 944 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$307.45. E. (9) \$94.55.
- A. Mike M. Masaoka, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Japanese American Citizens League, 1634 Post Street, San Francisco, Calif.
D. (6) \$200. E. (9) \$112.
- A. Walter J. Mason, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Federation of Labor & Congress of Industrial Organizations, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,250. E. (9) \$463.50.
- A. David Mathews, Jr., 345 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
B. The Pittsburgh Coal Exchange, 345 4th Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
E. (9) \$211.22.
- A. P. H. Mathews, 944 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,123.97. E. (9) \$687.71.
- A. Charles D. Matthews, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$120. E. (9) \$45.35.
- A. Joe G. Matthews, 944 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$218.50. E. (9) \$66.25.
- A. C. V. & R. V. Maudlin, 1111 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Waste Material Dealers, Inc., 271 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
- A. Albert E. May, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
B. Committee of American Steamship Lines, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$220. E. (9) \$14.06.
- A. Vera Mayer.
B. National Consumers League, 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,179.96.
- A. Howard W. Mays, Jr., 1015 12th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Limestone Institute, Inc., 1015 12th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$22.50.
- A. Lester H. Means, 777 14th Street, NW., Washington, D.C.
B. General Electric Co., Appliance Park, Louisville, Ky.
D. (6) \$165. E. (9) \$16.
- A. John S. Mears, 1608 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The American Legion, 700 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
D. (6) \$2,055.
- A. Medical Society of the District of Columbia, 1718 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Edward L. Merrigan, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Cable & Radio Corp., 67 Broad Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$10,000. E. (9) \$28.65.
- A. Edward L. Merrigan, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Aris Cloves, Inc., 9 East 38th Street, New York, N.Y.
- A. J. T. Metcalf, 1023 L & N Building, Louisville, Ky.
E. (9) \$772.98.
- A. James G. Michaux, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Retail Federation, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$89.83.
- A. Michigan Hospital Service, 441 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
E. (9) \$1,556.74.
- A. Clarence R. Miles, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Chamber of Commerce of the United States.
- A. John R. Miles, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Chamber of Commerce of the United States.
- A. Military Survivors, Inc., 509 Ridgely Avenue, Annapolis, Md.
D. (6) \$2,564.75. E. (9) \$778.58.
- A. Milk Industry Foundation, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Dale Miller, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D.C.
B. Dallas (Tex.) Chamber of Commerce.
D. (6) \$1,500.
- A. Dale Miller, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D.C.
B. Intracoastal Canal Association of Louisiana and Texas, 2211 South Coast Building, Houston, Tex.
D. (6) \$2,625.
- A. Dale Miller, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D.C.
B. Texas Gulf Sulphur Co., Newgulf, Tex., and New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$2,250.
- A. Edwin Reid Miller, 1004 Farnam Street, Omaha, Nebr.
B. Nebraska Railroads Legislative Committee, 1004 Farnam Street, Omaha, Nebr.
D. (6) \$2,553. E. (9) \$393.70.
- A. Harold C. Miller, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers, 575 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$1,824.99. E. (9) \$323.20.
- A. Harold C. Miller, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The National Community Television Association, 1111 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,800. E. (9) \$408.65.

A. Joseph L. Miller, 1025 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. Northern Textile Association, Quinebaug-French Rivers Manufacturers Association, and Theisen-Clemens Co.

D. (6) \$1,300. E. (9) \$236.38.

A. Lloyd S. Miller, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C., and 195 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

B. American Telephone & Telegraph Co., 195 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$1,325.

A. Theodore A. Miller, 802 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Venice Land Co., Box 1576, Venice, Fla.

A. Claude Minard, 215 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

B. California Railroad Association, 215 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

A. Seymour S. Mintz; William T. Plumb, Jr.; Robert K. Eifer, and Richard A. Mullens, 810 Colorado Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Hughes Tool Co., Houston, Tex.

A. Seymour S. Mintz, 810 Colorado Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Tennessee Products & Chemical Corp., Nashville, Tenn.

A. Clarence Mitchell, 100 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 20 West 40th Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$1,875.

A. Mobilehome Dealers National Association, 39 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

E. (9) \$84.25.

A. M. D. Mobley, 1010 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Vocational Association, Inc., 1010 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Donald Montgomery, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Hotel Association, 221 W. 57th Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$400. E. (9) \$63.50.

A. Walter H. Moorman, 4650 East-West Highway, Bethesda, Md.

B. Maryland Railroad Association, 300 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Md.

D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$32.20.

A. Cecil Morgan, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.

B. Standard Oil Co., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$83.68.

A. Morison, Murphy, Clapp & Abrams, the Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Reciprocal Insurance Association, Kansas City, Mo.

D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$7.48.

A. Morison, Murphy, Clapp & Abrams, the Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Area Employment Expansion Committee, 1144 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Morison, Murphy, Clapp & Abrams, the Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Ford Motor Co., the American Road, Dearborn, Mich.

A. Morison, Murphy, Clapp & Abrams, the Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

B. St. Thomas Chamber of Commerce, Virgin Island, United States of America.

A. Morison, Murphy, Clapp & Abrams, the Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

B. The Sperry and Hutchinson Co., 114 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$500.

A. Giles Morrow, 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Freight Forwarders Institute, 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$5,625. E. (9) \$225.53.

A. Harold G. Mosier, 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Aerospace Industries Association of America, Inc., 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$4,056. E. (9) \$130.30.

A. William J. Mougey, care of General Motors Corp., Washington, D.C.

B. General Motors Corp., 3044 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.

A. Bernard R. Mullady, 1200 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

D. (6) \$2,600.

A. Vincent S. Mullaney, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. General Electric Co., 570 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$875. E. (9) \$762.32.

A. T. H. Mullen, 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Paper and Pulp Association, 122 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. T. H. Mullen, 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Pulpwood Association, 220 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Walter J. Munro, Hotel Washington, Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

A. Dr. Emmett J. Murphy, 5737 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Chiropractic Insurance Co., National Building, Webster City, Iowa.

D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$300.

A. J. Walter Myers, Jr., Post Office Box 7284, Station C, Atlanta, Ga.

B. Forest Farmers Association Cooperative, Post Office Box 7284, Station C, Atlanta, Ga.

D. (6) \$222.16. E. (9) \$399.52.

A. Paul A. Nagle, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,000.

A. National Association of Direct Selling Companies, 163-165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.

D. (6) \$13,750. E. (9) \$27.

A. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$50,009.84. E. (9) \$8,630.55.

A. National Association of Frozen Food Packers, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. National Association of Insurance Agents, Inc., 96 Fulton Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$3,500. E. (9) \$11,793.45.

A. National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, Munsey Building, Washington, D.C.

A. National Association of Motor Bus Owners, 839 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, 60 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$495.29. E. (9) \$495.29.

A. National Association of Plumbing Contractors, 1016 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$39.60.

A. National Association of Postal Supervisors, Post Office Box 2013, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$15,650. E. (9) \$6,764.04.

A. National Association of Retired Civil Employees, 1625 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$1,350.

A. National Association of Soil Conservation Districts, League City, Tex.

D. (6) \$3,127.61. E. (9) \$262.

A. National Association of Travel Organizations, 1422 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$14,178.30. E. (9) \$682.50.

A. National Canners Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$277,717.39. E. (9) \$7,509.62.

A. National Coal Association, 802 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.

A. National Committee on Parcel Post Size and Weight Limitations, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. National Committee for Research in Neurological Disorders, University Hospital, Minneapolis, Minn.

E. (9) \$1,000.

A. National Conference for Repeal of Taxes on Transportation, 1710 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 700 North Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. National Cotton Compress & Cotton Warehouse Association, 1085 Shrine Building, Post Office Box 23, Memphis, Tenn.

A. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.

D. (6) \$5,471.83. E. (9) \$5,471.83.

A. National Council on Business Mail, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$268.24. E. (9) \$899.12.

A. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$39,758. E. (9) \$5,725.

A. National Council, Junior Order United American Mechanics, 3027 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

E. (9) \$150.

A. National Counsel Associates, 229 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Association of First Class Malters, 500 Walker Building, Washington, D.C.

A. National Counsel Associates, 229 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Independent Airlines Association, 1411 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,200. E. (9) \$1,070.

A. National Economic Council, Inc., 7501 Empire State Building, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$908. E. (9) \$900.92.

A. National Electrical Contractors Association, Inc., 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. National Electrical Manufacturers Association, 155 East 44th Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$2,737.16. E. (9) \$2,737.16.

A. National Federation of Federal Employees, 1729 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$105,422.23. E. (9) \$7,456.19.

A. National Federation of Post Office Clerks, 817 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$182,936.98. E. (9) \$19,366.12.

A. National Food Brokers Association, 1916 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,070. E. (9) \$1,070.

A. National Grange, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$11,176.

A. National Housing Conference, Inc., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$26,528.29. E. (9) \$22,137.06.

A. National Independent Dairies Association, 1627 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$56.

A. National Independent Meat Packers Association, 740 11th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,419.38. E. (9) \$1,594.14.

A. National League of Insured Savings Associations, 907 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Member associations of the League.
D. (6) \$290,417.92. E. (9) \$1,148.53.

A. National Limestone Institute, Inc., 1015 12th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,493.50. E. (9) \$2,493.50.

A. National Livestock Tax Committee, 801 East 17th Avenue, Denver, Colo.

D. (6) \$1,133.76.

A. National Lumber Manufacturers Association, 1319 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,435.96. E. (9) \$3,531.87.

A. National Milk Producers Federation, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,777.36. E. (9) \$3,777.36.

A. National Multiple Sclerosis Society, 257 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

E. (9) \$813.46.

A. National Parking Association, Inc., 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. National Postal Transport Association, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$7,747.72. E. (9) \$7,747.72.

A. National Restaurant Association, 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$5,073.03. E. (9) \$5,073.03.

A. National Retail Furniture Association, 666 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.

A. National Retail Merchants Association, 100 West 31st Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$4,125. E. (9) \$4,748.99.

A. National Rivers and Harbors Congress, 1028 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$30,014.60. E. (9) \$9,113.34.

A. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$577.76.

A. National Society of Professional Engineers, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$275,787.73. E. (9) \$2,577.22.

A. National Student Committee for the Loyalty Oath, 2405 37th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,036. E. (9) \$899.20.

A. National Tire Dealers & Retreaders Association, 1343 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, 1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Ill.

D. (6) \$3,318.61. E. (9) \$1,721.03.

A. National Wool Growers Association, 414 Crandall Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

D. (6) \$7,306. E. (9) \$4,140.76.

A. Nation-Wide Committee of Industry, Agriculture & Labor on Import-Export Policy, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$12,075. E. (9) \$15,731.32.

A. Robert R. Neal, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Health Insurance Association of America, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$16.72.

A. William S. Neal, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Manufacturers.

A. Samuel E. Neel, 1001 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Mortgage Bankers Association of America, 111 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$4,500. E. (9) \$4,128.33.

A. A. Z. Nelson, 1319 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Lumber Manufacturers Association, 1319 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$22.60.

A. George R. Nelson, Machinists Building, Washington, D.C.

B. International Association of Machinists, Machinists Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$412.

A. Paul Nelson, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Herschel D. Newsom, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Grange, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,750.

A. New York & New Jersey Dry Dock Association, 161 William Street, New York City.

D. (6) \$4,250. E. (9) \$545.80.

A. New York Stock Exchange, 11 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$3,000.

A. Russ Nixon, 1319 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers of America, 11 East 51 Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$747.51. E. (9) \$260.

A. Joseph A. Noone, 603 Associations Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Agricultural Chemicals Association, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$50. E. (9) \$5.

A. O. L. Norman, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$506.25. E. (9) \$47.56.

A. Robert H. North, 1105 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.

B. International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers, 1105 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$57.72.

A. Harry E. Northam, 185 North Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

B. Association of American Physicians and Surgeons, Inc., 185 North Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. E. M. Norton, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Milk Producers Federation, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$17.

A. Hyman Nussbaum, 852 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. TV Service Association of Metropolitan Washington, Inc., 852 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

A. George J. O'Brien, 225 Bush Street, San Francisco, Calif.

B. Standard Oil Co. of California, 225 Bush Street, San Francisco, Calif.

A. E. H. O'Connor, 176 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. Insurance Economics Society of America, 176 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$23,363.89.

A. R. E. O'Connor, 122 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

B. American Paper & Pulp Association, 122 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Ohio Railroad Association, 16 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.

E. (9) \$1,356.03.

A. Alvin E. Oliver, 400 Folger Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Grain & Feed Dealers National Association, 400 Folger Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$12.44. E. (9) \$2.

A. E. L. Oliver, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Labor Bureau of Middle West, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Clarence H. Olson, 1608 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The American Legion, 700 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

D. (6) \$2,595. E. (9) \$47.40.

A. Samuel Omasta, 1015 12th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Limestone Institute, Inc., 1015 12th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$7.50.

A. Clayton L. Orn, 539 South Main Street, Findlay, Ohio.

B. The Ohio Oil Co., Findlay, Ohio.

A. Morris E. Osborn, Central Trust Building, Jefferson City, Mo.

B. Missouri Railroad Committee.
E. (9) \$442.87.

A. Kermit Overby, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$164.

A. John A. Overholt, 10315 Kensington Parkway, Kensington, Md., and 1131 Munsey Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Retired Civil Employees, 1625 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$892.33.

A. Vaux Owen, 1729 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Federation of Federal Employees, 1729 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,884.62. E. (9) \$19.85.

A. Pacific American Tankship Association, 25 California Street, San Francisco, Calif.
D. (6) \$200. E. (9) \$1,624.99.

A. Edwin F. Padberg, 1223 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

B. The Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 6 Penn Center Plaza, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Everett L. Palmer, 901 Hamilton Street, Allentown, Pa.

B. Pennsylvania Power & Light Co., 901 Hamilton Street, Allentown, Pa.

A. Lew M. Paramore, Town House Hotel, Kansas City, Kans.

B. Mississippi Valley Association, 1978 Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.

A. J. D. Parel, 944 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Joseph O. Parker, 531 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Institute of American Poultry Industries, 67 East Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$212.50. E. (9) \$3.25.

A. Mrs. Karla V. Parker, 1729 Union Boulevard SE., Grand Rapids, Mich.

A. James D. Parriott, 420 Cafritz Building, Washington, D.C.

B. The Ohio Oil Co., Findlay, Ohio.
E. (9) \$26.

A. James G. Patton.

B. The Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America, 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo., and 1404 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,250.

A. Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison, 575 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. Science Materials Center, Inc., 59 Fourth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Edmund W. Pavenstedt, care of White & Case, 14 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Philip C. Pendleton, Bryn Athyn, Pa.

B. Charitable Contributors Association, 100 Old York Road, Jenkintown, Pa.
D. (6) \$200.

A. Philip C. Pendleton, Second Street Pike, Bryn Athyn, Pa.

B. Family Tax Association, 2110 Girard Trust Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
D. (6) \$4,800. E. (9) \$358.12.

A. Philip C. Pendleton, Second Street Pike, Bryn Athyn, Pa.

B. The Pitcairn Co., 100 West 10th Street, Wilmington, Del.
D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$255.78.

A. Sandford Z. Persons, 820 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United World Federalists, Inc., 820 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$371.40. E. (9) \$24.75.

A. Esther Peterson, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2411.52. E. (9) \$1046.11.

A. J. Hardin Peterson, Post Office Box 111, Lakeland, Fla.

B. C. C. Woodard, 7630 Biscayne Boulevard, Miami, Fla., et al.
E. (9) \$11.71.

A. J. Hardin Peterson, Post Office Box 111, Lakeland, Fla.

B. Florida Citrus Mutual, Lakeland, Fla.
D. (6) \$2,300. E. (9) \$399.22.

A. J. Hardin Peterson, Post Office Box 111, Lakeland, Fla.

B. West Coast Inland Navigation District, Court House, Bradenton, Fla.
D. (6) \$600. E. (9) \$21.

A. Kenneth Peterson, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,250.

A. Albert Pike, Jr., 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. Life Insurance Association of America, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$72.50.

A. T. E. Pinkston, 101 East High Street, Lexington, Ky.

A. Pitcairn Co., 100 West 10th Street, Wilmington, Del.

E. (9) \$3,255.78.

A. Ralph D. Pittman, 500 Wire Building, Washington, D.C.

B. George B. Soto, 1801 Calvert Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Plains Cotton Growers, Inc., 1720 Avenue M, Lubbock, Tex.

D. (6) \$97,974.85. E. (9) \$1,050.

A. Sanford L. Platt, Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, 723 Investment Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, Honolulu, Hawaii.

A. Raymond E. Plummer, 220 Central Building, Anchorage, Alaska.

B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$120. E. (9) \$44.93.

A. J. Francis Pohlhaus, 100 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 20 West 40th Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$827.94.

A. James K. Polk, 40 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.

B. Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, Inc., 4 Irving Place, New York, N.Y.

A. James K. Polk, 40 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.

B. The Western Pacific Railroad Co., 526 Mission Street, San Francisco, Calif.

A. Frederick T. Poole, 418 Munsey Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Committee for Oil Pipe Lines.

A. Frank M. Porter, 1271 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.

B. American Petroleum Institute, 1271 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.

A. Nelson J. Post, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Milk Producers Federation, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$200. E. (9) \$13.23.

A. Richard M. Powell, 1210 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Refrigerated Warehouses, 1210 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.

A. William I. Powell, 1110 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Independent Petroleum Association of America, 1110 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$21.80.

A. Thomas W. Power, 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Restaurant Association, 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C., and 1530 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$750.

A. Walter I. Pozen, 1519 26th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Washington Home Rule Committee, Inc., 924 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,499.99.

A. John H. Pratt, 905 American Security Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Electrical Manufacturers Association, 155 East 44th Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$2,500.

A. William H. Press, 1616 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Washington Board of Trade, 1616 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$4,800.

A. Ganson Purcell 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Insular Lumber Co., 1406 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
E. (9) \$16.97.

A. Purcell & Nelson, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Government Development Bank for Puerto Rico.
E. (9) \$2.35.

A. Purcell & Nelson, 910 17th Street, Washington, D.C.

B. Nicaragua Sugar Estates, Ltd., Managua, Nicaragua.
D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$117.86.

A. C. J. Putt, 920 Jackson Street, Topeka, Kans.

B. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co., 920 Jackson Street, Topeka, Kans.

A. Arthur L. Quinn, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Instituto Cubano de Estabilizacion del Azucar, acting as trustee for Asociacion de Colonos de Cuba and Asociacion Nacional de Hacendados de Cuba, Agramonte 465, Havana, Cuba.
D. (6) \$4,652. E. (9) \$1,250.

- A. Luke C. Quinn, Jr., 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Cancer Society, New York City, et al.
 D. (6) \$9,649.97. E. (9) \$7,286.31.
- A. Alex Radin, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Public Power Association, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$475.80.
- A. Edward F. Ragland, 6917 Marbury Road, Bethesda, Md.
 B. The Tobacco Institute, Inc., 1017 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.
- A. Railroad Pension Conference, Post Office Box 798, New Haven, Conn.
 D. (6) \$124. E. (9) \$139.61.
- A. Railway Labor Executives' Association, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Alan T. Rains, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. United Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Association, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Donald J. Ramsey, 1612 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Silver Users Association, 1612 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$425. E. (9) \$51.14.
- A. J. A. Ransford, 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Tidewater Oil Co., Los Angeles, Calif.
- A. Stanley Rector, 506 Hotel Washington, Washington, D.C.
 B. Unemployment Benefit Advisors, Inc.
 D. (6) \$1,000.
- A. Otie M. Reed, 1107 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Creameries Association, 1107 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$1,875. E. (9) \$3,268.23.
- A. W. O. Reed, 6254 Woodland Drive, Dallas, Tex.
 B. Texas railroads.
 D. (6) \$72.66. E. (9) \$377.60.
- A. J. B. Reeves, Ninth and Jackson, Topeka, Kans.
 B. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co., Ninth and Jackson, Topeka, Kans.
- A. Regional Broadcasters, 1735 De Sales Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$6,541.25. E. (9) \$12,625.80.
- A. Herbert S. Reid, 466 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.
 B. New York State Association of Railroads, 466 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$207.
- A. James Francis Reilly, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Potomac Electric Power Co., 929 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$5,000. E. (9) \$636.16.
- A. Louis H. Renfrow, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$6,250. E. (9) \$5,682.40.
- A. Reserve Officers Association of the United States, 2517 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Retired Officers Association, 1616 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$103,900.28.
- A. Retirement Federation of Civil Service Employees of the U.S. Government, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$4,354.40. E. (9) \$9,142.98.
- A. James P. Richards, Heath Springs, S.C.
 B. The Tobacco Institute, Inc., 1017 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.
- A. James W. Richards, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Association of Soil Conservation Districts, League City, Tex.
- A. Harry H. Richardson, 335 Austin Street, Bogalusa, La.
 B. Louisiana railroads.
 D. (6) \$36.33. E. (9) \$128.55.
- A. Leon D. Richeson, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Division 689, Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway & Motor Coach Employees of America, AFL-CIO, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. James W. Riddell, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. C.I.T. Financial Corp., 650 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
- A. James W. Riddell, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Entertainment Law Committee, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$144.58.
- A. James W. Riddell, Esquire, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. The First National City Bank of New York, 55 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.
- A. James W. Riddell, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Mutual Benefit Health & Accident Association, Omaha, Nebr.
- A. James W. Riddell, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Robert E. Pfaumer, Chicago, Ill.
- A. James W. Riddell, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Co., 112 East Washington Street, Bloomington, Ill.
 D. (6) \$680. E. (9) \$63.16.
- A. Siert F. Riepma.
 B. National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, Munsey Building, Washington, D.C.
- A. John J. Riggle, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives.
- A. C. E. Rightor, 3300 Rolling Road, Chevy Chase, Md.
 B. Committee for Study of Revenue Bond Financing, 149 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$833.34. E. (9) \$36.50.
- A. George D. Riley, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Federation of Labor & Congress of Industrial Organizations, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$3,250. E. (9) \$423.15.
- A. John J. Riley, 20th & E Streets NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. The Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., 20th & E Streets NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Hugo J. Ripp, 811 North 22d Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
 B. Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 D. (6) \$450. E. (9) \$412.36.
- A. Paul H. Robbins, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Society of Professional Engineers, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$250.
- A. Frank L. Roberts, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Chrysler Corp., 341 Massachusetts Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
 D. (6) \$250. E. (9) \$100.
- A. Charles A. Robinson, Jr., 2000 Florida Avenue, Washington, D.C.
 B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$143.13.
- A. Robert Ridgway Rodenberg, 2356 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Government of the Dominican Republic, National Palace, Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic.
- A. Edward Rodgers, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Air Transport Association of America, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$635. E. (9) \$38.20.
- A. Donald L. Rogers, 730 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Association of Registered Bank Holding Companies, 730 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$343.75.
- A. Frank W. Rogers, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Western Oil & Gas Association, 609 South Grande Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.
 D. (6) \$4,350.
- A. Watson Rogers, 1916 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Food Brokers Association, 1916 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$1,000.
- A. George B. Roscoe, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Electrical Contractors Association, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Maurice Rosenblatt, 229 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. National Counsel Associates, 229 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$650.
- A. Royall, Koegel, Harris & Caskey, Wire Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. National Tax Equality Association, 208 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$4,260.05. E. (9) \$737.01.
- A. Robert M. Ruddick, 1120 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
 B. United Air Lines, 5959 South Cicero Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. Albert R. Russell, 1918 North Parkway, Memphis, Tenn.
 B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.
 D. (6) \$225. E. (9) \$110.71.

