and participation in World War II left the country in a deplorable condition.

Since the close of World War II, Italy has made great strides in a closer unification of north and south, a more equitable distribution of the economic improvements; a modern nation in every sense of the word. Much of this improvement can be attributed to American aid. However, much remains to be done to bring about a stable political situation and continued economic growth. With continued help and understanding, I believe we will see rapid strides toward these goals.

The Italians who emigrated to the United States have contributed greatly to our culture, our economy, and our own national growth, and many have achieved a position of prominence and honor. It is, therefore, a pleasure to join with them and the Italian nation in commemorating the 100th anniversary of the unification of Italy. We wish for that country a long, peaceful period, so that their progress may continue its rapid upward growth, and they may thus strengthen the free, democratic world.

**Tribute to Julius I. Kislak**

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS**

**OF HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.**

**OF NEW JERSEY**

**IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

**Monday, May 29, 1961**

**Mr. RODINO.** Mr. Speaker, I want to welcome Julius I. Kislak and his organization to the 10th Congressional District.

Mr. Kislak, a dynamic septuagenarian, has been contributing to the growth of New Jersey for 55 years as the head of J. I. Kislak, Inc., the State's largest real estate, mortgage banking, and insurance firm.

His move to 581 Broad Street in Newark—after 55 years in Hudson County—is significant. It is indicative of the resurgence of downtown Newark and the desire of big business in our State to use Newark as a home base.

Like Newark—and the rest of the 10th Congressional District—the Kislak organization is growing. And I am happy that Mr. Kislak has chosen to become a partner in this growth.

I feel that his personal ability, augmented by the hard-driving organization of more than 300 persons, will become a forceful arm in the social and economic betterment of my district and State.

We expect this from J. I., because Mr. Kislak is not the average person by any means. His exceptional real estate accomplishments have been hard won.

Mr. Kislak began his career in the home of his parents at 406 Clinton Street, Hoboken. There, in 1904, Mr. Kislak got his first taste of the real estate business. His father was an immigrant of little means. However, he had succeeded in accumulating sufficient funds to purchase a $3,500 house in Hoboken, which he traded for five others.

Then his father took a trip to Palestine and the job of managing these units fell to the young Kislak—and so did the problem of getting new mortgages.

Sooner thereafter he obtained a notary public license and then in 1908 hung out his real estate shingle over his doorstep. In 1909 he rented space in the Jersey Observer building in Hoboken.

During World War I, Mr. Kislak served as a sergeant in the Quartermaster Corps, negotiating industrial leases for the U.S. Army.

It was in the mid-1920's that Mr. Kislak moved his offices from River Street in Hoboken to Journal Square, Jersey City.

The Kislak organization, often referred to as the "department store of the real estate business," is active in chain-store leasing, shopping centers, industrial sales and leases, apartment house investments, commercial property sales, property management, homes, appraisals, mortgages and mortgage banking, general insurance and life insurance.

And Mr. Kislak, his voice booming, is still putting in 18-hour days, keeping a firm grasp on the day-to-day operation of his organization.

He is up at 6:30 daily, checking his work-filled attached case and planning his tomorrows. His mind is sharp and quick to move on an important deal or philanthropic project.

Mr. Kislak is active in the United Jewish Appeal, the Women's Auxiliary, the American Jewish Committee's Institute of Human Relations, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith and the Technion Institute of Israel.

He is a member of the Newark Association of Commerce and Industry, New Jersey Historical Society, New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce, and the Jersey City Chamber of Commerce.

I sincerely hope that Mr. Kislak will have many more fruitful and productive years to devote toward his family, his community, and his business.

I am confident that his energy, his talents, and his organization, will be of great benefit to the social and economic betterment of the 10th Congressional District and our great State of New Jersey.

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

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

**COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING SENATE SESSION**

On request of Mr. Mansfield, and by unanimous consent, the Patents, Trademarks, and Copyrights Subcommittee and the AntiTrust and Monopoly Subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee were authorized to meet during the session of the Senate today.

On request of Mr. Mansfield, and by unanimous consent, the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry was authorized to meet during the session of the Senate today.

On request of Mr. Mansfield, and by unanimous consent, the Committee on
Finance was authorized to meet during the session of the Senate today.

