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 declaration 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,


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. Ratliff, one of his secretaries.

THE ECONOMIC REPORT—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT (H. Doc. No. 29)

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:


To the Congress of the United States:

I present herewith my Economic Report, as required by section 310 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 effects of the Federal budget and the other 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 2.5 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 building 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—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 adjustments for revenues to cover projected expenditures, including necessary extensions of taxes that would otherwise terminate or be reduced.

Second, Congress should give the Secretary of the Treasury authority to raise funds in the long-term capital market at the sum of the Nation's expenditures except those resulting in inventory change. If, in his judgment, this is in the public interest, even if the cost of the funds is above 4 1/2 percent. The existing ceiling, though 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.


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 satellites 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.


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. DICKSEN. 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. FRED ANDERSON] 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:

ACCESSION 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 providing 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 United States of America, 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 Commission to the President of the United States, transmitted in 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 International 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, may be 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 report and recommendations 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 employees 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 such 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.
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 the offenses involving juveniles, and (c) the extent to which juvenile offenders are violating Federal laws relating to the sale or use of narcotics.

S. Res. 50. Resolution to study the effectiveness of the Administrative Procedure Act, with a view to determining whether additional legislation is required to provide for the fair and impartial, and effective performance of such functions.

S. Res. 51. Resolution to study administrative 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 examine, investigate, and make a complete study of any and all matters pertaining to the problems created by the flow of escapes and refugees.

S. Res. 54. Resolution on Rules and Administration, to utilize the reimbursable services, information, facilities, and personnel of any of the departments or agencies of the Government.

S. Res. 55. Resolution to study the administration, interpretation, operation, enforcement, and effect, and to determine and from time to time to 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) the administration of such 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.

S. Res. 56. Resolution to investigate espionage, sabotage, and infiltration.

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 espionage, sabotage, and infiltration by force and violence.

S. Res. 57. Resolution on Rules and Administration, to utilize the reimbursable services, information, facilities, and personnel of any of the departments or agencies of the Government.

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.

S. Res. 58. Resolution to reauthorize the act of May 17, 1947, as amended.

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 escapes and refugees from Communist countries.

S. Res. 59. Resolution to provide for the payment of $750,000 from the Senate contingency fund for legislation as it deems advisable, to the Senate at the earliest practicable date, but not later than January 31, 1962.

S. Res. 60. Resolution to provide for the payment of $300,000 from the Senate contingency fund for legislation as it deems advisable, to the Senate at the earliest practicable date, but not later than January 31, 1962.

S. Res. 61. Resolution to provide for the payment of $175,000 from the Senate contingency fund for legislation as it deems advisable, to the Senate at the earliest practicable date, but not later than January 31, 1962.

S. Res. 62. Resolution to provide for the payment of $115,000 from the Senate contingency fund for legislation as it deems advisable, to the Senate at the earliest practicable date, but not later than January 31, 1962.

S. Res. 63. Resolution to provide for the payment of $50,000 from the Senate contingency fund for legislation as it deems advisable, to the Senate at the earliest practicable date, but not later than January 31, 1962.
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 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 $135,000, 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 conduct a full and complete examination and review of the administration of the Patent Office and the Trademark Office, and 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 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.

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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. 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 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 structure and personnel of any of the departments or agencies of the Government.

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 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.
January 20

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 of the Senate to adjourn between 11:15 and 11:30. At the conclusion of the quorum call, the Senate will proceed to the east front of the Capitol, in a ceremonious way. At the conclusion of the ceremonies, the Senate will return to its Chamber, to receive nominations from the President.

TRIBUTE TO EZRA TAPT 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 the post for a longer period than any other man in the past. It is my own belief that none of Mr. Benson's predecessors served the Government and the Nation's agriculture with a higher duty 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 sincerest 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 a people to prevail over other nations and to establish their own nation for the purposes that He had in mind. I believe it is my own duty to serve the Lord by trying to help establish the Constitution of this land. This is a part of my religious faith. It is a part of the American heritage. 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 manner is there safety for our Nation."

Ezra Benson is one of the most interesting 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. He may indeed, in time, win 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; 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 without a ticket. One such number, who believed that Benson baiting would insure their re-election, 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 18 representatives 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 programs in the last 18 months. 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 applaud 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 themselves, and, in those instances where the State, and Federal governments can and should provide sound help but farmers must be free to control their own operations and personal decisions and the government in directing production and consumption.

We have, therefore, tried to move steadily in the direction of financing programs from farm to 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 8 or 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 1958, 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. Examples: 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 1963 are no longer in Government storage.

Despite record crops in 1958, 1959, and 1960, Government surplus holdings are less now than in November 1959—the all-time peak. Whereas the surplus grew $4.8 billion in 1953-1954, it has been reduced in the past 6 years under policies and programs of this administration which began taking effect on a limited basis with the 1965 crop.

Since January 1, 1960, CCC has moved out approximately $22 billion worth of Government food stocks in a marketing program that has been moving surplus exports to a 1959-60 marketing total of 7.2 million bales (second highest in 27 years) and a 1960-61 total estimated at 7.2 million bales.

Farmers voted corn free of controls in 1959-60. The corn acreage increased this year and the marketing total for 1960-61 is estimated at 7.1 million tons, a new high of 8 percent ahead of a year ago.