A. M. O. Ryan, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Hotel Association, 221 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$275.59.

William H. Ryan, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. District Lodge No. 44, International Association of Machinists, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$3,230.64. E. (9) \$60.

A. Ira Saks, 1008 Standard Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. Robert A. Saltzstein, 508 Wyatt Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Associated Business Publications, 205 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$5,000. E. (9) \$142.65.

A. Kimball Sanborn, 4000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Boston & Maine Railroad, Boston, Mass.
 D. (6) \$475. E. (9) \$320.

A. L. R. Sanford, 21 West Street, New York, N.Y.
 B. Shipbuilders Council of America, 21 West Street, New York, N.Y.

A. O. H. Saunders, 1616 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Retired Officers Association, 1616 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$1,950.

A. Fred J. Scanlan, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Fleet Reserve Association, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$345.

A. Henry P. Schmidt, 77 Lincoln Street, Jersey City, N.J.
 B. Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 D. (6) \$400. E. (9) \$316.95.

A. Schoene & Kramer, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Railway Labor Executives' Association, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Hilliard Schulben, 20 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Washington, D.C., Retail Liquor Dealers Association, Inc., 211 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$3,375.

A. Robert A. Schulman, Commonwealth Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Entertainment Law Committee, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$750.

A. J. A. Schwab, 1223 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 6 Penn Center Plaza, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Science Materials Center, Inc., 59 Fourth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Arthur E. Scribner, 1015 12th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Limestone Institute, Inc., 1015 12th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 E. (9) \$5.

A. Durward Seals, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. United Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Association, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Hollis Mackay Seavey, Broadcasting-Telecasting Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Regional Broadcasters.
 D. (6) \$4,583.31. E. (9) \$487.87.

A. Harry See, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.
 E. (9) \$44.40.

A. Clayton A. Seeber, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Division of Legislation and Federal Relations of the National Education Association of the United States, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$213.75. E. (9) \$1,153.21.

A. Fred G. Seig, 944 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$116.25. E. (9) \$46.31.

A. Leo Seybold, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Air Transport Association of America, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$1,125. E. (9) \$64.35.

A. P. L. Shackelford, 4545 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Sheet Metal Workers' International Association, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$600.

A. Alvin Shapiro, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Merchant Marine Institute, Inc., 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C., and 11 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$1,468.75. E. (9) \$173.92.

A. Manning Shaw, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Brown & Lund, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$893.

A. Maurice J. Shean, 940 25th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. City and County of San Francisco, Calif.
 D. (6) \$3,750. E. (9) \$2,091.05.

A. Leander I. Shelley, 608 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
 B. American Association of Port Authorities, Inc., Washington, D.C.; Airport Operators Council, Inc., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$1,249.98. E. (9) \$117.58.

A. Bruce E. Shepherd, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
 B. Life Insurance Association of America, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$150.

A. Robert H. Shields, 920 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. U.S. Beet Sugar Association, 920 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$500.

A. Robert L. Shortle, 801 International Building, New Orleans, La.
 B. Mississippi Valley Association, 1978 Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.

A. Charles B. Shuman, Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.
 B. American Farm Bureau Federation, Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$625.

A. Paul Sifton, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. United Automobile, Aircraft, Agricultural, Implement Workers of America Union.
 D. (6) \$2,418. E. (9) \$903.46.

A. Silver Users Association, 1612 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$2,388.40. E. (9) \$847.28.

A. Six Agency Committee, 909 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif.
 D. (6) \$14,000. E. (9) \$4,005.

A. Harold S. Skinner, Post Office Box 2197, Houston, Tex.
 B. Continental Oil Co., Post Office Box 2197, Houston, Tex.

A. Carstens Slack, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Phillips Petroleum Co., Bartlesville, Okla.
 D. (6) \$400. E. (9) \$275.

A. Harold Slater, 1523 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$875. E. (9) \$28.36.

A. Stephen Slipher, 812 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. U.S. Savings & Loan League, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$2,187.50. E. (9) \$12.30.

A. T. W. Smiley, 135 East 11th Place, Chicago, Ill.
 B. Illinois Railroad Association, 135 East 11th Place, Chicago, Ill.

A. Dudley Smith, 732 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Association of Sugar Producers of Puerto Rico, 732 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Harold Aden Smith, 605 West Olympic Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif.
 B. Standard Oil Co. of California, 225 Bush Street, San Francisco, Calif.
 D. (6) \$200. E. (9) \$125.

A. James R. Smith, 1060 Omaha National Bank Building, Omaha, Nebr.
 B. Mississippi Valley Association, 1978 Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.

A. John A. Smith, Stapleton Airfield, Denver, Colo.
 B. Continental Air Lines, Inc., Stapleton Airfield, Denver, Colo.
 E. (9) \$531.20.

A. Lloyd W. Smith, 416 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co., 547 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill., and Great Northern Railway Co., 175 East Fourth Street, St. Paul, Minn.
 D. (6) \$4,257.

A. Wallace M. Smith, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Mutual Insurance Alliance.

A. Wayne H. Smithy, 1200 Wyatt Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, Mich.
 D. (6) \$1,750. E. (9) \$1,155.16.

- A. Lyle O. Snader, 944 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$588.75. E. (9) \$78.22.
- A. Edward F. Snyder, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.
 B. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$1,211.54.
- A. J. R. Snyder, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.
- A. Charles B. Sonneborn, 1015 12th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Limestone Institute, Inc., 1015 12th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 E. (9) \$8.50.
- A. Marvin J. Sonosky, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe of South Dakota, Sisseton, S. Dak., et al.
- A. J. Taylor Soop, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 330 South Wales Street, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$1,978.74.
- A. W. Byron Sorrell, 1100 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Mobilehome Dealers National Association, 39 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$750. E. (9) \$84.25.
- A. Southern States Industrial Council, 1103 Stahlman Building, Nashville, Tenn.
 D. (6) \$47,115.57. E. (9) \$8,356.57.
- A. William W. Spear, 214 National Bank Building, Fremont, Nebr.
 B. Standard Oil Co., 910 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$900. E. (9) \$528.25.
- A. John F. Speer, Jr., 1105 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers.
- A. Lyndon Spencer, 305 Rockefeller Building, Cleveland, Ohio.
 B. Lake Carriers' Association, 305 Rockefeller Building, Cleveland, Ohio.
- A. Howard M. Starling, 837 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Association of Casualty & Surety Cos., 60 John Street, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$150.
- A. Mrs. C. A. L. Stephens, Post Office Box 6234, Northwest Station, Washington, D.C.
- A. Russell M. Stephens, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Federation of Technical Engineers, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$240. E. (9) \$20.
- A. Herman Sternstein, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. O. David Zimring, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. B. H. Steuerwald, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen, 2247 West Lawrence Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$750.
- A. Charles T. Stewart, 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Association of Real Estate Boards, 36 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
- A. Stitt and Hemmendinger, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
 B. Nozaki Associates, Inc., 92 Liberty Street, New York, N.Y., et al.
- A. W. E. Stitt, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, 12050 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
 D. (6) \$817.41.
- A. Edwin L. Stoll, 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Association of Real Estate Boards, 36 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
- A. W. S. Story, 1729 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Institute of Scrap Iron & Steel, Inc., 1729 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$1.
- A. Sterling F. Stoudenmire, Jr., 61 St. Joseph Street, Mobile, Ala.
 B. Waterman Steamship Corp., 61 St. Joseph Street, Mobile, Ala.
 D. (6) \$1,406.25.
- A. Francis W. Stover, 200 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.
 B. Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.
 D. (6) \$2,125. E. (9) \$286.95.
- A. O. R. Strackbein, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$1,153.85.
- A. O. R. Strackbein, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$625.
- A. O. R. Strackbein, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$6,250.
- A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried & Frank, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfeet Reservation, Browning, Mont.
- A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried & Frank, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Ben Blumenthal, 608 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
- A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried & Frank, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Federation of American Scientists, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried & Frank, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. The Hualapai Tribe of the Hualapai Reservation, Peach Springs, Ariz.
- A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried & Frank, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Laguna Pueblo of New Mexico, Laguna, N. Mex.
- A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried & Frank, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. The Nez Perce Tribe, Lapwai, Idaho.
- A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried & Frank, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. The Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation, Pine Ridge, S. Dak.
- A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried & Frank, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. The San Carlos Apache Tribe, San Carlos, Ariz.
- A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried & Frank, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Seneca Nation of Indians, Post Office Box 266, Gowanda, N.Y.
- A. William A. Stringfellow, 6004 Roosevelt Street, Bethesda, Md.
 B. National Association of Mutual Insurance Agents, 829 Investment Building, Washington, D.C.
- A. Norman Strunk, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
 B. U.S. Savings & Loan League, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$1,250. E. (9) \$177.63.
- A. Arthur Sturgis, Jr., 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Retail Federation, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$105.
- A. J. E. Sturrock, 607 Littlefield Building, Austin, Tex.
 B. Texas Water Conservation Association, 607 Littlefield Building, Austin, Tex.
 D. (6) \$2,100. E. (9) \$951.63.
- A. Frank L. Sundstrom, 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
 B. Schenley Industries, Inc., 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
- A. Noble J. Swearingen, 224 East Capitol Street, Washington, D.C.
 B. National Tuberculosis Association, 1790 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$450. E. (9) \$108.55.
- A. Charles P. Taft, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Legislative Committee of the Committee for a National Trade Policy, Inc., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$75. E. (9) \$74.55.
- A. Glenn J. Talbott.
 B. Farmers' Educational & Co-Operative Union of America, 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo., and 1404 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Edward D. Taylor, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Office Equipment Manufacturers Institute, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. William L. Taylor, 1341 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Americans for Democratic Action, 1341 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$1,746.14. E. (9) \$153.33.
- A. TV Service Association of Metropolitan Washington.
 E. (9) \$90.
- A. Texas Water Conservation Association, 607 Littlefield Building, Austin, Tex.
 D. (6) \$5,945. E. (9) \$6,183.71.
- A. J. Woodrow Thomas, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Trans World Airlines, Inc., 10 Richards Road, Kansas City, Mo.
 E. (9) \$137.10.
- A. Oliver A. Thomas, 125 North Center Street, Reno, Nev.
 B. Nevada Railroad Association, 125 North Center Street, Reno, Nev.
 D. (6) \$120. E. (9) \$409.27.

A. Julia C. Thompson, 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Nurses' Association, Inc., 10 Columbus Circle, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$2,082.50.

A. William B. Thompson, Jr., 944 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$216.33. E. (9) \$16.50.

A. Eugene M. Thore, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Life Insurance Association of America, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$345. E. (9) \$7.11.

A. G. D. Tilghman, 1612 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Disabled Officers Association, 1612 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$3.750.

A. William H. Tinney, 1223 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. The Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 6 Penn Center Plaza, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. M. S. Tisdale, 4200 Cathedral Avenue, Washington, D.C.
 B. Armed Services Committee, Chamber of Commerce, Vallejo, Calif.
 D. (6) \$295. E. (9) \$473.58.

A. Tobacco Associates, Inc., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 E. (9) \$1,048.

A. H. Willis Tobler, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Milk Producers Federation, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$2,418.75. E. (9) \$159.54.

A. John H. Todd, 1085 Shrine Building, Memphis, Tenn.
 B. National Cotton Compress & Cotton Warehouse Association, 1085 Shrine Building, Memphis, Tenn.

A. William H. Tolbert, Post Office Box 191, Santa Paula, Calif.
 B. Ventura County Citrus Growers Committee, Inc., Post Office Box 191, Santa Paula, Calif.
 E. (9) \$3,300.

A. Dwight D. Townsend, 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Cooperative League of the U.S.A., 343 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. F. Gerald Toye, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. General Electric Co., 570 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$60.85.

A. Trade Relations Council of the United States, Inc., 10 West 44th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Transportation Association of America, 1710 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Richard S. Tribbe, 1508 Merchants Bank Building, Indianapolis, Ind.
 B. Associated Railways of Indiana, 1508 Merchants Bank Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

A. Matt Triggs, 425 12th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 2300 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$1,683.33. E. (9) \$33.38.

A. Glenwood S. Troop, Jr., 812 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. United States Savings & Loan League, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$1,197.50. E. (9) \$37.35.

A. J. T. Trullinger, National Bank of Commerce Building, Olympia, Wash.
 B. Mobil Oil Co., 612 South Flower Street, Los Angeles, Calif., et al.

A. Ernest Allen Tupper, 1420 New York Avenue, Washington, D.C.
 B. American Can Co., 100 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$30. E. (9) \$658.71.

A. Harold J. Turner, Henry Building, Portland, Oreg.
 B. Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railway Co., Southern Pacific Co., and Union Pacific Railroad Co., Henry Building, Portland, Oreg.

A. John W. Turner, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, B. of L.E. Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. William S. Tyson, 821 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Local No. 30, Canal Zone Pilots Association, Post Office Box 601, Balboa, C.Z.
 D. (6) \$5,000. E. (9) \$51.76.

A. William S. Tyson, 821 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Western Range Association, 2438 Tulare Street, Fresno, Calif.
 D. (6) \$10,000. E. (9) \$56.80.

A. Lewis H. Ulman, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C., and 195 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
 B. American Telephone & Telegraph Co., 195 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$75.

A. Union Producing Co., 1525 Fairfield Avenue, Shreveport, La.
 E. (9) \$1,018.50.

A. United Cerebral Palsy Associations, Inc., 321 West 44th Street, New York City.
 E. (9) \$1,355.67.

A. United States Cuban Sugar Council, 801 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$23,162.24. E. (9) \$1,099.21.

A. U.S. Savings & Loan League, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
 E. (9) \$22,474.01.

A. U.S. Trust Co. of New York, 45 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.
 E. (9) \$586.55.

A. United World Federalists, Inc., 820 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$750. E. (9) \$566.93.

A. Thomas M. Venables, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Venice Land Co., Box 1576, Venice, Fla.

A. Mr. L. T. Vice, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Standard Oil Co. of California, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$180. E. (9) \$100.

A. R. K. Vinson, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Machinery Dealers National Association, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Carl M. Walker, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Milk Producers Federation, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Leland M. Walker, 1729 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Federation of Federal Employees, 1729 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$2,307.72. E. (9) \$27.24.

A. Paul H. Walker, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Life Insurance Association of America, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$123.75.

A. Stephen M. Walter, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$358.56.

A. Washington Board of Trade, 1616 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Washington Home Rule Committee, Inc., 924 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$3,191.72. E. (9) \$4,819.87.

A. Jeremiah C. Waterman, 205 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Southern Pacific Co., 205 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$250. E. (9) \$262.75.

A. Waterways Bulk Transportation Council, Inc., 21 West Street, New York, N.Y.

A. J. R. Watson, I.C.R.R. Passenger Station, Jackson, Miss.
 B. Mississippi Railroad Association, I.C.R.R. Passenger Station, Jackson, Miss.
 E. (9) \$713.69.

A. Robert Watson.
 D. (6) \$4,000.

A. Watters & Donovan, 161 William Street, New York, N.Y.
 B. New York & New Jersey Dry Dock Association, 161 William Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Thomas Watters, Jr., 161 William Street, New York, N.Y., and Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Retained by Bigham, Englar, Jones & Houston, 99 John Street, New York City, and Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Weaver & Glassie, 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. The Atlantic Refining Co., 260 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 D. (6) \$1,000.

A. Weaver & Glassie, 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Eastern Meat Packers Association, Inc., Statler Hotel, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$5. E. (9) \$1.37.

A. Weaver & Glassie, 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Independent Meat Packers Association, 740 11th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$187.50. E. (9) \$12.79.

A. William H. Webb, 523-A La Salle Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Rivers & Harbors Congress, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$204.80. E. (9) \$960.74.

A. Donald D. Webster, 3502 Turner Lane, Chevy Chase, Md.

B. American Steamship Committee on Conference Studies, 207 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$11,666.66. E. (9) \$98.65.

A. E. E. Webster, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, 12050 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

D. (6) \$2,583.48.

A. West Coast Inland Navigation District, Bradenton, Fla.

E. (9) \$601.08.

A. Wherry Housing Association, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$8,365.35.

A. Marc A. White, 1707 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc.

A. Richard P. White, 635 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Association of Nurserymen, Inc., 635 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$37.50. E. (9) \$115.56.

A. H. Leigh Whitelaw, 734 15th Street, Washington, D.C.

B. Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association, Inc., 60 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Louis E. Whyte, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Myron Wiener, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Far East Group, Inc., 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Franz O. Willenbacher, 1616 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Retired Officers Association, 1616 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,000.

A. Harding DeC. Williams, 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Real Estate Boards, 36 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill., and 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,417. E. (9) \$25.

A. Harold M. Williams, 67 East Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. Institute of American Poultry Industries, 67 East Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$400.

A. John C. Williamson, 1300 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Real Estate Boards, 36 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill., and 1300 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,700. E. (9) \$424.39.

A. Kenneth Williamson, 17th & Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Hospital Association, 840 North Lakeshore Drive, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$2,750.01. E. (9) \$525.15.

A. E. Raymond Wilson, 245 Second Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 245 Second Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,369.23.

A. Everett B. Wilson, Jr., 732 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Association of Sugar Producers of Puerto Rico, 732 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

A. W. E. Wilson, 1525 Fairfield Avenue, Shreveport, La.

B. Union Producing Co., 1525 Fairfield Avenue, Shreveport, La., and United Gas Pipe Line Co., 1525 Fairfield Avenue, Shreveport, La.

D. (6) \$600. E. (9) \$418.50.

A. W. F. Wimberly, 873 Spring Street NW., Atlanta, Ga.

B. The Pure Oil Co., 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

A. Everett T. Winter, 1978 Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.

B. Mississippi Valley Association, 1978 Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.

A. Theodore Wiprud, 1718 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Medical Society of the District of Columbia, 1718 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Frank G. Wollney, 67 East Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. Institute of American Poultry Industries, 67 East Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$156.25.

A. C. C. Woodard, 7630 Biscayne Boulevard, Miami, Fla.

E. (9) \$1.08.

A. Russell J. Woodman, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Order of Railroad Telegraphers, 3860 Lindell Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo.

D. (6) \$140.

A. Edward W. Wootton, 1100 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Wine Institute, 717 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

A. Donald A. Young, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

A. J. Banks Young, 502 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.

D. (6) \$840. E. (9) \$52.76.

A. John H. Young, 1411 Major Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

B. Liberty Under Law, Inc., Post Office Box 2013, Salt Lake City, Utah.

A. Edmund A. Zabel, 200 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.

B. Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.

D. (6) \$1,825.02. E. (9) \$58.70.

A. Sidney Zagri, 25 Louisiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Brotherhood of Teamsters, 25 Louisiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,650.

A. Gordon K. Zimmerman, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Soil Conservation Districts, League City, Tex.

A. O. David Zimring, 11 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., and 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

REGISTRATIONS

The following registrations were submitted for the first calendar quarter 1960:

(NOTE.—The form used for registration is reproduced below. In the interest of economy in the RECORD, questions are not repeated, only the essential answers are printed, and are indicated by their respective letter and number.)

FILE TWO COPIES WITH THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE AND FILE THREE COPIES WITH THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

This page (page 1) is designed to supply identifying data; and page 2 (on the back of this page) deals with financial data.

PLACE AN "X" BELOW THE APPROPRIATE LETTER OR FIGURE IN THE BOX AT THE RIGHT OF THE "REPORT" HEADING BELOW:

"PRELIMINARY" REPORT ("Registration"): To "register," place an "X" below the letter "P" and fill out page 1 only.

"QUARTERLY" REPORT: To indicate which one of the four calendar quarters is covered by this Report, place an "X" below the appropriate figure. Fill out both page 1 and page 2 and as many additional pages as may be required. The first additional page should be numbered as page "3," and the rest of such pages should be "4," "5," "6," etc. Preparation and filing in accordance with instructions will accomplish compliance with all quarterly reporting requirements of the Act.

Year: 19-----	REPORT	<table border="1" style="margin: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td colspan="4" style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">QUARTER</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">P</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">1st</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">2d</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">3d</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">4th</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="5" style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">(Mark one square only)</td> </tr> </table>	QUARTER				P	1st	2d	3d	4th	(Mark one square only)				
QUARTER																
P	1st	2d	3d	4th												
(Mark one square only)																
PURSUANT TO FEDERAL REGULATION OF LOBBYING ACT																

NOTE ON ITEM "A".—(a) IN GENERAL. This "Report" form may be used by either an organization or an individual, as follows:

- (i) "Employee".—To file as an "employee", state (in Item "B") the name, address, and nature of business of the "employer". (If the "employee" is a firm [such as a law firm or public relations firm], partners and salaried staff members of such firm may join in filing a Report as an "employee".)
- (ii) "Employer".—To file as an "employer", write "None" in answer to Item "B".
- (b) SEPARATE REPORTS. An agent or employee should not attempt to combine his Report with the employer's Report:
 - (i) Employers subject to the Act must file separate Reports and are not relieved of this requirement merely because Reports are filed by their agents or employees.
 - (ii) Employees subject to the Act must file separate Reports and are not relieved of this requirement merely because Reports are filed by their employers.

A. ORGANIZATION OR INDIVIDUAL FILING:

- 1. State name, address, and nature of business.
- 2. If this Report is for an Employer, list names or agents or employees who will file Reports for this Quarter.

NOTE ON ITEM "B".—*Reports by Agents or Employees.* An employee is to file, each quarter, as many Reports as he has employers, except that: (a) If a particular undertaking is jointly financed by a group of employers, the group is to be considered as one employer, but all members of the group are to be named, and the contribution of each member is to be specified; (b) if the work is done in the interest of one person but payment therefor is made by another, a single Report—naming both persons as "employers"—is to be filed each quarter.

B. EMPLOYER.—State name, address, and nature of business. If there is no employer, write "None."

NOTE ON ITEM "C".—(a) The expression "in connection with legislative interests," as used in this Report, means "in connection with attempting, directly or indirectly, to influence the passage or defeat of legislation." "The term 'legislation' means bills, resolutions, amendments, nominations, and other matters pending or proposed in either House of Congress, and includes any other matter which may be the subject of action by either House"—§ 302(e).

(b) Before undertaking any activities in connection with legislative interests, organizations and individuals subject to the Lobbying Act are required to file a "Preliminary" Report (Registration).

(c) After beginning such activities, they must file a "Quarterly" Report at the end of each calendar quarter in which they have either received or expended anything of value in connection with legislative interests.

C. LEGISLATIVE INTERESTS, AND PUBLICATIONS in connection therewith:

- 1. State approximately how long legislative interests are to continue. If receipts and expenditures in connection with legislative interests have terminated, place an "X" in the box at the left, so that this Office will no longer expect to receive Reports.
- 2. State the general legislative interests of the person filing and set forth the *specific* legislative interests by reciting: (a) Short titles of statutes and bills; (b) House and Senate numbers of bills, where known; (c) citations of statutes, where known; (d) whether for or against such statutes and bills.
- 3. In the case of those publications which the person filing has caused to be issued or distributed in connection with legislative interests, set forth: (a) Description, (b) quantity distributed; (c) date of distribution, (d) name of printer or publisher (if publications were paid for by person filing) or name of donor (if publications were received as a gift).