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

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

PEACE CORPS ACT

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide for a Peace Corps to help the peoples of interested countries and areas in meeting their needs for skilled manpower (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

PROPOSED MODIFICATION OF NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION FACILITIES AT LEWIS RESEARCH CENTER, CLEVELAND, OHIO

A letter from the Deputy Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, D.C., reporting, pursuant to law, the proposed modification of its facilities at Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, Ohio; to the Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences.

ADVANCES OF PAY TO CERTAIN MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES

A letter from the Under Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide for advances of pay to members of the armed services in cases of emergency evacuation of military dependents from overseas areas, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Armed Services.

REPORT ON AIR FORCE CONTRACT WITH THE MAGNAVOX CO., FORT WAYNE, IND.

A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, reporting, pursuant to law, on Department of the Air Force negotiated contract AF 33 (600)-31283 to the Magnavox Company, Fort Wayne, Ind., for ARC-34 communications equipment; to the Committee on Government Operations.

REPORT ON REVIEW OF ADMINISTRATION OF DUTIES OF THE BOARD OF ACTUARIES OF THE UNITED STATES PARK POLICE

A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the review of administration of the dependents' medical care program by the Department of the United States Park Police, dated May 1961 (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Government Operations.

AUDIT REPORT ON BOARD FOR FUNDAMENTAL EDUCATION

A letter from Ross McCord and Miller, Indianapolis, Ind., transmitting, pursuant to law, an audit report on the Board for Fundamental Education, covering the calendar year ended December 31, 1960 (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

AGE LIMITS IN CONNECTION WITH APPOINTMENTS TO U.S. PARK POLICE

A letter from the assistant secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation relating to age limits in connection with appointments to the U.S. Park Police; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

REPORT OF BOARD OF ACTUARIES OF CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT SYSTEM

A letter from the Chairman, U.S. Civil Service Commission, D.C., transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the Board of Actuaries of the Civil Service Retirement System, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1960 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING OF MANPOWER RESOURCES—COMMUNICATION FROM THE PRESIDENT

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the communication be printed in the Record, together with a letter from the Secretary of Labor and a statement in explanation of the bill.

There being no objection, the communication, letter and statement of explanation were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:


Hon. LYNNDON B. JOHNSON,
President of the U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR Mr. President: I am transmitting herewith a draft of a bill designed to carry out the recommendation contained in my message of May 25 to the Congress providing for training and retraining of several hundred thousand workers in new occupational skills over a 4-year period.

The need for prompt enactment of this legislation is clear. As I stated in my message, this measure is of special importance in abating unemployment and achieving full use of our resources, as well as in meeting the occupational demands of our Nation's expanded defense, space, aid, and trade programs.

The unemployed whose skills have been rendered obsolete by automation and other technological changes must be equipped with new skills enabling them to become productive members of our society once again. The skills of other workers must also be improved to enable them to meet the more demanding requirements of modern industry.

Also enclosed is a letter sent me by the Secretary of Labor describing the legislation more fully, and a memorandum explaining the draft bill in detail. A similar letter is being sent the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Sincerely,

J ohn F. Kennedy,

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

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

DEAR Mr. President: Enclosed herewith is a draft bill relating to the training and development of the manpower resources of the Nation, and a statement explaining some of the provisions and proving that they are consistent with the principles you indicated in your message of May 25 to the Congress, this legislation is of the utmost importance as a solution of the problems of unemployment and in meeting the occupational demands of the Nation.

The five titles of the bill are related, each dealing with aspects of the same broad subject matter. The bill as a whole is designed to deal with the problems presented by the large numbers of unemployed workers who cannot reasonably be expected to secure new employment without retraining, as well as the need of the Nation to upgrade the skills of its work force so that it will be qualified for the jobs that are and will be available in our highly advanced industrial society.

This bill proposes to deal with these problems through the development of new and accelerated training and retraining programs designed to provide unemployed persons whose skills have become obsolete the opportunity for retraining in skills which are, or will be, in demand in the labor market.

Onto-job and related training will be developed through the Department of Labor; vocational education and training through the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Since the unemployed whose skills are obsolete are generally unable to undertake a full period of skill development, this bill authorizes Federal payment of a minimum level of income, for a maximum period of 5 years, for each person while they are undergoing retraining.

In addition, Federal payments are authorized to finance the movement of certain unemployed workers and their families to other areas of the country where jobs are available to them.

