

SENATE

FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1961

The Senate met at 11 o'clock a.m., and was called to order by the Honorable LEE METCALF, a Senator from the State of Montana.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Eternal God and Father of all men, who bringeth forth righteousness as the light, and judgment as the noonday, our souls wait upon Thee; our expectation is from Thee.

In the present crisis confronting our Nation give us the determination and the courage to choose the hard, rather than the soft and easy, way and the resolution to deny ourselves of any bauble in the realm of mere things robbing us of spiritual riches, which, lacking, we are moral paupers.

This day may the new President, chosen by the people, be indeed by his own dedication ordained of Thee, as, standing, by the open Bible, in the presence of the whole world, he assumes the awesome challenge of leading this Nation in history's gravest hour.

Purge us from conceptions too narrow as freemen. As citizens of this free land, make us big enough and good enough to be worthy of our heritage, as in Thy presence on this Inaugural Day we individually register our vow to guard the freedom purchased for us at great cost and to defend the Republic from all enemies at home and abroad, "I solemnly swear."

We ask it in the dear Redeemer's name. Amen.

DESIGNATION OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, D.C., January 20, 1961.

To the Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate, I appoint Hon. LEE METCALF, a Senator from the State of Montana, to perform the duties of the Chair during my absence.

CARL HAYDEN,
President pro tempore.

Mr. METCALF thereupon took the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. MANSFIELD, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of Tuesday, January 17, 1961, was dispensed with.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States submitting nominations were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Ratchford, one of his secretaries.

THE ECONOMIC REPORT—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT (H. DOC. NO. 28)

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Joint Committee on the Economic Report:

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 18, 1961.
To the Congress of the United States:

I present herewith my Economic Report, as required by section 3(a) of the Employment Act of 1946.

The report was prepared with the advice and assistance of the Council of Economic Advisers, who, in turn, have had the assistance of the heads of the executive departments and independent agencies directly concerned with the matters discussed. Pursuant to the requirements of the Employment Act, the report summarizes the economic developments of the year and the policy actions taken to promote balanced growth of the economy, appraises the economic outlook, and puts forward a number of legislative proposals designed to help achieve the purposes of the act. The report also reviews the performance of the economy under the Employment Act, and particularly during the period of this administration, and discusses policies for the future in the light of this experience.

The major conclusions and recommendations of the report are set forth below, in part in the words of the report itself.

As the year 1960 came to a close, the Nation was producing goods and services at an annual rate of \$503.5 billion, the same as in the third quarter of the year, though slightly less than in the second quarter. For the year as a whole, the total output of our economy, in dollars of constant buying power, was 2.6 percent greater than in 1959.

Production and employment declined in the latter part of 1960, and unemployment rose, owing in large measure to an inventory adjustment. In the first quarter, inventories were being built up at an annual rate of \$11.4 billion, but in the fourth quarter they were being reduced at an annual rate of \$4 billion. It is encouraging, however, that the declines in production and income were moderate. And it is especially important that final demands for goods and services—that is, the sum of the Nation's expenditures except those resulting in inventory change—rose without interruption during the year and in the final quarter reached the level of \$507.5 billion.

The achievement of a reasonable equilibrium in the Nation's international transactions continued to be a goal of our policies in 1960. The overall deficit in the U.S. balance of payments last year remained close to that in each of the 2 preceding years, but the structure of the deficit changed markedly. Short-term capital outflows accelerated, mainly in response to a widening of the margin by which interest rates abroad exceeded those in this country. But the

deficit on all other transactions diminished greatly as a result of a rapid rise in exports.

The underlying strength of our economy, manifested in final demand for goods and services, is a distinctly favorable element in appraising the economic outlook. So, also, is the fact that economic conditions today are free of maladjustments and imbalances which, to be corrected, would require prolonged contraction. Businessmen and consumers have kept their use of credit within reasonable limits, and speculative excesses have been generally avoided. Inflationary pressure has been restrained. While this may have affected inventory policies and, perhaps, other demands for goods and services, it has helped to prepare a solid foundation for a resumption of sustainable growth. Because action to maintain balance and to consolidate gains was taken in good time, we can look forward, provided public and private policies are favorable, to a period of sound economic growth from a firm base.

The Federal policies needed to promote balanced growth can, to a considerable extent, be applied under existing administrative authority. But there are certain areas in which legislative action is needed.

First, funds appropriated by the Congress for the fiscal year 1962 should be held within the limits of expected revenues. A budget conforming to this standard has been presented to the Congress. It makes certain suggestions for revenues to cover projected expenditures, including necessary extensions of taxes that would otherwise terminate or be reduced on July 1, 1961; an increase in the highway fuel tax to 4½ cents per gallon, to supply needed funds in the highway trust fund; the rescinding by the Congress of action taken in 1959 which would divert funds from the general fund of the Treasury for road construction; and a rate increase to place the postal system on a self-supporting basis.

Second, Congress should give the Secretary of the Treasury authority to raise funds in the long-term capital market when, in his judgment, this is in the public interest, even if the cost of the funds is above 4¼ percent. The existing ceiling remains an important impediment to the Treasury's flexibility in achieving significant debt lengthening.

Third, as I have pointed out to the Congress each year since 1955, legislation is needed to enable the Federal Government to give constructive assistance to areas where there is high and persistent unemployment. The character of the legislation needed is described in the Economic Report, and an administration proposal drafted to meet the standards indicated has been placed before the Congress.

Fourth, legislative needs in the areas of health, education, and welfare, anti-trust enforcement, long-term agricultural adjustment, unemployment compensation, and housing and community development are outlined in the report. These are also described in the budget message.

Finally, I recommend again that Congress amend the Employment Act of 1946 to make reasonable price stability an explicit goal of national economic policy, coordinate with the goals of maximum employment, production, and purchasing power now stated in the act. The amendment proposed is limited to a change in the language of the act's declaration of policy and would accomplish its aim without placing restrictions on the effective operation of economic markets. It would strengthen the Employment Act which, as the Economic Report shows, has been a useful statute under which our citizens have made notable further advances in their welfare.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

REPORT OF NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT (H. DOC. NO. 55)

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences:

To the Congress of the United States:

Pursuant to the provisions of the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958, I transmit herewith for the information of the Congress the Fourth Semiannual Report of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, covering the period April 1, 1960, through September 30, 1960.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 18, 1961.

REPORT ON U.S. AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ACTIVITIES—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT (H. DOC. NO. 56)

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences:

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with section 206(b) of the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958, I am transmitting herewith the third annual report on the Nation's activities in the fields of aeronautics and space.

As this report testifies, 1960 witnessed a vast expansion of man's knowledge of the earth's atmosphere and of the limitless regions of space beyond. The Vanguard, Explorer, and Pioneer spacecraft have added substantially to our knowledge of the Earth's environment and of the Sun-Earth relationship. Experiments with Projects Echo and Courier, Tiros I and II, and Transit I and II have shown the promise of spacecraft application in the fields of communications, meteorology, and navigation. Among the outstanding accomplishments in technology were a series of successful recoveries from orbit of capsules from the Discoverer satellites and the increasing

degree of reliability in stabilizing these satellites in the required orbits.

Significant advances were made in the manned space flight program and in the preparation of a small fleet of powerful launch vehicles to carry out a wide variety of space missions.

Underlying the Nation's aeronautics and space programs was a strong basic and applied research effort which resulted in constantly broadening scientific and technological horizons. Finally, the entire effort has been drawn together in a long-range program of space exploration which offers every promise that in the years to come benefits for all mankind will be extensive.

Summarized within this report are contributions of Federal agencies participating in the space effort.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 18, 1961.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session,

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting several sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

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

ABSENCE OF A SENATOR

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I announce the unavoidable absence of the distinguished Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER], who is detained by transportation difficulties in New York.

APPOINTMENT OF REGENTS OF SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION BY THE VICE PRESIDENT

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair has been requested by the Vice President to announce his reappointment of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] and the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON] as Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, in accordance with section 5581 of the Revised Statutes.

LIMITATION OF DEBATE DURING MORNING HOUR

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, under the rule, there will be the usual morning hour for the transaction of routine business. I ask unanimous consent that statements in connection therewith be limited to 3 minutes.

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

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

ACCEPTANCE BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA OF THE AGREEMENT FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CARIBBEAN ORGANIZATION

A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation pro-

viding for acceptance by the United States of America of the Agreement for the Establishment of the Caribbean Organization, signed by the Governments of the Republic of France, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

TERMINATION OF EXISTENCE OF INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

A letter from the Chief Commissioner and members of the Indian Claims Commission, Washington, D.C., transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to terminate the existence of the Indian Claims Commission, and for other purposes (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

PETITION

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by the United Brick & Clay Workers of America, AFL-CIO, relating to tariff and trade, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

INVESTIGATION OF CERTAIN MATTERS BY COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

Mr. ANDERSON, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, reported an original resolution (S. Res. 47) authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to investigate certain matters within its jurisdiction, which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized under sections 134(a) and 136 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended, and in accordance with its jurisdictions specified by rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, to examine, investigate, and make a complete study of any and all matters pertaining to Indian affairs; irrigation and reclamation; minerals, materials and fuels; public lands; and territories and insular affairs.

SEC. 2. For the purposes of this resolution the committee, from February 1, 1961 to January 31, 1962, inclusive, is authorized (1) to make such expenditures as it deems advisable; (2) to employ upon a temporary basis, technical, clerical, and other assistants and consultants: *Provided*, That the minority is authorized to select one person for appointment, and the person so selected shall be appointed and his compensation shall be so fixed that his gross rate shall not be less by more than \$1,400 than the highest gross rate paid to any other employee; and (3) with the prior consent of the heads of the departments or agencies concerned, and the Committee on Rules and Administration, to utilize the reimbursable services, information, facilities, and personnel of any of the departments or agencies of the Government.

SEC. 3. Expenses of the committee, under this resolution, which shall not exceed \$100,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. EASTLAND, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported the following original resolutions, which were referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. Res. 48. Resolution to investigate juvenile delinquency.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized under sections 134 (a) and 136 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended, and in accordance with its jurisdictions specified by rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, to examine, investigate, and make a complete study of any and all matters pertaining to juvenile delinquency in the United States, including (a) the extent and character of juvenile delinquency in the United States and its causes and contributing factors; (b) the adequacy of existing provisions of law, including chapters 402 and 403 of title 1 of the United States Code, in dealing with youthful offenders of Federal laws; (c) sentences imposed on, or other correctional action taken with respect to, youthful offenders by Federal courts; and (d) the extent to which juveniles are violating Federal laws relating to the sale or use of narcotics.

Sec. 2. For the purposes of this resolution, the committee, from February 1, 1961, to January 31, 1962, inclusive, is authorized (1) to make such expenditures as it deems advisable; (2) to employ, upon a temporary basis, technical, clerical, and other assistants and consultants: *Provided*, That the minority is authorized to select one person for appointment, and the person so selected shall be appointed and his compensation shall be so fixed that his gross rate shall not be less by more than \$1,400 than the highest gross rate paid to any other employee; and (3) with the prior consent of the heads of the departments or agencies concerned, and the Committee on Rules and Administration, to utilize the reimbursable services, information, facilities, and personnel of any of the departments or agencies of the Government.

Sec. 3. The committee shall report its findings, together with its recommendations for legislation as it deems advisable, to the Senate at the earliest practicable date, but not later than January 31, 1962.

Sec. 4. Expenses of the committee, under this resolution which shall not exceed \$178,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

S. Res. 49. Resolution to investigate the administration, operation, and enforcement of the Internal Security Act.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized under sections 134(a) and 136 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended, and in accordance with its jurisdiction specified by rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, insofar as they relate to the authority of the committee hereunder, to make a complete and continuing study and investigation of (1) the administration, operation, and enforcement of the Internal Security Act of 1950, as amended; (2) the administration, operation, and enforcement of other laws relating to espionage, sabotage, and the protection of the internal security of the United States; and (3) the extent, nature, and effect of subversive activities in the United States, its territories and possessions, including, but not limited to, espionage, sabotage, and infiltration by persons who are or may be under the domination of the foreign government or organizations controlling the world Communist movement or any other movement

seeking to overthrow the Government of the United States by force and violence.

Sec. 2. For the purposes of this resolution, the committee, from February 1, 1961, to January 31, 1962, inclusive, is authorized (1) to make such expenditures as it deems advisable; (2) to employ upon a temporary basis technical, clerical, and other assistants and consultants: *Provided*, That the minority is authorized to select one person for appointment, and the person so selected shall be appointed and his compensation shall be so fixed that his gross rate shall not be less by more than \$1,400 than the highest gross rate paid to any other employee; and (3) with the prior consent of the heads of the departments or agencies concerned, and the Committee on Rules and Administration, to utilize the reimbursable services, information, facilities, and personnel of any of the departments or agencies of the Government.

Sec. 3. Expenses of the committee, under this resolution, which shall not exceed \$300,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

S. Res. 50. Resolution to investigate problems connected with the flow of escapees and refugees.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized under sections 134(a) and 136 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended, and in accordance with its jurisdictions specified by rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, to examine, investigate, and make a complete study of any and all matters pertaining to the problems created by the flow of escapees and refugees from Communist tyranny.

Sec. 2. For the purposes of this resolution, the committee from February 1, 1961, to January 31, 1962, inclusive, is authorized (1) to make such expenditures as it deems advisable; (2) to employ on a temporary basis technical, clerical, and other assistants and consultants: *Provided*, That the minority is authorized to select one person for appointment, and the person so selected shall be appointed and his compensation shall be so fixed that his gross rate shall not be less by more than \$1,200 than the highest gross rate paid to any other employee; and (3) with the prior consent of the heads of the department or agency concerned and the Committee on Rules and Administration, to utilize the reimbursable services, information, facilities, and personnel of any of the departments or agencies of the Government.

Sec. 3. The committee shall report its findings, together with its recommendations for such legislation as it deems advisable, to the Senate at the earliest practicable date, but not later than January 31, 1962.

Sec. 4. The expenses of the committee, under this resolution, which shall not exceed \$50,000 shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate by vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

S. Res. 51. Resolution to study administrative practice and procedure:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized under sections 134(a) and 136 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended, and in accordance with its jurisdictions specified by rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, to make a full and complete study and investigation of administrative practice and procedure within the departments and agencies of the United States in the exercise of their rulemaking, licensing, and adjudicatory functions, including a study of the effectiveness of the Administrative Procedure Act, with a view to determining whether additional legislation is required to provide for the fair, impartial, and effective performance of such functions.

Sec. 2. For the purposes of this resolution the committee, from February 1, 1961 to January 31, 1962, inclusive, is authorized (1) to make such expenditures as it deems advisable; (2) to employ upon a temporary basis, technical, clerical, and other assistants and consultants: *Provided*, That the minority is authorized to select one person for appointment, and the person so selected shall be appointed and his compensation shall be so fixed that his gross rate shall not be less by more than \$1,400 than the highest gross rate paid to any other employee; and (3) with the prior consent of the heads of the departments or agencies concerned, and the Committee on Rules and Administration, to utilize the reimbursable services, information, facilities, and personnel of any of the departments or agencies of the Government.

Sec. 3. The committee shall report its findings, together with its recommendations for legislation as it deems advisable, to the Senate at the earliest practicable date, but not later than January 31, 1962.

Sec. 4. Expenses of the committee under this resolution, which shall not exceed \$115,000 shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

S. Res. 52. Resolution to investigate anti-trust and monopoly laws of the United States:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized under sections 134(a) and 136 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended, and in accordance with its jurisdictions specified by rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, to make a complete, comprehensive, and continuing study and investigation of unlawful restraints and monopolies, and of the antitrust and monopoly laws of the United States, their administration, interpretation, operation, enforcement, and effect, and to determine and from time to time redetermine the nature and extent of any legislation which may be necessary or desirable for—

(1) clarification of existing law to eliminate conflicts and uncertainties where necessary;

(2) improvement of the administration and enforcement of existing laws; and

(3) supplementation of existing law to provide any additional substantive, procedural, or organizational legislation which may be needed for the attainment of the fundamental objects of the laws and the efficient administration and enforcement thereof.

Sec. 2. For the purposes of this resolution the committee, from February 1, 1961, to January 31, 1962, inclusive, is authorized to (1) make such expenditures as it deems advisable; (2) to employ upon a temporary basis, technical, clerical, and other assistants and consultants: *Provided*, That the minority is authorized to select one person for appointment, and the person so selected shall be appointed and his compensation shall be so fixed that his gross rate shall not be less by more than \$1,400 than the highest gross rate paid to any other employee; and (3) with the prior consent of the heads of the departments or agencies concerned, and the Committee on Rules and Administration, to utilize the reimbursable services, information, facilities, and personnel of any of the departments or agencies of the Government.

Sec. 3. The committee shall report its findings, together with its recommendations for legislation as it deems advisable, to the Senate at the earliest practicable date, but not later than January 31, 1962.

Sec. 4. Expenses of the committee, under this resolution, which shall not exceed \$450,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

S. Res. 53. Resolution to investigate constitutional rights:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized under sections 134(a) and 136 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended, and in accordance with its jurisdictions specified by rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, to examine, investigate, and make a complete study of any and all matters pertaining to constitutional rights.

SEC. 2. For the purposes of this resolution the committee, from February 1, 1961, to January 31, 1962, inclusive, is authorized (1) to make such expenditures as it deems advisable; (2) to employ upon a temporary basis technical, clerical, and other assistants and consultants: *Provided*, That the minority is authorized to select one person for appointment, and the person so selected shall be appointed and his compensation shall be so fixed that his gross rate shall not be less by more than \$1,400 than the highest gross rate paid to any other employee; and (3) with the prior consent of the heads of the departments or agencies concerned, and the Committee on Rules and Administration, to utilize the reimbursable services, information, facilities, and personnel of any of the departments or agencies of the Government.

SEC. 3. The committee shall report its findings, together with its recommendations for legislation as it deems advisable, to the Senate at the earliest practicable date, but not later than January 31, 1962.

SEC. 4. Expenses of the committee, under this resolution, which shall not exceed \$140,000 shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

S. Res. 54. Resolution authorizing a study of matters pertaining to the revision and codification of the statutes of the United States.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized under sections 134(a) and 136 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended, and in accordance with its jurisdictions specified by rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, to examine, investigate, and make a complete study of any and all matters pertaining to revision and codification of the statutes of the United States.

SEC. 2. For the purposes of this resolution the committee, from February 1, 1961, to January 31, 1962, inclusive, is authorized to (1) make such expenditures as it deems advisable; (2) to employ upon a temporary basis technical, clerical, and other assistants and consultants: *Provided*, That, if more than one counsel is employed, the minority is authorized to select one person for appointment, and the person so selected shall be appointed and his compensation shall be so fixed that his gross rate shall not be less by more than \$1,400 than the highest rate paid to any other employee; and (3) with the prior consent of the heads of the departments or agencies concerned, and the Committee on Rules and Administration, to utilize the reimbursable services, information, facilities, and personnel of any of the departments or agencies of the Government.

SEC. 3. The committee shall report its findings, together with its recommendations, to the Senate at the earliest practicable date, but not later than January 31, 1962.

SEC. 4. Expenses of the committee, under this resolution, which shall not exceed \$26,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

S. Res. 55. Resolution to examine and review the administration of the Patent Office:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized under sections 134(a)

and 136 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended, and in accordance with its jurisdiction specified by rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, to conduct a full and complete examination and review of the administration of the Patent Office and a complete examination and review of the statutes relating to patents, trademarks, and copyrights.

SEC. 2. For the purposes of this resolution the committee from February 1, 1961, to January 31, 1962, inclusive, is authorized to (1) make such expenditures as it deems advisable; (2) to employ upon a temporary basis, technical, clerical, and other assistants and consultants: *Provided*, That the minority is authorized to select one person for appointment, and the person so selected shall be appointed and his compensation shall be so fixed that his gross rate shall not be less by more than \$1,200 than the highest gross rate paid to any other employee; and (3) with the prior consent of the heads of the departments or agencies concerned, and the Committee on Rules and Administration, to utilize the reimbursable services, information, facilities and personnel of any of the departments or agencies of the Government.

SEC. 3. The committee shall report its findings, together with its recommendations for legislation as it deems advisable, to the Senate at the earliest practicable date, but not later than January 31, 1962.

SEC. 4. Expenses of the committee, under this resolution, which shall not exceed \$135,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

S. Res. 56. Resolution to study and examine the Federal judicial system:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized under sections 134(a) and 136 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended, and in accordance with its jurisdiction specified by rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, to conduct a study and examination of the Federal judicial system with special reference to (1) the organization, jurisdiction, and venue of the lower Federal courts; (2) the selection, appointment, tenure, and duties of the judges of such courts; and (3) the status of such system under the separation of powers doctrine as one of the three coordinate branches of the Government, with a view to determining the legislative or other measures, if any, which may be necessary or desirable in order to increase the efficiency and improve the operation of such system.

SEC. 2. For the purposes of this resolution the committee, from February 1, 1961, to January 31, 1962, inclusive, is authorized (1) to make such expenditures as it deems advisable; (2) to employ upon a temporary basis technical, clerical, and other assistants and consultants: *Provided*, That the minority is authorized to select one person for appointment, and the person so selected shall be appointed and his compensation shall be so fixed that his gross rate shall not be less than \$1,400 than the highest gross rate paid to any other employee; and (3) with the prior consent of the heads of the departments or agencies concerned, and the Committee on Rules and Administration, to utilize the reimbursable services, information, facilities, and personnel of any of the departments or agencies of the Government.