(Answer items 1, 2, and 3 in the space below. Attach additional pages if more space is needed)

4. If this is a "Preliminary" Report (Registration) rather than a "Quarterly" Report, state below what the nature and amount of anticipated expenses will be; and if for an agent or employee, state also what the daily, monthly, or annual rate of compensation is to be. If this is a "Quarterly" Report, disregard this item "C4" and fill out item "D" and "E" on the back of this page. Do not attempt to combine a "Preliminary" Report (Registration) with a "Quarterly" Report.◀

AFFIDAVIT

[Omitted in printing]

A. V. J. Adduci, 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Aerospace Industries Association of America, Inc., 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

A. American Seafood Distributors Association, 821 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, Mescalero, N. Mex.

A. Apparel Industry Committee on Imports, 1130 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Arnold, Fortas & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Retail Merchants Association, 100 West 31st Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Association of Real Estate Syndicators, Inc., 48 West 48th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. William B. Barton, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Richard W. Blake, 1113 10th Avenue, Greeley, Colo.

B. National Beet Growers Federation, 1113 10th Avenue, Greeley, Colo.

A. Henry H. Brylawski, 224 East Capitol Street, Washington, D.C.

B. District of Columbia Pharmaceutical Association, 145 Kennedy Street, Washington, D.C.

A. Don Byrne, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Don Byrne Associates, Inc., 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. California Bank, 629 Spring Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

A. Justice M. Chambers, 2521 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Greg-Gary Corp., 7 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Charles Patrick Clark, 500 World Center Building, Washington, D.C.

B. B. Rapaport & Son, Inc., Central Street, Post Office Box 169, Windsor, Conn.

A. John E. Cleary, Post Office Box 1287, Albuquerque, N. Mex.

B. Atlantic, Gulf & Midwest Water Development Association, Inc., 816 Sixth Street NW., Albuquerque, N. Mex.

A. Coles & Goertner, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Committee of American Tanker Owners, Inc., 1411 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Committee of American Tanker Owners, Inc., 1411 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Committee on Legislation, United Ocean Freight Forwarding Industry, 26 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

A. Mitchell J. Cooper, 1631 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Manufacturers' Association of Puerto Rico, San Juan, P.R.

A. Cox, Langford, Stoddard & Cutler, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Instituto do Acucar e do Alcool, Republica dos Estados Unidos do Brasil, Federal District, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

A. Michael P. Daniels, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Stitt & Hemmendinger, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Joe T. Dickerson, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Association, 300 Tulsa Building, Tulsa, Okla.

A. Paul R. M. Donelan, 1523 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. First National City Bank of New York, 55 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Walter A. Giblyn, 5713 South Troy Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America, 4929 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.

A. Richard D. Green, 80 Federal Street, Boston, Mass.

B. Last Manufacturers Association, 80 Federal Street, Boston, Mass.

A. Elizabeth Guhring, 821 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Seafood Distributors Association, 821 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Ben H. Gull, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Smelting & Refining Co., New York, N.Y., et al.

A. W. C. Hammerle, 220 East 42d Street New York, N.Y.

B. American Pulpwood Association, 220 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Martin Harris, Post Office Box 858, Austin, Tex.

B. Texas Mortgage Bankers Association.

A. Mrs. Glenn G. Hays, 144 Constitution Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.

B. National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, 1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Ill.

A. Hedrick & Lane, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Comite de Productores de Azucar, Antonio Miro Quesada 376, Lima, Peru, S.A.

A. Hedrick & Lane, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Reciprocal Inter Insurers Federal Tax Committee, 400 United Artists Building, Detroit, Mich.

A. J. Stuart Innerst, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.

B. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.

A. Robert F. Jones, 515 Perpetual Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Cable & Radio Corp., 67 Broad Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Agnes E. Kelso, 1300 South Arlington Ridge Road, Arlington, Va.

A. Frank T. Kenner, 38 Niuliki Circle, Honolulu, Hawaii.

B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Charles J. Kitchas, 3131 West 162d Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

B. Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America, 4929 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.

A. Kominers & Fort, 529 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Atlantic, Gulf & Great Lakes Shipbuilding Association, 529 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Fritz G. Lanham, 2737 Devonshire Place NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Quality Brands Associates of America, Inc., 1001 Grant Street, Gary, Ind.

A. Dillard B. Lasseter, Post Office Box 381, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation County Office Employees.

A. Last Manufacturers Association, 80 Federal Street, Boston, Mass.

A. John R. Lewis, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Association, 300 Tulsa Building, Tulsa, Okla.

A. Charles B. Lipsen, DeSales Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Retail Clerks International Association, DeSales Building, Washington, D.C.

A. O. R. Lundborg, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Order of Railway Conductors & Brakemen, O.R.C. & B. Building, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

A. Robert E. McCormick, 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Retail Jewelers of America, Inc., 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. John H. MacVey and William T. Sherwood, Jr., 824 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Dr. Hans J. V. Tiedemann, Nippon Light Metal Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan.

A. Everett Mattson, 201 Main Street, Houston, Tex.

B. Texas Mortgage Bankers Association.

A. Howard W. Mays, Jr., 1015 12th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Limestone Institute, Inc., 1015 12th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Lester H. Means, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. General Electric Co., Louisville, Ky.

A. Ellis E. Meredith, 1130 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Apparel Industry Committee on Imports, 1130 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Edward L. Merrigan, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Cable & Radio Corp., 67 Broad Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Edward L. Merrigan, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Aris Gloves, Inc., 9 East 38th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Theodore A. Miller, 802 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Venice Land Co., Post Office Box 1576, Venice, Fla.

A. John Minadeo, 237 Glen Caladh Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
B. Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America, 4929 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.

A. Manfred L. Minzer, Jr., 922 25th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Commodity Exchange, Inc., 81 Broad Street, New York, N.Y.

A. National Association of Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation County Office Employees, Post Office Box 32, Marks, Miss.

A. National Student Committee for the Loyalty Oath, 2405 37th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Samuel E. Neel, 1001 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. James W. Rouse & Co., Inc., 14 West Saratoga Street, Baltimore, Md., et al.

A. O'Connor, Green, Thomas & Walter, 845 Northwestern Bank Building, Minneapolis, Minn.
B. National Retail Merchants Association, 100 West 31st Street, New York, N.Y.

A. James D. Parriott, 420 Cafritz Building, Washington, D.C.
B. The Ohio Oil Co., Findlay, Ohio.

A. William A. Patty, 20 Exchange Place, New York, N.Y.
B. The First National City Bank of New York, 55 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.

A. J. C. Peacock, 817 Munsey Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Individual Indian citizens of Yakutat, Alaska.

A. Sanford Z. Persons, 820 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. United World Federalists, Inc., 820 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Raymond E. Plummer, 220 Central Building, Anchorage, Alaska.
B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Charles E. Potter, 1411 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Committee of American Tanker Owners, Inc., 1411 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. John H. Pratt, 905 American Security Building, Washington, D.C.
B. National Electrical Manufacturers Association, 155 East 44th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Purcell & Nelson, Barr Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Nicaragua Sugar Estates, Ltd., Managua, Nicaragua.

A. W. O. Reed, 6254 Woodland Drive, Dallas, Tex.
B. Angelina & Neches River Railroad Co. et al.

A. Regional Broadcasters, 1735 De Sales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. C. Frank Reifsnnyder and Charles W. Halleck, 800 Colorado Building, Washington, D.C.

B. China Merchants Navigation Co.

A. John Arthur Reynolds, 653 Cortland Avenue, Fresno, Calif.

B. Western Cotton Growers Association of California, 310 Fulton-Fresno Building, Fresno, Calif.

A. Harry H. Richardson, 335 Austin Street, Bogalusa, La.

B. Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co. et al.

A. James W. Riddell, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. The First National City Bank of New York, 55 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.

A. James W. Riddell, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Co., 112 East Washington Street, Bloomington, Ill.

A. Hugo Ripp, 811 North 22d Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

B. Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

A. Samuel Roe, Jr., 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Canal Zone Central Labor Union, Post Office Box 471, Balboa, C.Z.

A. Eugene Romero, 816 Sixth Street NW., Albuquerque, N. Mex.

A. Royall, Koegel, Harris & Caskey, Wire Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Pinkerton's National Detective Agency, Inc., 154 Nassau Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Henry P. Schmidt, 77 Lincoln Street, Jersey City, N.J.

B. Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

A. Arthur Eugene Scribner, 1015 12th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Limestone Institute, Inc., 1015 12th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Carstens Slack, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Phillips Petroleum Co., Bartlesville, Okla.

A. R. G. Smith, 23 Iberia Street, St. Augustine, Fla.

B. Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America, 4929 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.

A. Thaddeus S. Snell, 134 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. Gypsum Association, 201 North Wells Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. J. Taylor Soop, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 330 South Wells Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Stitt and Hemmendinger, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. Group of American Importers of Cigarette Lighters.

A. W. E. Stitt, 400 First Street, NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, 12050 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

A. O. R. Strackbein, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Texas Sugar Beet Growers Association, Hereford, Tex.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried & Frank, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Federation of American Scientists, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried & Frank, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Seneca Nation of Indians, Post Office Box 266, Gowanda, N.Y.

A. John I. Taylor, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 2300 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill.

A. Joseph A. Todd Associates, Investment Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Cable & Radio Corp., 67 Broad Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Joseph A. Todd Associates, Investment Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Aris Gloves, Inc., 9 East 38th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. William H. Tolbert, Post Office Box 191, Santa Paula, Calif.

B. Ventura County Citrus Growers Committee, Inc., Post Office Box 191, Santa Paula, Calif.

A. Dwight D. Townsend, 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Cooperative League of USA, 343 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. U.S. Citizen's Rights Association, 11800 West Colfax Avenue, Lakewood, Colo.

A. United World Federalists, Inc., 820 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Burkett Van Kirk, 4320 Bladensburg Road, Cottage City, Md.

B. General Outdoor Advertising Co., Inc., 4320 Bladensburg Road, Cottage City, Md.

A. Venice Land Co., Post Office Box 1576, Venice, Fla.

A. Western Cotton Growers Association of California, 310 Fulton-Fresno Building, Fresno, Calif.

A. Robert E. Williams, 629 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

B. California Bank, 629 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

A. Clark L. Wilson, 1868 Millbrook Road, Salt Lake City, Utah.

B. Emergency Lead-Zinc Committee, 1102 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Crossroads Africa

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. SEYMOUR HALPERN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 27, 1960

Mr. HALPERN. Mr. Speaker, in the summer of 1958, a group of 60 carefully selected students—59 Americans and 1 Canadian—together with their leaders undertook an exciting adventure of faith and freedom in 5 countries of West Africa where historical forces are sweeping toward a new destiny which may well determine not only the future of Africa but also profoundly influence the future of the entire world.

The Africa student study and work camp project, called Crossroads Africa, involved a bold venture of person-to-person relationship in depth. It took 2 years in the making.

It was organized as a pilot program to test theoretical and ideological concepts about Africa; to develop relationships with this rapidly emerging continent on the basis of a practical firsthand experience and personal confrontation; and to evolve plans for effective assistance to Africa in the problems facing her in the present, and toward the fulfillment of her future historic role.

It was a tremendously successful endeavor.

The students were selected from 41 educational institutions in the United States and represented every one of the religious, racial, and social groupings of our Nation. They were united by a common desire to help share future relationships with Africa and to prepare themselves to shoulder responsibility for that area of the world in an intelligent manner. The adventure they sought was with people and events rather than places and things.

When they returned to America the students carried on extensive activities making known their work and their reactions to the program and to the possibilities for American-African relations.

Through discussions with African leaders and with the man in the street, and through work camps where they cleared jungle and constructed schools and water supply systems, the students sought to demonstrate our respect for Africans as individuals and our desire to work with them and understand them better in a world which is rapidly becoming one neighborhood which demands increased mutual respect and responsibility among all peoples.

In Ghana the students constructed a village school at Safo in the heart of Ashantiland. The original goal of the project was a two-room school building. When the progress of the work exceeded all expectations, the local chief called a meeting of his elders and people and

asked them to raise money for enough materials to build a seven-room school instead. The villagers responded with contributions of an additional \$2,000 and the project was enlarged. When the group constructed a school in Liberia they were besieged by delegations from other villages asking that similar projects be initiated there. In Sierra Leone the students accomplished an almost impossible task of building a water supply system through the jungle and using equipment that had been brought in for the job much earlier and had been lying around in deteriorating condition.

Reaction from the students, from African leaders, and from United States leaders was highly favorable. As a symbol of concern by Americans for the world in which they live, Crossroads Africa was a smashing success. Knowledge, relationships, and understanding between peoples separated by thousands of miles of ocean were tremendously improved. Foundations for future relationships were laid and American educators and leaders were afforded the opportunity to garner knowledge and experience to serve in cementing American-African ties. Through that new knowledge they can eventually evolve those economic, educational, political, religious, and intercultural relationships which will accrue to the greatest mutual benefit of both Africa and the United States and thus strengthen the free world.

Mr. Speaker, it is significant to note that another Crossroads Africa project is being undertaken—this time reaching to 10 countries in West Africa. One-hundred and ninety students will participate and, like the previous venture, this one will be under the outstanding direction of Dr. James H. Robinson.

Dr. Robinson, pastor of the Church of the Master in Manhattan, was the pioneer and stimulus of the first trip. He is one of the great spiritual leaders in the Nation, and is well known as an author and lecturer. His greatest recognition has perhaps come from his magnificent work in the field of human relations, and he is noted as one of the most effective unofficial good will ambassadors the United States has ever had.

I am particularly proud that Dr. Robinson's associate director in both the previous and forthcoming ventures is a resident of my district, Dr. Israel Mowshowitz. Rabbi Mowshowitz is not only the minister of the Hillcrest Jewish Center, in Queens, which is one of the Nation's outstanding religious congregations, but he is also chairman of the International Affairs Committee of the New York Board of Rabbis and is actively engaged in the splendid work of the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

His excellent work in community projects and in the good fight for brotherly love and the dignity of man has earned him the deep affection and respect not only of the people of Queens but of all who have come to know him or his works.

To Dr. Robinson, Dr. Mowshowitz, and to the organizers and students who are engaged in this wonderful venture in human relations, I want to express my warmest congratulations and commendations.

Postmaster General Summerfield Defends
Request for Equitable Postal RatesEXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. EDWARD H. REES

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 27, 1960

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, on May 25 there appeared an advertisement in the Washington Post and other newspapers that criticized the Postmaster General with respect to his proposal for increased postage rates. I addressed a letter to General Summerfield asking for an explanation if he cared to make one. I am including a copy of my letter to the Postmaster General, together with his statement in reply thereto:

MAY 26, 1960.

HON. ARTHUR E. SUMMERFIELD,
The Postmaster General, Post Office Department, Washington, D.C.

DEAR GENERAL SUMMERFIELD: The Business Mail Foundation, 130 East 59th Street, New York, N.Y., has inserted a full page ad on page D-5 of the Washington Post for Wednesday, May 25, 1960, entitled, "How Much Does Your Mail Mean to You?"

It seems to me that several of the statements contained in this full page advertisement are conflicting with some of the testimony that has been presented to our committee during the current hearings on the proposed postal rate increases.

I would appreciate receiving your comments on the contents of this advertisement.

With kind person regards, I remain
Sincerely yours,

EDWARD H. REES.

STATEMENT BY POSTMASTER GENERAL ARTHUR E. SUMMERFIELD IN RESPONSE TO AN INQUIRY FROM CONGRESSMAN EDWARD REES OF KANSAS, RANKING MINORITY MEMBER OF THE HOUSE POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE COMMITTEE

A selfish interest group which is enjoying a huge, hidden postal subsidy at the expense of all American taxpayers has today begun a campaign to perpetuate that subsidy by attacking without conscience the U.S. Post Office Department, and thus the U.S. Government.

The attack is made in full page advertisements by a group of members of the direct mail industry, whose enjoyment of postal rate subsidies has totaled hundreds of millions of dollars during recent years.

This advertisement is an insult to the intelligence of the American people and the Members of Congress. It is filled with misstatements of fact, false innuendoes, and muddled doubletalk.

It piously masquerades as a statement in the public interest, never once making reference to the special purpose of its spon-

sors, which is to persuade public taxpayers to continue paying a large part of the sponsors' own postal costs.

It does not state, for example, that 75 percent or more of all the mail handled by the Post Office Department is business mail. Nor does it state that the great bulk of the responsible business community of the Nation has expressed its support of the postal rate increase sought by the Post Office Department.

The Eisenhower administration and the Post Office Department will continue to fight for equitable postage rates on all classes of mail which will place the Department on a more nearly self-supporting basis, by eliminating these unconscionable subsidies and providing fairer treatment to the American taxpayers.

Library Services Act

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK T. BOW

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 27, 1960

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, we shall soon be called upon to extend the so-called Library Services Act. Our friends on the other side of the Capitol already have done so. The other body passed their bill on the Consent Calendar—another 5 years of grants-in-aid to the States at \$7.5 million annually.

My good friend from Ohio, a former Member of this House, Cliff Clevenger, said many times:

There is nothing as permanent as a temporary agency in Washington.

Cliff was a statesman with rare insight into things to come.

The RECORD for May 26, 1960, on page 11210, contains the passage of the bill by the other body. Listen to this language, Mr. Speaker:

Prolonging the life of this law is necessary if we are to carry on the great effort to bring better public library service to the rural areas of the Nation.

I am sometimes impressed by the New York Times editorials. This is what they said in 1956, as shown in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of May 8 of that year:

The library services bill is now before the House. The list of sponsors is bipartisan.

This bill would grant a total of \$7.5 million a year for 5 years to States matching the grants. The objective is to bring books and other library services to rural families who have none at all, and to improve library services for an additional 53 million Americans whose libraries are inadequate. The States and localities will have complete authority under the program established by the bill.

In the great cities we are accustomed to impressive library service. Our cousins in the villages and on the farms are entitled to it too. This legislation would stimulate the extension services of the various States and the regional cooperative services based on metropolitan centers. The funds proposed are modest, the period limited. It is believed that local communities in rural areas, having tasted the advantages of good libraries, would

then wish to continue the services with local and State funds.

There are some, I am afraid, who rather blindly follow this great newspaper of Metropolitan New York. May I say, Mr. Speaker, I cannot be counted among those who follow them down the aisle. You see, they said "the period limited."

Now, in the RECORD of May 26, 1960, is another editorial which I include with these remarks:

[From the New York Times, Feb. 12, 1960]

FOR RURAL LIBRARIES

Public Law 84-957, which expires June 30, 1961, is known as the Library Services Act. It was enacted in 1956 to provide such services to rural areas of the United States. The act authorized \$7,500,000 annually for 5 years for grants-in-aid to the States.

Behind these sentences lie 4 years of constructive activity by the State library extension agencies, which by means of State and Federal moneys have brought library services to 30 million Americans in communities of 10,000 or less that never had any library service or enjoyed only inadequate services. The Library Services Act has brought to Alabama four new regional libraries, to Idaho the first trained administrator for the State library, to Mississippi a statewide conference on book selection, to Ohio bookmobile grants to five counties, to West Virginia centralized book-ordering services.

The multiplicity of libraries in the great urban centers dulls the senses to the want of the rural areas. In order to help the rural areas continue their newly established services S. 2830 has been introduced in Congress. This bill is an amendment to the Library Services Act. Its purpose is to extend for 5 more years the authorization for appropriations in order to continue the services already developed and also to bring them to at least 40 million people who as yet have not received them. Unless S. 2830 is acted on favorably in this Congress there will be no consideration for funds for library services for the 1961-62 fiscal year. It is hoped that this bill, which has the backing of 52 Senators, will find the remaining support necessary for enactment.

May I say, Mr. Speaker, "Consistency, thou art a jewel."

In 1956 the Times said:

The funds proposed are modest, the period limited.

In 1960 they say:

Unless S. 2830 is acted on favorably in this Congress there will be no consideration for funds for library services for the 1961-62 fiscal year. It is hoped that this bill, which has the backing of 52 Senators, will find the remaining support necessary for enactment.

The debate, as is found in the RECORD of May 8, 1956, is most interesting. May I quote what some of my colleagues had to say at that time:

The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. COLMER]:

The passage of the library services bill would mean a greatly accelerated program of library development in my State during the 5 years of the program. This legislation will provide the stimulation needed to increase the interest and support necessary at the State and local levels so that our public libraries can take their important place in our educational system.

The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. LANDRUM]:

Emphasize again, will you, that this bill is for a 5-year period and is to serve as a stimulus only. It is hoped and believed by those who appeared before this committee that these subdivisions of the States and the States, once the service becomes available, the people will not be without it again.

The gentleman from Arizona [Mr. RHODES]:

This is a program which lasts for 5 years.

The gentleman from Alabama [Mr. ELLIOTT]:

If we pass this bill, providing the small amount of \$7½ million per year for 5 years, I want to hazard the prediction that at the end of the 5-year period the system of rendering library services by bookmobile will have spread all over rural America.

The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. SMITH]:

The people know of the terminal phase of this legislation. Already their plans have been laid with that in mind. They have known that what State aid they had, small as it has of necessity been, involved in the ever-present necessity of supporting themselves. With Federal funds, they face the same realistic approach.

The gentleman from Nevada [Mr. Young]:

The library services bill will stimulate library development during its 5 years. We are for the library services bill, because it is terminal legislation.

The gentleman from New Hampshire [Mr. MERROW]:

This development needs to be done on a large scale throughout the country and can be brought about within the 5-year program of the library services bill. Such systems will be able to carry on the services after the Federal help is withdrawn.

The gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. PERKINS]:

The proposed program would be limited to 5 years. We have proof that after this period a rural library service program is most likely to be continued through local and State support.

The gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. THOMPSON]:

I firmly believe that if our people are provided for a period of 5 years with good libraries staffed by well-trained personnel dedicated to serving the people, they will never want to do without them again. I believe that when Federal funds cease after the 5th year, the States and the communities will somehow find other sources of revenue to continue the services they have learned to appreciate.

The gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. Burnside]:

It provides a terminal date of 5 years from passing for the completion of the program. It is not the beginning of a continuing Federal-aid program. Community and State leaders as well as librarians are convinced that the help over a 5-year period will reduce the problem for the States and local governments to where they can easily finish the job in this generation.

The gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. ALBERT]:

It is contemplated that during the 5-year period the States and local communities will

develop their own library-service plans which will permit the Federal Government to discontinue its work in this field.

The gentleman from Alabama [Mr. ROBERTS]:

The duration of the program is 5 years. This is adequate time for the States to undertake positive programs. It is anticipated that, once the programs are started during the 5-year period, Federal assistance will no longer be needed.

The gentleman from California [Mr. ROOSEVELT]:

All we are trying to do is to stimulate the States in helping them move forward and getting started those that have not started.

The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BOLAND]:

There is no doubt it will demonstrate the tremendous value of a good library system resulting in the local communities carrying the load when the Federal grants have ceased.

The gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HAYS]:

It cannot be overemphasized that the purpose of this grant-in-aid is to stimulate a service, not to underwrite it or to permanently assume a share of it. I am sure we all applaud the 5-year limitation. As a member of the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, I became somewhat familiar with the Federal Government's involvement in grant-in-aid programs which were difficult to terminate and this bill may help to reverse that tendency.

It is also interesting to note that the former Representative from Massachusetts, Mr. Heselton, closed the debate with a speech in which he said:

I wish I could believe that this will be only a 5-year temporary program of Federal as-

sistance with the result the majority of the committee foresees that it will be "carried on in the future by State and local communities without Federal assistance." That is not the record, the undisputed history of Federal assistance programs. Even though few of us may be here to make the further decision, I venture to suggest that in 1961 Congress will be asked to continue the program, unless we here this afternoon decide that this is the time when we must make the full results clear, of the constant impairment upon the self-respect, the initiative, and the incentive of our own people, through their State and local governments, when they can do as well or better for themselves than they can through the Federal Government.