Tobacco prices in 1960 were exceeded only by the record 1959 level and disappearance was 5 percent above average. A number of the growers will have to be told that their support levels will be reduced an estimated 22 cents per cwt. from $1.00 per cwt., which was the level 2 years ago. This is the result of a program to get the national tobacco crop down to an all-time low of 1.3 billion pounds.

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of Missouri, and Representative George McGovern of South Dakota. When facing the supporting Hechtel 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 political insight to the Cabinet post than has Benson. Beset on all sides by crises for more Federal control of agriculture was depicted 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 socialize agriculture. A healthy, vibrant industry must be judged by the position in which he leaves the American industries which compete on him one of history's great Cabinet members.

Whether they agreed with his ideas or not, they must face the eternal truth that you cannot help men permanently by doing for them what they could do and should do for themselves.

We were impressed with the talk Secretary Benson made recently before a Washington audience, and we believe some of the points he made should be of concern to the American farmer. To remain free, Secretary Benson said, we must stand firmly for sound money and against inflation; we must stand for economic parity and conservation and against waste. We must stand for the private competitive market and against Government interference. We must stand for the private competitive market and against Central Government intervention; for private ownership and against Government ownership of the means of production and distribution; for individual liberty and against coercion; for national security.

It is this address was indeed the swan song of a brave and honorable and greatly mis­ understood man, it deserves to be remembered, and we 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 per­ form for liberty-loving people everywhere." "The main challenge is to keep America strong—strong economi­ cally, socially, and, above all, spiritually. There is no political solution. Only in this course is there safety for our Nation."

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

[From the Baltimore (Md.) Sun, Dec. 17, 1960.]

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, Dulles imposed what has been called 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 admin­ istration.

"The Secretary-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 sound. For 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 sound. For 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 sound."

EXPORTS UNDER BENSON

In 1952 when Benson was given recogni­ tion of how little there is to take their place. When the President-elect and the Secretary of Agriculture has argued with the Eisenhower admin­ istration. And a surprising burst of commen­ tary points out that farm income is really not bad, that farmers are realizing better returns and that farm exports are rising month by month.

It may be that part of this turnaround on the Benson policies comes from sudden recog­ nition of how little there is to take their place. The New York Times, Feb. 17, 1961. 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 sound."

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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. The调整ments take place in American agriculture only have made his job more difficult.

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

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

you're a good job, mr. benson

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

MARKETS DEVELOPED

The Department of Agriculture now has at hand in most conservative form of today. 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 in the country is evidence that our exports have not been sufficient to move all this country has produced. These troublesome surplus also probably have overshadowed the effort to move great quantities of our products for 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 agri­ culture or any other industry in this country to prosper, it must meet competition the world over in price, quality and salesmanship. The Secretary-relays surpluses.

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 out­ going Agriculture Secretary Ezra Taft Ben­ son will go down in history as one of the most able men to serve in that most diffi­ cult office. Certainly he is one of the most principle leaders of the day.

While it is possible to criticize the me­ chanics of the soil bank and other pro­ grams launched during his administration, we must recognize that Mr. Benson has acknowledged 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 been working in that period, we can see the sincerity of the man when he said he back in 1952, that he does not believe price fixing could ultimately produce any surplus. Benson has stuck to this position throughout his term in office.

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

amount of export subsidy is involved—show American farmers can make a product compatible with world market demand. Such a demonstration will at least slow congres­ sional drives to alter the Benson policies in any basic way.
unequivocally that he thought his campaign to get the Government out of agriculture had failed.

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

Postal service and the various aspects of our national life are 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, Jan. 10, 1961]

UNANSWERING INTROSPECT

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

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

The anomalousness of the occasion most likely was not lost on Mr. Benson, who for nearly a century has been almost religiously striving for earnestly trying to solve the country's most 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 Sirloin tribute is quite marked by its timing. 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 nearly 8 years has received mostly brickbats, registered no discernible protest against Benson, favored getting the Government out of farming as rapidly as possible. Yet, he never advocated any large scale Government decision to farm 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 the portion of the Benson program will not be lost.

We believe that when history is written, Mr. Benson will be ranked as one of the greatest Secretaries of Agriculture our country has produced in this century. When he leaves the Government, 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. Benson's record bears out our belief that under him the Government controlled production. The farmer needs a balanced budget, not more curbs; more markets, not less—and more government, not more.

We believe that in his talk at Oakholt 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 unification 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 subsidies. The farmer needs to strip out Government bureaucracy from which he may get no visible benefits. The farmer needs less farming regulations, not more. The farmer needs the right to produce, not more curbs; more markets, not less—and least government, not more."

[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 face in his new Cabinet will be a farmed farm program, 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 years with a solid recovery from the slump that began when the Administration took measures to bolster other areas of our sagging economy, the farmer can expect his income to shunt.

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 fact that many consumers to buy those tasty little extras.

This means that if we are to avoid those surplus problems farmers want to have a relatively steady, good and fair price of their products, not artificially higher prices for their Government controlled production, the farmer needs a balanced budget, not more subsidies. The farmer needs the right to produce, not more curbs; more markets, not less—and least 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 it is to any other country in the U.S. Not only are Canadians faced with the same problems as U.S. agriculture but every policy and action of the Government 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 man, of the type of man who really appealed to one as a good neighbor. There were frequent and strong demands from them. President Eisenhower believes that President Eisenhower dianises Benson. Eisenhower appeared to take little notice of the slain Benson and dismissed the Senator's faith in Benson and realized that anyone would be confronted with an insoluble problem as Secretary of Agriculture.