SEC. 3. The committee shall report its findings, together with its recommendations for legislation as it deems advisable, to the Senate at the earliest practicable date, but not later than January 31, 1962.

SEC. 4. Expenses of the committee under this resolution, which shall not exceed \$100,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

S. Res. 57. Resolution to investigate national penitentiaries:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized under sections 134(a) and 136 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended, and in accordance with its jurisdiction specified by rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate to examine, investigate, and inspect national penitentiaries.

SEC. 2. For the purposes of this resolution the committee, from February 1, 1961, to January 31, 1962, inclusive, is authorized to (1) make such expenditures as it deems advisable; (2) to employ upon a temporary basis, technical, clerical, and other assistants and consultants; and (3) with the prior consent of the heads of the departments or agencies concerned, and the Committee on Rules and Administration, to utilize the reimbursable services, information, facilities, and personnel of any of the departments or agencies of the Government.

SEC. 3. The committee shall report its findings, together with its recommendations for legislation as it deems advisable to the Senate at the earliest practicable date, but not later than January 31, 1962.

SEC. 4. Expenses of the committee, under this resolution, which shall not exceed \$5,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

S. Res. 58. Resolution to study matters pertaining to immigration and naturalization:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized under sections 134(a) and 136 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended, and in accordance with its jurisdiction specified by rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate to examine, investigate, and make a complete study of any and all matters pertaining to immigration and naturalization.

SEC. 2. For the purposes of this resolution the committee, from February 1, 1961, to January 31, 1962, inclusive, is authorized to (1) make such expenditures as it deems advisable; (2) to employ upon a temporary basis, technical, clerical, and other assistants and consultants: *Provided*, That the minority is authorized to select one person for appointment, and the person so selected shall be appointed and his compensation shall be so fixed that his gross rate shall not be less by more than \$1,400 than the highest gross rate paid to any other employee; and (3) with the prior consent of the heads of the departments or agencies concerned, and the Committee on Rules and Administration, to utilize the reimbursable services, information, facilities, and personnel of any of the departments or agencies of the Government.

SEC. 3. The committee shall report its findings, together with its recommendations for legislation as it deems advisable, to the Senate at the earliest practicable date, but not later than January 31, 1962.

SEC. 4. Expenses of the committee, under this resolution, which shall not exceed \$125,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

S. Res. 59. Resolution to study amendments to the Constitution of the United States:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized under sections 134(a) and 136 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended, and in accordance with its jurisdictions specified by rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, to examine, investigate, and make a complete study of any and all matters pertaining to constitutional amendments.

Sec. 2. For the purpose of this resolution the committee, from February 1, 1961, to January 31, 1962, inclusive, is authorized to (1) make such expenditures as it deems advisable; (2) to employ upon a temporary basis technical, clerical, and other assistants and consultants: *Provided*, That, if more than one counsel is employed, the minority is authorized to select one person for appointment, and the person so selected shall be appointed and his compensation shall be so fixed that his gross rate shall not be less by more than \$1,400 than the highest gross rate paid to any other employee; and (3) with the prior consent of the heads of the departments or agencies concerned, and the Committee on Rules and Administration, to utilize the reimbursable services, information, facilities, and personnel of any of the departments or agencies of the Government.

Sec. 3. The committee shall report its findings, together with its recommendations, to the Senate at the earliest practicable date, but not later than January 31, 1962.

Sec. 4. Expenses of the committee, under this resolution, which shall not exceed \$32,500, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

S. Res. 60. Resolution to examine the Trading With the Enemy Act:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized under sections 134(a) and 136 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended, and in accordance with its jurisdiction specified by rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, to conduct a further examination and review of the administration of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, and the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended, and consider proposed legislation affecting said Acts.

Sec. 2. For the purposes of this resolution, the committee, from February 1, 1961, to January 31, 1962, inclusive, is authorized (1) to make such expenditures as it deems advisable; (2) to employ upon a temporary basis, technical, clerical, and other assistants and consultants; and (3) with the prior consent of the heads of the departments or agencies concerned, and the Committee on Rules and Administration, to utilize the reimbursable services, information, facilities, and personnel of any of the departments or agencies of the Government.

Sec. 3. The committee shall report its findings, together with its recommendations for legislation as it deems advisable, to the Senate at the earliest practicable date, but not later than January 31, 1961.

Sec. 4. Expenses of the committee under this resolution, which shall not exceed \$45,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED

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

By Mr. PROXMIRE:

S. 504. A bill for the relief of Dr. Gojko D. Stula; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEATING:

S. 505. A bill for the relief of Seymour Robertson; and

S. 506. A bill for the relief of Wilbur R. Dameron, Sr.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JACKSON:

S. 507. A bill to set aside certain lands in Washington for Indians of the Quinault

Tribe; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. KEATING:

S.J. Res. 34. Joint resolution designating the week of October 9-15, 1961, as National American Guild of Variety Artists Week; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MAGNUSON:

S.J. Res. 35. Joint resolution authorizing the President to proclaim the week of May of each year in which falls the third Friday of that month as National Transportation Week; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

LIMITATION OF TRAVEL OF COMMUNISTS—ADDITIONAL COSPONSOR OF BILL

Under authority of the order of the Senate of January 9, 1961, the name of Mr. BUTLER was added as an additional cosponsor of the bill (S. 229) to provide for denial of passports to supporters of the international Communist movement, for review of passport denials, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. WILEY (for himself and Mr. BENNETT) on January 9, 1961.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION RELATING TO SMALL BUSINESS TAX RELIEF—ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS OF BILLS

Under authority of the order of the Senate of January 13, 1961, the names of Senators BUSH, LONG of Missouri, SCHOEPPPEL, and PELL were added as additional cosponsors of the bill (S. 378) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 so as to permit the use of the new methods and rates of depreciation for used property; and the names of Senators BUSH, LONG of Missouri, and SCHOEPPPEL were added as additional cosponsors of the bill (S. 379) to designate judicial precedents which shall be binding in the administration and enforcement of the internal revenue laws; which bills were introduced by Mr. SPARKMAN (for himself and other Senators) on January 13, 1961.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS—ADDITIONAL TIME FOR BILL TO LIE ON THE DESK

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill (S. 407) for the establishment of a U.S. Foreign Service Academy, introduced on January 13, lie on the desk for an additional week, so that other Senators may join in cosponsorship.

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

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

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

By Mr. WILEY:

Press release by him entitled "WILEY Lauds Record of Eisenhower Leadership," January 20, 1961.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, for the information of the Senate, and after consultation with the distinguished minority leader, I wish to state that it is the intention to have a quorum call at between 11:15 and 11:30. At the conclusion of the quorum call, the Senate will proceed to the east front of the Capitol, for the inaugural ceremonies. At the conclusion of the ceremonies, the Senate will return to its Chamber, to receive nominations from the President.

TRIBUTE TO EZRA TAFT BENSON

Mr. MORTON. Mr. President, today, as the Senate of the United States moves forward with the confirmation of Cabinet officers of the incoming administration, I want to pay a special tribute to an outgoing member of the Cabinet—Ezra Taft Benson, who served as Secretary of Agriculture throughout the entire administration of President Eisenhower.

Except for James Wilson, of Iowa, who was Secretary of Agriculture from 1897 through 1913, Mr. Benson has occupied this post for a longer period than any other man in the 20th century. It is my own belief that none of Mr. Benson's predecessors served the Government and the Nation's agriculture with a higher sense of duty or with greater credit than has this purposeful and dedicated man from Utah. As he returns to full-time service as a leader of his church, he goes with the best wishes and the sincere thanks of millions of his fellow citizens.

Ezra Benson will be remembered not only for his contributions to American agricultural progress, but, more importantly, as a symbol of integrity and as a citizen who fervently believes in his country and its destiny. He has eloquently expressed his convictions in these words:

It is my firm belief that the God of Heaven raised up the Founding Fathers and inspired them to establish the Constitution of this land. This is a part of my religious faith. To me this is not just another nation. It is a great and glorious nation with a divine mission to perform for liberty-loving people everywhere. Therefore, our continuing great challenge is to keep America strong—strong economically, socially, and, above all, spiritually. There is no other way. Only in this course is there safety for our Nation.

Ezra Benson is one of the most intensely patriotic men it has ever been my good fortune to meet. Nevertheless, he was subjected through the years to a crossfire of charges and accusations such as few men in public life have had to face. His more extreme critics within the Democratic ranks charged him with plotting the liquidation of the family farm. Even the problems which arose from drought and flood were wrapped around Ezra Benson's neck.

It became fashionable in some areas for Democratic candidates to run against Benson. This was virtually their entire platform and campaign. They seemed to think it unimportant to proclaim what they were for; just being against

Benson was supposed to be enough to get a man elected.

Somehow, it did not work out that way. A considerable number of candidates who believed that an anti-Benson campaign speech was good for a free ticket to Washington are still waiting at the station back home. And about an equal number, who believed that Benson baiting would insure their reelection, got their free tickets all right, but they were one-way tickets from Washington back to their home districts.

In the 1960 elections, the Republican Party put on its greatest display of strength in the agricultural heartland of America, the area which supposedly had been forfeited to the opposition because of Ezra Benson's policies. To those who still persist in arguing that the election returns failed to prove that Mr. Benson has been basically right, I say that the recent elections showed, at least, that the farm people of America believe the agricultural programs advocated by the Democratic Party are wrong.

Godspeed, Ezra. You have earned the Nation's thanks for a job well done.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a statement by Secretary Benson, summarizing American agricultural progress in the last 8 years, together with several representative editorial comments on Mr. Benson's stewardship.

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

STATEMENT BY SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE
EZRA TAFT BENSON

In 3 days I will relinquish this office. It is appropriate, therefore, to set forth certain facts about agriculture today as benchmarks from which all of us in the future may appraise the record.

It has always been this administration's position that the management of our farms and ranches is best left in the hands of farmers and ranchers themselves. Local, State, and Federal governments can and should provide sound help but farmers must be free to control their own operations and permit price to play its traditional role in directing production and consumption.

We have, therefore, tried to move steadily in the direction of more freedom for farmers to farm and toward economically sounder Government programs for agriculture based on research, education, and the expansion of markets.

Here are some of the benchmarks in this January 1961:

Four-fifths of agriculture is free of Government production controls and only 5 of some 250 commodities produced commercially are still subject to such controls.

The latest index of prices received by farmers (December 1960) is 5 percent higher than December 1959; even higher than December 1954, when price supports for basic crops were still at 90 percent of parity.

Fifteen of the twenty-one commodities under price support are selling at, or above, their support levels. Example: Soybeans, the fifth largest crop in dollar volume, were over 40 cents per bushel above support levels last week.

Only 12 commodities are currently in Government inventory; 10 items in inventory in 1953 are no longer in Government storage. Despite record crops in 1958, 1959, and 1960, Government surplus holdings are less now than in November 1959—their alltime

peak. Whereas the surplus grew \$4.6 billion in 1953 and 1954, only \$3 billion has been added in the past 6 years under policies and programs of this administration which began taking effect on a limited basis with the 1955 crop year.

Since January 1, 1953, CCC has moved out approximately \$22 billion worth of Government-owned farm commodities with dollar sales comprising 55 percent of the total.

The new cotton program has regained lost markets and has raised domestic consumption and increased exports to a 1959-60 marketing total of 7.2 million bales (second highest in 27 years) and a 1960-61 total estimated at more than 6 million bales.

Farmers voted corn free of controls in 1958. Under more realistic price supports, corn has been moving into consumption at a rate 9 percent ahead of a year ago.

Tobacco prices in 1960 were exceeded only by the record 1959 level and disappearance was such that producers of some types of leaf may be entitled to increases in their 1961 allotment under an improved program which repealed the outmoded rigid 90 percent of parity supports.

Dairy product sales and income under adjusted price supports are at an alltime high.

Commodities subject to no price support are currently in a strong price position with a favorable outlook. Examples: Choice steers at Chicago last week were \$27.28. Stockers and feeders at Kansas City were \$24.21. Barrows and gilts at Chicago were \$17.31.

Exports of all farm commodities are at new record highs with \$4.8 billion in sales during the 1960 calendar year, making our 8-year total \$30.4 billion, of which 68 percent was sold for dollars.

The parity ratio dropped 17 points in the 23 months prior to this administration's taking office. Farm income is still handicapped by the production-cost squeeze but has improved in 1960 and the outlook for 1961 is generally favorable.

Farmers' costs increased 133 percent from 1939 to 1952 and have increased only 4 percent in the past 8 years.

This Nation's first organized attempt at helping low-income farmers improve their economic status in life, through the rural development program, is now functioning in 39 States.

Our greatest problem is wheat where constructive legislation is still needed.

While I have emphasized here some of the more controversial aspects of agriculture, it is not my intention to minimize the great effort put forth by this administration in other areas to which I have pointed with pride many times. These include the extensive progress made in the fields of research, education, watershed development, conservation, forestry, credit and market development.

Much more needs to be done to improve farm income stability and assist marginal-area farm families, but this administration has, with the help of Congress, charted a course that spells a bright future for American agriculture.

Our farmers are the most efficient in the world. They deserve our unstinting praise and constructive help through economically sound programs which lead to less Government and less politics in farming.

[From the Evening Star, Jan. 16, 1961]

HUMILITY ON THE FRONTIER

There was a refreshing humility about Orville Freeman's testimony before the Senate Agriculture Committee. Appearing as President-elect Kennedy's nominee for the "hot seat" of Secretary of Agriculture, the former Governor of Minnesota chose to accentuate the negative with reference to his qualifications. "I do not present myself as

an expert on agriculture," he said, almost in protest at the suggestion that he might be a Moses who could lead the way to better things down on the farms. "I do not claim to have all the answers."

If this sounds like strange talk from one of the New Frontiersmen, who were displaying no such diffidence prior to November 8 about their capacity to solve all sorts of national problems, it has some of the virtues of candor and realism. In a way, there has been no shortage of "experts" on agriculture, particularly among congressional Democrats who have specialized for the past 8 years in criticizing Republican Secretary Ezra Benson and blocking every administration effort to apply a reasonable amount of sane economics to a problem that has been part of the American politico-economic scene for the past quarter of a century. It is, in fact, ironic that it should have been a "farm veteran" among the lawmakers, Democratic Chairman ELLENDER of the Senate committee, who expressed the wistful hope that city-bred Mr. Freeman might turn into a Moses with the wisdom needed to show the way.

It is quite possible, of course, that if the farm politicians in and out of Congress had allowed Mr. Benson to show the way there would be less of a problem for Mr. Freeman to inherit. Basically, the departing Secretary favored more dependence on the non-political laws of supply and demand, and less dependence upon a mish-mash of Government programs that have had an end result of helping the big corporation farms more than the smaller ones. The result, of course, has been to pile up surpluses in key crops (notably wheat) and to add billions to the expenditure side of the Federal budget. Indeed, with a Secretary less purposeful and courageous than Mr. Benson things might have become worse than they are and the farm States themselves paid him perhaps the finest tribute in their near-unanimous refusal to vote Democratic on November 8. As he leaves Washington, Mr. Benson has no need to offer excuses or apologies. As a charitable man, he undoubtedly wishes his successor good luck, and no doubt Mr. Freeman will need it.

[From the San Bernardino (Calif.) Sun]

A MAN MISUNDERSTOOD

Ezra Taft Benson probably is the most misunderstood public servant in the incumbent administration. If he'd been an ordinary man, Benson wouldn't be in office today.

During his tenure as Secretary of Agriculture, he has had to enforce laws he believed unsound. He has had to administer a program of waste and extravagance which he was unable to get Congress to change.

His was the inheritance of an agricultural mess that belongs to both Republicans and Democrats.

When a vexed electorate protested about subsidies, price supports, and surplus storage costs, Benson shouldered the blame that rightly wasn't his. Thinking persons, however, reason differently.

When Benson returns to Utah, this Nation will lose the services of an American who was not afraid to think straight in a world of political confusion. This, in brief, is the Benson story.

[From the Pierre (S. Dak.) State News]

BENSON'S ACHIEVEMENT

President-elect John F. Kennedy has picked the young, liberal ex-Governor of Minnesota, Orville Freeman, to be his Secretary of Agriculture.

Word around Washington, according to some of the top political writers, is that Freeman was a compromise candidate for the job. Front runners were Fred V. Heinkel,

of Missouri, and Representative George McGovern, of South Dakota. When factions supporting Heinkel and McGovern came to a deadlock, Kennedy turned to Freeman.

The Minnesotan will have a big pair of shoes to fill as he follows in the footsteps of Ezra Benson. No one has brought more integrity, more soundness of thought and more patience with adversity to the agriculture Cabinet post than has Benson. Beset on all sides by cries for more Federal control of agriculture and deserted by many members of his own party, Benson bore the yoke of unpopularity with dignity and poise.

He consistently pointed out that a government storage bin was not a market for America's farmers. He resisted with all his strength the efforts by powerful factions to socialize agriculture.

The proof of Benson's wisdom can be best judged by the position in which he leaves American agriculture as he retires from his office. According to recent surveys, of all the American industries which compete on the international level today, agriculture is best equipped to hold its own. It is a healthy, vibrant industry.

Benson's philosophy and his belief in a free and unfettered agriculture will make him one of history's great Cabinet members.

[From the Poultry Tribune, December 1960]

THANK YOU, MR. BENSON

Before a new Secretary of Agriculture is named by the new administration, we would like to pause for a moment, take off our hat, and say "thank you" to Ezra Taft Benson, who has served as Secretary of Agriculture for the past 8 years.

The task of being Secretary of Agriculture is a big one. The adjustments taking place in American agriculture only have made his job more difficult.

Benson has withstood the bombardment of his critics without becoming bitter. One former USDA official said, "Benson has had the fortitude to do what everyone else knew was the right thing to do."

In 1952 when Benson was given recognition as a great agricultural leader at the Wisconsin Farm and Home Week, he said:

"Farmers will do well to encourage others to realize that you cannot build character or courage by taking away man's initiative and independence through the paternalistic efforts of an overgenerous government. Farmers must face the eternal truth that you cannot help men permanently by doing for them what they could do and should do for themselves."

When the furor of the current election is over, Ezra Taft Benson will emerge as one of the great agricultural statesmen of all times.

[From the Cleveland (Ohio) Plain Dealer, Dec. 19, 1960]

YOU DID A GOOD JOB, MR. BENSON

Whether they agreed with his ideas or not, few persons have ever doubted the sincerity, honesty, courage, and dedication of Ezra Taft Benson, the retiring Secretary of Agriculture. We have believed in Mr. Benson, have felt that his hope of getting Government out of agriculture as much as possible was the right thing to do. We have applauded his efforts to reduce the high parity payments that stimulated overproduction and added to the vast Government agricultural surplus paid for with the taxpayers' money.

We doubt that Mr. Benson will receive very many pats on the back as he leaves office and a new Secretary of Agriculture takes over. Certainly the farm mess is still a mess, despite his best efforts. But we think Mr. Benson deserves appreciation, and we thank him for the thankless job he did.

We were impressed with the talk Secretary Benson made recently before a Washington

audience, and we believe some of the points he made bear repetition.

To remain free, Secretary Benson said, we must stand firmly for sound money and against inflation; we must stand for economy and conservation and against waste. We must stand for the private competitive market and against Government interference. We must stand for local self-government and against Central Government intervention; for private ownership and against Government ownership and control of the means of production and distribution; for individual liberty and against coercion; for national security.

If this address was indeed the swan song of a brave and honorable and greatly misunderstood man, it deserves to be remembered, and we should like to quote a few paragraphs, as follows:

"Gentlemen, I love this Nation. It is my firm belief that the God of heaven raised up the Founding Fathers and inspired them to establish the Constitution of this land. This is part of my religious faith. To me this is not just another Nation. It is a great and glorious nation with a divine mission to perform for liberty-loving people everywhere.

"Therefore, our continuing great challenge is to keep America strong—strong economically, socially, and, above all, spiritually. There is no other way. Only in this course is there safety for our Nation."

Ezra Taft Benson may not go down in history as our greatest Secretary of Agriculture. But nobody ever tried harder.

[From the Baltimore (Md.) Sun, Jan. 9, 1961]

EXPORTS UNDER BENSON

It happened to Mr. Dulles and it certainly would be ironic if it now happened to Mr. Benson. During his time as Secretary of State John Foster Dulles took some of the toughest and most sustained criticism of any public man in modern times. But the tide turned. His errors are of course not forgotten but his virtues, including his not inconsiderable wisdom have gained wider acknowledgement. Now Mr. Benson is about to leave office with the Eisenhower administration. And a surprising burst of commentary points out that farm income is really not so bad, that farm prices are more realistic and that farm exports are rising month by month.

It may be that part of this turnaround on the Benson policies comes from sudden recognition of how little there is to take their place. When the President-elect and the Secretary of Agriculture-designate met with a dozen or more farm lobby leaders at New York last week the only accomplishment seems to have been a new awareness of how far the various farm groups were apart. A schedule of subsequent conferences is announced but what has always been true seems just as true now: that the outlook is less for sweeping new farm legislation than for a patching up here and toning down there of what will continue to be the essential Benson program—itsself essentially the Henry Wallace program of 1938.

One force pushing in this direction is the recovery of farm exports mentioned above. In 1953 American exports of foodstuffs alone were at the rate of \$143 million a month, not including shipments under the mutual security program. The figure had risen to a monthly \$208 million 4 years later. In September of this year with Mr. Benson coming to the end of his term a little bloody but quite unbowed, foodstuff exports were running at the roughly comparable rate of \$242 million a month.