Title I will enable the Secretary of Labor to review the national skill development efforts and stimulate public and private activity to achieve improved balance between occupational resources and requirements. It will authorize the Department of Labor to make necessary studies of the problems created by automation, technological progress, and other changes in the structure of the labor market, as well as to encourage the mobility of labor.

Title II directs the Secretary of Labor to develop and encourage the development of training and retraining programs, and to encourage the development of vocational and educational programs. Certification of workers will rest with the Department of Labor, and workers will be eligible for training under this bill who cannot reasonably be expected to continue in their present employment by reason of their skills.

Other workers will also be eligible who need training and instruction in order to qualify them for new jobs which will be available in the Nation's industries. To carry out these programs, the Secretary of Labor is directed to provide appropriate methods for the selection of workers for training, for determining the skills for which they should be trained, for referral of the workers for training, and for placement services to them after they have completed their training.

Titles III and IV of the bill generally divide responsibilities for the training programs to be conducted under this bill between the Department of Labor and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Primary responsibility for on-the-job and related training programs will rest with the Department of Labor, and primary responsibility for vocational education and training programs will rest with the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Certain provisions governing the manner in which each of the agencies shall operate in their respective spheres are set forth in the bill. This will be true of agencies which could authorize the Secretary of Labor, in order to avoid unnecessary expense and duplication of effort, to make use of available services or facilities of existing Federal agencies and instrumentalities of
the Federal Government, with their consent and on a reimbursable basis.

Since the persistently unemployed in need of retraining are unable to undertake a full-time training without financial assistance, Federal payment of a minimum level of income to trainees from this group is provided. In addition, Federal payments are available to cover some of the expenses of those who are un

The necessity to have an unemployment benefit is not as great as it would have been a few years ago. The unemployment rate was higher in the past, and the number of people who could benefit from a training program was larger. However, the current unemployment rate is much lower, and the number of people who could benefit from a training program is smaller.

Title III of the bill authorizes the Secretary of Labor to maintain a continuing overall review of the national skill development effort and to stimulate public and private actions needed to achieve the national manpower to meet the skill requirements of the economy.

Title IV of the bill provides for vocational training programs, and encourages the development of occupational training programs, designed to (1) qualify for employment in occupations or industries needed for the development and use of the Nation's manpower to meet the skill requirements of the economy.

The short-term effects of automation and technological change can impair the livelihood of unemployed and underemployed workers and can depress the economies of entire communities. The remedy, however, is not to stay the development of an improved technology, but to adapt to it. This development, which holds promise for greater productivity, higher wages, and higher standards of living, for the workers of this Nation.

The bill is designed to provide broad and integrated programs to help workers to adjust to the problems which arise out of automation and technological change and foreign competition, as well as in connection with the development and use of the Nation's manpower to meet the skill requirements of the economy.

Title IV of the bill includes the provisions for vocational training programs which are about to expire be extended for a temporary period pending the receipt of the recommendations. Title III of the bill also includes the provisions for vocational training programs, and facilities as he finds necessary.

The vocational training programs of title IV of the bill will be provided through the appropriate State vocational education agencies using public facilities, but if they are not adequate, using private educational or training institutions. The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare shall provide the needed training through public or private institutions if there is no State agreement or the State agency does not provide the training. The agreements entered into shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare and the Bureau of the Budget, between 100 and 300 percent of the average weekly compensation paid to the workers who have been accepted for training with the appropriate skills, and to secure the adoption of such programs by the appropriate community groups or public or private agencies qualified to conduct such training programs. The Secretary of Labor is authorized to provide such additional on-the-job and related training programs and facilities as he finds necessary.

The vocational training programs of title IV of the bill are to be provided through the appropriate State vocational education agencies using public facilities, but if they are not adequate, using private educational or training institutions.

The Secretary of Labor is authorized to enter into an agreement with a State or with the appropriate agency of the State providing for the utilization of State services and employees to carry out the functions and duties assigned to him under title III of this bill.

Title IV of the bill also includes the provisions for vocational training programs of title II of the bill to be extended for a temporary period pending the receipt of the recommendations. Title III of the bill also includes the provisions for vocational training programs, and facilities as he finds necessary.