Benson's program was the idea that agricultural production which was the result of the 20-year agricultural program of Roosevelt and Truman. Franklin Roosevelt and his Cabinet began a program of curbing production to forestall a depression for the American farmer in an honest effort to assist agriculture which was seriously suffering. The program became a Frankenstein. By the time Lincoln took office, the farmers knew he could do but go along with the system, while trying in any way possible to bring economic stabilization to the farm areas 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 opposed all such programs and advocated leaving the farm sink or swim as rapidly as possible. Yet, he never advocated any large scale Government decision to farm or swim without any Government program to make the changeover a smooth transition.

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

DESIRED AMERICAN

Politics can be cruel. We're thinking of Ezra Taft Benson, who was indirectly honored 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 have failed to turn him upon for failures of farm legislation passed by Congress to satisfy all of the people. Pacifism couldn't hold him, nor could 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.

Mr. President, there is no lack of honest, sincere, dedicated public servants throughout our land. Our contacts with him left no doubt in our mind that he was a dedicated public servant, which we do not forget our public officials 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, ABC'S CAST THE FIRST STONE" DESCRIBES PREJUDICE IN NORTHERN UNITED STATES

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, television smash into the public consciousness of no other issue in recent history, 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 and to contrast the strengths and weaknesses, 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 view 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 the colored people of the world all over the earth against the white people of America and the Jews.

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

"Cast the First Stone" was produced by Walter Peters, and was directed by Marshall Bricklin, 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.

After this 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 ignorant, the mother fearful, the child, a life misshapen by hate. In our times, mankind condemns violence and hate but there is in most of us, a part of the savage past and ironically, most of us, hating, has been hated in return. Great national groups, feeling 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.

Our shame and ours that must be in time that Americans will take no part in the lowly, the despised, and the unwanted. For some, dignity, a new estate, and too often the illusion of superiority are a way out of the bitter struggle in this never ending conflict. Through the years, have marched the legions of every race, creed, and color—Chinese, Catholic, Irish, Jew, Italian, Free-thinker, Pole, Latin American, and out of the bondage of slavery, the Negro. For the Negro, the struggle has been the hardest, the issue most drawn. The white South, the historic battleground for the American Negro has been unable to change, for the young corner of the Nation the cry, "shame, shame." That there is prejudice and discrimination in America is an accepted fact, but in full measure, north of the Mason-Dixon line its ugly shadow lies across city and countryside. It is here that subterfuge and evidence, for instance, are used, with skill beyond question, but in full measure, north of the Mason-Dixon line its ugly shadow lies across city and countryside. It is here that prejudice is widespread and frequently the victims of discrimination. It described the bitter hatred of an anti-Semitic, self-styled Nazi trying to organize the colored people of the world all over the earth against the white people of America and the Jews.

Mr. Daly. Chicago—Carl Sandburg’s stormy, husky, brawling city of big shoulders. Somewhere in that place, in the Negro sections, angry and anonymous—real but unwilling to show its face.

The segments. This used to be a nice neighborhood, but there’s been too many changes. We’re not used to it. We’re opposed to organizations. We think the Negroes are victims of it, and they’re just as bad. Try to get a tip out of the white people and you don’t get the facts in their pockets. O.K., I don’t see what has happened to this city, the jigs are really taking over here. Probably have one as mayor next year.

Mr. Daly. Into Chicago in recent years, in as many cities of the North, a vast migration of Negroes pouring into the cities as did the Poles, the Italians, and Irish before them. The Middle West is the new East, and the Negro is the new Negro. In Chicago, the expanding city, to find the area 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 for their Negroes to be a legend. But the land is not as new as the segregated large city in the Nation.

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not. 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 no trouble with them, myself, it's the things that make people mad and then they grow. The more you think about it, the more you realize that the way the white man is treating me, I think that I am an American citizen and that I have some rights, but the Negroes are poor 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. MILLER. 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 that I have some rights, but the Negroes are poor 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.

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The frustration you feel, the utter sense of rejection, the feeling you feel, the sense they have of rejection that there is nothing 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 what I have tried to say to you. This is the best I can describe it, if you can get a picture of it from that.

Mr. DALY. As we have noted, has many faces. Religious or ethnic groups, alien to the dominant culture, still feel the racism. Our society is still quite stratified. It is more subtle but still there in the upper echelons of business, industry and finance, in hundreds of exclusive resorts and residential community, from coast to coast. One such community is Grosse Pointe, Mich.

Grosse Pointe lies immediately east of Detroit. It is now a suburb of that city. It is surrounded by drives are the homes of the financial and social elite. Life in Grosse Pointe is quite different from that of people in our part of the country. The accent with which you speak and the way it works is even more pernicious than expected, Dr. Paul Lowinger.

Mr. DALY. Prejudice, as we have noted, is the worst punishment that anyone could be asked to endure.

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

Mrs. LOWINGER. No; I certainly wouldn't.

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.

Dr. Lowinger. This is my wife, Mrs. Lowinger. Mr. Peters. Mr. and Mrs. Brown, would you have liked the Lowingers for your neighbors?