The Secretary of Agriculture has argued all the time that the thing to do was to get farm prices down off their support stilts and back in better relation to the market. The foreign export figures—though a certain

amount of export subsidy is involved—show American farm prices progressively more compatible with world market demand. Such a demonstration will at least slow congressional drives to alter the Benson policies in any basic way.

[From the Kansas City Times, Dec. 17, 1960]
SECRETARY BENSON WROTE CAREER AS GLOBAL SALESMAN

In 8 controversial years as Secretary of Agriculture, Ezra Taft Benson gave unceasing efforts to selling products of United States farms. He did everything in his power to prevent piling huge surpluses in bins.

The Secretary has traveled all over the world, searching for markets, seeking better understandings between our Nation and others, ironing out kinks that have acted as barriers to trade. His most recent trip, from which he has just recently returned, was to Japan, Taiwan, the Philippines, Australia, and New Zealand.

The last 5 years our exports of agricultural commodities have been setting new records. Exports for this year may set a new high at \$4,600 million, exceeding the previous peak of \$4,500 million in 1957. The outlook now is for this trade to continue into 1961.

MARKETS DEVELOPED

The Department of Agriculture now has attachés in most of the nations of the world. They work as salesmen for America. They work both for the Government and with private industry in developing markets.

The fact that surplus piles still exist in this country is evidence that our exports have not been sufficient to move all this country has produced. These troublesome surpluses also probably have overshadowed the effort to move great quantities of our produce into consumption. But, without such effort, the surpluses would have been much greater.

COMPETITION

From the beginning, Secretary Benson has insisted that a Government storage bin is not a legitimate market for products from the farm. He has maintained that for agriculture or any other industry in this country to prosper, it must meet competition the world over in price, quality and salesmanship. Always he emphasized salesmanship.

It may be that the new administration can improve on the efforts made by Secretary Benson. But we doubt that it would choose to repeal the policy.

[From the Manchester (N.H.) Union Leader, Dec. 17, 1960]

BENSON KEPT HIS WORD

This newspaper frankly believes that outgoing Agriculture Secretary Ezra Taft Benson will go down in history as one of the most able men to serve in that most difficult office. Certainly he is one of the most principled.

While it is possible to criticize the mechanics of the soil bank and other programs launched during his administration, we believe most fairminded people will acknowledge that Benson's basic ideas are sound. Human nature being what it is, it may be that he was trying to accomplish the impossible.

Looking back over the past 8 years and the changes in Federal farm laws that Benson has managed to bring about, we can see the sincerity of the man when he said, back in 1952, that he does not believe price fixing and control of farm production are sound. Benson has stuck to this position throughout his term in office.

Secretary Benson also has some sound advice for the new Kennedy administration. He predicted that Congress will block any attempt to put on new controls. He stated

unequivocally that he thought his campaign to get the Government out of agriculture had been sound.

Benson also said—and perhaps this is borne out by the November election returns—that his farm program is sound and the overwhelming majority of farmers know it. Kennedy, it will be recalled, did not carry the so-called farm vote.

Federal control over any aspect of our national life is easy to legislate but the trend toward socialization is not so easy to reverse.

Secretary Benson deserves a big thank you from harassed American taxpayers for making the big effort on their behalf.

[From the Salt Lake City Tribune,
Dec. 13, 1960]

UNSWERVING INTEGRITY

The honor paid retiring Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson by the Saddle and Sirolo Club at the Chicago stockyards is gratifying to friends and admirers of the intrepid Utahian.

Mr. Benson was paid tribute by the distinguished livestockmen's group for "his unswerving integrity of purpose and principles." Albert K. Mitchell, New Mexico rancher and chairman of the International Livestock Exposition, presided.

The anomalousness of the occasion most likely was not lost on Mr. Benson, who for nearly 8 years has received mostly brickbats for earnestly trying to solve the country's almost insoluble farm problem. In one respect the honor was a bit of an anticlimax because the Secretary was indirectly honored last November 8 when the farm States, which were supposed to blame him for their troubles, registered no discernible protest against his party.

The significance of the Saddle and Sirolo tribute was peculiarly notable at this time. In addition to the national efforts to persuade him to abandon his free enterprise ideas about farming, Mr. Benson has been under the heaviest kind of pressure in his own region and State over programs to salvage mountain watersheds which have been in various stages of deterioration for about a century. Mr. Benson stood up to these and other pressures.

We echo the tribute paid him by Saddle and Sirolo.

[From the Sheboygan Falls (Wis.) News,
Jan. 10, 1961]

A TOP PRIORITY PROBLEM

President-elect Kennedy has announced that one of the top priority problems he will tackle is the so-called farm problem, stating that one of the first to receive aid will be the poor depressed farmers.

This is indeed a noble goal. Unfortunately, it is something the majority of farmers neither need nor want. In fact, today the brightest spot in our entire economy is agriculture.

It is on the soundest basis that it has been in some years with a solid recovery from the slump of 2 years ago. But unless the new administration quickly takes measures to bolster other areas of our sagging economy, the farmer can expect his income to slump.

Nobody knows better than the farmer that most families can easily slice off a quart of milk per week, a pound of meat, or a can of vegetables and still be a long way from starving or malnutrition. In short, our present farm economy depends to a large extent on the kind of income that allows consumers to buy those tasty little extras.

This means that if we are to avoid those surpluses of 3 or 4 percent which so seriously depress prices, more jobs are needed in chronic areas of unemployment.

While many may not agree, farmers can largely thank Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Benson for the rosy outlook today. Despite

murderous political pressure which would have crushed a weaker man, Benson had the backbone to stick with his policies.

The result has been that only wheat and corn are serious national problems. And these two products were the only two that Congress refused to let Benson apply his own policies to.

Congress, in spite of all of Benson's pleas, continues to believe that the right thing to do is to pay farmers to grow a crop already in surplus and one that is not needed. Benson opposed all such programs and favored getting the Government out of farming as rapidly as possible. Yet, he never advocated leaving the farm to sink or swim without any Government program to make the changeover a smooth transition.

He has raised foreign purchases of American agricultural products to the highest level in U.S. history. His trips abroad, often condemned by his enemies in Congress as wasteful, combined selling with good will and have produced results no other Secretary of Agriculture can boast of.

This has left the Kennedy administration with a solid foundation on which to build and increase our agricultural exports. This the President-elect has indicated he will do, so that at least this portion of the Benson program will not be lost.

We believe that when history is written, Mr. Benson will go down in the books as one of the greatest Secretaries of Agriculture our country has produced in this century.

When he assumes office Mr. Kennedy will do well to review the history of Benson's goals and achievements. We are sure he will find many economic problems greater than the farm problem today.

We believe that in his talk at Oshkosh last week Thomas J. Anderson, publisher and president of Farm and Ranch magazine, expressed the views of many farmers.

In summing up these views we quote an editorial Anderson wrote in the January issue of his magazine:

"The farmer needs an end to labor racketeering, but unionization of farming. The farmer needs lower prices for the things he buys, not artificially higher prices for his Government controlled production. The farmer needs a balanced budget, not more millions of dollars spent on a sprawling Government bureaucracy from which he may get no visible benefits. The farmer needs less nonfarmer subsidies, not more farmer subsidies. The farmer needs the right to produce, not more curbs; more markets, not less—and less government, not more."

[From the Lethbridge (Canada) Herald]
SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

President-elect Kennedy has named Orville Freeman, Governor of Minnesota, as Secretary of Agriculture in the Democratic Government. Agriculture is of more concern to Canadians than any other department in the U.S. Government. Not only are Canadians faced with almost the same problems as U.S. agriculture but every policy and action of the U.S. Department will have some influence upon Canadian agriculture.

Ezra Taft Benson was a familiar person, in places such as Alberta a fairly frequent visitor. Mr. Benson was in fact regarded as a close relative by Albertans. He does have relatives here. In personality he is a friendly, sincere, down-to-earth type of man who really appealed to one as a good neighbor. There were frequent and strong demands from farm sections in the United States that President Eisenhower dismiss Benson. Eisenhower appeared to take little notice of the clamor. He apparently placed considerable faith in Benson and realized that anyone would be confronted with an insoluble problem as Secretary of Agriculture.

Benson inherited a farm situation which was the result of the 20-year agricultural

program of Roosevelt and Truman. Franklin Roosevelt and his Cabinet began a program of control, subsidy, and protection for the American farmer in an honest effort to assist agriculture which was seriously suffering. The program became a Frankenstein. By the time Benson took over there was nothing he could do but go along with the system, while trying in any way possible to bring economic reason and businesslike operation back to agriculture. The U.S. agricultural program was so out of balance that in 1959 the Department of Agriculture spent more than what had been the budget for all departments of the Government only a few years before. Benson fought for a free farm policy, as few controls, subsidies, and artificiality as possible. He wanted to return farmers to their old independence and free enterprise system. That Benson did not succeed was not due to lack of honest, sincere, and dedicated effort.

Freeman will inherit many of the same problems which faced Benson, and they will be just as difficult to deal with. In Benson, Canada's farmers had a sympathetic friend with a high international moral standard. It is hoped the same will be found in the new U.S. Secretary of Agriculture.

[From the Michigan Farmer, Jan. 7, 1961]

DEDICATED AMERICAN

Politics can be cruel. We're thinking of Ezra Taft Benson who ends 8 years of service as Secretary of the U.S. Department of Agriculture this coming January 20. Inheriting complexing problems that defied solution because of political influence and interference, he became one of the most controversial men in the Eisenhower administration. Political enemies heaped abuse and blame upon him for failures of farm legislation passed by Congress to satisfy all of the people. Political friends were often slow and not too numerous in coming to his defense. Yet Mr. Benson did not sway from his honest purpose of trying to work out a sound answer to the farm problem that would be of greatest benefit to most of this country and its people, even though politics continued to prevent such an answer from going into effect. No doubt he got considerable satisfaction from results throughout the agricultural Middle West in the recent national election.

One might not always agree with Mr. Benson's ideas, but you never questioned his sincerity and honesty of purpose. Our contacts with him left no doubt in our mind that he was a dedicated public servant, which we have not found too common in the Nation's Capital. He steps down from that high office with the respect and admiration of friends and enemies alike. We hope his successor will tackle the job with as much concern and earnest desire to serve well the people of America. We would ask as much of other public officials throughout our land.

AEC'S "CAST THE FIRST STONE" DESCRIBES PREJUDICE IN NORTHERN UNITED STATES

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, television smashes into the public consciousness as no other media can. When it wishes to touch the public heart and mind by the millions, there is nothing, and has been nothing, like it. Television's capacity to heighten understanding of controversial social issues was strikingly illustrated recently by the ABC network program "Cast the First Stone." This program explored the subject of prejudice and discrimination in the Northern United States. The program ranged from coast to coast, above the

Mason-Dixon line, and cataloged the dislikes, hatreds, biases, and prejudices in the Nation.

Many kinds of prejudice were dramatized with skill, insight, and compassion. The program exposed the point system which operates in one community to exclude Jews and Negroes from homeownership. It recorded the views of America's first citizens, the Indians, frequently the victims of discrimination. It described the bitter hatred of an anti-Semitic, self-styled Nazi trying to organize followers in the East.

During the program, the narrator, John Daly, commented:

While the whole world ponders the problem of racial discrimination in the Southern United States, it is not generally realized that prejudice is a widespread actuality in this country outside the South. Yet experts estimate that 9 out of 10 Americans are guilty of prejudice, including many who are victims of it.

"Cast the First Stone" was produced by Walter Peters, and was directed by Marshal Diskin, with editorial supervision by Walter Peters. It was sponsored by the Bell & Howell Co. I ask unanimous consent that it be printed at this point in the RECORD.

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

"CAST THE FIRST STONE," SEPTEMBER 27, 1960, ABC-TV

Mr. DALY. In darkness prejudice is born, the father is ignorance—the mother, fear—the child, a life misshapen by hate. In our times, mankind condemns violence and hate but there is in most of us a vestige of the savage past and ironically, most of us, hating, has been hated in return. Great nationality groups, fleeing persecution and poverty, found here among us, a new dream of the promised land. Newly arrived here on our shores, they found and still find they are the lowly, the despised, and the unwanted. The wonder of this Nation is that its new freedom, its overnew frontiers, and its bright confidence have always, in time, raised these, the tired, the poor, the huddled masses to dignity and a new estate.

Our shame and theirs must that they in turn have made of those who followed after, the lowly, the despised, and the unwanted. For some, dignity, a new estate, and too often the illusion of superiority are won only after bitter struggle in this neverending conflict. Through the years, have marched the legions of every race, creed, and color—Chinese, Catholic, Irish, Jew, Italian, Free-thinker, Poles, Latin American, and out of the bondage of slavery, the Negro. For the Negro, the struggle has been the hardest, the issue clearest drawn. The white South, the historic battleground for the American Negro has heard strident and accusing from every other corner of the Nation the cry, "shame, shame." That there is prejudice and discrimination in the South is beyond question, but in full measure, north of the Mason-Dixon line its ugly shadow lies across city and countryside. It is here that subterfuge and expedience, for instance, have built the new ghettos. The faces of prejudice are many. Some few transparently ugly—first piously denied. Its forms are sometimes flagrant, most often subtle, its sound on some occasions—muted; on others, raucous, as in the strangulating rage of a George Rockwell, a new American Nazi.

Mr. ROCKWELL. The Communist conspiracy is organizing the colored people of the world all over the earth against the white people for the benefit of the Jews. Now, ladies and

gentlemen, I pledge you my life and every man here pledges his life, I pledge you my life that we will save America and we will save the white race.

Mr. DALY. Chicago—Carl Sandburg's stormy, husky, brawling city of big shoulders. Somewhere in its streets, prejudice, raucous, angry and anonymous—real but unwilling to show its face.

The SPEAKER. This used to be a nice neighborhood; niggers have taken over now though. We got this Catholic mayor, see, and he wants their votes. Not only the jigs either, some of those Jews up on the north side, they're just as bad. Try to get a tip out of them and it's like they've got fish-hooks in their pockets. Gee, I don't know what has happened to this city, the jigs are really taking over here. Probably have one as mayor next time.

Mr. DALY. Into Chicago in recent years, as in most cities of the North, a vast migration from the South. Hundreds of thousands of Negroes pouring into the cities as did the Poles, the Italians, and Irish before them. The Midwest marketplace was bursting at the seams and they came to fill the needs of the expanding city, to find a better life. In the Windy City, they found what Chicago's Urban League directors describes as the most segregated large city in the Nation. Mr. William Berry.

Mr. BERRY. This business of living in ghettos the way we do here, vast black ghettos, for instance now we are on the periphery of the Nation's largest ghetto, we call it the Central South Side Ghetto. It's 8½ miles long and about 3 miles wide with bulges in places and more people live in it than the total population of Buffalo or Columbus, Ohio. They live in concentrated areas. Our schools, because of their geographic situation are segregated, so we have more segregated schools in this one ghetto than they have schools in Little Rock.

Not because of the edict of the school boards but by edict of those who control and manipulate the areas where people may live. This pattern of segregation reflects in all kinds of ways and we see it, too, in job opportunities. Here it's very serious and the most favorable of the surveys and estimates that have been made in terms of the earnings of Negroes in Chicago as compared to the earnings of whites have indicated that Negroes earn about 70 percent of the amount of money of their white brothers and they also pay more for rent because they are fenced in and do not have access to the free housing market. They also are preyed upon by unscrupulous retailers who seem to like to go into the Negro ghetto where they sell shoddy merchandise and very often use questionable credit practices—so here are a group of people who earn one-third less money, pay more for their rent and pay more for everything. This is what we call a color tax: the extra amount of money Negroes pay in the city of Chicago for the privilege of being nonwhite. We also have cases of interracial violence very often when a Negro is able to find a home to purchase or rent outside the prescribed Negro district and then very often there are crowds that gather and harass him, destroy his property, break windows, and in some cases, there are damages to the person as well as to the property. In the past, we have had many of these. Of course, you know that in order to have any racial violence of any significance, there are two things that are always required to be present. The prerequisites of interracial violence of any serious nature are segregation and good weather, so that we have these instances more often in summer than we do in winter. See, even fools won't fight in the rain or when it's cold.

Mr. DALY. On the periphery of Mr. Berry's ghetto, the quiet middle class neighborhoods and parks that once were the domain of the early European immigrant. Generations of

Germans and Italians, Poles, and Jews, lived in these neighborhoods, each group with its own customs and then the inevitable explosion. The Negroes, hemmed in, resentful, demanded living room, and living includes recreation. This summer, at Grand Crossing in South Chicago, living room meant a previously all white swimming pool. The whites, hostile to change, instinctively fearful of the loss of status, reacted sharply. The Negroes, insisting on change, returned each day. At times, stalemate, an empty silence, the broken glass on the bottom, mute evidence of the conflict. Both sides speak uncertainly but frankly to ABC reporter, Walter Peters.

WHITE YOUTH. We used to play ball in the summer and all that, and go through the park, with no trouble at all but now, you walk through the park you are liable to get a spear in your back or something, always bothering you.

Mr. PETERS. Who's going to throw the spear?

WHITE YOUTH. The niggers.

NEGRO YOUTH. I was walking with my girl, it was down here on 77th and Evans, and three white fellows drove by in the car and they slowed down and they called, "niggers," we didn't pay any attention to it and then they called it again and we looked around. They said bring that nigger here, you know. We just walked on and some of my fellows were coming down the street and I guess they saw it and they just moved on. We didn't have any trouble with them since.

Mr. PETERS. What is the big problem here at Grand Crossing?

SECOND WHITE YOUTH. It seems to be over at the swimming pool, on who's going to get it.

Mr. PETERS. What do you mean by that?

SECOND WHITE YOUTH. Well, the white people around here, they don't like to see the pool go to the Negroes and the Negroes want to come in, which is their right to come in, and that's the whole problem, sir.

Mr. PETERS. I see and how do you feel about it, Harry?

HARRY. Well, I feel myself, I like to see people enjoy themselves and this is America and people have their rights but still I don't like to see it because people do think things about other people and I don't like to see the pool go to the Negro people that much because—now don't get me wrong, there are some people that are very nice in that race but like I said before, it's just the way things are. I mean like, eh, now, people over there by the pool, they make a big crack, you know, about what race you are, you know. I don't like that too much, you know.

Mr. PETERS. What kind of cracks, can you tell me about it?

HARRY. Well, like they call you white trash, you know, you walk into a pool and someone will make some crack and say "look at that white trash walking in" and you can't say anything. I mean, you are in no position to say anything right back to them after they say that to you. That's about the whole thing.

Mr. PETERS. Well, what about the white kids, what do they do?

Mr. HARRY. Well, they've done the equal part of it too. They'll walk in and they'll say, too, "look at that thing standing over there." No, they don't make cracks like that.

Mr. PETERS. Well, what kind of cracks, tell me about it.

Mr. HARRY. Well, like some people will be standing on the corner, some white boys and there'll be a colored fellow walking by with his girl and someone will say, "look at that, two little apes."

Mr. PETERS. You think that you might be able to learn to get along together?

Mr. HARRY. In time I think we will. I think in good time the white people will get to learn to live with Negro people but right

now, I don't think it will work out, I mean you just can't put two groups of people in one spot and expect them to live but as far as my feelings toward the Negroes, I have nothing against them myself, it's just little things that make people mad and then they grow. The more you think about it, the madder you get. That's, eh, but as far as the pool myself, well, I'd like to see it stay white because, I mean, I've been living around here and I like to see things stay the way it is and I don't want anything to be changed, I just want everything to be smooth and perfect which can't be either but that's my whole opinion of everything.

SECOND NEGRO YOUTH. The major problem I think is the acceptance of the whites, the whites accepting the Negroes, it's an ethnic thing, as far as I can see. It's based more on tradition rather than personal hatreds.

They feel that they have been in this area a long time and it is something they would wish to hold on to and they feel that it's the threat of it being taken away from them and moving into a strange area and leaving all of their strongholds, it's the anxiety that causes the prejudices, I imagine. The problem of the kids wanting to go into the park areas, to use the park to swim and the kids say, well this has been our area, this is ours and rightfully so, they believe that this is ours and the other Negro kids come in and say, well this park is public, why can't we use it? And they rightfully believe so that this is a public park and they should be able to use the facilities not thinking that they are taking something which has been traditionally the white's over a period of time.

MR. PETERS. And has this caused much friction?

SECOND NEGRO YOUTH. Fortunately, there have been some minor incidents but none of major consequences. There has never been a wholesale race riot as in the Trumbull Park area. The kids seem to work it out among themselves and kids on the East Side of Cottage Grove being the white kids say, well we will have to give it up anyway because we are surrounded by three-fourths colored. The majority is Negro now so therefore they don't feel as though they have a leg to fight on. There have been minor scrimmages where three or four colored kids would get caught in the park and a group of white kids would jump on them and the same thing takes place if four or five Negroes caught two or three white boys in the park. And when the odds are usually even, both groups will stand back and call each other names and then take off.

MR. DALY. At the nearby Church of St. Francis de Paula, Father Thomas McKugo.

MR. PETERS. How does the church feel about the Negroes moving into the neighborhood?

FATHER. The church has the same doctrine that it has always had. The church would like people now to look at this doctrine and see how it's to be applied in changing conditions, to realize that the Negroes have, many of them have come to a status where now they fit into a neighborhood like this. Those that do fit into a neighborhood like this, they belong here just as much as anyone else.