The vocational training programs of title IV of the bill will be provided through the appropriate State vocational education agencies using public facilities, but if they are not adequate, using private educational or training institutions. The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare shall provide the needed training through public or private institutions if there is no State agreement or the State agency does not provide the training. The agreements entered into shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare and the Bureau of the Budget, between 100 and 300 percent of the average weekly compensation paid to the workers who have been accepted for training with the appropriate skills, and to secure the adoption of such programs by the appropriate community groups or public or private agencies qualified to conduct such training programs. The Secretary of Labor is authorized to provide such additional on-the-job and related training programs and facilities as he finds necessary.

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PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

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

By the PRESIDENT pro tempore:
A joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of California, to the President of the Senate on Agriculture and Forestry:

"ASSEMBLY JOINT RESOLUTION 25
"Joint resolution relative to extending and expanding the school milk program

"Whereas the health, growth and physical fitness of our school children is a matter of paramount importance to the Nation; and

"Whereas milk is one of the foods most needed by school children for proper health, growth, and physical fitness; and

"Whereas in many areas of the United States, funds are available to obtain sufficient milk at home for proper health, growth, and physical fitness; and

"Whereas the satisfaction of this need on the part of our school children for milk and the inability of many children to obtain satisfyingly, the Government of the United States has instituted and maintained a school milk program; and

"Whereas the school milk program, unless extended, the President will be unable to secure sufficient milk for their continued health, growth, and physical fitness; and it is

"Resolved, That the chief clerk of the assembly be hereby directed to transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each Senator and Representative from California in the United States."

A joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of California; to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

"ASSEMBLY JOINT RESOLUTION 37
"Joint resolution relative to securing a Nubian area, in Egypt.

"Resolved, That the President and the Congress of the United States, and the government of the United States, inaugurate the stockpiling of food, clothing, and medicines in all the appropriate areas of this State in order to better prepare our citizens to survive any possible future conflict; and be it further

"Resolved, That the chief clerk of the assembly be hereby directed to transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each Senator and Representative from California in the United States."

A joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of California; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare:

"HOUSE MEMORIAL 815
"Memorial to the Congress of the United States to expand the Veterans Administration's hospital facilities in the State of Florida.

"Whereas there exists, at the present time, an acute shortage of beds and facilities in Veterans' Administration hospitals in the State of Florida, and

"Whereas the acute shortage of Veterans' Administration's hospital facilities has been occasioned by the greatly increased veteran population in the State of Florida during recent years, and

"Whereas the people of the United States, upon coming to the aid of the veterans who so valiantly defended this great country in time of need, will desire the necessary increased facilities for the benefit of the veterans and the adequate care for these deserving men: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the President and the Congress of the United States, inauguration of the stockpiling of food, clothing, and medicines in appropriate areas of California

"Whereas it has come to the attention of the people of the world that the Aswan Dam now being constructed on the Nile River in Egypt will inundate the fabled Nubian Valley; and

"Whereas the world will, upon the completion of the project, lose the priceless treasures of early civilization including such ancient monuments as the Semna Fort, Abu Simbel, Gort and Ramses Temples (erected 1300 B.C.); Abu Simbel, Gerf Hussein and Sebua Temples (erected 1300 B.C.); and

"Whereas the United Arab Republic and Sudan have accepted the joint task of conservation of the treasures for future generations and have offered them for the benefit of mankind; and

"Whereas the President of the United States, John F. Kennedy, has proposed that the U.S. govern the preservation of these temples; and

"Whereas Lucile Carney, secretary of the Indio Chamber of Commerce, has initiated a petition to the President and the Congress of the United States for the preservation of the Nubian monuments, has shown a real interest in this movement and aided the Indio Chamber of Commerce in the project; and

"Resolved, That the chief clerk of the assembly be hereby directed to transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each Senator and Representative from California in the United States, as the Pick-Sloan plan, it was expected that the people of the world that the Aswan Dam now being constructed on the Nile River in Egypt will inundate the fabled Nubian Valley; and

"Whereas the world will, upon the completion of the project, lose the priceless treasures of early civilization including such ancient monuments as the Semna Fort, Abu Simbel, Gort and Ramses Temples (erected 1300 B.C.); Abu Simbel, Gerf Hussein and Sebua Temples (erected 1300 B.C.); and

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"Resolved, That the chief clerk of the assembly be hereby directed to transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each Senator and Representative from California in the United States; and be it further

"Resolved, That the chief clerk of the assembly be hereby directed to transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each Senator and Representative from California in the United States."