No prophet ever uttered a more truthful statement.

Now, Mr. Speaker, in my State of Ohio, we have an intangible tax law. Last year Ohio paid \$31,308,102 in intangible tax and from this amount \$21,261,612, or 37.91 percent of the total, was distributed to libraries.

Yes, Mr. Speaker, we are told we must pass on Federal funds for the States or our people may become illiterate. Even though \$21,261,612 goes to our libraries from State funds in Ohio, I guess I am supposed to believe that they could not operate without the \$270,635 Ohio receives in this grant-in-aid.

Ridiculous? Of course it is ridiculous. Do we believe in States rights or do we not? If we do, we must recognize State responsibility. And I submit that one of those responsibilities is to take care of our libraries. How about endowments? I wish we could list them State by State, county by county. Grants-in-aid are the Frankenstein that has de-

veloped their own library-service plans which will permit the Federal Government to discontinue its work in this field.

and Federal fiscal responsibility. Let us face up to it now. I include in my remarks an article covering the intangible tax distribution in Ohio. I hope my colleagues will read it. Do they, or do you, Mr. Speaker, think we need an extension of the temporary Library Services Act?

INTANGIBLE TAX INCREASES—MUNICIPAL PARTICIPATION DECREASES

A recent news release from the office of State Auditor James A. Rhodes disclosed that public libraries received more than two-thirds of the \$31.3 million in county intangible taxes paid by Ohioans last year.

Reports filed with State Auditor James A. Rhodes by county auditors on the distribution of the intangible taxes paid at the court houses show that libraries received \$21,261,612 out of the \$31,308,102 distributed. This was 67.91 percent of the total, and a quarter-million more than they got in 1958.

City and village governments received \$8,251,114 or 26.35 percent; county governments, \$1,558,077, or 4.9 percent.

The State of Ohio received \$78,339.84 for administrative purposes, and the balance of \$158,959 went mostly to park districts, or was not distributed.

The libraries' share of the county intangible tax ranged from 27.9 percent of the total in Geauga County to 99.75 percent in 10 counties as follows: Allen, Gallia, Guernsey, Hocking, Lawrence, Morgan, Paulding, Perry, Vinton, and Warren.

Cuyahoga County which collects more than one-fourth of the county intangible tax topped all the large counties in the amount and the percentage that went to libraries, \$6,981,000, or 87.21 percent of the total distributed.

In Hamilton County libraries got 37.21 percent; in Franklin, 81 percent; Lucas, 74.83 percent; Montgomery, 66.14 percent; Summit, 65.2 percent; Stark, 73.38 percent; Mahoning, 81.77 percent.

County	Total distribution	Public libraries	Percent to libraries	Cities and villages	County	Total distribution	Public libraries	Percent to libraries	Cities and villages
Adams	\$7,250.87	\$6,526.29	90.00	0	Licking	\$190,820.61	\$99,000.00	51.88	\$65,543.42
Allen	233,067.40	232,484.74	99.75	0	Logan	43,172.95	39,130.00	90.63	2,913.83
Ashland	112,187.50	52,733.39	47.00	\$50,309.46	Lorain	362,808.64	332,143.73	91.54	23,990.42
Ashtabula	144,503.99	128,290.38	88.77	0	Lucas	1,676,942.24	1,254,938.00	74.83	346,358.93
Athens	61,131.78	47,000.00	74.75	11,691.73	Madison	34,630.65	24,675.13	71.25	6,568.95
Auglaize	86,699.55	40,496.05	46.70	35,986.75	Manitowish	700,478.45	572,816.80	81.77	7,910.46
Belmont	128,552.12	125,205.75	97.39	2,410.18	Marion	98,522.63	55,067.35	55.89	29,130.38
Brown	20,815.21	16,037.40	77.04	3,520.78	Medina	118,519.26	66,028.11	55.71	30,780.24
Butler	437,290.02	293,500.00	67.11	127,873.18	Meigs	14,414.44	8,878.72	61.60	1,933.80
Carroll	31,427.32	17,694.78	56.30	8,509.04	Mercer	70,684.52	50,257.81	71.10	15,250.00
Champaign	56,908.30	38,923.20	68.39	11,089.98	Miami	224,079.58	139,441.46	62.22	60,759.90
Clark	252,646.26	185,000.00	73.22	48,916.20	Miawakee	10,535.77	8,400.00	79.72	2,902.41
Clermont	88,830.40	64,375.62	72.47	8,317.97	Montgomery	1,722,484.17	1,139,320.00	66.14	484,281.62
Clinton	61,258.52	40,982.08	66.90	16,123.30	Morgan	11,027.08	10,999.52	99.75	0
Columbiana	221,775.90	162,900.00	73.45	49,078.75	Morrow	18,169.37	7,500.00	41.27	6,566.48
Coshocton	88,745.42	55,000.00	61.97	27,324.11	Muskingum	151,822.63	76,450.00	50.25	53,151.40
Crawford	112,576.93	38,234.85	33.96	67,389.32	Noble	6,186.10	4,000.00	64.66	1,435.50
Cuyahoga	8,004,802.21	6,981,000.00	87.21	995,885.90	Ottawa	55,079.25	40,000.00	72.62	7,856.73
Darke	72,425.47	66,244.41	91.46	6,000.00	Paulding	15,913.61	15,873.82	99.75	0
Deafiance	50,104.87	45,579.62	88.87	3,900.00	Perry	23,709.26	23,649.99	99.75	0
Delaware	82,089.64	50,240.00	61.20	13,009.19	Pickaway	41,077.02	31,600.00	76.92	1,564.00
Erie	204,384.07	107,500.00	52.59	82,058.91	Pike	6,349.41	6,250.58	98.44	0
Fairfield	128,883.91	59,760.00	46.36	55,793.13	Portage	151,075.07	128,350.42	84.62	13,138.18
Fayette	30,424.55	20,005.77	65.75	8,270.49	Preble	32,893.42	22,209.32	67.51	3,820.00
Franklin	2,174,309.57	1,762,015.75	81.03	367,332.94	Putnam	30,725.26	16,000.00	52.07	12,212.17
Fulton	61,825.27	51,619.19	83.60	0	Richland	339,938.56	172,700.00	50.80	122,853.45
Gallia	20,638.19	20,596.60	99.75	0	Ross	101,767.48	66,573.80	65.41	28,939.27
Geauga	209,314.20	58,439.63	27.91	38,633.60	Sandusky	107,873.34	97,549.34	90.42	7,256.21
Greene	108,712.21	45,561.00	41.90	38,829.08	Scioto	106,001.95	72,000.00	67.92	29,337.66
Guernsey	50,933.43	50,806.09	99.75	0	Seneca	116,148.88	80,300.00	69.12	31,412.34
Hamilton	5,915,486.28	2,201,553.94	37.21	3,420,418.24	Shelby	66,087.45	53,325.00	80.68	9,765.08
Hancock	178,879.25	82,720.00	46.24	89,091.67	Stark	932,329.91	684,200.00	73.38	154,208.65
Hardin	43,839.78	35,320.59	80.56	5,409.60	Summit	1,596,658.57	1,041,043.00	65.20	448,831.24
Harrison	25,892.09	24,270.99	93.73	1,556.38	Trumbull	392,030.61	211,917.82	54.05	97,754.96
Henry	29,889.98	29,183.30	97.63	0	Tuscarawas	161,122.81	105,711.44	65.60	0
Highland	52,282.76	24,823.00	47.50	20,470.56	Union	36,203.74	27,830.00	76.87	6,222.75
Hocking	14,513.67	14,477.39	99.75	0	Van Wert	42,495.38	37,300.00	87.77	0
Holmes	25,702.15	14,725.32	57.29	4,648.39	Vinton	4,428.67	4,417.60	99.75	0
Huron	95,543.39	81,107.00	84.89	11,884.48	Warren	84,007.84	83,797.83	99.75	0
Jackson	33,408.30	15,000.00	44.89	16,019.22	Washington	103,378.76	71,200.00	68.87	23,781.15
Jefferson	192,112.46	90,487.95	47.10	92,264.47	Wayne	179,762.84	87,978.76	48.94	71,533.18
Knox	90,874.88	43,400.00	47.75	35,801.29	Williams	72,742.18	58,124.37	79.90	14,435.96
Lake	549,156.36	262,900.00	47.87	207,995.56	Wood	413,825.00	297,992.74	72.00	39,380.16
Lawrence	28,607.38	28,535.86	99.75	0	Wyandot	27,872.94	21,421.12	76.85	3,419.47

Time and Life Challenges Summerfield

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES O. PORTER

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 27, 1960

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, in our hearings recently the executive vice president of Time, Inc., inserted in the record of the hearing "some questions and answers on post office matters." He challenged Postmaster General Summerfield to deny the facts contained as premises in these questions and the flat affirmations or negations contained in the answers.

Chairman TOM MURRAY, of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee, granted my request that the Postmaster General be asked to comment on these questions and answers and that his comments be made a part of the hearing record.

The questions and answers are included hereafter under unanimous consent:

OFFICE MATTERS

1. Did Deputy Postmaster General Stans testify before this committee in 1957 that there are costs aggregating millions of dollars (examples given alone totaling over \$200 million) spread across first-, second-, and third-class mail which should only be charged to first-class mail? Yes.

2. Did Mr. Maurice Stans subsequently see to it that the proper accounting procedures be instituted to rectify the errors? No.

3. Does the Post Office use the concept of out-of-pocket costs and less than fully allocated costs when it appears before other Government agencies? Yes.

4. Has the Postmaster General publicly recognized that the principle of out-of-pocket costs must be considered in connection with second-class mail? Yes.

5. When supplying you with figures on individual publications in second-class mail, did the Postmaster General take into consideration the out-of-pocket costs of such publications? No.

6. Exhibit 1-B, page 21, of the 1959 Cost Ascertainment Report shows a breakdown of the various subclassifications of second-class mail in which expenses are termed "actual." Are they "actual"? No.

7. Does the cost ascertainment system allocate costs only to the general classes of mail and therefore is the breakdown of the subclassifications of second-class mail based solely on statistical averages and not on solid cost accounting? Yes.

8. Does the statistical breakdown of the second-class subgroups give full credit to those groups where more complete advanced preparation of the mail is more feasible and is performed? No.

9. Does the use of statistical averages misallocate whole cost categories such as millions of dollars of city delivery carrier costs to free-in-county mail which by definition cannot receive such service? Yes.

10. Does the Post Office Department have a cost system which provides for the costing of individual publications? No.

11. Did the Post Office use simple average cost statistics for all of second class when attempting to compute the individual costs of handling Life? Yes.

12. Did the use of simple averages substantially overstate the cost of transporting Life in the mails? Yes.

13. Did the use of simple averages substantially overstate the cost of delivering Life on rural routes? Yes.

14. In spite of the obvious conclusion by any competent analyst that the handling and sortation of pieces is the primary cost element in mail costs, did the Postmaster General ever testify to this fact prior to this year? No.

15. Is this fact clearly highlighted in the recently released "Survey of Postal Rates" and did we not testify to this very fact in 1957? Yes.

16. Is it a fact that the larger the circulation of a magazine the more complete the advanced preparation of mail before entering can be made? Yes.

17. Is it a fact, therefore, that the average cost per piece of handling a larger circulation magazine with complete advanced preparation is less than the average cost per piece of handling a small circulation magazine which cannot effect substantial advanced preparation? Yes.

18. Was this important fact given effect to in the Post Office calculations of handling Life? No.

19. Since the cost per piece is the most important element, is not the second-class rate structure which is based almost entirely on weight discriminatory against heavier pieces? Yes.

20. Does the recently released "Survey of Postal Rates" point up this fact on page 57 by stating that a disproportionate share falls on the heavier weight publications? Yes.

21. Does the "Survey of Postal Rates" state that the rates on 40 percent of second-class mail have not been changed since 1925 and the rates on 20 percent have not been changed since 1879-85? Yes.

22. Did the Post Office advocate and testify in 1957 that second-class mail should pay 50 percent of the costs allocated to it under their present methods of cost ascertainment? Yes.

23. Did the Post Office advocate and testify in 1957 that third-class mail should pay 75 percent of the costs allocated under their present methods of cost ascertainment? Yes.

24. Has the Post Office followed up its advocacy by preparing a consistent set of cost figures and releasing them at all times to the proper committees of Congress and to the press? No.

25. Do the Post Office figures show that free-in-county mail in 1959 furnished zero revenue and cost the Post Office \$15,444,933 to handle? Yes.

26. Does the Post Office assert that the only public service cost for this category is \$830,000? Yes.

27. Does the Post Office leave the balance of \$14,600,000 as a deficit in second-class mail to be assessed in theory against the other users of second-class mail? Yes.

28. Does the Postal Policy Act state that the entire loss should be removed as a public service cost? Yes.

29. Does the Postal Policy Act state that no user or group of users of the mails should be compelled to pay for an intended subsidy of this nature? Yes.

30. Is the Post Office contradicting both the law and reasonable logic when it handles costs in this way? Yes.

31. Do the Post Office figures for 1959 show an excess of expenses over revenues for exempt publications of \$60,126,922 and does the Post Office assert that only \$3,094,000 is a public service cost leaving the balance as a part of the second-class deficit to be paid for by other users? Yes.

32. Do the questions and answers Nos. 28, 29, and 30 apply to this case as well? Yes.

33. Do the Post Office figures for 1959 show an excess of expenses over revenues for exempt classroom publications of \$3,757,631

and does the Post Office assert that only \$224,000 is a public service cost leaving the balance as part of the second-class deficit to be paid for by other users? Yes.

34. Do the questions and answers Nos. 28, 29, and 30 apply to this case as well? Yes.

35. Have the McKinsey report conclusions that additional postal rate increases can be easily passed along or absorbed been confirmed by the mail users who have testified here? No.

36. Do the indexes quoted by McKinsey on paper and hourly wage increases take any account whatsoever of efficiencies put into effect by industry to help to offset such increases? No.

37. Is the Consumers Price Index up less than 10 percent from 1953 to 1959 and is the Post Office cost for handling a first-class letter up over 33 percent in the same time? Yes.

38. Can it be said that Post Office efficiencies compare at all favorably with the progress of the private economy? No.

39. Has the Post Office testified before you that its operation is still essentially manual and very few modern machines even exist today? Yes.

40. Since the handling of first-class mail is a granted monopoly should the mail users and the Congress demand greater cost efficiencies so that constant increases of postal rates is not the only method to balance the postal budget? Yes.

Baring Criticizes Report of Secretary of Commerce

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WALTER S. BARING

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 27, 1960

Mr. BARING. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, upon receipt of a copy of a report from the Department of Commerce on my bill H.R. 9802, before the House Public Works Committee, to prohibit the Secretary of Commerce from approving plans, specifications, and estimates for a specified portion of a route on the Interstate System in Nevada, and to prohibit further obligation or expenditure of Federal funds in connection with such route, I addressed a letter to the chairman of the special committee investigating the Federal aid interstate highway program, and another letter to the chairman of the full House Public Works Committee, explaining the many errors in the report submitted by the Secretary of Commerce. The full content of both letters follows:

MAY 18, 1960.

HON. CHARLES A. BUCKLEY,
Chairman, Committee on Public Works,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR COLLEAGUE: I am attaching a copy of a letter I have addressed to Congressman JOHN A. BLATNIK, who is not only chairman of the subcommittee investigating the interstate highway program but who also chaired the subcommittee of the House Committee on Government Operations, which subcommittee investigated the Reno situation.

As I told Mr. BLATNIK, I am really tired of being dictated to by the executive branch of

the Government. No bill receives a favorable departmental report unless it reflects the policy of the President and even a bill such as H.R. 9802, which would simply freeze further funding of a section of interstate highway which represents overpayment of millions of dollars based on falsification of scientific data, is violently opposed by the Department.

I firmly believe that a general review of the development of and the use of cost-benefit ratio should be scheduled before your subcommittee, because, I would say without hesitation, the abuse of cost-benefit ratio is responsible for more planned waste in the interstate program than the lack of adequate Federal controls, or in fact any other area of inquiry that might be scheduled by your subcommittee.

Again, I officially request the opportunity to appear before the John Blatnik subcommittee to testify on this subject.

Sincerely,

WALTER S. BARING,
Congressman for Nevada.

MAY 18, 1960.

HON. JOHN A. BLATNIK,
Chairman, Special Subcommittee, Public Works Committee,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR COLLEAGUE: I have carefully read the report of the Secretary of Commerce on my bill H.R. 9802 "to prohibit the Secretary of Commerce from approving plans, specifications, and estimates for a specified portion of a route on the Interstate System in Nevada, and to prohibit further obligation or expenditure of Federal funds in connection with such route."

This report is nothing but a lot of gobbledygook. First of all, I should like to make reference to House Report 292 of the 86th Congress, 1st session, which is a report based on hearings before your subcommittee under the House Committee on Government Operations during the early months of 1959 in Reno. Now, let us take several of the points covered in your report:

The Secretary of Commerce in his letter of May 12 stated that "the action of the State and of the Bureau of Public Roads was supported in a report by the Committee on Government Operations of April 23, 1959, and based upon a hearing held by that committee in Reno in February, 1959. The committee also found that there had been no illegal procedures followed by either the State highway department or the Bureau of Public Roads in the selection and approval of the route."

1. On page 15 of your report, in discussing "notice of public hearings" you comment that "the above notice could hardly be described as being 'chuck full of information.' The designation 'IN-001-1(12)' may have some significance to the State highway department, but very little to the public—the newspaper notice in itself would appear to be insufficient." For legal purposes an insertion in a newspaper is sufficient public notice. I doubt seriously whether distribution to a subscription list, as was done by the chamber of commerce would satisfy the legal concept of "public notice."

2. On page 17 of your report, in discussing "Line J—Verdi: Coercion and Pressure," you commented "The statements contained in the telegrams addressed to the Washoe County Board of Commissioners from officials of the Bureau of Public Roads were obviously designed to influence action that accorded with earlier State and Bureau of Public Roads approval of line J. Certainly a local body faced with a telegram that line J is the 'only location acceptable for the expenditure of interstate funds' has little room for deliberation." You attached no sinister motives to the action of the Bureau in the

above regard. I do not believe that the Bureau's motivations had anything to do with coercion and pressure remain unchanged by motivation, and the fact remains that the Bureau of Public Roads did coerce or influence, as you may wish to label it, the board of county commissioners in their approval of line J—Verdi. This is clearly contrary to the spirit of the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1956-58.

3. The Federal Aid Highway Act of 1956-58 requires that the economic impact be considered in route selections. On page 14 of your report, under the caption "Economic Effects," you commented that "Except for some testimony on tax revenue loss to Reno, as the result of approval of the Third Street route, the record contains little discussion of the economic effects with respect to the Sparks area presented by witnesses supporting the routing in that area; but testimony of local and State officials is silent on this point." Now, the Secretary of Commerce states that "The committee [Committee on Government Operations] also found that there had been no illegal procedures followed by either the State highway department or the Bureau of Public Roads in the selection and approval of the route." My bill, H.R. 9802, covers both line J—Verdi and Third Street, Reno. I maintain that the Secretary's report is not based on fact and, therefore, has absolutely no value. Further, I have had computed the cost-benefit ratios based on accepted mathematical formula and the figures presented to your committee by the Bureau of Public Roads and shown on page 10 of House Report 292 and found that the cost-benefit ratio of 4.6, line O, as tabled, is grossly exaggerated and I have charged that the Bureau of Public Roads falsified scientific and engineering data in their testimony before your committee. This charge remains unrefuted and has for the past several months. Yet in your report on page 13 under "Comments" you note that in matters requiring technical knowledge great reliance is placed on expert opinion and that "the failure of the North Rim proponents to present expert opinion to support their position in this very technical matter militates against recording greater weight to this position."

4. Again on page 17 of House Report 292, "line J—Verdi: Coercion and pressure," you say "the record is not clear as to why the State approved line J in advance of the public hearings nor why the Bureau of Public Roads had acquiesced (on February 21, 1957) in State approval in advance of these hearings." I am at an absolute loss to know why in your judgment this was not immediately recognized as a violation of law. Under Section 116.1: Declarations of Policy With Respect to Federal Aid Highway Program, subparagraph (c) Public Hearings, it is clearly stated that "any State highway department which submits plans for a Federal aid highway project involving the bypassing of, or going through, any city, town or village, either incorporated or unincorporated, shall certify to the Commissioner of Public Roads that it has had public hearings, or has afforded the opportunity for such hearings, and has considered the economic effects of such a location." This requires no further comment or clarification, the law is clearly stated and the facts are clearly in violation and again the Secretary of Commerce, based on House Report 292, said that "the committee also found that there had been no irregular procedures followed by either the State highway department or the Bureau of Public Roads in the selection and approval of the route." This statement was again lifted from the committee report.

I maintain that our leading engineers and other so-called experts are charged with a very grave responsibility, and falsification of

technical data is a violation of the highest order. The selection of the Third Street route was accomplished largely through the submission of technical data, while the failure of the North Rim proponents to present expert opinion to support their position in this very technical matter militated against according greater weight to that position. Distorted and falsified expert opinion is far more damaging than no expert opinion at all. We must raise the moral fiber of our country, both at public and private levels, and I sincerely trust that, in your further investigations of the interstate highway scandals you will look beyond the word of so-called experts and no longer accept their word in blind faith. I shall, of course, continue to oppose any further planning or construction of that section of interstate highway described in my bill, H.R. 9802, with all the strength that I possess.

I am tired of having Congress run by reports from bureaus within the executive branch of the Government. Congress enacts laws and in the final analysis it is the people who pay the bills and if we in Congress are to consider the views of the executive departments, it is their responsibility to report to us truthfully and accurately which, in the instant case, the Secretary of Commerce has failed to do. Since cost-benefit ratios are given so much credence in the selection of specific routing I urge that your committee make a thorough study of the subject.

Sincerely,

WALTER S. BARING,
Congressman for Nevada.

P.S.—Please consider this as an official request to appear before your committee on cost-benefit abuses.

A New Honor for Senator Bartlett

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WARREN G. MAGNUSON

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, May 27, 1960

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, a new honor, that of doctorate of laws, has been conferred upon our colleague, Senator E. L. (BOB) BARTLETT of Alaska.

This is even more meaningful when we consider that the high honor was given by the University of Alaska.

None can know more than Alaskans themselves the key role played by our distinguished colleague in achieving statehood and bringing Alaska into the family of States in our Union.

Thus my pleasure at this time to ask the unanimous consent that the remarks made by Senator BARTLETT on the memorable occasion when this doctorate of laws was presented to be printed in the RECORD.

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

REMARKS OF SENATOR E. L. BARTLETT, UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA, MAY 23, 1960

I take my theme this day from the recent and alarming events which have so shattered the hopes of the world for peace. We had looked forward with a measured degree of optimism to a lessening of tensions which have been building up over the years, layer by layer, almost to the breaking point. Now the leader of the Soviet Government has, in response to God knows what pressures or

desires, seen fit in loud and angry and unreasonable words to end the summit conference, which he was so instrumental in promoting, even before its real beginning.

The hard truth is that we are now living in a world at war.

There is an unalterable conflict between our beliefs and those the Communists live by. Necessity may reduce the overt expressions of that conflict and practicalities may compel the Soviet to deviate at times from the rigid Communist creed. The conflict between their creed and ours, however, is as basic and enduring as the conflict between truth and error.