MR. DALY. Humor among America's Negroes is pointed and sharp-edged. One saying, for instance is, "in the South you can come close but don't get too high—in the North, you can get as high as you like but don't come too close." It is wry humor, born out of adversity but today it is apt to be edged with bitterness. There is an increasing ferment, a rising militancy among Negroes not only in the South where the recent sit-ins have had such a shattering impact, but in the North, where the Negro is increasingly articulate about social and economic as well as legal equality. At one end of the spectrum is hate, born of hate, the black supremacy of Elijah Mohammed, a religious opportunist, who has fired an estimated quarter of

a million Negroes with a hatred for the whites. This is the fanatic, less virulent but as emphatic as a Chicago housewife, Mrs. Gladys Woods.

Mrs. Woods. Well, I'm afraid it's because of the way the white man is treating me. I think that I am an American citizen and I am entitled to anything that anyone else is and I don't think we should have to wait a hundred years where we should have had it long ago, along with everyone else.

MR. DALY. At Robert's Night Club, the humor of Dick Gregory is immediate and edged.

MR. GREGORY. Thank you so very much, ladies and gentlemen. I want you to remember one thing, you must laugh real quick because I don't have too much time. I have to leave here this morning and go down to North Carolina and sit in the restaurants [laughter]. I mean it's like it's not funny. I have a kid brother who has been in North Carolina sitting in a restaurant for 3 months, he's so sure he is not going to get waited on, he don't even take no money with him [laughter]. Wouldn't it be funny if they served him? [laughter]. And they broke [laughter]. But this is where it is. Most people say, "come up North, don't worry about racial problems," that's a lie. I had better advantages back home on the farm than I have had up here. Shucks! You sit on the corner 3 hours, waiting on a bus and wondering where you are going to sit—back home, we know where we are going to sit [laughter].

This is the way it is. Twenty-four hours a day, we've got these little touchy problems. I see about 3 months ago they passed a bill saying all my folks back home can vote and the Governors of the Southern States gave them all a ball-point pen and some waxpaper and said, "try writing over this butter." [Laughter]. You got problems.

MR. DALY. Chicago's Provident Hospital was organized by and for Negroes. General practitioner, staff physician, Dr. Arthur Falls, says it had to be.

DR. FALLS. I think that I have to say very frankly that there is a great deal of bigotry and hatred in the medical profession. The crux of the situation really is the matter of appointment of staff physicians because most patients come into a hospital through their doctor and by the simple expedient of not allowing colored doctors on the staffs, the hospitals automatically bar many colored patients but they also bar colored patients who are the patients of white physicians by warning the white doctor that he either is not to bring any colored patients in or, that he is to bring in only a limited number.

MR. PETERS. How would you compare Chicago's discriminatory policies, although they are not official certainly, as against those in the South?

DR. FALLS. Well, the situation here is worse than in some places in the South. It's equal to some places in the South, it's the worst of any northern city.

MR. PETERS. In the medical field?

DR. FALLS. In the medical field. I'm speaking purely of the medical field.

MR. DALY. The ferment among Negroes is nationwide and among Negro leaders it is reasoned and often bluntly honest. It was in Los Angeles with Attorney Lauren Miller.

MR. PETERS. What about Negro people themselves; isn't there much prejudice within Negro groups?

MR. MILLER. You mean as between Negroes?

MR. PETERS. Yes.

MR. MILLER. I think that that is a very rapidly passing phenomenon. In the old days, the lighter skinned Negroes enjoyed tremendous advantages, had its roots in slavery, as a matter of fact. They were relatives of the master. They worked in the big house as the phrase goes. They had scorn and contempt for the fieldhands who were apt to be the darker people, so between these two groups there grew up this cleavage. Now, in-

creasingly that is being dropped and is being done away with. I don't hear as much of it any more. But as a boy, I think I recognized there was a good deal of prejudice between groups.

MR. PETERS. Mr. Miller, what about yourself, are you prejudiced?

MR. MILLER. Well, I suspect that I am. I would like to say this, to draw a little distinction between prejudice and discrimination—discrimination is the translation of prejudice into an overt act. Now, I try not to be discriminatory, but when I search my soul, I think that I can admit that I have some prejudices.

MR. PETERS. Can you tell us in what way you are prejudiced?

MR. MILLER. I shall try to. It crops out in all sorts of odd little ways. If I saw two fighters in a ring, for example, right now, naturally I would be in favor of the Negro fighter. If I saw an automobile accident, I would shade my testimony, I'm afraid—this is a bad thing for a lawyer to say—but I'm afraid I'd shade it in favor of the Negro and so, as I say, I search my soul, I find these telltale indications that I make judgments on the basis of race which I ought not to make.

MR. PETERS. Mr. Miller, are you prejudice against any particular nationality?

MR. MILLER. Well, when I think about it, I think that I have to confess to harboring some prejudice against Polish people. This has a sort of historical background. Poles lived in large aggregations in cities such as Chicago and Detroit. They were constantly in conflict with the Negro community, trying to hedge it in. If you will recall the Detroit war riots, that was action on behalf of the Polish people to keep Negroes out of public housing projects. There were similar troubles in Buffalo, N.Y., between Poles and Negroes and I—I have formed a judgment which I ought not to form on a group basis against Poles because of this kind of conflict. I think I understand it. I think that here is a group of people from Europe themselves pushed around, eager enough and happy enough to find a scapegoat, but, of course, that's no excuse for me making a scapegoat of the Poles in my turn.

MR. PETERS. Are you prejudice against Poles as individuals?

MR. MILLER. No, not as individuals, you see. If I meet an individual, I don't think of him as Pole. When I think of Polish prejudice, I just think of the Poles as I think people think of the Negroes or the Jews or the Catholics.

MR. PETERS. I'd like to ask you, Mr. Miller, how do you feel when someone insults you by calling you a nigger?

MR. MILLER. Oh, I think that I feel indignant. Oddly enough, you see, this direct appellation doesn't occur very much any more. That is, people may have a lapse and speak of niggers, but I can't remember, I'm trying to think of when I heard one person call an individual by that term and I simply can't remember, it has been so long ago. There's a change coming over the country, now, and in most of the larger cities Negroes are free to go to restaurants, to hotels, to places of public accommodation and I think, too, that there is a subtle distinction being made these days between middle-class white-collar Negroes and working-class Negroes. The white-collar middle-class Negro is apt to be pretty well served, the guy at the bottom of the heap who still has a pretty tough time—you go into a city, you can go to a first-class hotel, but the poor guy who wants to go to a third- or fourth-class hotel, still finds himself discriminated against.

MR. PETERS. How do you feel, sir, or how have you felt, when in the past someone has refused you service in a restaurant?

MR. MILLER. This, I suppose, is the most difficult of human feelings to illuminate.

The utter frustration that you feel, the utter sense of rejection that you feel, the sense that you feel that there's nothing that you can do to overcome it—you are the despised, the outcast, and you have an utter feeling of loneliness. You are utterly alone. The whole world is against you. This is about the best I can describe it, if you can get a picture of it from that.

Mr. DALY. Prejudice, as we have noted, has many faces. Religious or ethnic groups, alien to the dominant culture, still feel the razor's edge of discrimination. It is more subtle but still there in the upper echelons of business, industry and finance, in hundreds of exclusive resorts and residential communities, from coast to coast. One such community is Grosse Pointe, Mich.

Grosse Pointe lies immediately east of Detroit, next to Lake St. Clair. Along its tree-lined drives are the homes of the financial and social elite. Life in Grosse Pointe is quiet, genteel, and discreet. Or was, until earlier this year, when the skies were rent and the community found its secret, the screening system, exposed. The result was a shock and chagrin that swept the community, with the shock waves reverberating from the gulf coast to the swanky yacht club on Lake St. Clair. The more so, because a letter from a descendant of a signer of the Declaration of Independence and a crusading newspaper, the Grosse Pointe Press, had triggered the exposure. Here, a few miles from Grosse Pointe, in a quiet residential area of Detroit, spacious and manicured, the substance of what had been exposed is spelled out in the simple narrative of one of the rejected, Dr. Paul Lowinger.

Dr. LOWINGER. The point system was developed in 1945 by the Grosse Pointe Property Owners Association in order to screen out Jews, Italians, Polish people and people from southern Europe. If you are Jewish, you are required to have 85 points, if you are Italian 65 points or thereabout, and if you are Polish 55 points. I might mention that Negroes and orientals are not screened at all in the point system. The way it works is even more pernicious than the description that I have given. A detective with a 10th grade education is employed to investigate these people and he rates them on education, background and so on. The questionnaire, for instance, gives 20 points if you are with a prominent company and hold a high position but only 5 points if you have a good education. It also rates you on such things as the degree of swartheness, meaning the color of your skin, the accent with which you speak and the number of children you have. It has never been clear to me whether it was desirable to have a small or large number of children but many of us feel that's a personal matter.

Mr. PETERS. How did they stop you from buying a home in Grosse Pointe?

Dr. LOWINGER. It happened by their telling me that I could not buy it because I was Jewish. When I pointed out to them that I had a signed agreement from the realtor and from the owner of the house, they pointed out to me in a threatening fashion that my family, including the child that I had then, would not be happy living in that community. I felt it best at that point to withdraw from the agreement and seek a home in another section.

Mr. DALY. Now, to meet Mrs. Lowinger.

Dr. LOWINGER. This is my wife, Mrs. Lowinger.

Mrs. LOWINGER. How do you do.

Mr. PETERS. How do you do, Mrs. Lowinger. Mrs. Lowinger, how do you feel about the Grosse Pointe point system?

Mrs. LOWINGER. I think it's pernicious, it's just very humiliating for the people who are exposed to it. I am sure no one would be exposed to it if they knew it existed. We certainly wouldn't have been. I don't know

if we were screened really, I think we were just rejected.

Mr. PETERS. And if you were screened, what would they have found?

Mrs. LOWINGER. I can't imagine. I can imagine that they would have found that I was Protestant, my husband was Jewish, and that we had both had higher educations. You know, he has an M.D., I have a M.F.A. and that, I don't think that either of us is really swarthy, that seems to be one of the points that they feel was very important not to be. I don't know, but the whole thing was so revolting, I wouldn't even want to be involved in it, you know, I mean, I don't even like to think how we would be if we were screened. It's really not important.

Mr. PETERS. That's something you wouldn't do to others.

Mrs. LOWINGER. No; I certainly wouldn't. I admit that I may like some people better than others but if they want to buy a house, I feel that that's their business.

Mr. DALY. Not all of the residents in Grosse Pointe were in sympathy with the screening system, including Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Brown who would have been the Lowingers' neighbors.

Mr. PETERS. Mr. and Mrs. Brown, would you have liked the Lowingers for your neighbors?

Mr. BROWN. Well, certainly as far as we know, we would have. The man is a professional man, a well-trained man, very interesting background and I am sure we would have gotten along very well.

Mrs. BROWN. Well, from our brief acquaintance with Dr. and Mrs. Lowinger, we feel quite robbed that they can't be our neighbors. Now the people who bought the house they tried to buy are truthfully wonderful neighbors and friendly and we wouldn't trade them for anyone but we are sad that somewhere in our immediate community, people like Dr. and Mrs. Lowinger and their children aren't here for us to know and for our children to get acquainted with and grow up with.

Mr. DALY. Another Grosse Pointe resident, Dr. Douglas Sargent, a psychiatrist, thinks out loud of the motives and psychology underlying the system.

Dr. SARGENT. Well, any system like the Grosse Pointe point system which allegedly has as its goal to select superior neighbors for an area is a very wonderful system if it could do that. I'd love to live in a community of superior people. The only trouble is that this system is bound to fail because it starts from a false premise.

I think really that the motivation for any screening system of this kind is to inflate the feeling of superiority of the people already living there and I can't conceive how anyone who had a deep, lasting permanent sense of security and satisfaction within himself would need any screening system of this kind. I think it must simply be a sign of insecurity.

Mr. DALY. In the wake of the initial disclosure and resultant furor, the point system, with an official nudge by State officials was dropped, but not before the Reverend Arnold D. Johnson of the Grosse Pointe Congregational Church charged that Jesus Christ himself would not have been admitted to this community.

Mr. JOHNSON. In the first place, he was a Jew and Jews required more points than most other people in order to get into the community. Certainly we can well imagine that his complexion was swarthy and again, this would mitigate against his entrance. His education, while we would not call him an uneducated man at all, certainly was not formal, that is, he had no college degree from an Ivy League school. His occupation is not one of those that are rated very high. He was a sometime carpenter and an itinerant preacher. And so in the final analysis, it would seem that the real victims of prejudice are not those against whom the

prejudice and discrimination is directed, but rather against those who are prejudice, for in seeking to have an exclusive neighborhood, to keep it just as they would want it, unchanged, with only what they would call their own kind in it, they soon find that they have excluded God from their lives, and this I think, is the worst punishment that anyone could be asked to endure.

Mr. DALY. This was once all Sioux country, a land of hills and plains, of buffalo and plenty—then, the white man came. Thus the voice of a Sioux chief revives the shame we all must share in the treatment of the Indian. The first American is still the poorest of any racial minority, with the shortest span of life. The romance of the western aside, the Indian has lost in the past 70 years 90 million acres of prime land to the white man. At the Pine Ridge Reservation in South Dakota, a once mighty nation of Sioux warrior hunters live in a stunting poverty, bitterly edged by the white man's prejudice. At a meeting of the Sioux tribal council, an old man's sense of injustice brings him to his feet.

OLD MAN. Mr. Chairman, members of the council body, ladies and gentlemen, we are confronted with a serious question. I have always hated the word "discrimination." We as a minority group, when you are discriminated against, they violate two of the precious things that's guaranteed you by our United States, that is, your constitutional rights and civil rights. As I have said, I don't like the word "discrimination." We council body here, if our people are discriminated against, the only way to fight that is by collective and unity. In other words, when I say that, I want you to remember this: That a man gains virtue by merits, not of color. And another philosophy that I strongly believe in is this: It's no disgrace to be born the color you are but I think it's a disgrace to have "Little Rocks" in your heads. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. DALY. Another one speaks in Sioux.

On July 2, there was a case of police brutality off the reservation in Gordon, Nebr. I saw an Indian boy, Red Horse, beaten to his knees with police blackjacks. The police claimed he was drunk, but he was just standing on the sidewalk waiting for a friend. They were just angry because an Indian talked back to them. It has happened before and it will happen again.

THE SPEAKER. Mr. Chairman, I would like to say about this that Indians are not treated right. I have a son, a seven son and I lost one in World War II and I have one, Charlie Givens, he was in Korea, Japan during the war and peace was signed. He was one day he was drunk, I guess, he came back to my house and just then the police came in and they said, "come on, Charlie, let's go." So I told him to go, so he went and he handcuffed him and he knocked him down in front of me. So I told him, I said, "get your gun and shoot him and be done with it." And he said, "goddam you, you take care of him." That's what he said to me.

WOMAN SPEAKER. Mr. Chairman, my name is Zona Bad Bear, I'm a representative from the Wounded Knee district. Discrimination is a terrible word but we have it, in the surrounding towns outside the reservation our boys are discriminated. In the towns, if they have just a can of beer or two, they are thrown in jail, just for no reason at all. And when you go to town the next morning, you see our Indian boys sweeping the streets of Bushville. You never see a white man in the bunch. These are some of the things that happen and I should know, because one of the boys, happens to be my own son.

Mr. DALY. All but one this Saturday are Sioux. The charge against all, warranted or not, the usual—too much to drink. The cadenced march of the brooms cleans the streets but the bitterness between white and

Indian dirties the community. Now the sheriff, Wendell Mills.

Mr. MILLS. We have quite a problem with the Indians' drinking. As prisoners, they are good workers. Many of these fellows are repeaters and they have been picked up, after a payday or a Government check and seems like many times within two hours after they get some money, they are drunk. We could pick up many times more than there are here. If we picked up all that we should we wouldn't have room in the court-house, let alone the jail to keep them all.

Mr. DALY. A few Indians, a few, do get drunk, a relief usually borne of boredom and frustration. On the reservation, there is little future. The land is poor and there is no money for improvement. Off the reservation, because of his shyness and contempt for our competitive system, he runs a poor race for status and wealth. The result, is a timeless existence marked by the simplicities of birth and death. One of the rituals for one Indian father returning home in the evening is a trip to the pump. Henry Black Elk, Jr., once left the reservation. He came back after leaving an arm in Europe, fighting for a Government President Eisenhower has called un-Christian-like in its treatment of the Indians. His children love him. He is quiet, patient with them, and proud.

BLACK ELK. Back in the 1870's and 1880's, the Federal Government made treaties and agreements with the Sioux Nation in which it was agreed that the Sioux people would be provided with health, education, welfare, and other services as long as the grass shall grow and the river shall flow. But, it seems that the grass has stopped growing and the river has stopped flowing. In spite of this, because of our love of our land and our children, the Indian will prevail.

Life is simple but good on the Pine Ridge Reservation. Our children play, they love the pleasures although they are simple, but in their later years they will be coming into contact with discrimination. How can one tell these children so that they will be prepared to meet that situation? How can one prepare these children for that day? How can one prepare a child to meet the day when he would learn that pride in being an Indian is not shared by the outside world? I don't know. I just don't know.

Mr. DALY. The American Indians are the oldest in point of residence in these United States, the newest to come to citizenship are the Puerto Ricans. It is another irony of this study that the American Indian and the Puerto Rican constitute minorities upon whom the hand of prejudice lies heavy and persistent. It is a happy fact, however, that other minorities, notably the Japanese American and the Mexican American, are test to the will to and the possibility of a brighter tomorrow. For the Puerto Rican, that tomorrow is now only a bright hope.

Here most Puerto Ricans join the polyglot of the Nation's oldest ghetto, Harlem, now a waystation for an estimated 700,000 of its kind. For the fairer skinned, the exodus from the ghetto, once English is learned and new skills acquired, is not too difficult. For those of darker pigmentation, there are the same color barriers that still hem in the Harlem Negro. There is more for the Puerto Rican to contend with in his new home than the hazards of a strange tongue or the hostility of an alien land. Slum landlords, aware of the dire poverty left behind in Puerto Rico, crowd huge families into one or two rooms at exorbitant rents. As with Negroes in Chicago, the Puerto Rican may note bitterly that he pays a tax for the privilege of being of his race. This woman pays \$31 a week for two rooms, sharing two beds with her mother and six children. For work, there is the pushcart in the garment industry or a task usually ensuring anonymity at the bottom of the ladder. But there is hope. It is enunciated by one of their leaders, Herman Badillo.

Mr. BADILLO. The Puerto Rican people have got to recognize that the best way to fight prejudice is to ignore it and that they have to do their share in order to overcome this thing. They must recognize that when they come to this country they have got to become full-time citizens. They have got to learn the language. They have got to learn the ways of the country and they have got to be ready to participate fully in the community life of this country.

Mr. DALY. In Los Angeles, the story of a fanatic hate against the Japanese American dissipated in less than 15 years. During the war, thousands were stripped of their possessions and thrown into American detention camps, ostracized and despised. Today, a dramatic change, reported by the President of the Japanese American Citizen's League, Mr. Frank Chuman.

Mr. CHUMAN. I say that the future of the Japanese American in California is very favorable. Although there are some areas of discrimination in housing, I think that they will become less and less. In the field of employment, it is becoming more and more broader, it is becoming to the place where the Japanese people are getting into better jobs, they are being more acceptable on their technical skills and I think that in time, they will be more and more recognized for their managerial capacity and I am sure that they will get into places of higher responsibility.

Mr. DALY. Also on the west coast a vast improvement in the lot of hundreds of thousands of Mexican Americans who have known discrimination for generations. The man who speaks for them is the first Mexican American to serve on the Los Angeles City Council in more than 100 years, Mr. Edward Roybal.

Mr. ROYBAL. I think that the future is quite bright. We know a few years ago, when we first got out of the service, we as Mexican Americans were quite proud of the fact that we received 37 percent of the Congressional Medals that were given out by our country and we felt it, at that time that we were, had to make some progress and we started making progress gradually and as we look at the picture today and analyze those things that happened during the last 15 to 17 years, we find that progress has been made gradually but that as 15 years go by in the future and even more, that the progress multiply.

For example, I think that we have now more professional people in the field than we ever had before. Up to 1945, we only had 11 M.D.'s that had Spanish names in Los Angeles County. You look at the directory today, you will find that M.D.'s are all over. You will also find that we have more pharmacists, we have more engineers, we have more educators and as you go into the various schools and colleges today, you will find Spanish speaking names and this was not so before 1945. So I think that it is a bright future. We as Mexican Americans take the position that we are Americans first, that we are entitled to all of the benefits that any American gets under the Constitution, we want no more, we want no less, and I think that the future in both respects is excellent.

Mr. DALY. At universities throughout the country classes in human relations to help in the fight against prejudice. At the University of Detroit, the president, the Very Reverend Celestin Steiner.

Mr. STEINER. But if I have learned anything in years just in terms of time and also the opportunities I have had, it is this one thing that is more important than anything else in the world, on God's earth, is understanding among God's children and this is regardless of race, color, or religious faith and so on.

Mr. DALY. At Jewett City, Conn., a gathering of young people at a Baptist camp hear of how rumor breeds hate, from a guest, Rabbi Arthur Gilbert.

Mr. GILBERT. This game is called rumor clinic. I will show you a picture and you are to look at the picture.

Mr. DALY. The game: one person studies the picture, relates his impression to the second and so on. Through subconscious distortions that rumor is usually switched from the hand of the white man to that of the Negro.