A resolution adopted by the Republican Committee of One Hundred, Inc. of New York City, N.Y., favoring a reaffirmation that the United States, in the secretariat of the United States to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

"WATER USES IN MISSOURI BASIN—RESOLUTION OF NEBRASKA LEGISLATURE

Mr. HRUSKA. Mr. President, I present, for appropriate reference, a resolution which was passed by the Nebraska Legislature on May 23, 1961, concerning water uses in the Missouri Basin.

With the enactment of the Flood Control Act of 1944, more commonly known as the Pick-Sloan plan, it was expected..."
that the water resources of the Missouri River Basin would be developed in accordance with the so-called multiple-purpose concept. This concept recognized that each of the various interests such as flood control, irrigation, navigation, and industrial purposes should be served by the waters of the Missouri River and that each is entitled to share in the potential value of the river. These different interests are needed to maintain and control conditions in certain areas, and Congress wisely foresaw that the Missouri River must be developed according to a coordinated plan in which the influence of the whole is considered and the light of the overall benefits to the entire basin.

Through the years since 1944 the multiple-purpose concept has been followed with substantial progress and benefits. However, in recent months certain groups in the Upper Missouri have contended that the production of hydroelectric power should be given a priority over other uses of the river. If the demands of the power interests are met, the existing plans of reservoir operation would have to be changed with a resulting curtailment of waters available for other uses. This would contravene the multiple-purpose concept and would cause serious damage to the downstream interests, particularly navigation. It would also have other, and sometimes detrimental effects and implications.

In support of their position, the proponents of hydroelectric power place a strained interpretation on the O'Mahoney amendment to the Flood Control Act of 1944. This raises a rather complicated technical question which I propose to analyze at length in the near future. It would have to be determined if the provisions of the amendment contemplated the situation in which the Missouri River is impounded by the reservoirs already built and the Secretary of the Interior is urged to do everything in their power to resist any and all attempts to alter or change plans which have made possible the authorization and construction of these important public improvements.

1. It is the sense of this legislature that such demands for priority for a sectional purpose and benefit are wholly unjustified and that the original multiple benefit concept for the construction and operation of the great reservoir system on the Missouri River be adhered to so that benefits therefore may accrue along the great reaches of this river which bound and flow through this State, and that the multiple benefit concept of this State are urged to do everything in their power to resist any and all attempts to alter or change plans which have made possible the authorization and construction of these important public improvements.

2. That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the Vice President of the United States as President of the Senate of the United States and to the members of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to each member from Nebraska in the Senate of the United States and in the House of Representatives of the United States.

Dwight W. Burney, President of the Legislature.
Hugo F. Sieck, Clerk of the Legislature.

RECOGNITION OF FEDERAL EMPLOYEE UNIONS

Mr. Morse. Mr. President, the Legislative Assembly of Oregon recently passed House Joint Memorial 16. This memorial supports in substance legislation providing for the recognition of Federal employee unions. I am pleased to ask unanimous consent to have the memorial and supporting correspondence inserted in the Congressional Record.

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

House Joint Memorial 16

To His Excellency, the Honorable John F. Kennedy, President of the United States, and to the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled:

We, your memorialists, the 57th Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon, in legislative session assembled, most respectfully represent that:

Whereas congeneric labor management conditions are arising and are considered an essential part of our economic system;

Whereas provision for this relationship between labor and management is provided in nearly all labor laws and certainly all labor contracts; and

Whereas no vehicle for this purpose in the relations between the various departments head of the Federal Government and its employees; and

Whereas a bill has been introduced in the Congress to accomplish this purpose: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Oregon, the Senate jointly concurring:

1. The Congress of the United States is requested to enact such legislation as will provide for recognition of Federal employee unions and to provide procedures for the adjustment of grievances.

2. Copies of this memorial shall be sent to the President of the United States, Chief Clerk of the U.S. Senate, Chief Clerk of the U.S. House of Representatives, and to all members of the Oregon congressional delegation.

Adopted by house, April 20, 1961.

(S) Frank L. Roberts, Chief Clerk of House.

(S) Robert B. Duncan, Speaker of House.


(S) Harry D. Bowin, President of Senate.

OPPOSITION TO AGRICULTURE ACT OF 1961—RESOLUTION OF KANSAS LIVESTOCK ASSOCIATION

Mr. Carlsson, Mr. President, I have received many letters and resolutions from farm organizations in regard to the pending Agricultural Act of 1961. The Kansas Livestock Association at a recent meeting studied the Agricultural Act of 1961 and has written its views concerning several features of it.