We regard communism as merely a variation on the age-old theme of dictatorship. But, in presenting their beliefs to the yet-uncommitted peoples, the Communists have a great advantage. That advantage lies in the fact that communism is a system worked out to every detail. This system, besides the utopia it promises, has very concrete ideas readily adaptable for every nation and people. Moreover, the uncommitted peoples, yearning for some change in their present conditions, can identify the Communist cause with a new and promising fulfillment of their just aspirations. It is more difficult for them to understand that ours is a dynamic, progressive society which changes to meet new problems without losing faith with the basic principles that gave it birth.

Democracy, of course, is not primarily a system at all but a set of values.

The chief of these values is that the individual human being is a creature of infinite worth; government therefore must protect and aid the individual. Some concessions may be asked of him, but he must never be sacrificed for the good of the State, the future, the proletariat, or any cause whatsoever. Our ideas of self-government, majority rule, popular sovereignty, all derive from the concept that government is an instrument for service.

Communism does not believe in the individual except as a finite part of the whole, existing for the State rather than the State for him. Democracy offers a method of making community decisions and a climate for ideological competition. Ours is the faith of Milton: "Let truth and falsehood grapple; whoever knew truth put to the worse in a free and equal encounter?"

We can explain ourselves only by our example. Since one of our beliefs is in local self-government, government by those most nearly concerned whenever possible, the achievement of statehood by Alaska marks a very important step in the kind of demonstration I have in mind. This, then, is an awesome duty of Alaska as a new State. We must, having in mind all the accumulated experiences of democracy to this time, fashion a State which shall so nearly express our beliefs that we can show the world a model workshop wherein the values we honor are practiced.

Our Founding Fathers committed these United States to what they believed the best possible government. If we still believe in that commitment, we must strive to express it in our daily lives.

In this respect, Alaska is no different from older States, except in this: We are, as a new State, less hampered by traditions that may be confused with righteousness because they are old. We can look more clearly on every proposed new step and decide whether it truly fulfills our beliefs. And it is our duty to make such a searching appraisal of each new step.

The decade of the fifties in America has been characterized as one of self-indulgence. Our people, especially the young, sought escape from the burden of worry and responsibility imposed upon a free people in a cold war in a nuclear world. Our mood, in fact, was almost reminiscent of the attitude which pervaded America in the twenties.

We sought refuge in suburbia, a washer-drier, two cars, a secure job, a ranchhouse. It is interesting and it may be fruitful to ponder the reasons for that mood. The sacrifices made necessary by war are gladly rendered by Americans. But the sacrifices of sustained, conscientious citizenship in a troubled world are less dramatic, though equally important. These sacrifices we did not make in the fifties.

The sixties must be different. The world does not owe us happiness—we owe it and ourselves service of the highest moral order. Our two-car families must not think of the years ahead as a time to acquire their third car. We must be willing, if necessary, to sacrifice all these comforts for the values we honor. It may be that in the years to come, we shall have to make such sacrifices to maintain freedom in a world at strife. It is well to remember that Russians are devoting far more of their national production to science, to capital improvements, to their military establishment and to education and far less to consumer goods than we. We must reject absolutely the contention expressed recently by an important U.S. official that we are in business to produce consumer goods and as long as they are coming out in volume, all is well in America. Was this the reason for the sacrifices at Valley Forge, was this why our countrymen have always gathered in collective nobility when our Nation has been threatened and they were taken to the summits of endeavor by great leadership? The question answers itself.

We have boasted before the world of the material comforts, the consumer goods our system has given us. This is very well if we mean to say to others less fortunate, "We shall help you too to attain this high standard of living." But we must take care to avoid a misconception of our way of life. The beauty of America does not lie in material wealth. It lies in freedom. We cannot pause for the leisurely enjoyment of our riches when half the world is hungry for food and freedom. We cannot pause, because the Soviet Union will not wait for us. But more important, we cannot rest because in so doing we deny what we stand for—equality and freedom of all men. Earlier I referred to the "sacrifices of conscientious citizenship." But as good a justification for freedom as any other is that the democratic process is a happy process for the fortunate citizens who practice it. It sharpens wits. It offers a test for lungs and voices and hearts. Democracy not only promotes wiser decisions, but general wisdom and creative habits which democratic citizens can apply in all their activities and dealings.

Democracy is based on the idea that each man should have a voice in his government. But he must exercise that voice conscientiously or the rights, with their duties, may be lost. This is a world in which we have to work for our blessings and the highest values depend on the most work, eternal vigilance, exacting effort. "No man is an island entire unto himself." No man can construct a private peace. Each is his brother's keeper, and it is of real importance to us if these brothers are starving in India or suffering under tyranny anywhere—or if our own legislature or city council is neglecting public welfare in favor of some special interest. Should we falter, should we neglect our duty in this world so interdependent, we will build our peace and happiness on shifting sands. We are all part of one another; the world is too closely knit for any isolated, self-absorbed success. And oddly, the interdependence, which all of us would concede, seems easier to apply and less demanding as we speak of our brothers starving in India than as we speak of our disenfranchised brothers in the South. The moral requirement on our part, I submit, is essentially the same.

Government has become highly complex, and it is increasingly difficult to fulfill that primary duty of sustaining the human dignity of the individual. In his time, Jefferson could say that the least government is the best, because America was then an agricultural community in which each family was largely self-sustaining. But the industrial revolution has changed all of that. It is not so much a case of protecting management from labor, or the other way around, as a case of protecting us all from an industrial complex which will control us if we don't control it.

We, as a people, must be prepared to act to protect individuals and groups against pressures that would curtail freedom. Unfortunately—and this is what Thomas Jefferson feared—a government that is strong enough to protect the individual is apt to interfere with our freedoms. We must be on guard, because there are voices occasionally heard insisting we abrogate our inheritance of freedom as a means of erecting a bulwark against communism. Yet we must remember what we primarily oppose in communism is not an economic system, but a concept of society in which the individual is not a real entity—a society in which only the whole people, the State, is possessed of rights. In this connection, the ordinary use of the word "freedom" is not sufficiently extensive. The inroads which modern society can make upon precious individualism are not solely, or even principally, in the form of political restrictions upon those rights found in our first 10 amendments. They may instead take the form of pressures for conformity, or of the insidious appeal of mass media. But in a political sense, it is on the State and local levels where the heritage of human rights can be most effectively assured or abrogated. We in Alaska must watch carefully.

In this country, the most important field in which we carry out local self-government is education. Instead of being federally controlled, our schools are controlled by the towns and school district and the States. We must teach our children at every age how valuable our freedom is and how easily it could be lost. Our children must have the fervor and vision of our forefathers if we are to keep the liberty they won us. We must love freedom and live so as to preserve it. Our example should verify our children's lessons. Where we have imperfectly fulfilled our democracy, we must perfect it, or, at a minimum, will to our children such love of liberty that will lead to correction of our mistakes and the changes necessary in a changing world, so that whatever economic and social changes the world makes, democracy itself will remain invincible. Indeed, teaching the young that freedom is a precious heritage may have far-reaching benefits. The mind that regards liberty as a precious legacy from preceding generations will be a mind which will hold in proper reverence the legacy of our arts and letters, our sciences and philosophy, our religions and our ethics, our language and our sport.

To fulfill our role as a State, Alaska is committed to act with intelligence, honesty, and vision. Should any of these be lacking we shall surely fail, even if we possess all other attributes in their highest order.

It is surely obvious that the complication of today's world demands clear intelligence. Nor is there today, nor was there ever in the past, any substitute for honesty, true dedication to a high moral order, and willingness to put service to such moral precepts ahead of personal gain or wishes. Vision is that combination of thought, diligence, and imagination behind all action.

If vision means this and not nonsense as the modern derogatory use indicates, let us, then, be visionary. Part of my vision for Alaska is this: The University of Alaska can well be the point from which these virtues

come. A university in its highest function is surely a mighty force injecting moral value, intelligence, and vision into the life of the State. A university should be especially the point of a vision in our society. Nowhere else is there so nearly the perfect atmosphere for thoughtful, clear examination of our goals and our methods. Nowhere else is there the accumulation of material—the recorded thoughts of all men in this search for the good. But more than all else the university is the home of that rare creativity kindled by the friction of young enthusiasm with mature minds—the flash that comes when age-old values or deep, valid thoughts or new perceptions fire in receptive and inventive brains. And the university is the place where an exchange of ideas is natural and itself creative. The thinker is the hardest working among all workmen. And we need men who can and will think overtime.

This is a time of crisis when you who can think must make the commitment to intelligence, honesty, and vision and go out to lead our State and people to such fulfillment of democracy as will stand proudly before the world and before our own most critical examination.

No Legal Barrier for an Agreement To Exchange Chinese Newsmen for American Newsmen

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. CHARLES O. PORTER

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 27, 1960

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, administration officials have frequently asserted their wish to arrange an exchange of American newsmen for Chinese newsmen. However, our Government refuses to make an agreement with the Chinese Communist Government but, instead, keeps insisting that individual Chinese journalists should apply for visas.

It is plain that the Red Chinese are unreasonable and are concerned with clever propaganda advantages they can achieve from this situation. However, if we are truly interested in making this exchange a reality, all we have to do is to enter into an agreement. There are no legal barriers. In my recent correspondence with the Secretary of State, which I include in the RECORD—May 27, 1960, on page 11435—the Secretary did not assert that there was any legal barrier to such an agreement.

The Secretary's position is that it is unreasonable for the Red Chinese to demand that there be an agreement of a newsman exchange with us because they have no such agreement with any other nation nor do we have any such agreement with any nation. All right, it is unreasonable.

Let us also recognize that we have nothing to lose from making such an agreement and that we will have a newsman exchange itself to gain or, if the Chinese refuse to go through with such an agreement, then we can make important propaganda gains throughout the world by publicizing the previous statements by the Chinese Government.

The legal aspects of this are interesting and I am including hereafter, under unanimous consent, a memorandum prepared for me by John P. Earner, legislative attorney of the American Law Division of the Library of Congress Legislative Reference Service. The text is as follows:

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,
LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE,
Washington, D.C., May 24, 1960.

To: Hon. CHARLES O. PORTER.

From: American Law Division.

Subject: Question of the legal admissibility of Red Chinese newsmen under U.S. immigration law and procedure.

For the purposes of this memorandum it is assumed Red Chinese newsmen would be seeking entry into the United States as aliens who are nonimmigrants.

BACKGROUND CONSIDERATIONS

Before 1952 newsmen lawfully entering this country were classed as temporary visitors for business. The Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 163, c. 477; 8 U.S.C., sec. 1101 et seq.) created a specific nonimmigrant class for representatives of foreign information media (sec. 101(a)(15)(I); 8 U.S.C. sec. 1101(a)(15)(I)):

Sec. 1101. Definitions—

(a) As used in this chapter—

(15) The term "immigrant" means every alien except an alien who is within one of the following classes of nonimmigrant aliens—

(I) upon a basis of reciprocity, an alien who is a bona fide representative of foreign press, radio, film, or other foreign information media, who seeks to enter the United States solely to engage in such vocation, and the spouse and children of such a representative, if accompanying or following to join him.

The purpose of Congress in creating this class was identically expressed in Senate and House reports:

This is a new class of nonimmigrants and is designed to facilitate, on a basis of reciprocity, the exchange of information among nations. It is intended that the class is to be limited to aliens who are accredited as members of the press, radio, film, or other information media by their employer. (S. Rept. No. 1137, p. 21 and H. Rept. 1365, p. 45; 82d Cong.)

THE LAW WITH RESPECT TO RED CHINA NEWSMEN

Under the Immigration and Nationality Act, a Red China national seeking entry to the United States as a newsman is presumed to be an immigrant until he establishes by legally prescribed evidence that he is entitled to nonimmigrant status under 8 U.S.C., section 1101(a)(15)(I). The burden of proof is upon him to establish that he is entitled to the nonimmigrant classification and type of nonimmigrant visa for which he is an applicant.

Since he is to be engaged in the United States in newsgathering activities between the United States and Red China, he must, if otherwise qualified, be classified as a nonimmigrant under the provision, set down above, as section 1101(a)(15)(I).

That means he must establish that he is a representative, in good faith, of the Red China press, radio, film, or other information medium having its home office in Red China, and that he will leave the United States upon the termination of that status. He must possess credentials from the employer he will represent in the United States. His admission will be on the condition that he will not change his information medium or the employer by whom he is accredited unless authorized to do so by the Director of

the Immigration and Naturalization Service for the district in which he resides in the United States.

But, having complied with every requirement and agreed to all conditions imposed by U.S. immigration law, no Red China newsman is entitled by law to the privilege of entry into the United States unless his Government grants upon a basis of reciprocity similar privileges to representatives of such a medium having home offices in the United States.

The statutory law is mandatory and impressively clear on this essential point. The legislative intent, uniformly expressed in both House and Senate, emphatically forecloses any other interpretation.

JOHN P. EARNER,
Legislative Attorney.

Dedicated Ladies of the National Council of Jewish Women

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SEYMOUR HALPERN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 27, 1960

Mr. HALPERN. Mr. Speaker, as a Member of this House—the core of free, representative Government—and cognizant of the rights and responsibilities of our free system, I try as much as possible to keep abreast of issues through the varied media of research, of public expression and viewpoint, and through resolutions and statements of our numerous public-spirited organizations and groups.

In the carrying out of this objective policy, I constantly come into contact with many fine organizations—one of these is an outstanding body of dedicated ladies—the National Council of Jewish Women. Through personal meetings with its representatives on national as well as local levels, and through analyses of the council's legislative program, I have been impressed by the enthusiasm, public spirit and dedication of these women.

I thought it most appropriate to describe their outstanding work to the House and, in so doing, bring to the American people through the forum of its Congress a summary of the council's admirable activities.

The National Council of Jewish Women has a membership of 110,000 women in 240 sections throughout the country. Organized in 1893, the council has devoted its energies to a program of service, education, and social action to stimulate the individual and the community to advance the democratic way of life. It is dedicated, in the spirit of Judaism, to the well-being of Jews and their neighbors of all faiths, in American communities, in the Nation and throughout the world.

The council's interest in education, in social and economic advancement, in government, is identical with the interest of all Americans who are resolved to live in freedom and to build on the democratic foundation of our country. The dignity of the individual, the importance

of the family, the liberty to believe and to speak without restraint or coercion, are part of the Jewish faith as well as of our American heritage.

Councilwomen sponsor—sometimes by themselves, sometimes working with religious and civic organizations of other faiths—more than 900 community services throughout America for better education, health, and welfare.

Through an oversea program, the national organization trains professional and volunteer leaders for the welfare and educational services in Israel and other Jewish communities abroad.

The women contribute their efforts on a voluntary basis, and their programs have encompassed many fields—education, juvenile delinquency, the elderly, housing, immigration, mental health, civil rights and liberties, and welfare services, particularly in undermanned communities.

The council has provided services centers and motor corps projects for severely handicapped children. It has sponsored teenage recreation centers. It has provided job placement services and workshops for the elderly. It has helped to organize citizens' housing councils in communities as a means of alerting public awareness to pressing housing needs.

These and many other outstanding services of the council have fully merited for it the national recognition which it has justly received.

Correlative with its great programs is the spirit reflected in the resolutions adopted by the council at its 23d convention in Los Angeles. Defining the council's position on important public issues, they form the basis for the council's program of study and action. Encompassing American foreign policy, economic policy, government, human rights and democracy, individual and social welfare, immigration and naturalization, Israel, Judaism, Jewish life, public education, and women's rights, they assert the membership's belief in the fundamental strengths of the democratic life.

In promoting the spirit and practice of democracy, of service, of brotherhood, the council has contributed magnificently to the development of our great traditions of free government.

The Weizmann Institute: Another Example of Israel's Pioneering Spirit

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. KENNETH B. KEATING

OF NEW YORK

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, May 27, 1960

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, one of the often overlooked aspects of the miracle that is Israel today is that country's significant efforts in the field of science. During my several visits to this bastion of democracy in the Middle East I have had an opportunity to study firsthand the tremendous work being accom-

plished in a number of fields by the dedicated people of Israel.

Not long ago I visited the famous Weizmann Institute of Science in Rehovot as the guest of my old friend, Abba Eban, the director of the institute and formerly the distinguished Israeli Ambassador to the United States. He is now a member of Premier Ben Gurion's Cabinet.

Chaim Weizmann was a renowned scientist when Israel was scarcely more than a dream. His trailblazing experiments helped the cause of democracy in two world wars—with munitions in the first, with fuels and synthetic rubber in the second. He left his glory behind to follow his heart to Palestine to help create, in the desert, an oasis of science, and to set the stage for the tremendous industrial growth that has flowered in that oasis.

If one visits the National Amphitheatre which adjoins Chaim Weizmann's garden-grave on the hilltop at Rehovot, one can read these words carved on a memorial tablet. They are in the words of Chaim Weizmann:

I feel sure that science will bring to this land both peace and a renewal of its youth, creating here the springs of a new material and spiritual life.

The Weizmann Institute, now 10 years old, is not a teaching institution, but a research center. Its principal building, significantly enough, is the Institute of Nuclear Science, with two stories underground and two above. Its department of isotopes has received worldwide recognition by its formulation of a new method of using radioactive isotopes to find sources of water. This has tremendous potential not only for Israel but for other parched-earth countries across the world.

In the department of nuclear physics a number of experts are working on projects dealing with nuclear structure for the U.S. Air Force and for our Navy. Ninety-five percent of the entire world's supply of heavy oxygen comes from the institute which supplies the needs of the United States, Britain, and practically all of the free world.

The impressive thing about the Weizmann Institute is that it is unique in its part of the world. There is no other scientific research center between Rome and Tokyo that compares with it. It serves not only as a main factor in Israel's own industrial development problems, but its influence is certain to radiate throughout the Middle East, Africa, and Asia. Israel is the immediate benefactor of this magnificent institute, but all humanity is the ultimate benefactor.

A major part of the institute's effort is in the field of pure science. There is another great center of learning that concentrates in the field of applied science. This is the Technion, or the Israel Institute of Technology at Haifa. No less an authority than Dr. James Killian called Technion the M.I.T. of the Middle East.

At the Technion an important area of research is the technology of food and of the byproducts of Israel agriculture. But here, too, we have the entire gamut

of the teaching of science, with special emphasis in all the fields of engineering. And both the Technion and the institute are supplemented by such dynamic and purposeful organizations as the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, with its faculty of science, Hadassah Medical School, and faculty of agriculture; the agricultural research station and the Israel Atomic Energy Commission at Tel Aviv.

Mr. President, in Israel, as in no other country, science has been the great tool—a tool inspired by necessity and forged by human spirit—a tool that has created, in so brief a space of years, the unprecedented economic and industrial phenomenon that is Israel.

A recent article in the Washington Post outlined many of the activities of the Weizmann Institute, to which I have referred. It is further evidence of the scientific progress of Israel, 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 Washington Post, May 15, 1960]

ISRAEL'S SCIENCE LENDING A HAND

(By Eleanor Templeton)

TEL AVIV.—“No modern statesman can afford to be scientifically illiterate.” The man who expressed this conviction from behind his desk at the Weizmann Institute of Science in Israel is no stranger to Washingtonians and other Americans as a statesman. He is Abba Eban, who was for 10 years Israel's Ambassador to the United States and her Chief United Nations Delegate.

Today, back in his home country, Eban is adding to his political achievements that scientific literacy he considers so essential by serving as president of the Weizmann Institute, which is held by many to be one of the 10 great scientific institutions in the world. At the same time, as a member of the Israel Government Cabinet, he remains active in statecraft. He finds the two roles wholly compatible.

For it is abundantly clear, says Eban, in a country like Israel—small, poor in natural resources and still counted among those new nations struggling for survival—that the need to utilize the benefits of scientific knowledge is as vital as the need to produce food. In fact, even in the production of food Israel could not succeed without the application of scientific methods, nor could any other principal phase of the economy prosper without the intensive and ingenious exploitation that only science or technology can bring about.

Actually, this principle already has been applied to such an extent in Israel that she now possesses the capacity, and the desire, to help other new nations facing similar difficulties.

Indeed, Eban believes that among the host of awakening nations in Asia and Africa there are those whose need of an assist from science is even greater than Israel's. For in too many cases political freedom has not brought with it freedom from famine and want, or from many diseases for which cures were found long ago, or from ignorance and inexperience in applying modern technology to agricultural and industrial development.

To these nations Israel can offer a uniquely direct and effective kind of aid. Because, thinks Eban, “the pioneering momentum which marks Israel's development . . . may be more instructive for other small nations than any example which they could find in the life of rich and powerful countries.” Israel has shown that “every na-

tion—be it small and young—can develop a scientific tradition and join the scientific movement of our times.”

By way of giving realistic expression to this philosophy, the Weizmann Institute is now preparing for an event in which a nice blending of science and statesmanship is admirably exemplified. This is the International Conference on Science in the Advancement of New States, to convene at the Institute in August.

The idea for this conference occurred to Eban while he was still on duty in Washington, but after he had been appointed president of the Institute (in October 1958). As plans for the event took shape, there were doubts about getting a satisfactory response to invitations to attend, which were sent to some of the world's foremost scientists and to top officials of many governments. Perhaps these eminent persons would consider Israel a bit presumptuous in calling a meeting of this nature. But doubts disappeared as the acceptances came in. The roster of delegates will be a brilliant one.

The degree of this brilliance has in fact presented something of a problem—this because the scientific experience of many of the delegates is considerably greater than that which a number of the Asian-African representatives have had opportunity to acquire, and the light of this experience could prove too dazzling for some.

To avert this, there will be a serious effort to keep the proceedings on a level which will have practical meaning to delegates from the less developed countries, and to concentrate the agenda on basic problems common to new nations and societies.

These are problems of agriculture and industry, such as the development of land and water resources and unconventional sources of power like solar energy; problems of nutrition and public health; and the problem of providing new nations with scientific personnel before the educational facilities of the countries themselves can produce such specialists.

The August gathering will be the third international congress of scientific importance to be staged by the Institute since 1956, when it was the site of the Congress of the International Union of Macromolecular Chemistry. In 1957, it was host to some of the world's foremost nuclear scientists at a conference of the International Union of Physics. This is recognition of a high order for an institution which, only a little more than 10 years ago, began expanding in order to meet the requirements of contemporary scientific research and application.

Young as it may be, however, the Institute has an illustrious tradition to live up to. For it stands as a monument to the first scientist-statesman of the era in which he lived—Chaim Weizmann.

As a scientist, Weizmann, working for the British Government during World War I, made discoveries in technological organic chemistry which contributed significantly to the Allied victory. During this time, he also exhibited his extraordinary gifts for statesmanship, working with enormous effectiveness to bring about events which eventually led to the establishment of the State of Israel. He then became the new state's first president.

Weizmann had long believed that a small country like Israel had especial need of a chemical research institute in which the raw materials of the land itself could be studied and exploited. Happily, his idea was accepted wholeheartedly by devoted friends in England—members of the Marks, Sieff and Sacher families—and with their help the Daniel Sieff Research Institute was founded in 1934. It was housed in a modest two-story building in the village of Rehovoth, where a small agricultural station already existed.

There were, of course, countless difficulties and frustrations to be overcome—including such basic defects as shortages of water, gas and chemicals. Nevertheless, work at the new Institute was notably productive, and from the beginning it vindicated Weizmann's faith. So much so that a decade later, when a group of American friends asked him how they could best honor him on his 70th birthday, Weizmann had but one request: that something be done to enlarge the scope and aims of the Daniel Sieff Research Institute.