Mr. Brown. We, certainly as far as we know, we would have. The man is a professional man, he has a very interesting background and I am sure we would have gotten along very well.

Mrs. Brown. About our brief acquaintance with Dr. and Mrs. Lowinger, we feel quite robuste that they can't be our neighbors. Now the people who bought the house and have gotten along very well.

Dr. Lowinger. 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 system which allegedly has as its goal to select superior neighbors is an anachronistic remnant of a society that could do that. I love to live in a community of superior people. The only trouble is that this system is bound to fail because it starts from the wrong assumption.

I think really that the motivation for any screening system of this kind is to inflate the status of people—people above the average standing here is quite an interesting background and I am sure we would have gotten along very well.

Mr. DALY. Another Grosse Pointe resident, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, would you have liked the Lowingers for your neighbors?

Mrs. Lowinger. No; I certainly wouldn't.

Mr. DALY. I admit that I may like some people better than others if they want to buy a house, I feel that that's their business.

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

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Dr. SARGENT. Well, any system like the Grosse Pointe system which allegedly has as its goal to select superior neighbors is an anachronistic remnant of a society that could do that. I love to live in a community of superior people. The only trouble is that this system is bound to fail because it starts from the wrong assumption.

I think really that the motivation for any screening system of this kind is to inflate the status of people—people above the average standing here is quite an interesting background and I am sure we would have gotten along very well.

Mr. DALY. Another Grosse Pointe resident, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, would you have liked the Lowingers for your neighbors?

Mrs. Lowinger. No; I certainly wouldn't.

Mr. DALY. I admit that I may like some people better than others if they want to buy a house, I feel that that's their business.

Mrs. Brown. Well, certainly as far as we know, we would have. The man is a professional man, he has a very interesting background and I am sure we would have gotten along very well.

Mrs. Brown. About our brief acquaintance with Dr. and Mrs. Lowinger, we feel quite robuste that they can't be our neighbors.

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Mr. DALY. I admit that I may like some people better than others if they want to buy a house, I feel that that's their business.
Mr. BACILLO. The Puerto Rican people have got to recognize that the best way to fight prejudice is to ignore it and that they have got to do to it what they have got to do to some thing. They must recognize that when they come to this country they have got to begin to learn the language. They have got to learn the ways of the country and they have got to learn to be recognized in the community life of this country.

Mr. DALY. In Los Angeles, the story of a famous Negro is one of the American tragedy that is dissipated in less than 15 years. During the war, thousands were stripped of their possessions and thrown into American detention centers. They are still today, after dramatic change, reported by the President of the Japanese American Citizen's League, Mr. FUKUSHIMA.

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 going to be the place where the Japanese people are getting into better jobs, they are being more acceptable on the job. It is because they now at the 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 has come about. There are 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. RAUL M. STEINER. 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 the progress, it happened during the last 15 to 17 years, we find that progress has been made gradually but that as 15 years of hours go more and more even, that the progress multiply.

For example, I think that we have now more engineers and architects and people that we ever had before. Up to 1945, we only had 11 M.D.'s that had Spanish names in Los Angeles County, so 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 the people who are the first and that any American gets under the Constitution, we want no more, we want no less, and I think that that is the way both parties are excellent.

Mr. DALY. At universities throughout the country classes in human relations to help in the fight against prejudice. At the University of Detroit, if the President, the very Reverend Celestino Steiner.

Mr. STRAUSS. But if I have learned any thing it is that there is in the community and also the opportunities I have had, it is this one thing that is more important than any other that I learned. It is the understanding among God's children and this is regardless of race, color, or religious faith and any thing.

Mr. DALY. At Jefferson City, Conn., a gathering of young people at a Baptist camp hear of how rumor breeds hate, from a guest, Rev. AARON CHIBIBER.
was then Speaker of the House of Representa-
tives in the Territorial Legislature of Hawaii. My first impressions—and I am with proper humility the mantle of leadership. 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 Vice Presidency 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.

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 this ascent 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 unkink 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 many communist threats.

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 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 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 a great reward to see him victorious 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 we begin a new chapter in what has already been a full and exciting life. 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 "goodybye" to the Nixons, as they depart from Washington. As Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt said, "Let him 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 unfailing 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 Vice President's defeat with the Vice President 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. We would the best of Hawaii, I wish to extend our very best wishes in whatever you undertake. I am sure that I echo the sentiments of tens of thousands 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 we were elected Vice President of the United States. Today, it had been placed upon him than you. These assignments have carried you to every part of the world, where you conferred with leaders of, I believe, more than 120 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 United States and to this 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.
States. It is easy to be a good winner but much harder to be a good loser. I am sure that you are already aware of the fact that your leadership by millions of Americans will inspire you to even greater achievements in the years ahead. He has not yet made the new 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 skill 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. We have never been quite sure 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 learned to appreciate the wisdom and 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 come 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 dedication to freedom and peace. 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 which we are a part are programmed in 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 zest 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.

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 standards of conduct in public service.

In facing the future, Dick Nixon can go forward with the confidence 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.

As I write these letters I receive 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 men’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 but who go not be met head on, I say to our Americans—that is what we are first; not Democrats or Republicans—who we are Americans—that is what we are.