The membership of the Kansas Livestock Association is composed of the outstanding livestock producers in our state and their views merit serious consideration.

I believe that I have a unanimous consent that their statement be made a part of these remarks and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

There being no objection, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Statement by Kansas Livestock Association

1. Farm Advisory Committee: Farmers and stockmen are being grossly misinformed. They are not in a position to evaluate the work of the Secretary, serve at his pleasure and at no time would he be required to accept their criticism. Every detail of the program is decided at the discretion of the Secretary.

2. Committee of Reference: Farmers and stockmen are being grossly misinformed. They are not in a position to evaluate the work of the Secretary, serve at his pleasure and at no time would he be required to accept their criticism. Every detail of the program is decided at the discretion of the Secretary.

3. We feel that no program so extensive and vital to one of the most essential parts of our economic system should be imposed upon us until it has positive action and approval in Congress.

4. Reform: In certain cases the acts which call for referendum of producers. The provision for these referendums is rather vague and failure to be a fraud upon the people the way they are being publicized. It is our understanding there is some gimmick involved where producers would not necessarily vote as it is intended. Existing law would be required to consider the approval or disapproval of cooperatives as being representative of their members.
enter into agreements to purchase agricultural commodities, based on sugar purchased by United States. It is my sincere hope that both the State Department and the Department of Agriculture will take advantage of this opportunity to further the sugar export, particularly wheat. Several Latin American countries are interested in the purchase of wheat on the basis of these agreements.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Great Plains Wheat, Inc., in Denver, Colo., on May 24, a resolution was adopted dealing with wheat and sugar, and I ask unanimous consent that the following resolution be printed as part of the record and referred to the Finance Committee of the Senate.

There being no objection, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Finance, to be printed in the Record, as follows:


Whereas the Congress of the United States in its recent extension of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, provided that "special consideration should be given in the allocation of nonquota sugar to countries of the Western Hemisphere and to those countries purchasing United States agricultural commodities"; and

Whereas one of the purposes of the Sugar Act of 1948 is "to promote the export trade of the United States"; and

Whereas prior to the cancellation of the Cuban sugar quota, sugar was imported from Cuba into that country and other sugar-producing countries purchased substantial quantities of agricultural commodities from the United States, thus promoting U.S. export trade; and

Whereas it has become necessary to reallocate Cuban and Dominican Republic sugar quotas to other countries; and

Whereas the purchase of imported sugar requires a substantial outflow of U.S. dollars which aggravates existing foreign exchange problems; and

Whereas Congress provided a partial solution of this problem by the provisions for the temporary extension of the Sugar Act of 1948 as amended; and

Whereas the implementation and use of this provision would provide an immediate means of financing substantially increased sales of U.S. agricultural commodities for dollars or dollar equivalents in sugar; and

Whereas there are now countries, including Brazil, which have supplies of sugar which are sufficient for exchange for surplus agricultural commodities or in the alternative are willing to use some of the exchange secured from sales of sugar to purchase surplus agricultural commodities, including wheat from the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the agencies of the U.S. Government dealing with the allocation of sugar quotas are respectfully urged to im­plement and carry out the intent of Con­gress as expressed by the provisions for special consideration in the recent extension of the Sugar Act.

FEDERAL AID HIGHWAY PROGRAM—REPORT OF A COMMITTEE—SUPPLEMENTAL VIEWS (S. REPT. NO. 293)

Mr. McNAMARA. Mr. President, from the Committee on Public Works, I sub-

mit a report on title I of the bill (H.R. 6713) to amend certain laws relating to federal-aid highways, to make certain adjustments in the Federal-aid highway program, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent that the report be printed in the Record, together with the supplemental views of Senators COOPER, MERCALF, LONG of Hawaii, MUSKIE, GRUNING, PROUTY, and SMITH of Massachusetts.

The PRESIDING OFFICIAL (Mr. Mus­kiewicz in the chair). The report will be received and printed, as requested by the Senator from Michigan; and, under authority of the order of the Senate of May 8, 1961, the bill will be referred to the Committee on Finance, for the consideration of title II.