From this suggestion came the Weizmann Institute of Science as it exists today. Formally dedicated in November 1949, it now comprises a complex of seven major work buildings, plus service and housing facilities, dispersed over a spacious, orderly, and verdantly beautiful campus.

As for the staff, it has grown from 10 scientists to 245 (permanent and temporary). There are 60 research students in the graduate school, which awards a doctor of philosophy degree. Technicians, administrative and maintenance personnel add another 400 workers to the total.

A number of the scientists on the staff are internationally renowned in their fields. Well equipped today with the latest and most complex tools of modern science, they have achieved outstanding results, especially in research on cancer, genetics, plastics, and isotopes. (In connection with the latter, a process developed at the institute now supplies 95 percent of the world demand for heavy water, an essential element in nuclear research.)

All in all, around 90 projects are presently under way, including assignments from the U.S. Air Force, Navy, and other American Government agencies.

This rather breathtaking 10-year advance has taken place without being a financial burden to Israel or drawing on public funds.

Monetary support comes largely from British and American philanthropists, and its flow is kept fresh and recurrent mainly by the imaginative fund-raising tactics of a former theatrical producer from New York, Meyer Weisgal, who is now chairman of the executive.

The fact is that in all its branches the institute is well endowed, even more with talent than with material means. There is every reason to expect that in the forthcoming conference this already famous scientific organization will take one more significant step toward fulfilling the role for which it was created.

This, in the words of Abba Eban, is to utilize science “not as an aim in itself, but as a tool destined faithfully to serve the nation—and the entire family of nations as well.”

Mutual Security Aid: Appropriations Still Needed

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. ALEXANDER WILEY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, May 27, 1960

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, in the aftermath of the Paris meeting, during which Mr. Khrushchev torpedoed world hopes of progress toward peace, we are still attempting to assess the real meaning of the tough line adopted by the Soviet Union.

In the face of threats and the brandishing of missile-nuclear power by the

Soviet Premier, however, we cannot afford to sit by quietly awaiting a decision by the Communists as to just how world affairs will be conducted in the days ahead. Instead, we must: First, continue our relentless, dedicated efforts to find a peaceful solution to the differences arising among nations, particularly between the East and West blocs; and, second, at the same time we must take a new look at our defenses, as well as our overall free world security system.

Through the years, the mutual security program, of course, has served as the backbone of our allied defenses. In the face of the continued—and perhaps greater—belligerency by the Communist bloc, can we afford to let the foundation crumble? Definitely not.

The mutual security program, by a wide consensus, recognizably has provided us with more powerful defense, deployed in strategic places, than could otherwise be obtained from expenditures in other ways.

Wisely, the Congress proved, for the most part, the authorization of additional funds requested by President Eisenhower for strengthening this program.

Currently, the appropriations bill is before the Foreign Aid Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee.

In the face of the Communist effort to try to humble us before the eyes of the world, this would be a poor time, indeed, to cripple this significant program which undergirds the strength of the Western World.

Recently, I was privileged to participate in a public service program, sponsored by the AFL-CIO, on the need for continuation of a strong mutual security program.

At this time, I request unanimous consent to have two items printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD: First, excerpts of my interview with Harry W. Flannery, radio coordinator of the AFL-CIO program; and second, an editorial, from the Christian Science Monitor, entitled: “Aid: Appropriations Still Needed.”

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

WASHINGTON REPORTS TO THE PEOPLE—AFL-CIO PUBLIC SERVICE PROGRAM
MUTUAL SECURITY NOW A MUST

Mr. FLANNERY. And now to the office of Senator WILEY in the Old Senate Office Building. Senator WILEY, what is the outlook for extension and expansion in the mutual security program. It's been a long and controversial issue in the Halls of Congress and the country.

Mr. WILEY. Well, as you know, Congress approved—and wisely, I believe—authorization for over \$1.3 billion in additional funds for mutual security, raising the ceiling to over \$4 billion as requested by President Eisenhower. That action, I believe, speaks for itself. We recognize, of course, that getting approval of appropriations is far more than mere authorization. Through the years, however, the mutual security program has proved to be the backbone of the allied defense—helping to “hold the line” against Communist aggression in Greece, Turkey, Iran, Laos, Korea, Taiwan, and elsewhere in the world.

Mr. FLANNERY. Do you feel then, Senator, that the rumored \$1 billion cut in appropriations is not likely to materialize?

Mr. WILEY. I am not a prophet. I recognize, of course, that this is an election year. Consequently, it would be even more difficult than usual to predict what Congress will do—if that is possible at all. However, I think new conditions in Europe have made it almost so that the appropriations will go through. Overall, I expect Congress will act in a responsible way in providing the needed money for the program.

Mr. FLANNERY. What effect, if any, do you feel the Khrushchev sabotage of the summit conference will have on congressional action on the program. We've already touched somewhat on that. Would you say anything further on that?

Mr. WILEY. Yes, the renewal of the tough Stalinist line—as evidenced by Khrushchev at the Paris meeting—will, I believe, add new emphasis to the need for maintaining strong, effective cooperation among the free world nations to "hold off" Communist aggression.

The Khrushchev tantrum in Paris provided one more bit of evidence that the East-West struggle—rather than diminishing—will in all likelihood continue sharply on all fronts in the future.

Mr. FLANNERY. Do you see any need for far-reaching changes in the mutual security program?

Mr. WILEY. We recognize, of course, that the program needs flexibility in channeling efforts and money to spots of special need or crises. The military, for example, provides the front line of defense. For the long run, however, economic, technical, and similar types of assistance will prove equally valuable. For illustration, the technical assistance programs help the people of less-developed nations to live better; to wipe out disease, poverty, and starvation; to eradicate the trouble spots of unrest by the have nots; incidentally the targets for Communist infiltration.

These programs can do much to brighten the outlook and hasten the achievement of independence, especially for the newly emerging nations; too, it will create better standards of living, and capability for making a contribution to world betterment by the less developed nations, particularly in Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

Naturally, too, we must keep a watchful eye on how the money is handled. Over the years, the mutual security program has received endorsements of enlightened leaders of both political parties.

Incidentally, organizations like the AFL-CIO are doing a splendid job—not only in supporting the program—but also in creating great public understanding of the need for the program as well as its operation and purposes.

Mr. FLANNERY. A new part of the program within recent years is the Development Loan Fund. I imagine you consider this as a very important part of the program too.

Mr. WILEY. Yes; we should see that money is loaned where it can really create production that is needed in that nation.

Mr. FLANNERY. And as a result, not only provide for our defense but for the improvement of the world as a whole.

Mr. WILEY. Well, that's the objective.

Mr. FLANNERY. Overall, then, you feel that a continuation of the program is essential to our security?

Mr. WILEY. I certainly do. The program reflects a realistic effort to fulfill our responsibility as a world leader; in addition, it represents self-interest in providing our Nation with greater protection at less cost than could otherwise be obtained.

Overall, the money earmarked for the mutual security is a good investment in peace, defense, and stability of the world for the future.

Recognizing that communism is a great and powerful force, that will not, one night, magically disappear; we must gear our programs to live with, and supersede in accomplishment, the Communist system.

I am confident we can do the job successfully.

Mr. FLANNERY. Thank you very much, Senator.

Mr. WILEY. Thank you, sir.

Mr. FLANNERY. These interviews were with Senator ALEXANDER WILEY, Republican, of Wisconsin, and Senator JOHN SPARKMAN, Democrat, of Alabama. To keep up to the moment on major issues before Congress, your moderator, Harry W. Flannery, invites you to be with us each week at the same time as your radio station and the AFL-CIO bring you Washington reports to the people.

[From the Christian Science Monitor, May 23, 1960]

AID: APPROPRIATION STILL NEEDED

Year after year attention has to be called to the difference between "authorization" and "appropriation" in connection with providing funds for the U.S. mutual security program.

Congress on May 12 completed passage of the Mutual Security Act of 1960 authorizing appropriation of \$1,366 million for defense support, technical cooperation, special assistance and other programs in addition to \$2,720 million of authorizations for military assistance and the Development Loan Fund carried over from previous years.

The uninitiated might assume that this made the money available. But not so. Actually not 1 cent of this money can be spent until it is included also in an appropriation duly passed by both Houses of Congress, after consideration by their committees, and signed by the President.

When President Eisenhower signed the authorization bill he expressed a hope that Congress would show "the same high degree of responsibility" in voting the appropriations for which it had paved the way.

Two weeks earlier he told a dinner gathering in Washington that trends were developing in this connection which were profoundly disturbing. He referred to "groups strategically situated in Congress," notably in the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives, which have proclaimed it as their purpose to slash these "foreign aid" appropriations by more than a billion dollars.

This would mean a 25 percent cut in a program that corresponds to approximately one-tenth of the national defense budget or one-twentieth of the total Federal budget. Even much lesser cuts, the President implied, would raise grave problems.

Today it is being reported that sentiment in Congress since the breakdown of the intended summit conference at Paris inclines toward a strengthening of American defenses. This could easily become a mistake if it took forms which conveyed an impression that the United States was becoming more warlike or aggressive.

It could also become extravagantly expensive if it concentrated on armaments to be built and operated by the United States alone. But the mutual security authorizations include \$2 billion of carryover for military assistance to countries allied with the United States. This money, often multiplied many times over by the contributions of those countries to their own defense, assists them in keeping their military establishments up to date.

In addition, there is defense support for exposed nations carrying a heavier defense load than their resources will sustain. And technical assistance which expresses America's friendship even to nonallied countries whose understanding means much in the free world's contest with communism.

Altogether, it would be difficult to see where America, through Congress, can make a better investment in security and good will than by making full appropriations for the aid program that Congress has authorized.

The Summit Conference

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES C. OLIVER

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 27, 1960

Mr. OLIVER. Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that the debacle at Paris when the highly publicized summit conference was sabotaged by the arrogant, contemptuous and bellicose Khrushchev should and must alert us to the urgent need for our awakening from the attitude of complacency which has characterized our defense efforts of the past several years.

Wishful thinking and hoping for that period of peace and tranquillity which we envision in the words of the scheming Soviets—namely, peaceful coexistence—has deadened us to the realities of this period of the world's history in which challenges and repeated challenges have been and will continue to be thrown at us.

It is inconceivable to me that any American who is willing to face up to the facts of life can conclude that we have any course of action open to us except more defense efforts as well as a deeper realization that we must fortify ourselves for more intensive psychological warfare.

Our increased defense efforts must include among other items:

First. The more rapid expediting of the modernization of our Army and an increase of divisions.

Second. An increased expansion program of Polaris submarine construction and implementation.

Third. An expediting of our program for nuclear propulsion for air and space craft.

Fourth. More urgency in our efforts to develop our space reconnaissance capability. Without reconnaissance capability, being practiced to its ultimate, we are, indeed, asking for another Pearl Harbor. The American people and the people of the free world for that matter must be informed of the difference between espionage and reconnaissance. The first being Soviet in its implications and the latter, being American. We need more information through reconnaissance.

To supplement these views, Mr. Speaker, I submit, herewith, my radio speech of May 22, 1960, over station WGAN of Portland, Maine, through the courtesy of the Gannett Publishing Co. and its able and alert Washington correspondent, May Craig:

BROADCAST OVER STATION WGAN RADIO, PORTLAND, MAINE, MAY 22, 1960, BY HON. JAMES C. OLIVER

Ladies and gentlemen, in the light of the world-shaking events of the past week at

Paris, there can be only one subject to discuss with you today, my friends. That subject, of course, is the torpedoing by Khrushchev of the long-publicized and, in most quarters, the desperately desired summit conference of the Big Four.

I have used the words "in most quarters" advisedly, because the people of the world had been sold on the hope that this meeting of the leaders of the four big powers of the world could, and would, in some magical manner, pull a rabbit out of the hat and irreconcilable, as it seems to me, issues would be amicably settled. At the least, the people of the world had been brainwashed with the illusion that a summit meeting could result in a relaxing of tensions between the free and the regimented worlds.

Inviting Khrushchev to visit America, without first obtaining from him some promise, for what it may have been worth, was the first mistake that our policymakers made. Then, after his arrogant and contemptuous attitude had been completely displayed, and we had been influenced to overlook his boasting and his insulting conduct while he was a guest of the President, the Madison Avenue soap-selling technique came into full tempo. Remember the hogwash which sounded the theme song of the spirit of Camp David. The beautiful dove of peace was flying at the masthead of practically every newspaper in America. The summit conference was to be the culmination of the dedicated efforts for settlement of these issues which have continued to bedevil the world in the form of the cold war. The irreconcilable ideologies of the socialistic-communistic and the capitalistic camps were to be submerged in compromise. Everybody was to save face. Nobody would be an appeaser. In short, the wonderful rabbit was to jump out of the hat.

But the leopard never had changed his spots. Khrushchev never did have any intention of yielding by one inch. His intentions, in my opinion, were as always to play the Western World for suckers. He intended and did use the sounding board of the still-born summit conference for the purpose of throwing his weight around. He merely repeated in a more vigorous and a more insulting technique the same attitude which he expressed while on his visit to America as the guest of our President.

I took the position, then, that we were making a mistake in our invitation to him to visit this country. We now find our gullibility being paid off with insults such as no head of a great power would ever have thrown at another great power, unless he was prepared for the showdown of war.

The Russia of today has not changed one iota from the Russia of Stalin, so far as its basic objectives are concerned. We never learn a lesson from being kicked around. When Stalin was as truculent, as demanding, and as doublecrossing as Khrushchev is today, we swallowed his insults in our efforts to get along with him.

These butchers in the Kremlin remain butchers and compromise is practiced by them in only one way, and that is down a one-way street in which they are determined to control the right-of-way. Our yielding and mild policy for the hope of cooperation only results in continued yielding. Peaceful coexistence in the language of the Soviets means only one thing, and that is on terms to be established by the Soviets in their own best interests.

We cannot placate an attitude of implacability except by yielding our own self-respect. They are hard and we have been soft. They know where they are going and use every devious and calculating means to get there. We indulge in wishful thinking and fail to evaluate the hard, uncompromising determination of these ruthless despots. They are surging ahead with ever-increasing momen-

tum while we are beguiled along the primrose path of complacency and ill-advised optimism.

It is no surprise to those of us who evaluate the Soviet leadership as unscrupulous, cunning, crafty, and tough dedicated men without any consciences whatsoever that Khrushchev would act like a Hitler. Any man, drunk with power, is certain to throw his weight around when he believes that he is serving his purpose in so doing. We should blame ourselves for allowing ourselves to be such dupes, as we have been.

Khrushchev is still feeling his first sputnik, which our present leaders did their best to downgrade. The Soviet shot at the moon; their photographing of the back side of the moon; their latest space vehicle which could mark another first in the very near future; their progress in the sciences, including oceanography with which I have some familiarity, and their drive with purpose to goals which we had estimated as unattainable for them for many years have combined to develop the arrogance which Mr. K. threw without restraint at our President and at us at the Paris debacle.

Once again, let me refer to the kind of peaceful coexistence which the Soviets envision by citing these words of Lenin: "The existence of the Soviet Republic side by side with imperialistic states for a long time is unthinkable. One or the other must triumph in the end. And, before that end supervenes, a series of frightful collisions between the Soviet Republic and the bourgeois states will be inevitable." Khrushchev has openly stated that Soviet Russia will never abandon its goal of world conquest. It is true that he may not have used those exact words; but, he did state at the National Press Club, last September, while he was the guest of the President that "the foreign policy of the Soviet Union is founded on the Leninist principle of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems." In the light of this stated philosophy which dominates the Soviet consecration to its goal and objective, is there any further need to beat our brains out, trying to find some other hidden or farfetched motivation for Khrushchev's brutal and barbarous treatment of the United States at the Paris fiasco? It satisfies me to take him as he is and not get all confused by trying to think of him as something different. He represents an economic and governmental system which is directly and completely the antithesis of America. As the leader and spokesman of this system he has boasted that "we will bury you." This is reason enough for me to be convinced that we should not fool ourselves any longer with wishful thinking that we only need to close our eyes to the realities of the world in which we now live and the big bad wolf will go away.

We have been badly shaken by this episode; but, we asked for it. We probably will be shaken again and again and again during these next few days, weeks, and months. To me, this means that we must be tough without being truculent. We must be resolute without being rabid. We must be persistent without being punitive. Khrushchev is rattling his rockets. To me, this means that we must transform our complacency of dream world thinking into an attitude of action. We are in a race for survival whether we like it or not. The true face of the Kremlin was displayed at Paris.

In short, the United States and our allies, as well, must heed these storm warnings. Mr. K. has been acting, under instructions from the Kremlin, like a hurricane and if we have the commonsense to meet this challenge, we must batten down the hatches. It will be wise, in lieu of speculating why "Khrush" blew his top to check ourselves, for the purpose of urgent correction, and

examine: (1) the reasons why we have slipped in prestige during the last 5 years among them being psychological negativism, loss of dynamism, the obvious subordination of defense needs to the sacred cow of the budget and refusal to acknowledge that we are in a contest in space as well as in every other phase of our national being.

Crying national crocodile tears over the U-2 affair, in my opinion, only helps Khrushchev to inflate this cause celebre to a manifest absurdity. One has only to know that the Soviets are making regular reconnaissance flights over England every day in order to place this defense activity of ours in its proper perspective. This is not the most sordid crime of the century. If we were not using every logical and possible means of gaining information concerning the activities of this avowed enemy of America, we would, indeed, be derelict in our responsibility even to the point of treason. Why do we think that we should have a guilt complex because of this effort to protect our own country against a communistic dictatorship which has looted and murdered across half of Europe? Have we forgotten Budapest? Have we forgotten the murder of East Berliners who were fighting for freedom? Do we have to apologize to ourselves or to the world which knows from firsthand experience in practically every corner of the globe of the operation by the Soviets of the most massive and, yes, the most malignant espionage system ever known in the history of the world? I think that we should not be beating ourselves over the head for acting in our own self-defense which is, by the same token, the defense of the free world. These cries of Khrushchev are just so much public relations fakerism and we certainly are ridiculous if we continue to upgrade them to anything different by our own breast beating.

Khrushchev, in my opinion, never did have any intention of making the summit conference a success in causing international tensions to relax, except upon his own terms. If this could not be done, then, he intended to do just what he did: Namely, use it as a sounding board for world attention and propaganda by telling off the three leaders of the Western World.

The U-2 episode only served to make his objective more attainable and, in his viewpoint, more justifiable.

The real issue is where do we go from here? How do we pick up the pieces? Agreement on the halting of nuclear and thermonuclear testing, moves toward sincere mutual disarmament, and relaxing of cold war tensions are still on our agenda. But, I fear, that Khrushchev and the Kremlin will, and as a matter of fact, already have, planned more moves of brinkmanship. The free world must be prepared to withstand more shocks of psychological warfare.

It could be that, within the next few days, the Soviet space vehicle will reenter the earth's atmosphere and make a landing with the first spaceman of all time as we know it. If this is accomplished, the impact on the world and, upon us, will be catastrophic. How will we protect and harden ourselves against this further softening technique of the Communists?

What happens when, as, and if these possible and even probable acts of brinkmanship develop, namely:

1. The signing of a separate peace treaty with East Germany and the subsequent acts of harassing and closing off the Berlin highway and air corridor?
2. The march of North Koreans into South Korea?
3. The military aggression against Quemoy and the Matsu Islands?
4. Increased overt acts by Castro?
5. Further agitation and overt acts in Panama?

6. Stepping-up tensions in Turkey and in strategic areas of the Near East?

Are we prepared, psychologically and militarily to stand up resolutely against these acts of aggression, directed toward softening us up for the kill?

The communistic art of disarming an opponent with smiles and tokens of good will and then, at the proper psychological moment of withdrawing, scowling, and threatening have been well demonstrated by the visit of Khrushchev to our land, followed by the phony talk about disarmament and world peace in the spirit of Camp David, then, concluding in the fiasco of the Paris summit conference.

This should be sufficient indoctrination for us in communistic cunning to prepare us when more of the same treatment falls on our collective head.

The only answer for us is to get the biggest possible stick at the earliest possible date, speak softly but resolutely, say what we mean and mean what we say, fully realizing that further appeasement can only mean living on our knees for generations to come.

The Soviets respect nothing except power and strength, both mental and physical. Our leaders must measure up to this yardstick or else.

This, my friends, is what the U-2 incident and the collapse of the summit mean to me.

When Will the Editors and Publishers of This Country See Through the State Department's Flimsy Excuses for Not Arranging a Newsmen Exchange With China?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES O. PORTER

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 27, 1960

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, if the Department of State wanted to arrange it, a newsmen exchange with China could be a reality in a very few days. However, the administration insists that the Chinese journalists should file individual applications but the administration refuses to agree to exchange a certain number of newsmen with China.

I wonder how long the editors and publishers in the United States will allow the administration to get away with their protestations that the fault is with the Chinese Government, not with itself? Not much longer, I sincerely hope, because now more than ever we need to increase our communication with China.

We need China in any disarmament agreement. With increased communication it may be that we stand a better chance of averting war with China.

Of course, it is clear why the administration does not want to have a newsmen exchange, despite their statements to the contrary. The administration knows that the present China policy of "containment by isolation" could not survive very long after our top journalists began sending back their own dispatches from China about conditions there.

Under unanimous consent I am including hereafter a copy of my letter of May

4 to the Secretary of State, a copy of a news story in the New York Times for May 3, 1960, Assistant Secretary Macomber's reply of May 19, and my letter of May 24 to the Secretary:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, D.C., May 4, 1960.

HON. CHRISTIAN A. HERTER,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I enclose a copy of a New York Times story (p. 2), May 3, 1960, about the status of the proposed United States of America-China newsmen exchange. I assume that the account is accurate and that the source is the Department of State.

As I have stated to you previously, it seems clear that if the administration really wanted a newsmen exchange with China, it could be arranged. I agree that the Chinese could, if they were eager for this exchange, arrange for their newsmen to file individual applications.

It is true, of course, that the Chinese could file individual applications. It is also true that we could sign an agreement with China for such an exchange on given number basis. If it is legal, as I believe it is, for the Department of State to agree to give favorable consideration to an individual request for a visa, then it would seem legal to make an agreement to do this for any reasonable number.

If it is not legal, and if in fact we do want an exchange of newsmen with China, then the Department of State should request the Congress to revise the law appropriately.

The proposed concession would cost us nothing. It might gain us an opportunity to have an exchange of newsmen, a valuable first step toward decreasing the chances of war and increasing the prospects for peace.

If the Chinese should refuse to make such an agreement, the proof of their unwillingness could be communicated tellingly to all the world.

Our officials say that we want the newsmen exchange with China. Our clinging to a frail technicality seems to contradict those words and to demonstrate an unwillingness on our part to make the exchange a reality.

Therefore, I urge that you consider carefully making an agreement along the lines requested by Premier Chou and at last bringing about an exchange of newsmen between the United States and China.

Sincerely,

CHARLES O. PORTER,
Member of Congress.

[From the New York Times, May 3, 1960]
U.S. BELIEVES CHOU HAS KILLED HOPES FOR
NEWSMEN EXCHANGES

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Premier Chou En-lai is regarded here as having killed any lingering hopes that U.S. newsmen might soon be admitted to Communist China.