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

Sixth. Consideration should be given both to the length of time and the financing of a 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 worthy of serious consideration is that the candidates for President and Vice President receiving the second highest number of votes be rewarded by being assigned to vacant 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.

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 bee 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. Another investigation should be made of absentee ballots. 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 may be of good intent. Negroes who are denied the right to vote.

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 who cannot vote.

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 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.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, I feel that a bill introduced by the distinguished gentleman from Wisconsin, Mr. Mansfield, entitled “Farewell to the 30-old-old million adult U.S. citizens who will have failed to vote in this election, the great majority have no good excuse and an unwarranted prejudice.

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 vary from State to State, and the States can disfranchise those 7 million non-voters. Most States require from 6 months to 2 years’ residence for voting purposes, though they make this condition a driver’s license after 30 days and an extra $10 property taxes on you the moment you acquire any. In terms of residence requirements, each State levies its own taxes on the same estate, though you can also live all your life in the United States without living entirely in one State.

Three States have already changed their laws for the benefit of new residents. They are Illinois, New York, and Ohio, and they will let you vote after only 44 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 disfranchised only a few thousand non-voters who have a record of residence before their first day in Illinois. But it would be an effective deterrent to non-voters to get their out their torch and light it. Otherwise by the 1964 election there will probably be 10 million unfairly disfranchised non-voters, and their wholly justified resentment will be a lot more audible than it is now.

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 vast majority to serve 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 and fairness.

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 I 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.—Christian Herter is neither the best nor the second Secretary of State in American history but he may well be the most gallant. His courtesy, courage, and imagination will be missed on the international scene.

For 21 months newsmen and photographers familiarized the world with Herter’s tall but...
CRUelly bent figure, stooped over steel, half-crippled into airplane, out of confer-
ting conference rooms, a smile upon his
handshake, tautly drawn features. The reason these are
certainly drawn is the path that he has walked behind him.
For years Herter has been afflicted with an
advancing arthritis condition. This im-
mobility is due not to frame and com-
pacts the nerves within it. But that tor-
ture, day and night, is never mentioned by
him, nor has it been permitted to interfere
with his ability. He has made decisions
and, executed them, for only these have
fact, no real No. 2. Dulles has inherited a.
principal office, he assumed the
office at this time, he carries with him.
His personal hand in foreign
affairs, he had little fortune at the State
Department.
For more than 3 years he was Under Secre-
tary for Postell Dulles. Yet there was, in
fact, no real No. 2. Dulles installed an
acrobatic talent on run-
ing the entire show himself.
Dulles had novel ideas on administering American foreign policy and, therefore, was suit-
aded to his own indomitable eccentric personality.
From the start he sought singly and individually the most creative minds of State and a traveling Presidential agent
in the manner of Colonel House or Harry
Hopkins. He carried policy in his briefcase.
He made no effort for popular favor and
executed national attitudes on a per-
paetic basis and mailed the Department to
start this extraordinary method of opera-
tion.
THE INHERITED SYSTEM
As a result, Herter was never given the
easy task of the present successor. He has been his
right-hand man and often Acting Secretary.
And, when Dulles died, Herter inherited a
system which his predecessor carried to
his predecessor. He was additionally hand-
sapped by President Eisenhower's perceptible
defeat in initially reposing confidence in him.
Nevertheless, with quiet compposure, Herter
assumed the role so inauspiciously handed to
him, under the affection of those
who worked with him and he righted some of
the more grievous personnel wrongs per-
milled in the chill of the McCarthy day. He persuaded Charles E. Bohlen, our
principal Soviet expert—called by Dulles to
Manila and then thinking of retiring, retir-
ing with 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 ascribed by Dulles. President
Eisenhower himself, approaching the end of
his second term, found that when Dulles

gone he wanted to take a greater per-
sonal hand in foreign policy.
Nor was Herter able to devise and develop
approaches of his own. He seemed the
exhausted chow of someone's testament. Thir-
ten 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. Ex-
plodions shook Korea, Turkey, the Congo.
Bogus intelligence was the top priority on the
friendly Presidential visit to Japan. Herter
told to such situations that in the end pro-
duced their own sad demises. And these demises will belong to his rec-

knot in history's eyes.
With his customary thoughtfulness, Herter
has done everything possible 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 un-
doubtedly be too kind to the mistakes he made.
A brave, human man, Chris Herter's depar-
ture 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 high
and dangerous 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 responsibil-
ity to weigh the decisions of the vari-
ous branches of the military service in
the light of the total needs of the Na-
tion for defense. It takes great courage
and knowledge to be able to say "no"
in those cases. 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 persist-
ence, we have begun to see some light on
these problems. He has had large
and most complex department of the
Government in an outstanding fashion
for the past 21 months. In leaving of-
ce at this time, he carries with him the
respect and gratitude of
the generations
that have followed him.
Mr. Gates was a
man of outstanding
ability, returned
from the war,
with a record because
of his service, in
peace and
war with
vigilance 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
eample of inspired citizenship to all Ameri-
cans.
Total blindness and diverse physical af-
fictions have not been able to stop him in his
pursuit 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 ser-
vice of the American people; for his out-
standing leadership of the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped; Melvin Maas has received the
recognition of his countrymen.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

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
Marine Corps officer, and who was recently cited by President Eisenhower
for his outstanding work as Chairman of
the President's Committee on Employ-
ment 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 the President with great
courage and dedication. I ask unani-
mosous 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, Ger-
ald D. Johnson, Chairman of the Pres-
ident's Committee on Employment
of the Physically Handicapped, Melvin
Maas has served the President with
great courage and dedication. As a
Congressman, as a marine in both
World Wars, as Chairman of the Pres-
ident'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 af-
fictions 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.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

THE OUTSTANDING YANKIE 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. Marguerite Beltran, daughter 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 contribu-
tion to the progress which Peru has
undergone in recent years in the direc-
tion of stable political democracy and the
economic well-being of its citizens.