In police departments across the Nation, officers are going back to school, learning that as guardians of the law, they must not be prejudicial nor discriminatory. At the police academy in Detroit the instructor is Inspector Leroy Dickinson.

Mr. DICKINSON. The very security of the democratic way of life resides in effective safeguards against the loosening of racial, religious, and nationalistic hatreds. It follows then that you police officers must be ever alert against the irrational and emotional incitement of race haters and religious bigots.

Mr. DALY. There is prejudice abroad in the land unbearable at times for those who are forced to bear it but there is optimism and hope.

Mr. BERRY. We are entering in Chicago and probably in the Nation the most dynamic decade for interracial improvement that the Nation has ever known. I look for the sixties to be real good. I know they are going to be good in Chicago. I know that we are going to make more progress in the next 10 years here than we have in the last 50, interracially speaking, and I think that the same is going to be true the Nation over.

Mr. MILLER. I would say that there is hope here and I think that one of the most important things for a human being is hope. The hope that he can break out of the discrimination, the hope that his children will see the end of them, the hope that he himself can become a first-class citizen as the phrase goes.

Mr. DALY. In our Declaration of Independence with its emphasis on equality, the foundation of a way of life was laid. It is just as valid today as it was then, in a sense, even more so. The world today lives in the thunder of an insistent drumming demand for equality, sounded as never before. There are practical arguments that should persuade us to honor our birthrights: One, a Presidential committee, for instance, estimates that discrimination costs \$30 billion a year in wasted manpower, morale and production. Two, on the world scene it is clear that all hope for decency and the rights of man depend on the achievement of a firm enduring partnership between the free and the newly free nations of Africa and Asia. Three, each day now, we all live in the shadow of the divisive influence of the issue of religion, thrown into the national elections by the unthinking and the bigoted. Yes, there are practical arguments against prejudice and discrimination but its elimination is in the heart and the mind of man. Let us, then, each with the courage to be honest, look into our own hearts and minds and only he that is without sin among you, let him cast the first stone.

TRIBUTES TO THE VICE PRESIDENT (S. DOC. NO. 7)

Mr. FONG. Mr. President, last Tuesday Vice President NIXON exercised for the last time his constitutional duty of presiding over the Senate of the United States. I should not want the occasion to pass without paying my respects to him for his faithful, dedicated, and inspiring service to the Senate, and to the entire Nation, as well.

Eight years ago, I first had the privilege of meeting Vice President NIXON. I

was then Speaker of the House of Representatives in the Territorial Legislature of Hawaii. My first impressions—and I am happy to say these were lasting impressions—were of a friendly, sincere, straightforward, dynamic, modest, intelligent young American, one who wore with proper humility the mantle of leadership.

Since coming to the Senate in August 1959, it has been my pleasure to work closely, from time to time, with Vice President Nixon; and my firsthand observations served to reinforce my original admiration of him. A man of intense convictions, yet neither opinionated nor prejudiced, Dick Nixon has given the office of Vice President new dimensions and new stature, not only in the eyes of his countrymen, but also in the eyes of peoples around the globe.

A tribute to his remarkable ability is the fact that, after 8 years in the Vice Presidency, that office no longer is regarded as "the most insignificant office that ever the invention of man contrived or his imagination conceived," as John Adams termed it. Dick Nixon has made the post of Vice President a useful instrument of government, the better to serve his country's needs at home and abroad. The trail he has blazed will make the task of the new administration easier, I am sure.

Dick Nixon's swift rise to places of high trust and responsibility is a modern-day American success story in the finest tradition. What adds luster to it is that, throughout, he has remained unpretentious, unassuming, unbigoted, and—above all—unafraid.

Whether on the Pacific front, in the uniform of his country, or on the home front, in the face of unkind and vicious attack, Dick Nixon has shown uncommon valor.

In matters of diplomacy, he won widespread admiration for his courage, when faced with belligerent communism and militant demonstrations.

In matters of politics, he demonstrated rare courage, always fighting for what he believes is right, regardless of the consequences for him.

For all these many reasons, the Republican Party was proud to name Dick Nixon as our presidential nominee in the last election. We are proud of the hard, clean campaign he conducted, in which he discussed the issues, and avoided personalities. Having worked very hard in his behalf, traveling more than 24,000 miles, and making more than 100 speeches and joining the Vice President for several days of his campaign, I must admit that I felt keenly disappointed in his defeat. I must say I was proud—and I know that all who voted for Mr. Nixon are proud—of the way he took his defeat—graciously accepting the will of the majority, slim though it was, and promptly moving to heal any wounds that might have divided our country. It is easy to be magnanimous in victory, but it takes a real champion to be elegant and gracious in defeat.

By his inspiring example, our Vice President unquestionably raised the prestige of the United States in a world where in too many countries the minority

refuses to accept peaceably the will of the majority, but, instead, instigates strife, violence, and turmoil. For his unifying influence, all of us—regardless of party—can say, as we say in Hawaii, "mahalo"—thanks.

With such devoted and dedicated service as Vice President and as a Member of Congress, Dick Nixon has richly earned for himself a place on the roster of America's finest statesmen.

Now he begins a new chapter in what has already been a full and exciting life. In behalf of the people of Hawaii, I wish to extend our very best wishes for good health, good fortune, and happiness for him and for his charming and beloved wife, Pat, and their lovely children. May their blessings be many, and may those blessings multiply through the years to come. We prefer not to say "goodby" to the Nixons, as they depart from Washington for California. We would rather say "aloha" from all Hawaii to our new neighbors in the Golden State.

Mr. PROUTY. Mr. President, it has been said truly that graciousness in defeat provides an unflinching measure of a man's character.

Vice President Nixon's remarks before a joint session of the Congress on the occasion of the official announcement of the victory of his political opponent will, I believe, live long beyond the span of its author's life. "In our campaigns," he said, "no matter how hard fought they may be, no matter how close the election may turn out to be, those who lose accept the verdict, and support those who win." No man could be more gracious in defeat.

The deep understanding and respect for the American tradition, the kindness and humility revealed by RICHARD NIXON's words and manner on that occasion, came as no surprise to those who have known him, worked with him, and admired his tireless industry, his incisive mind and his unflinching courtesy and consideration to all.

As naval officer, as Representative in Congress of his district, as U.S. Senator, as Vice President of the United States, RICHARD MILHOUSE NIXON contributed generously of himself to advance the well-being of the American people and their Government.

Those contributions have not ended, for the United States can ill afford not to continue utilizing such a valuable resource.

His absence from the councils of Government in Washington will, it is to be hoped, be only temporary.

Mr. MORTON. Mr. President, 14 years ago you and I and many others together took our first oath of office as Members of the U.S. House of Representatives. You will recall that we were a part of a very large class of Republican freshman Congressmen. It had been many years since such a large group of new Republican faces showed up on Capitol Hill. I am sorry that at no time since have we had so many new Republicans.

Some of our colleagues who came with us still serve with distinction in the House. Five of us today hold Republican seats in the Senate. Others left the Con-

gress and were elected as Governors of their respective States, and still others have held important posts in the Eisenhower administration both at home and abroad. Even though a goodly number met with political misfortune, we constituted a group of which the Republican Party could justly be proud.

Early in that Congress you were recognized as a man who would go far in the affairs of our country and in the Republican Party. It was apparent that you had the qualities of leadership because of your intelligence, your energy, your comprehension of the Communist threat and your broad grasp of international problems. You were the only freshman Republican selected to serve on the important Herter committee, which contributed so much to the important part our country played in the rehabilitation of Western Europe.

I remember well sitting next to you on the House Committee on Labor and Education during the turbulent 81st Congress. The wise counsel which you brought to bear on the complex problems and the leadership which you gave to the committee were invaluable in restraining the extreme positions which were advocated by many Members. Those of us who came to know you in the early days of your congressional service and were favored with your friendship were not surprised that you went to the top and became Vice President of the United States and received the nomination of your party for the highest office in the land.

I have always treasured our friendship, and I know that it will continue through the years. You have my best wishes in whatever you undertake. I am sure that I echo the sentiments of tens of millions of Americans when I say that for Dick and Pat "the best is yet to be."

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. Mr. President, it hardly seems like 8 years since you were elected Vice President of the United States and became the Presiding Officer of the Senate. The years have gone by all too swiftly. It is with deep regret and a sense of sadness that we look upon your leaving.

I doubt if any Vice President has ever won greater respect from Members of this body than you. You have conducted the affairs of this important office in a dignified, fair, and honorable way. The fact that every ruling you have made during this 8 years has been sustained by the Senate is a great tribute in itself.

You have won great distinction in all of the important assignments given to you by President Dwight D. Eisenhower. These assignments have carried you to every part of the world, where you conferred with leaders of, I believe, more than 60 nations. No Vice President in our history has had more responsibility placed upon him than you. Pat and you have conducted yourselves in such a manner as to bring lasting credit to the people of this Nation. You are a wonderful team and have become known and loved by people everywhere.

Mr. Vice President, you have been a good winner as a candidate for Congress, the U.S. Senate, and twice for the high office of Vice President of the United

States. It is easy to be a good winner but much harder to be a good loser. I can think of no greater loss that could come to any person than in losing the election for President of the United States, and by the narrowest of margins. I am sure that people everywhere love and respect you even more because of the calm, dignified, and gracious way you have conducted yourself. You and Pat have endeared yourselves to people everywhere in a way that will long be remembered. Good luck to you in everything you undertake in the years to come, and may our paths often cross.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. President, I regret that I was not present to hear the tributes which were paid to you by Members of this body Tuesday, as I was attending a luncheon given at the White House by the President in honor of the Prime Minister of Canada, who earlier that day signed an important treaty between the United States and Canada for the development of the water resources of the Columbia River Basin.

I have read the comments made by my colleagues in the farewell testimonial to your skill and your dedication in discharging your duties as Vice President during the past 8 years. I join most heartily in these tributes which should compensate you partially for the defeat you experienced recently in your quest for the Presidency. You have achieved an outstanding record of 14 years of service in the National Capital, and the record will show you have never faltered in facing the responsibilities confronting you as a Representative, as a Senator, and as the Vice President.

Like other Americans who have been outstanding in the service of our country, you have been criticized at times by those who believed you have been too aggressive in resisting Communist infiltration and in your advocacy and support of Republican principles and policies. However, it is noteworthy that you have commanded the respect of your colleagues because you have exemplified the highest degree of true American courage and perseverance.

In your extensive travels throughout the world you have dignified the position of the Vice Presidency, and with the help of your charming wife you have materially enhanced the prestige of the United States in many countries of the world. Your family has exemplified the American way of life and has endeared itself to everyone.

It was a pleasure for me to support you at the Republican National Convention for the nomination and to give you my wholehearted support throughout the campaign. Naturally I am extremely happy that Idaho overwhelmingly supported you along with many other States in the Rocky Mountain area which have given you well-deserved credit and proper recognition of your fine public service.

It is my ardent hope that as you leave the Vice Presidency you will maintain an aggressive interest in the affairs of the Republican Party and help to reestablish it as the majority party. It is my sincere wish that the confidence expressed in

your leadership by millions of Americans will inspire you to even greater achievements in the future.

Mr. SCHOEPEL. Mr. President, within a few hours we shall stand on the steps of the new east front of the Capitol to witness the inauguration of a new President and Vice President. It is just a matter of historical accident, I suppose, that the new steps and the new front were provided mainly through the persistence and zeal of Speaker SAM RAYBURN, of the House of Representatives, and that the same SAM RAYBURN will administer the oath of office to his fellow Texan, LYNDON JOHNSON, who has served so notably as the majority leader of this body.

In witnessing the inauguration ceremonies, Mr. President, I shall be the proud representative of my great State of Kansas, which, within the next week will begin celebrating its centennial year. In so doing, I shall try especially to stand in for those citizens of Kansas, who, by their votes, declared the Democratic candidates to be their choices for President and Vice President.

Now, however, it is my privilege to speak for the far larger number of Kansans who voted their deeply felt desire that DICK NIXON be President. The Kansas majority for DICK NIXON, almost 200,000, was greater than the nationwide popular majority of the Democratic candidates. That Kansas majority resoundingly proclaimed the respect and affection which our Vice President commands in my State.

Such respect and affection have been earned. They have been earned by clear statement of principle and steadfast adherence to principle, by quiet industry in the performance of both constitutional duties and assigned tasks, and by unobtrusive but thorough preparation to take on the full responsibility of the Presidency should fate so desire.

During the 8 years that Vice President NIXON has presided over the Senate, we have seen him grow in wisdom and in understanding. We have noted his ready grasp of the intricately interlocked problems of our own economy and the world at large. We have felt reassured by his ability to pierce through to the nub of nettlesome issues and to offer practical solutions for troublesome problems.

Towering above all, however, has been Vice President NIXON's belief in and dedicated service to the ideal of democracy. He holds a serene confidence in the ultimate wisdom of an informed people. He freely accords to his political adversaries the right to dissent—even the right to be wrong. He recognizes that leaders can lead only where the people will follow, and that there are distractions along the way. Finally, he knows that the events of a year are but pinpoints in the panorama of time and that in the political world, tomorrow is almost here.

We shall see more of DICK NIXON in the years ahead. He has not yet made his full contribution. Meanwhile, he has our best wishes and our affectionate farewell.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, last Tuesday I regrettably did not have an

opportunity to join my colleagues in paying tribute to one of the great Vice Presidents of the United States, RICHARD M. NIXON.

At that time, I was attending a meeting at the White House for the Prime Minister of Canada, Mr. Diefenbaker.

However, I now welcome the opportunity to join all Americans in paying homage to the Vice President for a job well done.

As Vice President of the United States, RICHARD NIXON has brought new esteem and distinction to the second highest office in our land.

His outstanding conduct and service, too, drew to himself new recognition and esteem for the worthy way in which he performed his duties as Vice President—and as President of the U.S. Senate.

Although still a young man, his remarkable career also includes a record of fine public service as a Member of the House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate.

Traveling in Moscow, Poland, and elsewhere behind the Iron Curtain, as well as around the world, DICK—time after time—demonstrated outstanding great courage, good judgment, real personal capability and integrity, in coping with difficult and sometimes dangerous situations. For such service he deserves the plaudits and deep gratitude of our people.

During the recent election, DICK missed by a "hair's breadth" winning the Presidency of the United States—with almost one-half of the voters expressing their confidence in his leadership in these troubled times.

In accepting the will of the majority with grace and dignity—a principle fundamental to self-governing people—however, DICK again displayed adherence to high statesmanlike standards of conduct in public service.

In facing the future, DICK NIXON can go forward with the satisfaction of a job well done in the Vice Presidency, and with confidence in his ability to succeed in both private and public life.

The inherent capabilities—good judgment, cool perspective, and high integrity—which have marked his career, equip him well for whatever lies ahead.

Happily, we have not—I am confident—heard the last of this fine, spirited, friendly, warm-hearted young man in America's public life. The years ahead, I believe, will open new opportunities for him to further serve his country—as he has done so well in the past, in peace and in war.

In these endeavors, I personally wish for him and his wonderful family, their just, well-deserved share of success, happiness, and all the other good things of life.

SUPPORT FOR NEW PRESIDENT

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, an hour from now a former colleague of ours will have become President of the United States.

The letters I receive ask the question, "What are we going to do?" My questioners ask in all seriousness, "What are we going to do?"

The answer is that our hopes, our prayers and our support go to the new President, Mr. Kennedy. His job will be, as someone has said, more significant than that of Lincoln because the world has been made so small by man's ingenuity. Whereas Cuba is 75 miles away, Russia is as near because of the intercontinental missile.

Mr. President, in these closing hours of the old administration, as one who senses that ahead are challenging problems which must be met head on, I say that we Americans—that is what we are first; not Democrats or Republicans—will back the new administration 100 percent in its solution of the problems that challenge our freedom and our way of life.

PLIGHT OF THE 19 MILLION

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, this is an appropriate day to call attention to the plight of the 19 million Americans who did not have an opportunity to express themselves in the election of the man today being inaugurated as the 35th President of the United States.

According to figures of the American Heritage Foundation, 8 million Americans were ineligible to vote because they recently moved and thus could not meet State and local residence requirements. Six hundred thousand Americans live in the District of Columbia and cannot vote. Five million are sick or hospitalized. Some 2,600,000 are business travelers unable to obtain absentee ballots. Another 800,000 are classified as illiterate, but many are actually literate American Negroes who are denied the right to vote.

This is not "sour grapes." We have elected our new President, and I and all Americans—politics aside—wish him well.

But I am concerned, Mr. President, in the next 4 years. The Congress and the respective State and local legislative bodies must do something about the 19 million.

Among the several most pressing electoral reforms, few are as important as seeing to it that every deserving American citizen has the right to vote for the President and Vice President of these 50 States.

The Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress has prepared an extremely competent research report for me on the background and various attempts to do something about residence requirements for voting. I have studied this report with the greatest interest. It contains much extremely useful information. Although it is somewhat long, I believe it is of great value. I intend at a later time to call it to the attention of the Senate. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at the conclusion of my remarks an excellent editorial, entitled "Let's Not Penalize Mobility," which recently appeared in *Life* magazine.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, so ordered. (See exhibit 1.)

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, I feel that this is an appropriate time to briefly reflect about a number of the

major election reforms which have been discussed in recent weeks. There is a tendency for our Nation and, in fact, for all nations to put aside problems when interest in them diminishes. We must not let this happen with regard to the many steps which must be taken by the Federal Government and by the States to improve and modernize our election procedures.

My time is limited today. I shall therefore just list several of the election reforms which I think should be seriously considered by the Congress this year.

First. The electoral college system should be abolished or, at the very least, radically reformed. I am a cosponsor of a bill introduced by the distinguished majority leader which would get rid of the electoral college system altogether.

Second. I agree with the many Americans who feel that campaigns should be shorter. This might be accomplished by the two major parties in scheduling the dates of their nominating conventions.

Third. Another is to provide 2 days for voting for the President and Vice President.

Fourth. An investigation should be made of the timing and manner of reporting election returns and the overall impact of television and the mass media during presidential campaigns. The role of the great debates of 1960 should also be carefully studied.

Fifth. President Eisenhower has advanced the interesting suggestion that the election and inauguration be held earlier so that the President will have an opportunity to recruit and work out with his team well before the Congress convenes.

Sixth. Consideration should be given both to the length of time and the financing of the interim period between the election and inauguration of a new President and Vice President.

Seventh. An intriguing suggestion which has been called to my attention and which I think is worthy of serious consideration is that the candidates for President and Vice President receiving the second highest number of votes be rewarded with nonvoting seats in the Senate for 4 years.

Mr. President, this by no means exhausts the list. But, it does pretty well exhaust my allotted time this morning.

EXHIBIT 1

[From *Life* magazine]

LET'S NOT PENALIZE MOBILITY

Of the 30-odd-million adult U.S. citizens who will have failed to vote in this election, the great majority have no good excuse and are unworthy of their franchise. But a hefty minority of at least 7 million were prevented from voting by unjust and obsolete residence requirements. Just for having moved too recently to a new county or State, they were put in the same class with idiots, felons, paupers, illiterates, and other ineligible. The number of Americans thus disfranchised has been steadily increasing as business grows more mobile and employees move from plant to plant or job to job across State lines. It has now reached the dimensions of a serious national injustice.

The Federal Government could help a little by drawing up a model mobility ballot and urging uniform provisions on the States, much as it did in the case of the soldier vote

during World War II. But residence requirements are a State function and only the States can enfranchise those 7 million nonvoters. Most States require from 6 months to 2 years' residence for voting purposes, though they make you take out a driver's license after 30 days and slap property taxes on you the moment you acquire any. In fact it is possible to owe two States at once taxes on the same estate, though you can also live all your life in the United States without being eligible to vote anywhere.

Three States have already changed their laws for the benefit of new residents. They are Wisconsin, Ohio, and California, and they will let you vote after only 54 days' residence or less provided you give them documentary evidence that you were a registered voter where you came from. Because this evidence is sometimes hard to get, the reform enfranchised only a few thousand voters in those three States this year. What is needed now is for all 50 States to adopt a more or less common residence statute and give each other full reciprocity and prompt service in exchanging registration records.

This was a leading topic at the meeting of the National Association of Secretaries of State in New York City last summer, but it takes a real torchbearer in each State to get the reform on the books. The Secretary of New York State, Caroline Simon, is one of the few who plans to have a bill ready for the legislature's next session. We urge the 40-odd others to get out their torch and light it. Otherwise by the 1964 election there will probably be 10 million unfairly disfranchised nonvoters, and their wholly justified resentment will be a lot more audible than it is now.

TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE CHRISTIAN HERTER

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, with the advent of the new administration, a gentleman who has served his country faithfully and well as Secretary of State is leaving office.

I should not want this occasion to pass without noting that Mr. Christian Herter, whom the Senate confirmed by unanimous vote as Secretary of State, has warranted that expression of confidence in every way. His tenure of office as the first officer of the Cabinet has been marked by courage, steadfastness, wisdom, fairness, and dedication.

As he returns to private life after several decades of almost continuous public service, I know that the Senate joins with me in this expression of gratitude and respect and in the wish that he will continue to serve this Nation in other public pursuits for many years to come.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that an article by C. L. Sulzberger, which appeared in the *New York Times*, January 18, 1961, and which summarizes the work of Mr. Herter as Secretary of State, be printed at this point in the RECORD.