Officials say the Premier made it unmistakably clear in Nepal Thursday night that Peiping wanted to use the issue of the newsmen to force the United States into de facto recognition of the Communist regime. They said the way had been open for a long time for Chinese and U.S. reporters to report from each other's countries, if that was all Peiping was interested in.

At Katmandu, Nepal, Premier Chou was asked whether U.S. correspondents would be permitted to visit Communist China.

According to a broadcast from Peiping, Mr. Chou answered, "The two Governments must sign an agreement on the mutual exchange of news correspondents" before any exchange of reporters could take place.

EQUAL NUMBERS ASKED

For some time the United States has been discussing the matter with the Chinese in Warsaw. Each time the subject is raised,

Peiping demands a U.S. pledge that an equal number of reporters from the two countries will be admitted.

The United States has replied that its immigration laws prohibit a blanket promise that any given number of visa applications would be approved without reference to the individuals concerned. The United States has said repeatedly, however, that it would give favorable consideration to any application from bona fide Chinese newsmen.

NO OTHER FACT KNOWN

Washington concludes that Peiping is not interested in news coverage but only in using the issue to press for a formal agreement with the United States. Peiping has no such agreement with any other country, as far as is known here.

Also at Katmandu, a reporter asked if he could visit Tibet. Mr. Chou inquired if he was Nepalese. The reporter said he was Indian.

"Oh, that is another matter," Mr. Chou replied. "You will have to wait for some time."

The Premier then said that Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India had just described China as "an aggressor" and that the Chinese were "very much distressed" by that attitude.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 19, 1960.

HON. CHARLES O. PORTER,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. PORTER: I have your letter to the Secretary of State of May 4, 1960, in which you raise the matter of a possible U.S. agreement with Communist China to permit a reciprocal exchange of newsmen.

In reply to your question concerning the accuracy of the May 3 New York Times item outlining the Department of State's position on this matter, I refer you to the Department's Press Release No. 203 of April 20, 1960, a copy of which I am enclosing for your information. It was stated therein that:

"It should be noted that the United States has never had such an agreement [for a reciprocal exchange of newsmen] with any other country. Nor has the Peiping regime apparently found it necessary to conclude such an agreement, even with those countries where it has no diplomatic relations and where journalists of its official New China News Agency operate, i.e. France and Cuba. It is obvious that Peiping is seeking to use the issue of news representatives in an effort to force the United States into a formal agreement to improve the prestige of the Chinese Communist regime."

Chou En-lai's words in Katmandu make it clear beyond any shadow of doubt that the Chinese Communists are, in fact, attempting to exploit the exchange of newsmen issue for political purposes. It is equally clear from Chou En-lai's words that the Chinese Communists are not interested in helping to bring about a relaxation of tension between the United States and the Peiping regime by means of an exchange of this nature. As pointed out in both the New York Times item and the Department's press release, if the Chinese Communists were sincerely interested in mutual news coverage, they long since could have taken advantage of the provisions which already exist under U.S. law to arrange for entry of their newsmen to the United States. The Department's views concerning its obligations under the law are as quoted in the press release.

The United States is, of course, anxious to take every feasible and practicable step toward bringing about a decrease in the chances of war and an increase in the prospects for peace. With respect to your suggestion that an exchange of newsmen might be such a step, you might be interested in knowing that the Chinese Communists have recently forcefully reiterated their absolute

rejection of peaceful coexistence between themselves and what they term the imperialists (their expression for the United States and its allies) as a matter of basic Communist doctrine. In an article published in the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee journal *Red Flag* on April 15, 1960, the leaders of the Peiping regime wrote that as dedicated Marxist-Leninists they believe in the absolute correctness of Lenin's teachings, and hence maintain that as long as imperialism exists, war is inevitable between it and the socialist countries. (In this latter category they include only themselves, the Soviet Union, and the other countries of the Communist bloc.) Accordingly, Peiping's leaders called for a protracted struggle against the United States and its allies which would be "bloody and bloodless, violent and peaceful, military and economic, educational, and administrative," and in which an outright war between imperialism and socialism should be regarded as just.

With respect to the Chinese Communist position (now stated categorically by Chou En-lai) that the United States must sign an agreement on the mutual exchange of newsmen before such an exchange can take place, the Department of State considers this unreasonable because, as mentioned above, such an agreement is not necessary and the United States does not have agreements with other countries on the exchange of newsmen. So far as we can determine, neither does Communist China. If a country with which the United States had friendly relations were to advance some reason why a special agreement on newsmen were necessary, we would of course give such a request sympathetic consideration. However, in this case we have a regime which is avowedly our enemy demanding without real justification that we depart from our usual practice and make a special exception in its favor. At the same time this regime rejects out of hand our contention that an equitable basis for admission of newsmen exists within our legal framework without a special agreement. We are forced to conclude that the Chinese Communists are not interested in the issue of newsmen except as a political weapon and that were such an agreement to be signed, there would still be no assurance that our newsmen would be admitted to Communist China. Having erected one artificial barrier, the Chinese Communists could easily find other pretexts to keep our newsmen out.

I think that the above considerations, which argue strongly against our submitting to the Chinese Communist demand for a signed agreement on newsmen, argue even more strongly against requesting special legislation designed to make possible the signing of such an agreement.

I trust that the foregoing information will be of use to you. Please inform me if I can be of any further assistance in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM B. MACOMBER, JR.,
Assistant Secretary.

MAY 24, 1960.

HON. CHRISTIAN A. HERTER,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: Thank you for Mr. Macomber's letter in your behalf dated May 19, 1960.

It is plain from this letter that there is no legal reason why an agreement cannot be made with the Chinese for a newsmen exchange. I repeat my recommendation that we make this agreement and either bring about this exchange or, if the Chinese on some pretense balk, demonstrate dramatically the bad faith of the Chinese Communist government.

No one denies that the Chinese Communists are guilty of many unreasonable acts and issue many unreasonable statements.

Mr. Macomber's objection to making such an agreement is that it is "unreasonable" because no such agreements have previously been made by the United States, and China has not asked for such an agreement from other nations. What difference does another "unreasonable" position make?

If we believe that a newsmen exchange is in our best interests, and I do—and our Government says it does—then I say we should make a "special concession" and depart from our usual practice.

If the Chinese erect another artificial barrier, as they may well do, let us deal with it in due course. I repeat, if our Government wants a newsmen exchange with China, we ought to agree to the Chinese terms asking for an agreement. I hope the matter will be reconsidered.

Very truly yours,

CHARLES O. PORTER,
Member of Congress.

Sacramento Is Host to National JACL Convention

HON. JOHN E. MOSS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 27, 1960

Mr. MOSS. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, may I invite the attention of my colleagues in the Congress to the 16th Biennial National Convention of the Japanese American Citizens League, more popularly known as the JACL, which is to be held at the newly constructed Hotel El Dorado in Sacramento, Calif., June 28 to July 3.

As most of my colleagues are aware, the JACL is the only national organization of Americans of Japanese ancestry in this country, with members and chapters in 32 States, including the newest, Hawaii. Its name identifies most of its constituency, for all of its members are native-born or naturalized citizens, most of whom are also of Japanese ancestry. Its name too delineates its reasons for being, to keep watch and ward over the welfare of those of Japanese ancestry in this Nation and to promote, in the words of its national slogan, "Better Americans in a Greater America."

APPROPRIATE CONVENTION SITE

The historic capital city of Sacramento is an especially appropriate site for the JACL convention, for no other State in the Union has had a more intimate association with Americans of Japanese ancestry on the continental mainland of California. Today, it is estimated that one-half or more of all persons of Japanese ancestry residing on the U.S. mainland live in California.

One hundred years ago, the first Japanese Embassy to this country landed in San Francisco preparatory to traveling to Washington, D.C., to sign the first treaty of friendship and commerce with our Nation. It is this centennial of diplomatic and commercial relations that we are celebrating this year, which includes exchange visits by President Eisenhower to Tokyo this month and by the Crown Prince and Princess to Washington in September.

It was 75 years ago that the first Japanese immigrants were brought over to this country through the port of San Francisco, which has come to be known as the Gateway to the Orient. And, it was in the Sacramento Valley and the surrounding hills that they first made their great contributions to the agriculture of the West, settling on unwanted wastelands and transforming them into productive farms and orchards, thereby demonstrating the value of irrigation and intensive cultivation. It was around Sacramento and the rugged mountain barriers to the East that the Japanese immigrants first joined in laying the tracks that enabled this Nation to bind itself together in an intercontinental network of iron rails. It was also in these rich mountains that these immigrants first joined to mine the ores that helped to make Western America the treasure house of the world.

Indeed, the once frontier West in general and California in particular owes much to the many and varied contributions of these so-called Japanese pioneers. And, it is to their greater credit that they accomplished and achieved so much under the handicaps of the anti-oriental discrimination and prejudice that they inherited from the Chinese immigrants of an earlier day. And, few of us will ever recall with pride our wartime mistreatment of this tiny minority, when Americans and their parents of Japanese ancestry were arbitrarily evacuated from their homes and associations on the west coast in the spring of 1942.

Since World War II, the legislative halls of the statehouse which once spawned persecution of the Japanese have resounded with corrective and remedial acts for the benefit of those of Japanese ancestry in California. The courts of our State, too, have joined in striking down discriminatory statutes directed against our fellow Americans of Japanese ancestry.

Perhaps no city in America stands as a more eloquent reminder of the vicissitudes and the triumphs of Americans of Japanese ancestry than Sacramento.

SACRAMENTO LONG IDENTIFIED WITH JACL

Although the JACL movement began during World War I and local clubs were established under various names to promote the citizenship of the then very young Japanese-American minority, it was not until 1930 that the National JACL was organized at its first biennial national convention in Seattle, Wash.

The next year, in October of 1931, the Sacramento chapter of the JACL was formally organized and Walter T. Tsukamoto, a Japanese-American attorney who is now a lieutenant colonel in the Judge Advocate General's department of the Army, was elected its first president. Except for the World War II years when the group was inactive because of the exclusion of American Japanese ancestry from the west coast, the Sacramento chapter has been an active participant in the league's activities, particularly insofar as representing the interests of Americans of Japanese ancestry in California were concerned before the State legislature. The minutes of the Sacra-

mento chapter reflect the changing attitudes of Californians and other Americans to their fellow citizens of Japanese ancestry.

The various chapter presidents from Tsukamoto to the present include Dr. Jiro Muramoto, Henry Taketa, Dr. George Takahashi, Edward Kitazume, Dr. Goro Muramoto, Mitsuru Nishio, Dr. Alvin Sato, Kiyō Sato, William Matsumoto, Toko Fujii, George Tabmara, Dean Itano, Percy Masaki, Mamoru Sakuma, Katsuro Murakami, Richard Matsumoto, and Tak Tsujita, the present chief executive.

Of particular note is the chapter's joint sponsorship recently with the Veterans of Foreign Wars Nisei—Japanese American—Post No. 8985 in the securing and the maintenance of the Nisei War Memorial Hall to honor the Japanese-American war dead of World War II, most of whom volunteered for combat duty from the confines of war relocation camps to which they and their families had been evacuated, with the now famous 442d Regimental Combat Team, often cited as the most decorated military unit for its size and length of service in American annals.

CONVENTION THEME "DECISIONS FOR TOMORROW"

The theme for this biennial national convention is "Decisions for Tomorrow," which reflects JACL's concern for the immediate future not only as an organization but also as Americans of Japanese ancestry.

Only 18 years ago, these Japanese Americans were an unwanted, suspect minority confined to virtual prison camps. That today they are the accepted Americans that they are, enjoying equality in and under the law and opportunities that never before existed for members of their nationality is a tribute not just to the JACL, which provided the leadership during the dark and troublesome days of their travail, but to the American way of democracy that has enabled these fellow Americans to overcome the bigotry and hatred of a recent era and to enjoy their status today as one of America's more fortunate minorities.

Some 1,000 delegates from the 88 chapters that comprise the national organization are expected to convene in Sacramento later this month to chart their "Decisions for Tomorrow." The recommendations of a specially appointed National JACL 1960-1970 Planning Commission are to be considered by the delegates who are not only aware of their opportunities as Americans but also that this is the dawn of the space and nuclear age, as well as the beginning of the second century of diplomatic and commercial relations between Japan and the United States.

SPECIAL CONVENTION EVENTS

Traditionally, the climax event is the convention banquet, to be held the evening of July 2. Guest speaker will be our esteemed colleague, DANIEL K. INOUE, of Hawaii, the first American of Japanese ancestry to be elected to the U.S. Congress. As most of you know, the JACL was among the forefront of or-

ganizations that labored long in behalf of statehood for this long deserving territory. At the last or 15th biennial national convention which was held in Salt Lake City, Utah, 2 years ago, the guest speaker was also a distinguished colleague, D. S. "JUDGE" SAUND, of California, the first person of Asian ancestry to win election to the Congress.

In addition to the announcement and installation of the national officers for the next 2 years, the highlight of this affair is the naming of the Nisei of the biennium 1958-60, the highest honor that is presented by the JACL to the American of Japanese ancestry who in the past 2 years by his achievements or his services has contributed most to the welfare or to the credit of persons of Japanese ancestry. Congressman INOUE, who was named as one of the 10 outstanding young men of America this past January by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, by the way, is an outstanding candidate for this recognition, for he was nominated by the Washington, D.C., chapter for this honor. William Hosokawa, assistant managing editor of the Denver Post of Denver, Colo., was the Nisei of the 1956-58 biennium. A previous winner was Hiroshi Miyamura of Gallup, N. Mex., the only living Japanese American Congressional Medal of Honor holder who was also named as one of the 10 outstanding young men of America a few years ago.

A special feature of the Sacramento convention will be the pioneer banquet, which will be held the evening of June 28. This event will pay tribute to those remaining Japanese immigrants who have not only helped to make the land of their adoption a better place in which to live but also raised their children into the loyal, exemplary citizens that they are. The Honorable Dr. Koto Matsudaira, Permanent Representative and Ambassador of Japan to the United Nations, will be the principal speaker. As former chairman of the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Use of Space and a member of the United Nations Economic and Social Council, as well as the former Japanese representative on the Security Council during the crucial debates on the Suez crisis, Ambassador Matsudaira should be in an excellent position to suggest to JACL some of the vital challenges of these troubled times.

The customary convention luncheon which honors the JACL'er of the biennium and other organizational leaders is being converted into a testimonial to Dr. Thomas T. Yatabe, now of Chicago, Ill., for some 40 years of active leadership in JACL. Dr. Yatabe, a dentist, helped found the predecessor American Loyalty League in Fresno, Calif., in 1918 and was the first constitutional president of the National JACL. During and immediately after the war, he voluntarily gave up his professional work to help Japanese-Americans from the camps find housing and employment in the Midwest and East. He has served longer—some 28 years—on the national board than any individual.

Another convention event will be a panel on housing and employment discrimination, the two remaining major

areas in which the Japanese-American still faces prejudice, featuring Tad T. Masaoka, Intergroup Relations Specialist of the Housing and Home Finance Agency of the Urban Renewal Administration for region 6, which embraces the Pacific Coast States and Alaska and Hawaii, of San Francisco, and John Yoshino, liaison officer for the President's Committee on Government Contracts, of Washington, D.C.

NATIONAL BOARD MEMBERS

Typical of the cross section of America that comprises the JACL is its national board members.

Shigeo Wakamatsu, national president, Chicago, Ill., is a chemist with Lever Bros.

Akiji Yoshimura, national first vice president, Colusa, Calif., is proprietor of the Vogue Cleaners.

Toru Sakahara, national second vice president, Seattle, Wash., is an attorney at law.

George Sugai, national third vice president, Payette, Idaho, is a produce dealer and shipper with the Central Produce Distributors.

Aki Hayashi, national treasurer, New York, N.Y., is merchandise manager for Noritake Chinaware Co.

Lilly Okura, secretary to the national board, Omaha, Nebr., is the administrative assistant and secretary to Hospital Administrators.

William Matsumoto, National Thousand Club chairman, Sacramento, Calif., is an insurance agent and assistant district manager of the West Coast Life Insurance Co. He is also the chairman of the convention committee.

Dr. Roy Nishikawa, immediate past national president, Los Angeles, Calif., is an optometrist.

George Inagaki, past national president, Los Angeles, Calif., is an investment counselor and area manager of the Financial Industrial Fund.

Frank Chuman, national legal counsel, Los Angeles, Calif., is an attorney at law.

William Marutani, chairman, eastern district council, Philadelphia, Pa., is also an attorney at law.

Joe Kadowski, chairman, Midwest district council, Cleveland, Ohio, is purchasing and production manager of the Jones Optical Co.

Minoru Yasui, chairman, mountain plains district council, Denver, Colo., is another attorney at law.

Joe Nishioka, chairman, intermountain district council, Idaho Falls, Idaho, is a farmer.

Kay Nakagiri, chairman, Pacific southwest district council, Burbank, Calif., is an aeronautical engineer at Lockheed Aircraft.

Fred Hirasuna, chairman, central California district council, Fresno, Calif., is a shipper of fruits and vegetables for the Sunnyside Packing Co.

Yone Satoda, chairman, northern California-western Nevada district council, San Francisco, Calif., is an accountant and office manager for the House of Rib.

George Azumano, chairman, Pacific Northwest district council, Portland, Oreg., is a travel agent and insurance salesman.

Masao Satow, national director, San Francisco, Calif.; Daisy Uyeda, administrative assistant, national headquarters, San Francisco, Calif.; Mike Masaoka, Washington representative, Washington, D.C.; Fred Takata, southern California regional representative, Los Angeles, Calif.; Esther Hagiwara, Midwest regional office, Chicago, Ill.; and Sam Ishikawa, New York office, New York, N.Y., are among the staff officers. Harry Honda is the editor of the Pacific Citizen, official weekly publication, of Los Angeles, Calif.

Miss Linda Yatabe, a student at the University of California at Berkeley, Calif., will be the official hostess as the convention queen.

JAPANESE AMERICAN CREED

I know that Members of Congress join in wishing the delegates to the 16th biennial national JACL convention a successful and constructive 6 days in Sacramento and express the hope that they will be as successful in determining their decisions for tomorrow as they have in their past plans, for most Americans can take pride in the living example of democracy in action that is the JACL.

If, in their deliberations, they live up to the spirit of the Japanese-American creed, which was authored by Mike Masaoka, whom many of us respect as the able Washington JACL representative who is so responsible for many of the legislative and other gains made by Americans of Japanese ancestry since the end of World War II, then the delegates will not fail their trust as custodians of the JACL destiny.

The creed, which may be well commended to other Americans, too, reads as follows:

I am proud that I am an American citizen of Japanese ancestry, for my very background makes me appreciate more fully the wonderful advantages of this Nation. I believe in her institutions, ideals, and traditions; I glory in her heritage; I boast of her history; I trust in her future. She has granted me liberties and opportunities such as no individual enjoys in this world today. She has given me an education befitting kings. She has entrusted me with the responsibilities of the franchise. She has permitted me to build a home, to earn a livelihood, to worship, think, speak, and act as I please—as a freeman equal to every other man.

Although some individuals may discriminate against me, I shall never become bitter or lose faith, for I know that such persons are not representative of the majority of the American people. True, I shall do all in my power to discourage such practices, but I shall do it in the American way: above-board, in the open, through courts of law, by education, by proving myself to be worthy of equal treatment and consideration. I am firm in my belief that American sportsmanship and attitude of fair play will judge citizenship and patriotism on the basis of action and achievement, and not on the basis of physical characteristics.

Because I believe in America, and I trust she believes in me, and because I have received innumerable benefits from her, I pledge myself to do honor to her at all times and in all places; to support her Constitution; to obey her laws; to respect her flag; to defend her against all enemies, foreign or domestic; to actively assume my duties and obligations as a citizen, cheerfully and without any reservations whatsoever, in the hope that I may become a better American in a greater America.

The Summit Meeting

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ALEXANDER WILEY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, May 27, 1960

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, this morning, the Secretary of State, the Honorable Christian A. Herter, appeared before the Foreign Relations Committee and gave a very illuminating statement. I understand the statement was first released to the press.

I believe this statement by the Secretary of State and the President's remarks of the other evening, over the radio and television, give the complete story. From these two statements, the people of America can obtain all the facts necessary to be had in connection with the so-called fiasco at the summit which was caused by Khrushchev.

I ask unanimous consent that the statement by the Secretary of State be printed in the RECORD.

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

STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE CHRISTIAN A. HERTER, SECRETARY OF STATE, BEFORE THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE, FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1960

I. THE GENESIS OF THE SUMMIT

A. The threat to Berlin

In order to understand what happened in Paris we need to look back over the preceding 18 months.

In November 1958, the U.S.S.R. began a new strategy directed toward altering the situation in Berlin and East Germany in its favor. If the Western Powers refused to give up their present position in Berlin and make West Berlin a so-called free city, the Soviet Union stated its intention to proceed unilaterally at the end of 6 months, turning over full sovereignty to the so-called G.D.R. and thereby confronting the Allies with the alternative of capitulation or resort to force which would be met by Communist force. Though the strategy as it unfolded proved to be more flexible than its original statement, it is still the official policy of the U.S.S.R. Its force lies in the Soviet ability to threaten Berlin, where we are morally committed but physically exposed.

The Western Powers, of course, promptly rejected the Soviet proposal and reaffirmed their determination to stand by Berlin.

In the months that followed, while the U.S.S.R. elaborated and pressed its strategy, the Western Powers concerted their plans to meet it. They sought to engage the U.S.S.R. in negotiation, thereby clarifying its intentions and either attaining solutions acceptable to the West or, as a minimum, convincing it that unilateral action against Berlin would not be sound.

B. Engaging the U.S.S.R. negotiation

It was by no means a foregone conclusion that the U.S.S.R. would negotiate on an acceptable basis. In January 1959 the U.S.S.R. proposed a conference to adopt a peace treaty with the two parts of an indefinitely divided Germany. The Western Powers continued to maintain that a peace treaty could be negotiated and signed only with a unified Germany, hence that the reunification of Germany must be settled first. They also maintained that the only proper solution for Berlin lay in its becoming the capital of a unified Germany, and therefore they were

unwilling to discuss Berlin as an isolated issue. But the U.S.S.R. had held for some time that reunification was solely the business of the Germans and therefore refused to discuss it.

The West persisted during February and March in its efforts to get the Russians talking somehow. It proposed a meeting of foreign ministers, with the prospect of a possible summit meeting when due preparations had been made. The U.S.S.R. had repeatedly indicated a desire for one since 1956. Finally a compromise agenda, which did not prejudice the substantive views of either side, was adopted for a foreign ministers' meeting and a date was set in May, shortly before the expiration of the original Soviet deadline for meeting their arbitrary demands on Berlin.

C. Foreign ministers' deadlock

During the intensive preparations for the meeting the Western Powers developed a new version of their basic position regarding Germany, which was submitted at Geneva as the Western peace plan. It consisted in approaching the unification of Germany through a series of stages, thereby offering the U.S.S.R. a chance to adjust its position gradually to the eventual loss of its hold on East Germany which free elections would presumably bring. The plan showed flexibility and imagination; it appealed to world opinion, but its rejection by the U.S.S.R. was nonetheless flat. The U.S.S.R. stuck adamantly to its previously announced proposals for a peace treaty with a divided Germany. Thus the basic positions remained totally unreconciled.