CIVII-64
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 sonification of the practice of that ideal in which Americans of all parts of the Western Hemisphere, that ideal to be printed at this point in the quorum, was ordered to be printed in the Rec­ord.

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

THE OUTSTANDING YANKIE LADY IN SOUTH AMERICA

(By Grace Halsell)

LIMA, Peru.—A slender, green-eyed, attractive native of San Francisco, Miriam Kropp de Beltran, 40, in 1940, as economic phase 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.

When her husband, Pedro Beltran, was named Prime Minister a little more than a year ago, she too 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, initiative intellect,” one editorial writer comments.

Instinctively, she knows good copy—and bad. Her nose, trained during many interviews 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, 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 1940, as economic phase 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 the heir to a wealthy hacienda.

When he was sent to Washington as Peruvian Ambassador, she was in Lima. When he was recalled to take over the Peruvian 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 windwept mountainside plateau, where Indians chew coca and live no better than the sheep they guard.

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

A few weeks after her husband’s arrest, de Beltran 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 loneliest in Peru.

She is a splendid hostess and, with a card-catalog file, she sees that dinner guests always have two 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, player and singer. Her first problem was to master 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. As 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 their 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 belle her steel will, which the top general in Peru found stronger than his own.

After a revolution in Arequipa, when Gen. Manuel Odria came to power, Beltran criticized him. Then the dictatorial Odria 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 Odria. “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.

(Odria, 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 Odria, 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 resume La Prensa.” 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 Peru were, for example, in Washington circles he is considered one of the finest statesmen in Latin America—there has been no distinction from Mrs. Beltran. One opposition editor insisted on a duel. For more than a year Mrs. Beltran has driven herself relentlessly, though she suffers from the humbling fact that she has to bear the onus of Beltran’s mistakes.

In June she flew to San Francisco, accompanied by the Prime Minister, for minor surgery and 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 is sincere, brave, and sharp attacks are acerbic—drive, spirit, initiative, spontaneity. But she always puts her husband’s life first. This has enabled Peruvians to accept her as a practical and likable woman and not consider her a threat to their own individuality.

Everyone recalls the title of the national holidays: S valores de Mi­ra­m. Everyone recalls the office of her husband, who had been named Prime Minister. “To Deum” ceremonies are conducted with full protocol by the Prime Minister of any government. The President, all Ministers, Senators, and Deputies at 10 a.m. appear in full dress, with swallowtail jackets and tophats. They march from the Gover­nor’s palace to the cathedral.

All the dignitaries were on hand, but no one had more to worry about than she. As she approached the cathedral, she was spotted, in low heels, a simple suit, a camera slung around her neck, looking like some coed tourist enraptured by all the foreign proceedings.

On seeing this remarkable woman, the President of the Republic broke free and, forgetting protocol, spontaneously gave a warm “abrazos,” the Latin greet­ing with arms around the shoulders.

This indescribable posture of reverence 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. MURPHY], the Secretary of the Senate [Mr. Felton M. Johnston], and the Sergeant at Arms, seated President-elect [Mr. John F. Kennedy], 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 proceeded 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. Myron L. Frager who assigned them the places 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 to them on the right of the inaugural platform.

The diplomatic corps were escorted by Mr. Jessop I. McDonnell to the places assigned to 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 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 Judges of the United States and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, proceeded 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, seated the President-elect to the inaugural platform and took the places assigned 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 Senator McFadden of the Joint Committee on Arrangements, of the Senate, and Representative Halleck, members of the Joint Committee on Arrangements.

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 countrymen: In this great representative Republic, we are here today to inaugurate the 35th President of this Union of free peoples. It is my honor to begin this event by granting to the U.S. Marine Band under the direction of Lt. Col. Albert F. Schoeppep, 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.")

INVI0CATIOIN

Mr. SPARKMAN. Will the audience now rise and join me in the richly choral rendition of "America the Beautiful." 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, 1601, 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 reverence 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 act with resource and to bring together the human kindnesses of the world, to help each other.

To defend my right to be myself; to exercise in full confidence the principles of which man is made, the inseparable dual rights of the human spirit.

To do our share of the work of God; to implement, and by the grace of God, our share of the work of the world.

To transform this recognition of others into a principle of cooperation.

To implement with personal sacrifice 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 complete vigilance our duties as freemen.

To perform with full personal responsibility our duties as Americans.

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

To work 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 visor and vision of youth, grasp the helm 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.

SPEECHES

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 Iakovsky will now lead us in prayer.

His Eminence Archbishop Iakovsky offered the following prayer:

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

Almighty and 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 demandeth 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 unceasingly, including our prayers, and entreat 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 strength.