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

FAREWELL TO A MOST GALLANT GENTLEMAN
(By C. L. Sulzberger)

PARIS, January 17.—Chris Herter is neither the best nor the worst Secretary of State in American history but he may well be the most gallant. His courtesy, courage, and impeccably gentle manner will be missed on the strident international scene.

For 21 months newsreels and photographs familiarized the world with Herter's tall but

cruelly bent figure, stooped over steel, half-crutch supports, climbing into airplanes, entering conference rooms, a smile upon his handsome, tautly drawn features. The reason these are tautly drawn is the pain that lies behind them.

For years Herter has been afflicted with an advancing arthritic condition. This immutably contracts his great frame and compacts the nerves within it. But that torture, day and night, is never mentioned by him, nor has it been permitted to interfere with arduous diplomatic duties.

Unlike many men who suffer less, he hasn't allowed suffering to provoke impatience in human relationships. He has been at least as ready as younger, healthier colleagues to shoulder more than his share of work, to master his responsibilities.

Herter has served his fellow citizens 38 years—16 in Massachusetts and the rest in Washington. But on the whole, despite much knowledge and experience in foreign affairs, he had little fortune at the State Department.

For more than 3 years he was Under Secretary for Foster Dulles. Yet there was, in fact, no real No. 2. Dulles insisted with egocentricity and acrobatic talent on running the entire show himself.

Dulles had novel ideas on administering American foreign policy and these were suited only to his own indomitably energetic personality. From the start he sought simultaneously to be a traditional Secretary of State and a traveling Presidential agent in the manner of Colonel House or Harry Hopkins. He carried policy in his briefcase. He made decisions in midair. He planned and executed national attitudes on a peripatetic basis and molded the Department to suit this extraordinary method of operation.

THE INHERITED SYSTEM

As a result, Herter was never given the entire trust that should have been his as right-hand man and often Acting Secretary. And, when Dulles died, Herter inherited a system which was abnormal for anyone save his predecessor. He was additionally handicapped by President Eisenhower's perceptible hesitation in initially reposing confidence in him.

Nevertheless, with quiet composure, Herter assumed the role so inauspiciously handed to him. He secured the affection of those who worked with him and he righted some of the more grievous personnel wrongs permitted by Dulles during McCarthyism's heyday. He persuaded Charles E. Bohlen, our principal Soviet expert—exiled by Dulles to Manila and then thinking of retirement—to return to Washington as a leading adviser.

The new Secretary, laboring from the start in Dulles' great shadow, tried to reassure his foreign colleagues. Perhaps because of the difficult circumstances in which he assumed office, he was unable to assert the brand of leadership asserted by Dulles. President Eisenhower himself, approaching the end of his second term, found that when Dulles was gone he wanted to take a greater personal hand in foreign policy.

Nor was Herter able to devise and develop approaches of his own. He seemed the executor of someone else's testament. Thirteen months ago he called for a new, dynamic, 10-year plan for NATO. But it was too late; the Eisenhower administration was on the way out and all the allies knew it. They wanted new, dynamic plans only from its successor, for only these have political meaning.

The bad luck Dulles had so often artfully dodged descended on Herter's stooped shoulders. The U-2 incident torpedoed his one meaningful chance of negotiation. Explosions shook Korea, Turkey, the Congo. Bitter violence wrecked the project of a friendly Presidential visit to Japan. Herter fell heir to situations that in the end pro-

duced their own sad denouements. And these sad denouements will belong to his record in history's eyes.

With his customary thoughtfulness, Herter has done everything conceivable to ease the transition of authority to the younger, fitter Dean Rusk. He will now retire to travel, read, and write his memoirs—which will undoubtedly be too kind to those he mentions. A brave, human man, Chris Herter's departure is marked with sympathy.

TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE THOMAS S. GATES, JR.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, it used to be that the position of Secretary of State was the most difficult and onerous in this Government. I suspect that that of Secretary of Defense now lays at least equal claim to that distinction. It is an enormous responsibility to preside over the Department which alone absorbs well over half of every tax dollar supplied by the people of the United States. It is an enormous responsibility to weigh the requirements of the various branches of the military service in the light of the total needs of the Nation for defense. It takes great courage and knowledge to be able to say "no" in these matters as well as "go ahead." All of these responsibilities and many others have fallen on Thomas S. Gates, Jr., as Secretary of Defense. Mr. Gates has been a hard-working Secretary who has immersed himself fully in the incredibly complex problems of that Department. Largely as a result of his initiative, his courage, and his persistence, we have begun to see some light on these problems. He has run the largest and most complex department of the Government in an outstanding fashion for the past 21 months. In leaving office at this time, he carries with him the respect and gratitude of the Senate for a job of public service well done.

TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE FRED SEATON

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, on the occasion of the changeover in administration, I should like to note for the RECORD the exceptional services of Mr. Fred Seaton as Secretary of the Interior. Those of us who represent Western States are especially sensitive to the work of the Department of the Interior.

I want the RECORD to show, therefore, that as one Senator from that region I am deeply appreciative of the farsighted and impartial manner in which Mr. Seaton has administered the affairs of the Department of the Interior. In the case of Montana, he was most helpful to the congressional delegation in advancing Yellowstone, Libby, and East Bench and in many other undertakings which fall within the jurisdiction of Interior and are of particular interest to the State. But beyond these particular interests, the retiring Secretary of the Interior leaves an outstanding record because he has advanced on a broad front the principle that the great natural resources of the Nation constitute a trust which must be developed not only in the interests of the people of the living generation but of the generations yet to come.

TRIBUTE TO MAJ. GEN. MELVIN J. MAAS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, a former colleague of mine in the House of Representatives, who is also a retired major general of the Marine Corps, was recently cited by President Eisenhower for his outstanding work as Chairman of the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped.

This man, Mr. President, Maj. Gen. Melvin Joseph Maas, is a symbol of the motto of the handicapped—"It's ability, not disability, that counts." Despite his own multiple physical afflictions Melvin Maas has served his Nation with great courage and dedication. I ask unanimous consent that a White House release covering his citation be printed at this point in the RECORD.

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

THE WHITE HOUSE

On behalf of President Eisenhower, Gerald D. Morgan, the Deputy Assistant to the President, today presented the following citation to Maj. Gen. Melvin J. Maas, USMC, retired, Chairman of the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped, at the Bethesda Naval Medical Center, where General Maas is recuperating from an illness:

"CITATION"

"Maj. Gen. Melvin Joseph Maas (U.S. Marine Corps, retired), has served the people of the United States in peace and war with vigor, ability and devotion.

"As a Congressman, as a marine in both World Wars, as Chairman of the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped, Melvin Maas has become an example of inspired citizenship to all Americans.

"Total blindness and diverse physical afflictions have not been able to stop him in his prosecution of good works. He is a symbol of the proud motto of the handicapped—"It's ability, not disability, that counts." In him the physically handicapped have a brave and effective champion.

"For his lifelong dedication to the service of the American people; for his outstanding leadership of the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped; and for his courage in action over and beyond the call of duty, it is most fitting that Melvin Maas receive the grateful recognition of his countrymen.

"DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER."

THE OUTSTANDING YANKEE LADY IN SOUTH AMERICA

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, last year, on September 6, there appeared in the New York Herald Tribune an article on an outstanding lady who, born in this country, has immersed her life, through marriage and a zeal for service, in the Republic of Peru. The article, by Miss Grace Halsell, tells the story of Mrs. Miriam Kropp de Beltran, the wife of Peru's Prime Minister, Pedro Beltran. As the wife of this outstanding Latin American statesman and as editor of Peru's leading newspaper, La Prensa, Mrs. Beltran has made a great contribution to the progress which Peru has undergone in recent years in the direction of stable political democracy and the economic well-being of its citizens.

Mrs. Beltran's tireless efforts are directed and dedicated solely to Peru's welfare. Yet, in an indirect sense, her work has served the larger interests of inter-Americanism. Her life is a personification of the practice of that ideal of the Western Hemisphere, that ideal in which Americans of all parts of the hemisphere work shoulder to shoulder, for the benefit of the hemisphere.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the article previously referred to be printed at this point in the RECORD.

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

THE OUTSTANDING YANKEE LADY IN SOUTH AMERICA

(By Grace Halsell)

LIMA, PERU.—A slender, green-eyed, attractive native of San Francisco, Miriam Kropp de Beltran, has carved such a unique place for herself here that today she is the most outstanding North American woman living in South America.

She is a quiet, behind-the-scenes manager. She speaks softly. But her voice carries influence, and more and more it is being heard here.

When her husband, Pedro Beltran, was named Prime Minister a little more than a year ago, she took over as boss of La Prensa, Peru's leading newspaper.

"She had no actual knowledge of running a newspaper, but a higher form of knowledge, called intuitive intellect," one editorial writer comments.

Instinctively, she knows good copy—and bad. One of the first of her many innovations was a woman's page, the first Lima had seen. "When I took around the page proofs, she immediately spotted an error I had overlooked," recalls Society Chief Ernesto Ramon Blanes. "When I asked in amazement how she always saw the errors first, she recalled, 'My father said I could see the hole before I saw the doughnut.'"

A graduate of the University of Stanford, she came to Lima in 1943, as economic analyst with the U.S. Embassy. In this year, she met Pedro Beltran, rich, brilliant, a member of one of Peru's well-known families, and a bachelor.

When he was sent to Washington as Peruvian Ambassador, she was in Lima. When he returned to Peru, she was back in the States. Their courtship (7 years) mostly was long distance. In 1950 he flew to San Francisco, where she was living. They were married there.

Returning to Peru, she moved to their hacienda Montalvan (former home of the liberator O'Higgins), 100 miles south of Lima in the Canate Valley.

She learned the tragedy of Peru's excesses: on the coast, arid as Arabia, there is not enough water; in the jungle, there is too much rainfall; and in the sierras, there is a desolate windswept mountaintop plain, where Indians chew coca and live no better than the sheep they guard.

Peru—as large as Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Holland, and Switzerland together—has 10 million people, and, for the majority, a wage of \$1 a day is good pay.

Mrs. Beltran believes, with her husband, that help should be given the "hopeless" ones, else there will be a revolution.

In her first years as Beltran's wife he ran the newspaper and she stayed behind the scenes, putting her two houses in order. Besides the hacienda, they have a downtown home, one of the loveliest in Peru.

She is an excellent hostess and, with a card-catalog file, she sees that dinner guests always have different companions with whom to converse and, moreover, she never serves the same meal twice to the same guest.

Her discipline is physical and mental: slender, she has not gained weight in a country where there are at least 100 typical dishes, all of them fattening. She is a trained ballet dancer. Mentally, she likes difficult problems, such as mastering all the rules of a language.

She rises at 6 a.m., reads La Prensa and the opposition papers, marking them all with short comments for the attention of newsmen. "She keeps us alert," they admit. A devout Catholic, she goes to mass every day. And, most unusual in this land where those in social circles leave the menial tasks to a vast array of inexpensive servants, she takes her baskets to Mercado Central, where the poorest people go to get the cheapest vegetables, and does the family shopping for a week.

Her quiet, soft-spoken ways belie her steel will, which the top general in Peru found stronger than his own.

After a revolution in Arequipa, when Gen. Manuel Odría came to power, Beltran criticized his economic policies. Odría imprisoned him and proceeded to install a censor in La Prensa.

Mrs. Beltran, in the absence of her husband, took charge at the newspaper. "No," she told General Odría. "There will never be a censor in La Prensa."

Rather than comply with his orders, she stopped the presses. After a few weeks, the general was forced to permit La Prensa to resume publication and Beltran was released.

(Odría, out of office and out of Peru for 4 years, may run for the Presidency again in 1962. Beltran also may be a candidate at that time.)

After Odría, Manuel Prado became President. When the La Prensa barrage started in his direction, he summoned Beltran, announcing: "You seem to know so much about running a government, I want you to run this one." He offered the title of Prime Minister.

After his acceptance, Mrs. Beltran became her husband's chief adviser on a multitude of problems. Her knowledge of Peru—she has traveled extensively—and of all Beltran's plans and projects became her power.

Yet if there has been much praise—in Washington circles he is considered one of the finest statesmen in Latin America—there has been slander, envy, and sharp attacks. One opposition editor insisted on a duel. For more than a year Mrs. Beltran has driven herself relentlessly, though she suffers from the humid climate of Lima.

In June she flew to San Francisco, accompanied by the Prime Minister, for minor surgery and a general rest.

She is expected to return to Lima in a matter of weeks and resume her activities as chairman of the board at La Prensa, the Prime Minister's personal secretary, and manager of the Beltran homes.

The popularity and influence of Miriam Kropp de Beltran in a country such as Peru, where the woman's role has always been bound by feudal customs, hinges on the fact that she has kept her North American characteristics—drive, spirit, initiative, spontaneity. But she always puts her husband's life first. This has enabled Peruvians to accept her completely—while she maintains her own individuality.

Everyone recalls the time of the national holidays a year ago, just after her husband had been named Prime Minister. "Te Deum" ceremonies are conducted with full protocol and are perhaps the most solemn of any governmental proceedings. The President, all Ministers, Senators, and Deputies at 10 a.m. appear in full dress, with swallowtail jackets and top hats. They march from the Governor's palace to the cathedral.

All the dignitaries were on hand, but no one had seen Mrs. Beltran. At the door of the cathedral, she was spotted, in low heels, a simple suit, a camera slung around her

neck, looking like some coed tourist enrap-tured by all the foreign proceedings.

On seeing this remarkable woman, the President of the Republic broke file and, forgetting pomp and circumstance, spontaneously gave a warm "abrazos," the Latin greeting with arms around the shoulders.

This is indeed a measure of her acceptance in a land where she has won a reputation for both her steel and her velvet ways.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, in view of the circumstances and the approaching hour, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I wish to announce that the Senate will now, as a body, proceed to the inaugural.

INAUGURATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND VICE PRESIDENT

Thereupon, at 11 o'clock and 21 minutes a.m. the Senate, headed by the Acting President pro tempore [Mr. METCALF], the Secretary of the Senate (Mr. Felton M. Johnston), and the Sergeant at Arms (Mr. Joseph C. Duke), proceeded to the inaugural platform at the east front of the Capitol and took the spaces assigned to them on the left of the place reserved for the President-elect.

The Members of the House of Representatives, headed by the Speaker pro tempore, Hon. CARL VINSON, and the Clerk of the House (Mr. Ralph R. Roberts), had preceded the Senate to the platform, and taken the spaces assigned to them on the right of the place reserved for the President-elect.

The Governors of the States were escorted by Mr. Emery L. Frazier to the places assigned them on the right of the inaugural platform.

The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Chief of Staff of the Army, the Chief of Naval Operations, the Chief of Staff of the U.S. Air Force, the Commandant of the Marine Corps, and the Commandant of the Coast Guard, with their aides, were escorted to the places assigned them on the right of the inaugural platform.

The diplomatic corps were escorted by Mr. Jessop I. McDonnell to the places assigned them on the left of the inaugural platform.

The members of the President's Cabinet were escorted to the places assigned them on the left of the inaugural platform.

The members-of-the-Cabinet-designate of the President-elect were escorted to the places assigned to them on the left of the inaugural platform.

The Chief Justice of the United States and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, preceded by its Marshal, T. Perry Lippitt,

its Clerk, James R. Browning, and Mr. Gordon F. Harrison, clerk and counsel of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, were escorted to the inaugural platform and took the places assigned them to the left of the place reserved for the President-elect.

The President of the United States, Dwight D. Eisenhower, and the Vice President of the United States, Richard M. Nixon, were escorted to the inaugural platform by J. Mark Trice, Secretary for the Minority, Senator Bridges, and Representative Halleck, members of the Joint Committee on Arrangements. The President and Vice President were seated immediately to the right of the place reserved for the President-elect.

Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower and Mrs. Richard M. Nixon were escorted to the places assigned to them on the platform.

Mrs. John F. Kennedy and Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson were escorted to the places assigned to them on the platform.

The President-elect of the United States, John F. Kennedy, of Massachusetts, and the Vice-President-elect of the United States, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, were escorted to the inaugural platform by the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate and the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives, and the Joint Committee on Arrangements, consisting of Senator Sparkman, chairman; Senator Hayden, and Senator Bridges, and Speaker Rayburn, Representative McCormack, and Representative Halleck, and accompanied by the Secretary of the Senate, Felton M. Johnston.

Former President Harry S. Truman was escorted to the place assigned to him on the platform.

Former Vice President Henry A. Wallace was escorted to the place assigned to him on the platform.

PLAYING OF "AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL"

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, Mr. President-elect, distinguished guests and fellow citizens of this great representative Republic, we are here today to inaugurate the 35th President of this Union of free peoples.

It is my high honor to begin this event by presenting the U.S. Marine Band, under the direction of Lt. Col. Albert F. Schoepper, which will play a special arrangement of a song we cherish—"America the Beautiful."

(The U.S. Marine Band played a special arrangement of "America the Beautiful.")

INVOCATION

Mr. SPARKMAN. Will the audience now rise as His Eminence Richard Cardinal Cushing pronounces the invocation.

His Eminence Richard Cardinal Cushing, of Boston, Mass., offered the following invocation:

In the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.

In this year of Our Lord, 1961, we ask Thee, O Almighty God, to enlighten us.

That we may know, as men, our personal responsibilities.

That we may know, as Americans, our political, social, and humanitarian responsibilities.

That we may know, as citizens of the world, our global responsibilities to ourselves and our fellow men.

That we may know, as children of God, our responsibilities to the Father of mankind.

Enlighten us, O Lord, that we may know how to combine all of these responsibilities into a continuing principle of responsibility.

Enlighten us that we may know how to put this principle of responsibility into daily practice both in ideal and action—in these troubled but hopeful times.

In this year of Our Lord, 1961, we beseech Thee, O Almighty God, to strengthen our resolve.

To enlarge our vision of the common good.

To implement with personal sacrifice the objectives of our national purpose.

To revere in every man that divine spark which makes him our brother—that human spark which can make him our friend—and that personal spark which makes him himself.

To learn to ask ourselves sincerely in every community effort, not what we can get out of it, but what we can put into it.

To defend my right to be myself; to defend my neighbor's right to be himself, and to defend America's duty to respect the rights of all men.

Strengthen our resolve, O Lord, to transform this recognition of others into a principle of cooperation.

Inspire us to practice this principle of cooperation both in ideal and action—in these most dangerous, but soul-stretching, times.

On this 20th day of January—1961 years after the birth of Christ—on the occasion of the inauguration of John Fitzgerald Kennedy as President of the United States of America, do Thou, O Almighty God, give him, his Cabinet, the Congress, and courts of the United States—and all of us—the grace—

To perform with full personal responsibility our duties as freemen.

To perform in full cooperation our duties as American citizens.

To perform with complete vigilance our duty to prevent the spread of totalitarian terror everywhere.

To perform with religious fervor our duty to teach, implement, and create true freedom as a way of life at home and abroad—for true freedom underlies human dignity and is a holy state of life.

O Loving Creator, ever active, ever calm, give us the grace to realize that we are made to be holy according to Thy image and likeness, for to be holy is to be godlike.

Give us the vision to realize that in Thy plan we have a self-sacrificing part to play in completing an unfinished universe, for to sacrifice is to conquer.

Give us the strength to further Thy creation by our responsible and dedicated work, for to labor is to pray.

Give us the charity to further Thy creation by our brotherly cooperation, for to care is to love.

Finally, O Lord of men and nations, through confidence in Thee, let men take hope in what is being done in this Capital City for our Nation, in this hour, in this month of January in the year 1961.

Let hearts everywhere be lifted, and let anxieties be dispelled as new hands, in the vigor and vision of youth, grasp the wheel of the Ship of State. Put Thy hands in his hands, put Thy spirit in his heart, put Thy justice and peace, the work of justice, in all his programs, and let this land, and all lands, move forward under Thy guidance, through his leadership and with our cooperation, to new frontiers for the welfare of our Nation and all nations in peace, progress, and prosperity. Amen.

SOLO

Mr. SPARKMAN. And now Miss Marian Anderson will sing our national anthem, "The Star-Spangled Banner," accompanied by the U.S. Marine Band. (Miss Marian Anderson sang two stanzas of "The Star-Spangled Banner.")

PRAYER

Mr. SPARKMAN. His Eminence Archbishop Iakovos will now lead us in prayer:

His Eminence Archbishop Iakovos offered the following prayer:

In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.

Almighty and all-merciful Lord, by whom all powers and authorities are ordained;

Who taught us that rulers are ministers of God to us for all that is good;

Who demandest of us that we offer supplications, prayers, intercessions, and thanksgiving for all who are in authority:

Hear us, O Lord, for unto Thee do we bow submissively, inclining our heads and entreating Thy mercy upon Thy faithful servant, our beloved President, John F. Kennedy. Save Thy people, O Lord, and bless Thine heritage.

Visit Thy world with compassion and bounties.

Exalt the prestige of our country and the office of our President, and send down upon him Thy rich mercies.

Preserve his life and multiply his days with health and wisdom.

Grant unto him progress in all virtues.

Guard him within the realm of Thy grace and gird him with the armor of faith, prudence, and high morale.

Sanctify his soul and illumine his mind by Thy Holy Spirit.

Let a host of heavenly angels be his constant guardians, so that, guided and guarded thusly by Thee, he may attain his noble goals.

Finally, O Lord, bless the tenure of his office, so that he may be victorious in all his struggles against evil, violence, injustice, and threats of war.

May he emerge always in glory, for Thou hast said: "Be of good cheer: I have overcome the world."

For Thine is the Kingdom, and the power, and the glory for ever and ever. Amen.