REPORT ON DISPOSITION OF EXECUTIVE PAPERS

Mr. JOHNSTON, from the Joint Se­lect Committee on the Disposition of Pa­pers in the Executive Departments, to which was referred for examination and disposition of executive papers transmitted to the Senate by the Archivist of the United States, dated May 22, 1961, that appeared to have no permanent value or historical interest, submitted a report thereon, pursuant to law.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF A COMMITTEE

As in executive session, the following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. BYRD of Virginia, from the Com­mittee on Finance:

Ernesto Flores, of New Mexico, to be collector of customs for Customs Collection District No. 50, with headquarters in Columbus, N. Mex.;

Cornelius F. Reardon, of Montana, to be collector of customs for Customs Collection District No. 33, with headquarters in Great Falls, Mont.;

A. Bayard Angle, of Florida, to be collector of customs for Customs Collection District No. 48, with headquarters in Tampa, Fla.; and

Mrs. Edna M. Scales, of Oregon, to be collector of customs for Customs Collection District No. 29, with headquarters in Portland, Oreg.

BILLS INTRODUCED

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

By Mr. SCHOPPEL:

S. 193. A bill to amend the Second Wash­ington Airport Act in order to provide for Federal-aid highway construction for such airport; to the Committee on Commerce. (See the remarks of Mr. SCHOPPEL when he introduced the above bill, which appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. FONG:

S. 194. A bill for the relief of Anna An­hua Hsiong, Annie Chiu-Hua Hsing, Judy Jieh-Hua Hsiong, and Lulu Ku-Hua Hsing; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HAYDEN (for himself and Mr. O'GRADY):

S. 195. A bill to authorize an exchange of lands at Wupatki National Monument, in Arizona, to provide funds for the main ruins in the monument, to add certain federally owned lands to the monument, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.
CONCURRENT RESOLUTION
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH ANIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF TIPPECANOE

Mr. HARTKE submitted the following concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 28), which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

Whereas the State of Indiana proposes to celebrate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Battle of Tippecanoe, and
Whereas the Battle of Tippecanoe constitutes an event of great historical importance in opening the Northwest Territory for settlement, therefore, be it
Resolved by the senate (the house of representatives concurring), That the Congress of the United States join the people of Indiana in commemorating the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Battle of Tippecanoe, with celebrations being held at Battle Ground, Indians, commencing August 17, 1961, and extending through August 20, 1961.

SEC. 2. The Congress of the United States recognizes the establishment of the Battle of Tippecanoe Sesquicentennial Committee, Inc., which is charged with the responsibility and duty of planning the anniversary celebrations above described.

SEC. 3. A copy of this resolution, suitably engrossed and duly authenticated, shall be transmitted to the Governor of the State of Indiana and the Battle of Tippecanoe Sesquicentennial Committee, Incorporated.

RESOLUTION
AMENDMENT OF RULE XXV OF STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE, RELATING TO JURISDICTION OF COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. BENNETT submitted a resolution (S. Res. 155) to amend rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate relating to the jurisdiction of the Committee on Appropriations, which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

(Such above resolution printed in full when submitted by Mr. BENNETT, which appears under a separate heading.)

TOLL CHARGES OF ACCESS ROADS CONSTRUCTED FOR SECOND WASHINGTON AIRPORT

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. Mr. President, construction of the new Dulles International Airport for the Nation's Capital is proving to be much more expensive than anticipated. According to reports of testimony given before a committee of the House, it is now expected that the new airport will cost almost double the original estimates.

Part of the trouble, of course, can be attributed to severities of the past winter. Other increases in cost flow from an apparent change in policy of the airlines, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

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One item of expense which has had unusual magnitude from the outset is the access road.

I do not say this critically, but merely in recognition of the fact that it is going to be very expensive. But it has to be built.

I regard it as essential to smooth operation of the Capital's major international airport that people be able to get to and from it with minimum waste of time. It is simply a fact of life in this metropolitan area that 17 miles of dual lane highway running from the neighborhood of Dulles International to a point over the Loudoun County line, is going to cost a great deal of money.

The first-phase construction for the new access road runs from the airport terminal building to an intersection with the Capital Beltway and the McLean By-Pass. This construction is 14½ miles long, and has been let as five contracts. The earliest completion date for a part of the road is August of this year.

The whole of the first-phase construction is to be finished by May 1962, some 5 months before the airport itself is expected to be operational.