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 Thee 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

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

1. LYNDON BAINES JOHNSON, solemnly swear that I will support and defend
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 and offer this new dedications 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.

And in the Master's name, we pray. Amen.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Now I have the honor to present to 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 brand of healing verse shall issue
Who was the first to think of such a thing.
This tribute verse to be his own I bring
Is about the day and the place.
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 people knew
Which country'd be the one to dominate
By character, by tongue, and native trait
That 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 turbulent mixture of Is something we can hardly but love.
Some poor fool has been saying in his heart
The glory of our land is forlorn.
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)
The deed a land vaguely realized toward,
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 the end of war, but a beginning--a beginning of hope and a beginning of confidence everywhere in the world. 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, living in this century. They know the_second_last_days of imperialism.

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 so much admire, we pledge the loyalty of faithful friends. United in spirit, we will stand with you against those initiators of conflict and aggressors who menace the world. This, too, we pledge--and more.

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The sky is divided, 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 the sentiment whichEgypt is always to remember that, in the past, those who foolishly sought power by riding the back of the tiger ended up inside. [Applause.]

Mr. Speaker, 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 the 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 and solemn mission 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.

Guide 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 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 of this democracy, 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:

May the Lord bless thee and keep thee.

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

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., and the address was read 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
Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, I submit 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 yea- and-nay vote is contemplated today on any of the nominations.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senate stand in recess subject to the call of the Chair on Monday morning and that we 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. PROXMIRE. I thank the Senator from Montana.

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. PROXMIRE. I thank the Senator from Montana.

Recess

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, under the agreement I previously 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. PROXMIRE. 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:

To be senior surgeons:

Arthur R. Dahlgren, of Nebraska.

To be senior lieutenants (junior grade):

Lynn L. Fulkerson, of Pennsylvania.

Charles E. Stenzel, of Minnesota.

To be surgeons:

Robert E. Keys, of Wisconsin.

To be lieutenants (junior grade):

Lucy D. Ozarin, of New York.

Karen L. Stoddard, of Iowa.

To be junior lieutenants:

Warren G. Dall, of Oregon.

Donald W. Moncevic

Public Health Service

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

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

To be senior surgeons:

Clyde O. Brindley, of Maine.

Edward D. Oenri, of New York.

Arthur R. Dahlgren, of California.

Paul S. Padian, of Maryland.

Lynn L. Fulkerson, of Maine.

Carl I. Pirkle, of California.

Edwin H. Lerner, of New York.

Mary T. MacNeil, of New York.

Joseph F. Wilson, of New York.

To be surgeons:

Marguerite L. Candler, of Georgia.

Samuel M. Fox, of Connecticut.

Jane G. Elchlepp, of Maryland.
Kehl Markley, III  Sam Silbergeld
Warren A. Rasmussen  Martha B. Wilson
Pratt W. Rosell
To be senior assistant surgeon
W. King Engel
John R. Gill, Jr.
W. Paul Giesen
To be senior dental surgeons
William J. Hanoyer  James F. Scott
Francis W. Pope  Sidney J. Winter
Stewart H. Rowberry
To be senior sanitary engineers
Alec Alexander  Arthur H. Johnson
John H. Burgess  Carl A. Lindstrom
Daniel W. Evans  Paul M. Maier
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. Rubbs  Gordon G. Robeck
William N. Long
To be senior assistant pharmacist
Gerard L. Eugenio
To be senior scientists
Floyd O. Atchley  George W. Lones
Morris Goldman  Charles S. Richards
Melvin E. Griffith  Harry A. Saroff
Charles R. Joyner  John C. Wagner
To be scientists
Byron L. Hartman
To be senior assistant sanitarian
Joseph M. Dutler, Jr.
To be sanitarians
George A. Amundson  Leroy S. Houser
C. Bradley Bridges  Wilfred H. Johnson
Robert B. Carson  Harvey B. Morian
Warren S. Dobson  Donald E. Summers
Harold E. Thompson, Jr.
To be nurse officers
Eileen M. Coviello  Mary F. Luvisi
Mary A. Ivanoff  E. Josephine Strachan
Margaret E. Lamson  Elizabeth Walker
Maud P. Larsen
To be dietitians
Genevieve L. Casalasbro  Eileen M. Reid
Cormelia M. Piper  Anna O. Reimer
Jean M. Pope  Jeanne L. Tilton
To be therapist
Vida J. Niebuhr
To be health services officers
John R. Barry  Barbara A. Murphy
Jason W. Calhoun  Shirley H. Owen
Marjorie E. Cantoni  Philip P. Simon
Jessie P. Dowling  Evelyn Walker
Margaret E. Hepp  Ellen J. Walsh
Dorothy A. Huskey  Emma M. Wiest
George Landman  Jeanne E. Wright
To be senior assistant health services officer
Gloria M. Russo
To be assistant territorial health officer
Gloria M. Russo

II. FOR CONFIRMATION OF EXCESS PERMANENT PROMOTION
To be assistant territorial health officer
Lawrence L. Carries
To be assistant territorial engineers
John A. Eckert