ADMINISTRATION OF OATH TO VICE-PRESIDENT-ELECT

Representative SAM RAYBURN, of Texas, administered to the Vice-President-elect the oath of office prescribed by the Constitution, which he repeated as follows:

I, LYNDON BAINES JOHNSON, solemnly swear that I will support and defend

the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So help me God.

PRAYER

Mr. SPARKMAN. The Reverend Dr. John Barclay will now lead us in prayer.

Rev. Dr. John Barclay offered the following prayer:

Eternal God, our Father, we pause again to acknowledge that in Thy presence we are living and moving and in Thee alone we have our being.

We are thankful for the great and good men raised up by Thee to lead us in the past. Bless these leaders of recent decades, still with us, who have led us through these tumultuous times, to live out their years with the consciousness of the admiration and appreciation of a grateful people.

We thank Thee for our country, for the manner in which Thou didst lead our fathers to establish this Nation in which all men have equal rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Help us to so unite duties and rights that there may develop in all our people a new maturity that will continually produce life more abundant, liberty more responsible, and spiritual satisfactions more abiding.

Our Father, we pray for the Congress and the courts and all public servants, that there may come from their deep dedication and high patriotism a new inspiration for all Americans.

We thank Thee, our Father, for the two men whom we have elected to lead us, who today assume the almost unbearable responsibilities of their exalted offices. We thank Thee for their high intelligence and their characters made great by hard work and devoted services to their country in war and in peace. Bless them with vigorous health, great strength, and courageous boldness to lead our Nation out into a new era and into a new frontier. Help them to lead us to return to the virtues of our fathers; industry, honesty, and frugality. Under their leadership may we recapture the faith of our fathers and their spiritual optimism that problems are soluble, that what ought to be can be, that neighborly potential is inherent in mankind.

Our Father, we pray Thou wilt bless LYNDON B. JOHNSON and add Thy strength to his strength as he continues to lead men of divergent views to reconcile their differences in the interest of the common good of our Nation and of all mankind. Add Thy wisdom, grace, and power to his great abilities, and may his willingness to serve bring strength and help to the President.

May the beauty, understanding, and spiritual support of his family continue to bless his life all his years.

We pray, our Father, for John F. Kennedy as he assumes the heavy burden of great leadership in these ominous times. Bless his family that in all the turmoil of his public life they may be for him an oasis of quiet peace and rest.

When he faces great and solemn hours of decision, decisions upon which may hang the fate of all mankind, when he must ascend the lonely pinnacle, help him then to know that he is not alone; that Thou art with him to guide him in making decisions of wisdom and righteousness for his Nation and the whole world.

May the magnitude of his leadership inspire tens of millions of Americans into a dedicated involvement in their country's progress. And may peace crown his years.

In the Master's name, we pray. Amen.

POEM

Mr. SPARKMAN. Now I have the honor to present one of America's most distinguished poets, Mr. Robert Frost, who will present an original composition.

Mr. Frost thereupon recited a poem entitled "The Gift Outright," preceded by an introductory dedication.

The dedication and poem are as follows:

Summoning artists to participate
In the august occasions of the State
Seems something for us all to celebrate.
This day is for my cause a day of days,
And his be poetry's old-fashioned praise
Who was the first to think of such a thing.
This tribute verse to be his own I bring
Is about the new order of the ages
That in the Latin of the founding sages
God nodded his approval of as good.
So much those sages knew and understood
(The mighty four of them were Washington,
John Adams, Jefferson, and Madison).
So much they saw as consecrated seers
They must have seen how in two hundred
years
They would bring down the world about our
ears

By the example of our Declaration.
It made the least tribe want to be a nation.
New order of the ages did they say?
The newest thing in which they led the way
Is in our very papers of the day.
Colonial had been the thing to be
As long as the great issue was to see
Which country'd be the one to dominate
By character, by tongue, and native trait
What Christopher Columbus first had found.
The French, the Spanish, and the Dutch were
downed,

They all were counted out: The deeds were
done:
Elizabeth the First and England won.
Of what had been for centuries the trend
This turned out the beginning of the end.
My verse purports to be the guiding chart
To the o'erturning it was ours to start
And in it have no unimportant part.
The turbulence we're in the middle of
Is something we can hardly help but love.
Some poor fool has been saying in his heart
Glory is out of date in live and art.
Our venture in revolution and outlawry
Has justified itself in freedom's story
Right down to now in glory upon glory.
I sometimes think that all we ask is glory.

THE GIFT OUTRIGHT

The land was ours before we were the land's.
She was our land more than a hundred
years
Before we were her people. She was ours
In Massachusetts, in Virginia,
But we were England's, still colonials,
Possessing what we still were unpossessed
by,
Possessed by what we now no more possessed.
Something we were withholding left us
weak

Until we found out that it was ourselves
We were withholding from our land of
living

And forthwith found salvation in surrender.
Such as we were we gave ourselves outright
(The deed of gift was many deeds of war)

To the land vaguely realizing westward,
But still unstoried, artless, unenhanced,
Such as she was, such as she will become.

ADMINISTRATION OF OATH TO THE PRESIDENT-ELECT

The Chief Justice of the United States, Earl Warren, administered to the President-elect the oath of office prescribed by the Constitution, which he repeated, as follows:

I, John Fitzgerald Kennedy, do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States. So help me God.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT

Thereupon the President of the United States delivered the following inaugural address:

President KENNEDY. Vice President Johnson, Mr. Speaker, Mr. Chief Justice, President Eisenhower, Vice President Nixon, President Truman, reverend clergy, fellow citizens, we observe today not a victory of party, but a celebration of freedom—symbolizing an end, as well as a beginning—signifying renewal, as well as change. For I have sworn before you and Almighty God the same solemn oath our forebears prescribed nearly a century and three-quarters ago.

The world is very different now. For man holds in his mortal hands the power to abolish all forms of human poverty and all forms of human life. And yet the same revolutionary beliefs for which our forebears fought are still at issue around the globe—the belief that the rights of man come not from the generosity of the state, but from the hand of God.

We dare not forget today that we are the heirs of that first revolution. Let the word go forth from this time and place, to friend and foe alike, that the torch has been passed to a new generation of Americans—born in this century, tempered by war, disciplined by a hard and bitter peace, proud of our ancient heritage—and unwilling to witness or permit the slow undoing of those human rights to which this Nation has always been committed, and to which we are committed today at home and around the world. [Applause.]

Let every nation know, whether it wishes us well or ill, that we shall pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend, oppose any foe, in order to assure the survival and the success of liberty.

This much we pledge—and more.

To those old allies whose cultural and spiritual origins we share, we pledge the loyalty of faithful friends. United, there is little we cannot do in a host of co-operative ventures. Divided, there is little we can do—for we dare not meet a powerful challenge at odds and split asunder.

To those new States whom we welcome to the ranks of the free, we pledge our words that one form of colonial con-

trol shall not have passed away merely to be replaced by a far more iron tyranny. We shall not always expect to find them supporting our view. But we shall always hope to find them strongly supporting their own freedom—and to remember that, in the past, those who foolishly sought power by riding the back of the tiger ended up inside. [Applause.]

To those peoples in the huts and villages of half the globe struggling to break the bonds of mass misery, we pledge our best efforts to help them help themselves, for whatever period is required—not because the Communists may be doing it, not because we seek their votes, but because it is right. If a free society cannot help the many who are poor, it cannot save the few who are rich.

To our sister republics south of our border, we offer a special pledge—to convert our good words into good deeds, in a new alliance for progress, to assist free men and free governments in casting off the chains of poverty. But this peaceful revolution of hope cannot become the prey of hostile powers. Let all our neighbors know that we shall join with them to oppose aggression or subversion anywhere in the Americas. And let every other power know that this hemisphere intends to remain the master of its own house. [Applause.]

To that world assembly of sovereign states, the United Nations, our last best hope in an age where the instruments of war have far outpaced the instruments of peace, we renew our pledge of support—to prevent it from becoming merely a forum for invective—to strengthen its shield of the new and the weak—and to enlarge the area in which its writ may run.

Finally, to those nations who would make themselves our adversary, we offer not a pledge but a request: that both sides begin anew the quest for peace, before the dark powers of destruction unleashed by science engulf all humanity in planned or accidental self-destruction.

We dare not tempt them with weakness. For only when our arms are sufficient beyond doubt can we be certain beyond doubt that they will never be employed.

But neither can two great and powerful groups of nations take comfort from our present course—both sides overburdened by the cost of modern weapons, both rightly alarmed by the steady spread of the deadly atom, yet both racing to alter that uncertain balance of terror that stays the hand of mankind's final war.

So let us begin anew—remembering on both sides that civility is not a sign of weakness, and sincerity is always subject to proof. Let us never negotiate out of fear. But let us never fear to negotiate. [Applause.]

Let both sides explore what problems unite us instead of belaboring those problems which divide us.

Let both sides, for the first time, formulate serious and precise proposals for the inspection and control of arms—and bring the absolute power to destroy other nations under the absolute control of all nations. [Applause.]

Let both sides seek to invoke the wonders of science instead of its terrors. Together let us explore the stars, conquer the deserts, eradicate disease, tap the ocean depths, and encourage the arts and commerce.

Let both sides unite to heed in all corners of the earth the command of Isaiah—to “undo the heavy burdens and to let the oppressed go free.”

And if a beachhead of cooperation may push back the jungle of suspicion, let both sides join in creating a new endeavor, not a new balance of power, but a new world of law, where the strong are just and the weak secure and the peace preserved.

All this will not be finished in the first 100 days. Nor will it be finished in the first 1,000 days, nor in the life of this administration, nor even perhaps in our lifetime on this planet. But let us begin. [Applause.]

In your hands, my fellow citizens, more than in mine, will rest the final success or failure of our course. Since this country was founded, each generation of Americans has been summoned to give testimony to its national loyalty. The graves of young Americans who answered the call to service surround the globe.

Now the trumpet summons us again—not as a call to bear arms, though arms we need; not as a call to battle, though embattled we are; but a call to bear the burden of a long twilight struggle, year in, and year out, “rejoicing in hope, patient in tribulation”—a struggle against the common enemies of man: tyranny, poverty, disease, and war itself.

Can we forge against these enemies a grand and global alliance, North and South, East and West, that can assure a more fruitful life for all mankind? Will you join in that historic effort? [Applause.]

In the long history of the world, only a few generations have been granted the role of defending freedom in its hour of maximum danger. I do not shrink from this responsibility—I welcome it. [Applause.] I do not believe that any of us would exchange places with any other people or any other generation. The energy, the faith, the devotion which we bring to this endeavor will light our country and all who serve it—and the glow from that fire can truly light the world.

And so, my fellow Americans, ask not what your country can do for you: Ask what you can do for your country. [Applause.]

My fellow citizens of the world: Ask not what America will do for you, but what together we can do for the freedom of man. [Applause.]

Finally, whether you are citizens of America or citizens of the world, ask of us the same high standards of strength and sacrifice which we ask of you. With a good conscience our only sure reward, with history the final judge of our deeds, let us go forth to lead the land we love, asking His blessing and His help, but knowing that here on earth God's work must truly be our own. [Applause.]

BENEDICTION

Mr. SPARKMAN. The benediction will now be pronounced by Rabbi Dr. Nelson Glueck.

Rabbi Glueck pronounced the following benediction:

We turn to Thee, O God, in deepest gratitude on this exalting day of reaffirmation of our Nation's ideals and unity, and of personal avowal of sacred obligation by our President, in Thy name.

Mayest Thou, O God, to whom alone belong the dominion and the power, be his stay and support in the fulfillment of his awesome trust, to insure the unfettered implementation of the spirit and letter of our Constitution for all the inhabitants of our land, to provide them in law and in fact equal opportunities of learning and labor and well-being, to safeguard the physical and moral integrity of our beloved Commonwealth, founded on faith in Thee.

O Thou, who art the source of all life, quicken his heart always with the awareness of Thy presence, and especially in the lonely moments of fateful decisions which may be his to make for us and our world.

Guard and guide him in Thy loving kindness, that through his leadership hunger may be stilled, hurts healed, hope sustained, the weak and the worn assisted, human dignity and decency upheld, the blight of war and the specter of annihilation banished, and peace in freedom prevail among all Thy children everywhere, with none to make them afraid.

In profound humility, O God, we pray that Thy blessing may rest upon our President and all associated with him in our Government, which we the people have set in authority, upon everyone and everything dear and precious to him and us, as we repeat the ever new words of the ancient prayer in sacred writ:

יִרְכֵךְ י' וְיִשְׁמְרֵךְ:

May the Lord bless thee and keep thee,
יֵאָר י' פְּנֵי אֵלֶיךָ וְיִחָקֵךְ:

May the Lord cause His countenance to shine upon thee and be gracious unto thee,

יֵשָׂא י' פְּנֵי אֵלֶיךָ וְיִשְׂמַח לְךָ שְׁלוֹם:

May the Lord lift up His countenance unto thee and grant thee peace.

At 1 o'clock and 15 minutes p.m., the President and Vice President of the United States, escorted by the Joint Committee on Arrangements, retired from the platform, followed by the Senate and House of Representatives, the Chief Justice of the United States, the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the other distinguished guests who had been invited to witness the ceremony.

Following the conclusion of the inaugural ceremonies, the Senate reassembled at 1 o'clock and 39 minutes p.m., when it was called to order by the Acting President pro tempore.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States submitting nominations were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does any Senator desire recognition at this time before the Senator from

Minnesota [Mr. McCARTHY] is recognized to ask for a recess?

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, I intend to request a recess subject to the call of the Chair, unless some other Senator wishes to speak at this time. Following the recess, nominations will be submitted to the Senate. There will be no action on them at that time. No yeand-nay vote is contemplated today on any of the nominations.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. McCARTHY. I yield.

Mr. MORSE. Can the Senator give us some idea how long he thinks the recess will last?

Mr. McCARTHY. It will last at least as long as the duration of the luncheon. I assume it will be approximately an hour and a half.

Mr. MORSE. Will the Senator yield for a further question?

Mr. McCARTHY. I yield to the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. MORSE. Is it contemplated that when the nominations are presented to the Senate, the committee reports on the nominations will be presented with them?

Mr. McCARTHY. I believe that will depend upon the action of the chairmen of the committees which held the hearings.

The Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] might wish to comment on that subject.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a further question?

Mr. McCARTHY. I yield.

Mr. MORSE. The Senator will recall that heretofore when nominations were submitted—in fact in 1953—all reports were on our desks before Senators went to the inaugural platform for the swearing-in ceremonies. We certainly should have reports submitted today on the nominations that are to be submitted today, because if it is contemplated that only the nominations will be presented today and the reports will be submitted tomorrow, I serve notice on the majority leader that the Senate will do no voting tomorrow, because those reports should be in our hands in time to be read; and they cannot be read and the nominations voted upon at the same time.

Mr. McCARTHY. I have been informed that the reports on all the nominations will be available tomorrow morning by 10 o'clock. I believe that they will be available then.

Mr. MORSE. Is it contemplated that the reports will be handed to us tomorrow morning and that we will then be expected to vote on the nominations?

Mr. McCARTHY. They will be available to all Senators by 10 o'clock.

Mr. MORSE. I am a pretty fast reader, but not that fast. I respectfully suggest that we ought to have some time to read the reports. If they are not submitted until tomorrow, I do not believe we should have any votes on the nominations tomorrow, and I will do my best to see that there will not be.

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

Mr. MANSFIELD. I should like to notify the Senate that we have before us at this time, and hope for consideration tomorrow, 11 nominations from the President of the United States—of 10 members of the Cabinet and the nomination of Adlai Stevenson as U.S. representative to the United Nations. It is my understanding that there is a desire on the part of some Senators that the reports of the committee and possibly copies of the hearings be placed on the desks of Senators this afternoon.

Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

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

Mr. MANSFIELD. I may say further that I would hope that all the committee chairmen would be notified so that at the time of the resuming of our session this afternoon we will have on the desks all the pertinent material requested.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

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

Mr. MANSFIELD. I yield.

Mr. CARLSON. I should like to inquire if there would be a morning hour tomorrow beginning at 10 o'clock.

Mr. MANSFIELD. It was our intention to try to get through with as many nominations as possible. I would express the hope that if the nominations did not meet with too much opposition we could finish with the nominations and then have a morning hour or general discussion.

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

Mr. MANSFIELD. I yield.

Mr. PROXMIER. Does the majority leader have any plans for other nominations which have been made by the President on which hearings have been held by committees?

Mr. MANSFIELD. To the best of my knowledge all we have before us are the nominations for the Cabinet and the nomination for U.S. Representative to the United Nations.

Mr. PROXMIER. There are no plans at the present time to receive other nominations?

Mr. MANSFIELD. There are plans, but I assume that other nominations will be sent to the Senate tomorrow. However, if we are to observe the 1-day rule, it will mean that those nominations will go over from Saturday until Monday.

The purpose of the session this afternoon is to proceed to the filling of the top positions, if that may be done.

Mr. PROXMIER. I presume from the answer to my last question that the leadership plans to have a session on Monday.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Yes, because I think that at that time the Senate will have the other nominations to consider; and the sooner we fill out the President's official family, the better it will be.

Mr. PROXMIER. I thank the Senator from Montana.

RECESS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, under the agreement just entered into, I move that the Senate stand in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 1 o'clock and 50 minutes p.m.) the Senate took a recess subject to the call of the Chair.

At 2 o'clock and 12 minutes p.m., the Senate reassembled, when called to order by the Acting President pro tempore.

ADJOURNMENT TO 10 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. PROXMIER. Mr. President, pursuant to the previous order, I move that the Senate stand in adjournment until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 2 o'clock and 13 minutes p.m.) the Senate adjourned, pursuant to the previous order, until tomorrow, Saturday, January 21, 1961, at 10 o'clock a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate (from President Dwight D. Eisenhower) January 20, 1961:

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

The following named Foreign Service officers for promotion from class 1 to the class of career minister:

Wilson T. M. Beale, Jr., of Massachusetts.
Maurice M. Bernbaum, of Illinois.
Parker T. Hart, of Illinois.
Outerbridge Horsey, of the District of Columbia.
E. Allan Lightner, Jr., of Maine.
Elbert G. Mathews, of California.
Brewster H. Morris, of Pennsylvania.
John M. Steeves, of the District of Columbia.
Clare H. Timberlake, of Michigan.
Woodruff Wallner, of New Hampshire.
Ivan B. White, of Washington.
Fraser Wilkins, of Nebraska.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Subject to qualifications provided by law, the following for permanent appointment to the grade indicated in the Coast and Geodetic Survey:

To be lieutenants (junior grade)

K. William Jeffers
Donald W. Moncevicz

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

The following candidates for personnel action in the Regular Corps of the Public Health Service subject to qualifications therefor as provided by law and regulations:

I. FOR CONFIRMATION OF RECESS APPOINTMENT

To be senior surgeons

| | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| Clyde O. Brindley | Lucy D. Ozarin |
| Arthur R. Dahlgren | Paul S. Parrino |
| Lynn L. Fulkerson | Carl I. Pirkle |
| Edwin M. Lerner, II | Celia W. Tabor |
| Glen W. McDonald | Joseph F. Wilson |
| Thomas E. O'Brien | |

To be surgeons

| | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Marguerite L. Candler | Samuel M. Fox, III |
| Jane G. Eichlepp | D. Wells Goodrich |

Kehl Markley, III Sam Silbergeld
Warren A. Rasmussen Martha R. Wilson
Franz W. Rosa

To be senior assistant surgeons

W. King Engel
John R. Gill, Jr.
W. Paul Glezen

To be senior dental surgeons

William J. Pennoyer James F. Scott
Francis W. Pomije Sidney J. Winter
Stewart H. Rowberry

To be senior sanitary engineers

Aleck Alexander Arthur H. Johnson
John H. Burgess Carl A. Lindstrom
Daniel W. Evans Paul P. Maler
Clyde F. Fehn Bernard E. Saltzman
Archie B. Freeman James D. Williams
Murray A. Getz

To be sanitary engineers

Albert G. Friend Everett L. Mac Leman
Guy L. Hubbs Gordon G. Robeck
William N. Long

To be senior assistant pharmacist

Gerard L. Eugene

To be senior scientists

Floyd O. Atchley George W. Lones
Morris Goldman Charles S. Richards
Melvin E. Griffith Harry A. Saroff
Charles R. Joyce John C. Wagner

To be scientist

Byron L. Harriman

To be senior assistant scientist

Joseph M. Dutler, Jr.

To be sanitarians

George A. Amundson Leroy S. Houser
C. Bradley Bridges Wilfred H. Johnson
Robert B. Carson Harvey B. Morlan
Warren S. Dobson Donald K. Summers
Harold E. Thompson, Jr.