Finding no progress possible on Germany, the Western Powers and the U.S.S.R. explored the possibility of an interim agreement on Berlin which, without contemplating a basic solution of Berlin as a separate issue, would do something to mitigate difficulties which the U.S.S.R. professed to find there. Though some progress was made in this direction, the U.S.S.R. insisted on language which would have implied the eventual erosion of the Western position in Berlin. Accordingly, despite the labor of 3 months with only one short adjournment, the foreign ministers' meeting ended in deadlock.

D. High-level trips

The failure of the foreign ministers' meeting did not result in a war crisis, however, because a parallel train of events had meanwhile brought hope in a different direction. We took the opportunity of Mikoyan's visit to the Soviet Embassy here in January to arrange informal exchanges of views between the Soviet leader and top U.S. officials. This was followed in June and July by further visits and exchanges of Kozlov to this country and the Vice President to the U.S.S.R. The fact that these visits took place without public incident and made possible somewhat more realistic communication than usual with the Soviet leadership seemed to offer a possibility—only a possibility, of course—that means of avoiding war and eventually getting Soviet-Western relations into somewhat less dangerous shape might be found by developing these informal contacts.

Accordingly, the President decided to go ahead with a move which he and his advisers had long had in mind when the time seemed right. He invited Chairman Khrushchev to visit this country, and the visit was announced before the foreign ministers ended their Geneva meeting.

During that visit no progress was made, or indeed expected, on resolving outstanding problems, but a somewhat greater degree of mutual understanding was seemingly attained, particularly on the need to settle international questions by peaceful means rather than by force. There was also a suspension, later publicly acknowledged, of whatever was left of the Soviet ultimatum on Berlin.

E. Preparation for the summit

After the Khrushchev visit it was judged feasible and desirable by the Western Powers to move toward renewed discussion, this time at the summit. Some flicker of hope for progress on Berlin had appeared at Camp David, whereas Geneva had ended in deadlock. During his American visit Khrushchev had also evinced an interest in the equally vital field of disarmament, and even though disarmament talks were to start in the Committee of Ten at Geneva it was felt that Khrushchev might reserve his constructive moves, if any, for the summit.

Accordingly, after due consultations among the Western heads of government an invitation to a summit was sent to Khrushchev and accepted by him, and after some difficulty over earlier dates the time was finally set for May 16. This move found broad support in Western public opinion.

There ensued an intensive and protracted series of preparations on the Western side, involving repeated meetings not only of the foreign ministers and of NATO but even of the heads of government. Within our own Government we also studied most carefully the possibilities of making progress not only on Berlin and Germany but most particularly in disarmament, as well as other aspects of general Soviet-Western relations.

At the December meeting of Western heads of government a consensus emerged that the May summit might be only one of a series of such meetings, and that it would be largely exploratory. Some modest progress was hoped for, but no major solutions on any front. But if a beginning could be made, the series of talks, possibly in a gradually improving atmosphere over the years, might do substantially more.

F. Summit prospects dimmed

In the first weeks after the Khrushchev American visit there was a general improvement of atmosphere and people began talking, partly in hope, partly in some confusion, about "detente." There were comparatively conciliatory speeches on each side; there was progress in the test-ban talks at Geneva; a new Soviet-United States cultural agreement was signed November 21, and on December 1 the United States, the U.S.S.R., and other powers signed the Antarctic Treaty.

But clouds began to gather even then. One of the earliest signs was the strong Soviet protest on November 11 against West German plans to build a broadcasting station in West Berlin. Another was the Khrushchev speech on November 14 which was harder in tone, boasted again of Soviet missile prowess, and began a concentrated attack on Adenauer and the German Federal Republic which later increased and seemed to be a central feature of Soviet presummit tactics. The reason for this attack is still a matter for speculation. Perhaps they thought it would undermine the Western position on Berlin by helping to divide the Western Allies. It had no such effect of course, but naturally rallied us to speak out in defense of our German ally.

Khrushchev as early as December 1 also began repeating his threats to sign a separate peace treaty with East Germany. He repeated these threats in his speech to the Supreme Soviet on January 14 and in his remarks during his visit to Indonesia and other countries in January. On February 4, the Warsaw Pact powers issued the first formal blocwide commitment to sign a separate GDR peace treaty. Thus Khrushchev's threatening Baku speech of April 25, though it was the most sweeping since February 1959, was only a harsher version of what he had been saying for months before. I shall make full documentation on his speeches available to the committee.

CVI—720

Not until April did we reply at length to this mounting crescendo of Soviet statements. We did so in order to keep the record straight—notably in the speeches of April 4 and 20, which Khrushchev attacked for starting arguments that he in fact had begun.

The unity of the four Western Powers on Berlin meanwhile presumably signaled to the U.S.S.R. that prospects for eroding the Western position or obtaining Soviet terms on Berlin remained slight. President de Gaulle and other leaders were quite firm in discouraging expectations on this front. The NATO Council in Istanbul May 2-4 also reaffirmed the Western position on German reunification and regretted Soviet refusal to discuss specific practical measures of disarmament. Thus as the summit drew near the prospects for important agreement seemed slender, so long as the U.S.S.R. remained committed to driving the Western Powers out of Berlin and to discussing disarmament in terms of general principles rather than concrete steps.

The Western outlook consistently remained, however, that the summit would be worthwhile. It would afford an opportunity for an exchange of views which would clarify each side's position; it might contribute to some reduction of tensions over Berlin and narrow some of our differences on disarmament. It could be at least a small first step in a long process of improving Soviet-Western relations.

II. THE U-2 INCIDENT

On May 1 occurred the unfortunate failure of an intelligence mission. The U.S.S.R. at once seized on it to complicate the approach to the summit. With regard to the role of the U.S. Government in this matter, I cannot hope to improve on the lucid and straightforward account which the President gave to the Nation Wednesday night. I will, therefore, not attempt to go into detail, although I am of course ready to answer questions concerning my responsibilities.

Here I would only like to reemphasize four central points which stood out in the President's account:

1. The U-2 program was an important and efficient intelligence effort. We knew that failure of any mission under this program would have serious consequences but we considered that the great benefit derived justified the risks involved.

2. The decision not to suspend this program of flights, as the summit meeting approached, was a sound decision. Conditions at a later season would have prevented obtaining very important information. There is never a "good time" for a failure of an intelligence mission. We believe it unwise to lower our vigilance because of these political negotiations.

3. Initial statements by the U.S. Government properly sought first of all to protect the pilot, his intelligence mission, and everything connected with it that might still be kept secret. But when it became clear that plane and pilot were in Soviet hands we believed the Congress and the American people should be given the facts. Thus up to May 7 U.S. statements followed the general line of the cover story, and thereafter were adjusted to the situation as it developed.

4. Since the U-2 system had been compromised, it was discontinued as any other intelligence mission would be in such a case. Announcement of its discontinuance was withheld until the President could convey the fact personally in Paris.

Based on these four points, I believe most Americans will agree that the main course of our actions, given what we knew at any particular time, was sound. In particular, I have doubts that any alteration in the language of U.S. statements would have made any difference in the arbitrary Soviet demands which followed.

III. THE EVENTS IN PARIS

A. Narrative

I should like to give you an account of the major developments at Paris. I shall be as brief as possible, since the details have been widely publicized. But I would like to tell you of those events which in my opinion had a detrimental effect there, and particularly those which influenced the decisions of the President.

On my arrival in Paris on Friday, May 13, there was already considerable speculation at the news that Mr. Khrushchev was arriving in Paris on Saturday rather than on Sunday, the day on which the President and Mr. Macmillan were due to arrive.

Mr. Khrushchev's statement on arrival at Orly Airport gave no indication of his subsequent position. It was mild in character and conveyed the distinct impression that he would proceed with the summit conference despite the U-2 incident. Subsequent events showed that this was deliberately designed to conceal his real purpose.

On Sunday at 11 a.m., at his request, Mr. Khrushchev, accompanied by Foreign Minister Gromyko and Marshal Malinovsky—which is in itself an unusual procedure which I shall revert to later—called on President de Gaulle at the Elysée Palace. During this meeting he left with President de Gaulle a memorandum setting forth the conditions which would have to be met by the United States before Khrushchev would be prepared to attend a summit conference. The French delegation provided a copy of this memorandum to the American delegation early that afternoon. The memorandum was subsequently presented by Mr. Khrushchev, without change, as the opening part of his statement to the four-power meeting on Monday morning, May 16.

After visiting President de Gaulle Sunday morning, Khrushchev called on Prime Minister Macmillan at 4:30 p.m. on the same day and read the same statement of position to him.

The copy of the statement received from the French delegation was, of course, the subject of immediate consultation with the President and with members of the American delegation as to its significance and meaning.

It was our general conclusion, subsequently borne out by the facts, that the position and totally unacceptable demands set forth in this document had been drawn up in Moscow prior to Mr. Khrushchev's departure. In this sense it represented a fixed Soviet governmental position from which even Mr. Khrushchev would not have the authority to depart while in Paris.

I might digress here to observe that it had been our experience at previous conferences with the Soviets, at least since the death of Stalin, that the Soviet representative, no matter how highly placed he might be, was bound by the collective decisions on basic policy matters made prior to his departure from Moscow. Any substantive changes in these positions apparently required reference back to Moscow before they could be undertaken.

I should like to emphasize the opinion which was thus unanimously arrived at in the American delegation, since it bore directly upon the position which the President took at the meeting on Monday morning.

It was out of the question, of course, that there should be any acceptance by the President of the humiliating and arrogant conditions of Mr. Khrushchev. We had very much in mind, however, the importance of showing the world that it was Mr. Khrushchev, and no one else, who was placing this summit conference in peril.

The President, therefore, decided before the Monday meeting that the proper course of action, consonant with the great responsibility which he bore and the seriousness of the issues which were to have been discussed

at the conference, was for him not to engage in vituperation with Mr. Khrushchev but to demonstrate the restraint and dignity which was incumbent upon the office he holds and which befitted the leader of a great country.

In connection with this decision, the President resolved to announce to the conference his previously taken decision to suspend further flights of U-2 aircraft over the Soviet Union.

Although the original intention had been to restrict the first meeting of the conference at the summit to the chiefs of state and heads of government and their interpreters, the President, on learning that Mr. Khrushchev wished to bring Foreign Minister Gromyko and Marshal Malinovsky, asked Secretary Gates and me to accompany him to this meeting.

I do not need to describe this meeting in detail beyond saying that Mr. Khrushchev read a statement which, with interpretation, took fully an hour. He read this entire statement from a prepared text before him. The first part of this statement was the memorandum which he had left with President de Gaulle, plus certain additions which were in the same vein as regards the United States and which referred to Soviet willingness to hold a summit conference within 6 to 8 months. The major addition was the cancellation of the invitation to the President to visit the Soviet Union.

Apart from his statement, which was made public, the President only once joined in the ensuing discussion—in order to make clear to Mr. Khrushchev and his colleagues that the suspension of the U-2 flights was not merely for the duration of the conference but for as long as he was in office.

The balance of the discussion at this meeting, which I should point out was the only one during the entire period in Paris at which the Soviets were present, was largely devoted to attempts by President de Gaulle and Prime Minister Macmillan to dissuade Mr. Khrushchev from the irrevocable step of publishing his abusive statement, whose unacceptable conditions would render impossible any conference at the summit, and to Khrushchev's adamant insistence that he would publish this statement and do so at a time of his own choosing. The meeting broke up on the basis of a suggestion by President de Gaulle that the conferees should reflect on this matter for 24 hours and then examine the situation.

This meeting completely confirmed our conclusion of the night before that Mr. Khrushchev was operating within the fixed limits of a policy set before his departure from Moscow. It is significant in this connection that the statement he issued later that day, Monday, May 16, which was identical with the one he had made at the Conference, took no cognizance whatsoever of the discussion at the conference, and in particular of the President's statement concerning the suspension of U-2 overflights.

The rest of the proceedings in Paris were anticlimactic. It was apparent to all the Western representatives that there was no possibility of a summit conference short of a changed position on Mr. Khrushchev's part. On Monday Mr. Macmillan visited Mr. Khrushchev in a fruitless effort to persuade him to withdraw his impossible demands.

On that same day President de Gaulle decided, with the agreement of the President and Prime Minister Macmillan, to call a session of the summit conference for 3 p.m. on Tuesday, May 17, which was after the 24-hour recess which he had proposed on Monday. He sent invitations in writing to the three other participants.

The President, in accepting, made clear his view that acceptance by the Soviet representative would mean that the Soviets had abandoned the demands which the President had previously found completely unacceptable.

Mr. Khrushchev did not show up at the appointed time for the Tuesday meeting. After a great deal of telephoning between the Soviet Embassy and the French Foreign Office it became clear that he was refusing to attend a summit conference and would only join in what he termed a preliminary meeting to ascertain if conditions could be created for a summit conference. By this reference to "conditions" he obviously meant the acceptance by the United States of all of the conditions he had set forth previously, and indeed he so stated in a written communication to President de Gaulle later that same day.

In the light of Mr. Khrushchev's refusal to attend the summit conference, except on terms which all three Western representatives deemed unacceptable, the three Western heads of government met briefly at 9:30 p.m., on May 17 to approve the final tripartite communique, a copy of which I should like to insert in the record.

Thus the summit conference was ended by Soviet intransigence before it began, without addressing the great international issues with which it was supposed to deal.

The following day, Wednesday, May 18, was marked by tripartite meetings of the Western heads of government and their foreign ministers to consider the situation. In these meetings we sought to analyze the reasons for the Soviet attitude, prospects for the future, and the measures that the three Western Powers might adopt.

This day was also marked by Mr. Khrushchev's press conference, which was fully reported by press, television, and radio. It was apparently an unparalleled performance of vituperation, abuse, and loss of temper. It should be noted, however, that despite the apparently uncontrolled nature of his remarks and actions at this press conference, Mr. Khrushchev was very careful not to commit himself to any specific course of action in the international field.

B. Analysis

We have naturally given a great deal of thought to the reasons for this extraordinary action by the Soviets in coming all the way from Moscow to Paris for the sole purpose of sabotaging the conference.

I should like to say right off that there are many obscure aspects of this Soviet behavior and that we do not know all considerations and factors which went into its determination. We probably never shall. I hardly need to emphasize here to the members of this committee the complete secrecy in which decisions are arrived at in the Soviet Government and in the hierarchy of the Communist Party, which is the effective ruler of that country. It is only possible to try to deduce from Soviet actions, after they are taken, the considerations which brought them about. What I give you now, therefore, is at best a tentative estimate of why the Soviet Union behaved as it did, an estimate which may have to be revised in the light of further information and future events.

There is one thing, however, that can be regarded as certain: This is that the decision to wreck the conference was made prior to Khrushchev's departure from Moscow. At no point during his stay in Paris—neither when he disclosed his true intentions to General de Gaulle at 11 a.m. on Sunday the 15th nor subsequently—did Khrushchev deviate 1 inch from his demands that the United States (1) denounce the overflights, (2) apologize to the Soviet Union, (3) punish those "directly responsible," and (4) promise not to repeat these flights. Neither the statement made by the President at the one meeting held on Monday nor the serious and responsible efforts of General de Gaulle and Mr. Macmillan in bilateral talks with Mr. Khrushchev before and after the President's announcement of suspension of flights could persuade him to withdraw these unacceptable

demands. Indeed, it is a logical deduction from his behavior in Paris that he had no authority to modify his position to any significant degree.

The fact that he was accompanied everywhere, and literally everywhere, by Foreign Minister Gromyko and Marshal Malinovsky is an interesting sidelight on this point. There is much speculation as to this change from his previous attitude during his visits both to the United States and France, when he insisted upon having meetings alone with the President and with President de Gaulle, with only interpreters present. The best guess as to the significance of this new factor is that (1) in view of the brutal and threatening attitude he adopted at Paris it was considered desirable to have some tangible evidence of Soviet armed strength in the person of Marshal Malinovsky. Secondly, Gromyko and Malinovsky would be able to testify upon return to Moscow that he had stuck strictly to the agreed position.

It also seems certain that the decision to cancel the invitation to the President was made before Khrushchev left Moscow.

As to what led the Soviets to this extreme position, in regard to the summit meeting which had previously appeared so much desired by Mr. Khrushchev, we enter into the realm of pure speculation, as I indicated earlier. The most we can hope to do in the absence of reliable information is to evaluate the elements and factors which appear to have entered into this decision. I shall try to list them briefly.

1. There was considerable indication, particularly during April, that Mr. Khrushchev had concluded that there was little likelihood of his having his way, particularly in regard to Berlin, at the summit. Evidence of Western determination and unity on this point in speeches and statements by Western leaders appears to have brought him to this conclusion. Thus in his Baku speech on April 25, he not only reiterated with the utmost finality his position on Berlin, including his intention to conclude a separate peace treaty with the East German regime, but he also began for the first time seriously to cast doubts upon the success of the summit. By this, of course, he meant success on Soviet terms.

2. Although the evidence is highly inconclusive, there are a number of indications that Mr. Khrushchev's conduct of Soviet foreign policy, particularly his overpersonalization and in Communist eyes overcommitment through personal visits to the United States and France, was arousing at least serious questioning if not opposition in the Soviet hierarchy. It would seem a logical deduction that some of the opposition to his conduct of foreign relations which was openly voiced by the Chinese Communists found a sympathetic response among some of his associates, and very probably among the Soviet military.

3. It was against this background that the U-2 incident occurred.

A combination of these three factors in our judgment is what resulted in the definite and brutal decision to disrupt the Paris Conference. To determine how each of these factors should be weighed is, for the moment, beyond our reach.

The U-2 incident was most certainly seized upon and magnified beyond its true proportions as a justification for this decision. It is debatable whether it would have been possible for Mr. Khrushchev to devise another pretext for so radical and violent a position.

It might well be that a lack of success at the summit would have confronted Khrushchev with a much more difficult choice, from his point of view, than no conference at all. He and his associates may have therefore much preferred to avoid facing the consequences of failure of negotiation by the simple expedient of torpedoing the conference.

It may seem incredible to you that responsible leaders of a great power should have come all the way to Paris merely for the purpose of wrecking the conference, thereby incurring worldwide condemnation of the Soviet Union and enhancing the sense of unity and purpose among not only the Western Powers represented there but also the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and free nations everywhere.

I believe the answer lies in a basic miscalculation in Mr. Khrushchev's and the Soviet's thinking.

Mr. Khrushchev undoubtedly hoped—and this explains his early arrival in Paris—to divide the allies and isolate the United States. He anticipated that the United States would refuse the demands he had set forth and that the conference would then collapse, with the United States bearing the responsibility for the rupture before world opinion.

His plans miscarried because our two allies stood solidly and loyally with the United States and refused to be parties to Mr. Khrushchev's scheme. The result, as the whole world knows, was that the position which Mr. Khrushchev brought to Paris resulted in the complete isolation of the Soviet Union rather than the United States and in placing the responsibility for the disruption of the conference squarely where it belongs—on his own shoulders.

This estimate of the reasons for Mr. Khrushchev's behavior is strongly supported by the attack which he made at his press conference on General de Gaulle and Prime Minister Macmillan for what he termed their lack of objectivity, lack of will, and subservience to the allied relationships—in other words, in plain English, for their solidarity with the United States, their loyalty to our common purpose, and their refusal to play the Soviet game.

IV. THE FUTURE

What conclusions should we draw for the future?

I believe the signs are that there has been as yet no radical alteration in Soviet policy, though we can expect the continuance of a propaganda effort designed to split off the United States from its allies. This conclusion is supported by Mr. Khrushchev's Paris

statements, including those at his press conference. It is supported, somewhat more specifically and definitely, by the statements which he made in Berlin on his way home.

We must remember, however, that, given the nature of the Soviet state, the men who run it can meet in secret at any time and change existing policy without public debate or even foreshadowing any such change. It is for this reason that any statement about a phase of Soviet policy must be regarded as qualified, with no certainty that it will remain valid in the future.

Thus, though the world's hopes have been keenly disappointed by the fact that the summit conference was not held as planned, the signs so far are that the basic realities of the world situation have not been greatly changed. Whether this continues to be so depends, as I have indicated, on actions of the leading Communist countries.

Provisionally, however, I conclude that the implication for U.S. policy is that the main lines of our policy remain sound and should be continued. The lesson of Paris is that we should prosecute those lines with renewed effort. Proponents within the Communist bloc of an aggressive course must not be encouraged by signs of weakness on our part. Proponents of a peaceful course should be encouraged by our readiness to get on with outstanding international business in a sober and rational manner.

We must remain prepared to withstand aggressive pressures, not only in Berlin but also elsewhere. I trust that our evident readiness will deter such pressures.

Among the lessons of Paris, the most important for the free world including ourselves, it seems to me, is fresh realization of the dangers we face and consequent need for closing of ranks and moving ahead with our own and our allies' programs for strengthening the free world. We came back from Paris with a keener sense of what it means to have allies, and I am sure that our alliances will take new life from this experience.

At the same time I would stress equally the need to expand imaginatively and generously our collaboration with the newly developing countries.

On both accounts I hope the Congress will give wholehearted support to our mutual security programs as authorized by this com-

mittee, which are now more important than ever.

We must continue, as the President has said, to seek in a businesslike way to make progress on outstanding problems with the Soviet Union. We intend to go ahead with existing negotiations, to stand by our commitments, and to foster open communication and peaceful exchanges. Above all, we shall not cease from the most determined, patient, resourceful endeavor to find ways to bring the arms race under control and thus to meet the nuclear menace that hangs over mankind.

I believe in this period it is incumbent upon us, all of us, to keep a calm and steady gaze on the world scene and to avoid actions, statements, and attitudes which might tend unnecessarily to increase international tension. If such an increase is to occur, it should be clearly the fault of the Soviets and we should not do them the favor of providing pretext for action by them which would have this effect.

We should not define as hard or soft our attitude or policy toward the Soviet Union. To do so is not only to deflect our gaze from the grim reality that confronts us, but even more to plunge us inevitably into fruitless and damaging domestic recrimination. We must now, as in the future, maintain a vigilant, calm, and resolute posture and, insofar as it lies in our power to do so, be accurate in our estimates and effective in our actions.

I would close in expressing the hope that we will not become so fixed in preoccupation with the Soviet challenge as to lose sight of our own constructive purposes—which are larger and more important than merely resisting or reacting to external threats. We have our own vision of the future toward which we want to see the world evolve. We have our own programs for helping to bring that future about—for holding high the light of freedom, for sharing its message and rewards with emerging nations, for trying to create an international community in which the rule of law will replace the rule of force. It is to these programs that our talents and energies should be rededicated in the uncertain times that lie ahead.

SENATE

TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1960

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

Rev. Edward G. Latch, minister, Metropolitan Memorial Methodist Church, Washington, D.C., offered the following prayer:

Eternal God, our Father, who art the source of all our being and the companion of our way, without whom no one is noble in spirit or good at heart or strong of purpose, lift us into Thy presence, where for this moment we may be still and know that Thou art God.

In the quiet power of Thy spirit, help us to carry the responsibilities laid upon us this day and strengthen us, that we may now and always be loyal to the royal in ourselves and in all men. May we put first that which is first, and may we be channels through which truth, justice, and good will may flow into our Nation and into our world.

Spirit of God, descend upon our hearts; Wean them from earth; through all their pulses move;

Stoop to our weakness, mighty as Thou art,

And make us love Thee as we ought to love.

In the spirit of Jesus Christ we pray.
Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. MANSFIELD, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Friday, May 27, 1960, was dispensed with.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States submitting a nomination was communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE—ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its

reading clerks, announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills, and they were signed by the Vice President:

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;