III. FOR PERMANENT PROMOTION
To be senior assistant dental surgeon
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. Deininger, resigned.
Jesse B. Thompson, Lindsay, Calif., in place of E. M. Bandy, retired.
COLORADO
Otto A. Walter, Allenpark, Colo., in place of J. A. Jensen, resigned.
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.
Gordon C. Wormley, Oswego, Ill., in place of G. C. Bartholomew, resigned.
Adele V. Hildebrand, Sandoval, Ill., in place of M. H. Hawley, retired.
Harold B. Trigg, Tamaroa, Ill., in place of J. E. Lee, removed.
INDIANA
Leo E. Schuette, Dillsboro, Ind., in place of C. Geier, retired.
Max R. Booth, Hamilton, Ind., in place of T. R. Teegardin, retired.
Frederick E. Prickett, Rome City, Ind., in place of J. E. Lee, removed.
KANSAS
Raymond Williams, Jr., Easton, Kans., in place of B. M. Stafford, retired.
Robert B. Miller, Everest, Kans., in place of H. J. Kuokkelman, retired.
Albert Yoxall, Woodstock, Kans., in place of F. C. McNutt, deceased.
MICHIGAN
MINNESOTA
Hubert A. Ruschmeier, Plato, Minn., in place of H. B. Rock, 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.
R. A. Hinkle, retired.
James F. Acker, Venango, Pa., in place of George Acker, retired.
TEXAS
Edith L. Huie, Orta, Tex., in place of W. H. Olds, retired.
William C. Copeland, Purdon, Tex., in place of A. W. Molesy, transferred.
WISCONSIN
Robert A. Holden, Orfordville, Wis., in place of H. V. Holden, resigned.

Executive nominations received by the Senate (from President John F. Kennedy) January 20, 1961:
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 J. Kennedy, of Massachusetts, to be Attorney 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: 1: 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 and of vision, and insight, of faith and courage, which will make their
leadership equal to the heaviest responsibilities and the most glorious opportunities.

Inspiré 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:


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 Member of the Congress of the United States from the Second District of Arizona.

Sincerely yours, Stewart L. Udall.

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 yours, 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 return 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 operation of the Secretary of Agriculture with respect to loans to farmers and ranchers, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Appropriations.

393. A letter from the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a report showing the violation of the Commodity Exchange Act of July 31, 1934, pursuant to section 379F 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 waste held in the national stockpile, pursuant to section 5(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 draft of a copy of a notice of the intention to dispose of non specification nickel and cobalt held in the national stockpile, pursuant to section 3 of the 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 for the establishment of the Army System of Enlistment and for other purposes"; 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 306 of the Career Compensation Act of 1949 to authorize the Secretary of the Air Force to make the determination of dependents and direct the duration of their allowance and to provide for the termination date to be used in 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 Armed Services.

398. A letter from the Administrator, Small Business Administration, transmitting a report reflecting estimated obligations by the Small Business Administration for the period July 1 through December 31, 1960, pursuant to the Small Business Administration Act of 1953, as amended; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

399. A letter from the Administrator, Veterans' Administration, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to provide for the establishment of the Veterans' Administration and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

400. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting drafts of six bills crime-eлиминатор.
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 LAUGHL 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, has been almost universally, enthusiastically, heartfelt expressions of affection, trust and admiration, not only for himself but also for our country. Never before in history 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, persistent 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) Domestic economy: 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) Component 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) National missile defense: A jet-nuclear-missile-space satellite program of great sophistication and complexity 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 goals 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.


"(7) Consensus of accomplishments under the Eisenhower administration— continues, 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 program.

"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 benign 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 negotiation; respect for order and law in the world; recognition of human dignity and rights of nations to seek, and attain, their world peace.

"Accomplishing his program to world peace, President Eisenhower has made a great, constructive contribution—one of which the President can be justly proud.
SENATE
SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1961

The Senate met at 10 o'clock a.m., and was called to order by the Vice President, LYNDON B. 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 Thee help, guidance, and blessings on every member of this 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 it and some 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—TRANSACTION 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 majority leader, I wish to request that there be now the usual morning hour for the transaction of routine business, and I also ask unanimous consent that statement of objection 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: (a) to investigate Section 231(a) and 126 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended, and in accordance with its jurisdiction specified by rule XXXV 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 the efficient and economic performance of the postal service, particularly in the establishment of better service to the public, and (a) the operations of the postal establishment with greater efficiency and economy;

2. The operation of the Federal employees' group life insurance program; and

3. The operation of programs to establish and determine the extent of their financial stability; and

4. The establishment of guidelines to fix boundaries for keeping positions in the career service and for identifying those which are to 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) No 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 concerned, and the Committee on Rules and Administration, to utilize the reimbursable services, information, and facilities of any member 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.

SRC. 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. 509. A bill for the relief of John E. Beam and Adela K. Beam; and
S. 509. A bill for the relief of M. C. Pitts; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HOLLAND (for himself and Mr. SMATHERS):
S. 510. A bill for the relief of Jordan Tomicich (Giordano Tomich); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STIMINGTON:
S. 511. A bill for the relief of Ruben N. and Dorothy A. Bergendoff; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. SMITH: of Maine (by request):
S. 512. A bill to extend the time for completion of the free highway bridge between 000, Maine, and Campobello Island, New Brunswick, Canada; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

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 Archiquette; 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.

(Sec. 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 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. KEARNS, Mr. WILSON, and Mr. ENGLI):
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 the remarks of Mr. Javits when he introduced the above bill, which appears under a separate heading.)