To be nurse officers

Eileen M. Coviello Mary F. Luvisi
Mary A. Ivanko E. Josephine Strachan
Margaret E. Lamson Elizabeth Walker
Maud P. Larssen

To be dietitians

Genevieve L. Casalaspro Eileen M. Reid
Geraldine M. Piper Anna O. Reimer
Jean M. Pope Jeanne L. Tillotson

To be therapist

Vida J. Niebuhr

To be health services officers

John R. Barry Barbara A. Murphy
Jason N. Calhoun Shirley H. Owen
Marjorie E. Cantoni Philip P. Simon
Jessie P. Dowling Evelyn Walker
Margaret E. Heap Ellen J. Walsh
Dorothy A. Huskey Emma M. Wiest
George Landsman Jeanne E. Wright

To be senior assistant health services officer

Gloria M. Russo

II. FOR CONFIRMATION OF RECESS PERMANENT PROMOTION

To be senior assistant dental surgeon

Lawrence I. Carnes

To be senior assistant sanitary engineer

John A. Eckert

III. FOR PERMANENT PROMOTION

To be assistant dental surgeons

George R. McGuire
George N. Newton

To be senior assistant sanitary engineers

Robert L. Elder
John A. Eure
Paul J. Traina

To be senior assistant pharmacist

Joseph F. Toomey

To be senior scientist

Herbert T. Dalmat

POSTMASTERS

The following-named persons to be postmasters:

CALIFORNIA

Rowland D. Eastwood, June Lake, Calif., in place of G. A. Delninger, retired.
Jesse B. Thompson, Lindsay, Calif., in place of E. M. Bandy, retired.

COLORADO

Otto A. Walter, Allenspark, Colo., in place of J. A. Jensen, retired.
Lane L. Hackett, Bristol, Colo., in place of H. L. Elmore, resigned.
Lucille R. Lavelett, Monument, Colo., in place of W. W. Carrothers, resigned.

CONNECTICUT

Edward W. Gray, Riverton, Conn., in place of E. G. Jordan, deceased.

GEORGIA

Earl H. Shepard, Richmond Hill, Ga., in place of E. R. Gregory, retired.

ILLINOIS

Gordon C. Wormley, Oswego, Ill., in place of G. C. Bartholomew, resigned.
Adele V. Hildebrand, Sandoval, Ill., in place of M. M. Hawley, retired.
Harold B. Trigg, Tamaroa, Ill., in place of J. E. Lee, removed.

INDIANA

Leo E. Schuette, Dillsboro, Ind., in place of G. C. Gerster, retired.
Max R. Booth, Hamilton, Ind., in place of T. R. Teegardin, retired.
Frederick E. Prickett, Rome City, Ind., in place of T. J. Conley, deceased.

KANSAS

Harold F. Wiley, Basehor, Kans., in place of J. D. Grisham, retired.
Raymond Williams, Jr., Easton, Kans., in place of B. M. Stafford, retired.
Robert B. Miller, Everest, Kans., in place of H. J. Kuckelman, retired.
Albert Yoxall, Woodston, Kans., in place of F. C. McNutt, deceased.

MICHIGAN

Victor B. LaCombe, Carp Lake, Mich., in place of G. R. Athearn, retired.

MINNESOTA

Hubert A. Ruschmeyer, Plato, Minn., in place of H. B. Roth, retired.

MISSOURI

Carl L. Lovekamp, Queen City, Mo., in place of R. B. Sloop, transferred.

MONTANA

Kenneth J. Bruce, Glasgow, Mont., in place of E. B. Pease, retired.

NORTH CAROLINA

Lee F. Beatty, Conover, N.C., in place of C. M. Schell, retired.
Alfred R. McCord, Shelby, N.C., in place of R. M. Laughridge, deceased.

NORTH DAKOTA

Harold E. Nelson, Manvel, N. Dak., in place of O. M. Sproule, retired.

PENNSYLVANIA

J. Lynn McPherson, Clearfield, Pa., in place of A. R. Hinkle, retired.
James F. Acker, Venango, Pa., in place of George Acker, retired.
Richard G. Hoy, Williamsburg, Pa., in place of J. G. Butler, resigned.

TEXAS

Edith L. Hale, Orla, Tex., in place of W. H. Olds, retired.
William C. Copeland, Purdon, Tex., in place of A. W. Mosley, transferred.

WISCONSIN

Robert A. Holden, Orfordville, Wis., in place of H. V. Holden, retired.

Executive nominations received by the Senate (from President John F. Kennedy) January 20, 1961:

UNITED NATIONS

Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois, to be the representative of the United States of America to the United Nations with the rank and status of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, and the representative of the United States of America in the Security Council of the United Nations.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Dean Rusk, of New York, to be Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Douglas Dillon, of New Jersey, to be Secretary of the Treasury.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Robert S. McNamara, of Michigan, to be Secretary of Defense.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Robert F. Kennedy, of Massachusetts, to be Attorney General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

J. Edward Day, of California, to be Postmaster General.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Stewart Lee Udall, of Arizona, to be Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Orville L. Freeman, of Minnesota, to be Secretary of Agriculture.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Luther H. Hodges, of North Carolina, to be Secretary of Commerce.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Arthur J. Goldberg, of Illinois, to be Secretary of Labor.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Abraham Ribicoff, of Connecticut, to be Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1961

The House met at 11 o'clock a.m., and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore, Mr. VINSON.

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

The words of the psalmist which were quoted by Prime Minister Winston Churchill when he addressed the Senate on December 26, 1941:

Psalm 112: 7: *He shall not be afraid of evil tidings; his heart is fixed, trusting in the Lord.*

Most merciful and gracious God, we earnestly beseech Thee that John F. Kennedy and LYNDON B. JOHNSON, who, at this noon hour, will take the oath of office, as the President and Vice President of these United States, may give to their high vocation the accents of mandate and mission, of devotion and trust.

Grant that they may be richly endowed with the blessings of wisdom and understanding, of vision and insight, of faith and courage, which will make their

leadership equal to the heaviest responsibilities and the most glorious opportunities.

Inspire them to daily seek and accept the Master's overtures of companionship and counsel in the noble adventure of building a social order which marches in step with the eternal wisdom and ordained will of God.

We pray that as our beloved country reaches out to new and loftier fields of endeavor and achievement, it may be the goal of all our aspirations and labors to glorify Thy great and holy name and to bring together in amity and good will the members of the human family.

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

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Wednesday, January 18, 1961, was read and approved.

RESIGNATION OF MEMBER

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following resignation, which was read by the Clerk:

WASHINGTON, D.C., January 18, 1961.

HON. SAM RAYBURN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SPEAKER RAYBURN: I beg leave to inform you that I have this day transmitted to the Governor of Arizona my resignation as a Representative in the Congress of the United States from the Second District of Arizona.

Sincerely,

STEWART L. UDALL.

JANUARY 18, 1961.

HON. PAUL FANNIN,
Governor of the State of Arizona,
State Capitol, Phoenix, Ariz.

DEAR GOVERNOR FANNIN: I hereby tender to you my resignation as a Member of the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States from the Second District of Arizona.

Sincerely,

STEWART L. UDALL.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair wishes to announce to the House that we will leave here in a body to go out on the official platform for the inaugural ceremony. In order to get on the platform it will be necessary for each Member to display his official ticket. The seats to be occupied by the Senate and the House of Representatives have no cover, and it is advisable for Members to take with them their overcoats and hats.

The Chair also desires to state that, pursuant to House Resolution 106, on the conclusion of the ceremonies on the East front of the Capitol, the House will stand adjourned until noon on Monday next.

The Speaker pro tempore, preceded by the Clerk, will head the procession, and the Members of the House will form in double column following them.

Thereupon, at 11 o'clock and 5 minutes a.m., the Members of the House, preceded by the Speaker and the Clerk, proceeded to the east front of the Capitol.

ADJOURNMENT

At the conclusion of the inaugural ceremonies (at 1 o'clock and 15 minutes p.m.) the House, without returning to its Chamber, pursuant to House Resolution 106, stood in adjournment until Monday, January 23, 1961.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

391. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the audit of the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation for the year ended June 30, 1960 (H. Doc. No. 61); to the Committee on Government Operations and ordered to be printed.

392. A letter from the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to simplify, consolidate, and improve the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture with respect to loans to farmers and ranchers, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Agriculture.

393. A letter from the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a report showing a violation involving an overobligation as of July 31, 1960, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; to the Committee on Appropriations.

394. A letter from the Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting a copy of a notice of proposed disposition of nickel-cobalt-copper calcines and matte held in the national stockpile, pursuant to section 3(e) of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act; to the Committee on Armed Services.

395. A letter from the Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting a copy of a notice of proposed disposition of nonspecification nickel and cobalt held in the national stockpile, pursuant to section 3(e) of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act; to the Committee on Armed Services.

396. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to provide uniform computation of retired pay for enlisted members retired prior to June 1, 1958, under section 4 of the Armed Forces Voluntary Recruitment Act of 1945, as amended by section 6(a) of the act of August 10, 1946 (60 Stat. 995)"; to the Committee on Armed Services.

397. A letter from the Secretary of the Air Force, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to amend section 303 of the Career Compensation Act of 1949 to authorize the transportation of dependents and baggage and household effects of certain retired members"; to the Committee on Armed Services.

398. A letter from the Administrator, Small Business Administration, transmitting a report reflecting estimated obligations by principal activities of the Small Business Administration for the period July 1 through December 31, 1960, pursuant to the Small Business Act, as amended; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

399. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a report which presents a study

under the Defense Production Act of competitive factors in the purchase of petroleum for defense uses, pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

400. A letter from the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide greater flexibility in the organization of the Service, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

401. A letter from the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to improve the public health through revising, consolidating, and improving the hospital and other medical facilities provisions of the Public Health Service Act, authorizing grants for construction of medical, dental, osteopathic, and public health teaching facilities, providing for Federal guarantee of loans for construction of group practice medical or dental care facilities, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

402. A letter from the Commissioners, Indian Claims Commission, transmitting a report of activities of the Commission and a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to terminate the existence of the Indian Claims Commission, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

403. A letter from the Chairman, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to authorize appropriations for the Atomic Energy Commission in accordance with section 261 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and for other purposes"; to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

404. A letter from the Chairman, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to authorize appropriations for the Atomic Energy Commission in accordance with section 261 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and for other purposes"; to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

405. A letter from the Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to include certain officers and employees of the General Services Administration within the provisions of the United States Code relating to assaults upon, and homicides of, certain officers and employees of the United States as constituting a crime"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

406. A letter from the Administrative Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting the annual report of positions placed in grades GS-16, 17, and 18 under provisions of law other than section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, pursuant to section 503 of title V of Public Law 854, 84th Congress; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

407. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to strengthen the enforcement provisions for the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and direct the duration of the authorization of grants for State water pollution control programs, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Public Works.

408. A letter from the Administrator, Veterans' Administration, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to extend the direct loan program for Korean conflict veterans and provide an earlier termination date for the World War II loan guarantee and direct loan programs"; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

409. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting drafts of a six-bill crime-elimination

nating program; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

410. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders entered in cases of several aliens who have been found admissible to the United States, pursuant to provisions of section 212(a)(28)(I)(ii) of the Immigration and Nationality Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

411. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders entered in cases of certain aliens under the authority contained in section 212(d)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, pursuant to provisions of section 212(d)(6) of the act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. MCINTIRE:

H.R. 3012. A bill to provide that the House of Representatives shall be composed of 450

Members, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3013. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, with respect to crediting certain service of females sworn in as members of telephone operating units, Signal Corps; to the Committee on Armed Services.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Arkansas, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States relative to requesting that rules and regulations be made to require that the percentage of immigrants to the United States from any country will be reduced in the same ratio that the immigrants from that country participate in crimes in this country; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of American Samoa, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States relative to expressing appreciation of American Samoa to Peter T. Coleman for his efforts as Governor of American Samoa; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

Mr. HAGEN of California introduced a bill (H.R. 3014) for the relief of Dinka Maria Hraste, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

42. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the department commander, the American Legion, Department of Puerto Rico, San Juan, P.R., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to giving wholehearted support to Hon. Dwight D. Eisenhower and the U.S. Government regarding rupture of diplomatic relations with Castro's Cuban regime of government; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

43. Also petition of James M. Cochrane, Sr., and others, Lawton, Okla., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to requesting legislation providing a national old-age pension; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

The Record of Eisenhower Leadership

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ALEXANDER WILEY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, January 20, 1961

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a press release in respect to the record of the Eisenhower leadership.

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

WILEY LAUDS RECORD OF EISENHOWER LEADERSHIP

Senator ALEXANDER WILEY, Republican of Wisconsin, senior Republican, Senate Foreign Relations Committee, today lauded Eisenhower's record of leadership as a unique, outstanding contribution to human progress and to a better climate of world peace.

"Dwight D. Eisenhower—as President for 8 years preceded by nearly 40 years of military service—has made a great contribution to progress and security of our country," Senator WILEY said.

"The annals of history—I am confident—will also evaluate his role as a world leader as a most significant contribution to human progress, nationally and internationally, and to peace.

"As soldier, statesman, emissary of peace, outstanding citizen—Mr. Eisenhower leaves the White House enriched with the love, respect, esteem, not only of his fellow countrymen, but of millions of people around the globe.

"Wearing the emblem of peace, he, in his travels, evoked almost universally, enthusiastic, heartfelt expressions of affection, trust and admiration, not only for himself but also for our country. Never before in his-

tory has a good will ambassador so aroused the best hopes of humanity, reflected in the echoing of 'I like Ike' in many languages and lands around the world.

"Under Eisenhower's leadership, the record of accomplishment extends too deeply into the complex of domestic and world affairs—and too far into the future as his words, deeds, and policies live long after his absence from the Presidency—to be fairly reflected, even sketchily, in a farewell tribute.

"Nevertheless, there are highlights, which, I believe, deserve a synopsis-like reference—even if inadequate—as the President leaves the White House.

"These include the following:

"(1) The economy: At home, the domestic economy has surged to new heights in employment—over 67 million—and output of goods and services, valued at around \$503 billion. More of our people lived better, enjoying more of the good things of life, than ever before in history.

"(2) Conquest of space: Upon almost no foundation for space exploration—in effect, starting from scratch—the Eisenhower administration created—within 8 years—an awe-inspiring missile-satellite-space probe program of great sophistication and complexity. The feat—in my judgment—represents one of the most significant triumphs of human ingenuity—utilizing the tools of science and technology—in our history.

"(3) Defense: A jet-nuclear-missile-space defense has been strengthened progressively to serve as an effective deterrent to military attack by a powerful and fast-growing enemy, communism.

"(4) Strengthening our world alliances: Under the Eisenhower administration, the free world alliances were strengthened and membership extended to more nations, thus serving as a stronger, more effective bulwark against the expansionist aims of communism.

"(5) Human progress: Expanding programs of human, military and economic assistance to less-developed nations, were carried out successfully, even though such programs were not always popular—to improve life for a great many people; and diminish the targets for Communist penetration.

"(6) U.N. best hope for peace: Under Ike's administration, strong U.S. support for the United Nations—today's best hope for establishing law and order in the world—at times spelled failure—not success—for expansionist efforts of communism.

"The record of accomplishment under the Eisenhower administration, of course, reads on and on into world affairs and the lives of millions of people.

"Paramount among the President's goals has been the attainment of world climate conducive to peace among men and nations. Unfortunately, critics are now erroneously concluding that, since a lasting peace was not attained, this represents a failure of Eisenhower policies and programs.

"However, this does not reflect a realistic evaluation of world affairs.

"Today, there are many conflicting forces and influences in the world. The most antagonistic are grouped into the Communist and non-Communist camps.

"For the most part, these are too powerful—and too far apart in viewpoint—for us to realistically expect a vanishing of points of conflict, the establishment of a benevolent climate of nonantagonism, and a meshing of these forces into a common cause for human progress.

"Realistically, the best that can be attained—in the foreseeable future—is the strengthening of machinery, such as the United Nations, to encourage: The settlement of differences among countries by negotiations; respect for order and law in the world; recognition of human dignity and rights of nations to seek, and attain, their self-determined destinies.

"To these more realistic goals, the Eisenhower administration has made a great, constructive contribution—one of which the President can be justly proud.

"Accompanying his devotion to world peace, President Eisenhower has strongly and resolutely adhered to the conviction that the United States—while meeting its obligation of free world leadership—must remain strong economically, as well as militarily, morally, and spiritually. Time after time—he has admonished us to maintain a good

balance of commonsense and perspective in pursuing, as traditional, our high ideals. The theme is best expressed in his farewell message to the American people.

"The President said—and I quote: '*** there is a great need to maintain balance in and among national programs—balance between the private and the public economy; balance between cost and hoped-for advantage; balance between the clearly

necessary and the comfortably desirable; balance between our essential requirements as a nation and the duties imposed by the Nation upon the individual; balance between actions of the moment and the national welfare of the future. Good judgment seeks balance and progress; lack of it eventually finds imbalance and frustration.'

"As our beloved President leaves the highest office in our land—after almost half a

century of great devoted service to our country, there go with him best wishes, not only of our own people, but of millions of citizens around the globe; prayers for his personal happiness and well-being; and the great hope for the opening of new doors of opportunity through which he will be able to bring his great prestige, love and respect—well deserved—to further serve our country in the future," Senator WILEY concluded.

SENATE

SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1961

The Senate met at 10 o'clock a.m., and was called to order by the Vice President, LYNDON BAINES JOHNSON.

Rev. John Barclay, D.D., minister, Central Christian Church, Austin, Tex., offered the following prayer:

Eternal God, our Father, we pause to acknowledge Thy presence, and thank Thee for it. And since no sparrow falls without Thy knowledge, surely no nation can rise without Thy help.

We ask Thy help, guidance, and blessing upon this great body of national leaders, with one of their own now its President. Out of backgrounds of great experiences may they have developed such intelligent good will toward each other and toward the whole Nation and the world that matters of great importance may be done with due dispatch. And may they be inspired by a great, universal upsurge of spiritual and political expectancy in our land.

We thank Thee that our Nation was built on the principle of no caste but character. We are grateful for the way in which this principle has worked out across two centuries to give us a true fluidity which permits true ability to be recognized, elected to places of great trust, and used for the common good.

May new harmony and a cooperative spirit in Government in all its branches, give us a new spiritual power thrust to a more stable and secure world. And may a new sense of dedication come to all our elected officials.

In the Master's name we pray. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. MANSFIELD, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of Friday, January 20, 1961, was dispensed with.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM—TRANS-ACTION OF ROUTINE BUSINESS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, yesterday I stated, for the information of the Senate, that today there would not be a morning hour until after the conclusion of the action of the Senate on the nominations pending. However, after talking with the distinguished minority leader, I wish to request that there now be the usual morning hour for the transaction of routine business, and I also ask unanimous consent that statements in connection therewith be limited to 3 minutes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, it is the intention to request, at the conclusion of the morning hour, a quorum call; and on the completion of that call, it is the intention to have the Senate go into executive session, to consider Cabinet nominations.

INVESTIGATION OF CERTAIN MATTERS BY COMMITTEE ON POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE—REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

Mr. JOHNSTON, from the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, reported an original resolution (S. Res. 61) authorizing the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service to investigate certain matters within its jurisdiction, and submitted a report (No. 6) thereon; which resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized under sections 134(a) and 136 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended, and in accordance with its jurisdictions specified by rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, to make a complete study of any and all matters pertaining to—

(1) the postal service, particularly with respect to (a) the complete reorganization of the entire postal rate structure, (b) the establishment of better service to the public, and (c) the operation of the postal establishment with greater efficiency and economy;

(2) the operation of the Federal employees' group life insurance and health benefits programs to establish their effectiveness and determine the extent of their financial stability; and

(3) the establishment of guidelines to fix boundaries for keeping positions in the career service and for identifying those which clearly should be filled without regard to civil service procedures.

Sec. 2. For the purposes of this resolution the committee, from February 1, 1961, to January 31, 1962, inclusive, is authorized to (1) make such expenditures as it deems advisable; (2) to employ upon a temporary basis, technical, clerical, and other assistants and consultants: *Provided*, That the minority is authorized to select one person for appointment, and the person so selected shall be appointed and his compensation shall be so fixed that his gross rate shall not be less by more than \$1,400 than the highest gross rate paid to any other employee; and (3) with the prior consent of the heads of the departments or agencies concerned, and the Committee on Rules and Administration, to utilize the reimbursable services, information, facilities, and personnel of any of the departments or agencies of the Government.

Sec. 3. The committee shall report its findings, together with its recommendations

for legislation as it deems advisable, to the Senate at the earliest practicable date, but not later than January 31, 1962.

Sec. 4. Expenses of the committee, under this resolution, which shall not exceed \$75,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

BILLS INTRODUCED

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

By Mr. HOLLAND:

S. 508. A bill for the relief of John E. Beaman and Adelaide K. Beaman; and

S. 509. A bill for the relief of M. C. Pitts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOLLAND (for himself and Mr. SMATHERS):

S. 510. A bill for the relief of Jordan Tomicic (Giordano Tomicich); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SYMINGTON:

S. 511. A bill for the relief of Ruben N. and Dorothy A. Bergendoff; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. SMITH of Maine (by request):

S. 512. A bill to extend the time for completion of the free highway bridge between Lubec, Maine, and Campobello Island, New Brunswick, Canada; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

S. 513. A bill to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Treasury to cause the vessel *Acadia* owned by Robert J. Davis of Port Clyde, Maine, to be documented as a vessel of the United States with coastwise privileges; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. KEATING:

S. 514. A bill to increase the amount of goods in transit allowed for visitors to the United States; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. WILEY:

S. 515. A bill for the relief of Jonas Archquette; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DIRKSEN:

S. 516. A bill to amend the National Cultural Center Act, as amended, to enlarge the site within which the National Cultural Center may be built; to the Committee on Public Works.

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

By Mr. JAVITS (for himself and Mr. KEATING):

S. 517. A bill to amend the laws relating to mortgage insurance, urban renewal, State limitation, and relocation payments; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

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

By Mr. JAVITS (for himself, Mr. KEATING, Mr. KUCHEL, and Mr. ENGLE):

S. 518. A bill to amend the Housing Act of 1950 with respect to the amount of loans permitted to be made in any State; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

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