In preparing plans for the access road is that its intersections at four important intersections permit travel only to and from the airport, that is, the motorist may go into the access road and leave it a few miles further on. He has to have business at the airport or else the road is of no value to him.

An interesting fact about enough land is being acquired by the Government to permit later construction of full interchanges and additional lanes on each side of the median strip. However, there is no present building of an interchange for such additional construction.

Acquisition of land for the new Dulles access road, including the cost of relocating utilities, has cost $2,385,000. Construction of the parts of the road now under contract will cost an additional $11,604,000. This makes about $14½ million in all saddled as a cost on the new airport.

In my judgment, the access road should be made to pay for itself. I am confident it can do so.

To that end, I now introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to make the access road a toll road, and directing the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency to set such tolls as will reimburse the Government for construction cost and pay for maintenance.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. Mr. President, in small village of 750 people in my part of the country a middle-aged widow with 3 children will lose her home this year
and her chance to send her son to college because she has lost her job. She was not dismissed on grounds of incompetence, inefficiency, insubordination, or lack of industry. She was replaced as postmistress because she was not in the inner circle of the local Democratic Party. I do not believe she was an active Republican; but when she had to compete for the job against the son of the town Democratic chairman, her party credentials were not good enough.

That is one aspect of the post office patronage system. Another part of the picture is the burden placed on Senators and Representatives. I have received more than 2,000 letters, telegrams, and telephone calls on behalf of candidates for postmaster appointments in Wisconsin. Whatever decision is made in any case, there will be more unhappy people than happy ones, for more people will feel they have been mistreated by their Representative in Congress than will feel they have been helped by him. Or ask Mr. Postmaster General John Halden put it, the political “adviser” on post office appointments usually creates at least 20 enemies and 1 ingrate. The time consumed by Senators, Representatives, their staffs, and the executive staffs makes our present method of handling these appointments costly and inefficient.

It is not necessary for me to review the history of the spoils system in the United States. We have long ago turned our backs on spoils, and have accepted the merit system for the vast majority of our Federal services. In fact, the principle of competitive examination has been accepted even in the Post Office Department; but it has never worked as effectively there as it has in other Government agencies.

Because of the retention of Presidential appointment and Senate confirmation, politics still play a big role in the appointment of local postmasters.

Mr. President, I introduce the bill, and ask that it be referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS STUDIES

Mr. JAVITS, Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference a bill to establish a Government program to prepare Americans for work in international affairs at home and abroad. My plan is designed to evoke the spirit of cooperation of young Americans and to help to provide the Peace Corps with well-trained applicants. I introduce the bill with the intention that it shall be an amendment to the National Defense Education Act, of which the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare is now considering. I shall take occasion to present the text of the bill as an amendment to that act.

Entitled the International Affairs Study Act, the bill would provide:

First. Graduate fellowships in international affairs study at U.S. colleges and universities, with preference given to those who wish to teach in this field or to seek overseas employment.

Second. Aid to colleges and universities, through grants or contracts, to help them establish or improve international affairs programs for research and training of personnel for overseas work.

Third. Stipends to graduate students for study abroad.

Fourth. Stipends to undergraduate students and teachers for graduate study overseas as part of their regular college work in the United States.

Fifth. Stipends to teachers for study in the United States and abroad in various phases of international affairs and foreign languages.

This bill is an outgrowth of a Library of Congress survey of 32 universities and colleges in the United States conducted at my request, which proved the need for expanding and improving programs in international affairs studies.

"One world, young man." The international programs and activities of the U.S. business community, cultural and educational institutions and the Federal Government have announced in position of importance to the national security and the economic and social welfare of the United States.

Our young people have already demonstrated dramatically their understanding of the spirit of "one world" by their response to the Peace Corps. So far, the Peace Corps has received 8,800 applications, but the rate of applications has slackened so that the admission already has requests from foreign nations for 3,500 volunteers. We must encourage this spirit and make available to the hard-bitten millions among the future members of the Peace Corps.

The national need for young men and women with knowledge in fields related to international affairs is not being met even now, and additional training efforts will be required to meet the mounting needs of the future. A greater number of students, teachers, businessmen, professional people, and Government officials must be chosen for aptitude and be better prepared in special skills to deal with the international field.

The purpose of my bill is to improve and develop the facilities in institutions of higher education for the training of students and others for work abroad for private and public employers.

I am offering this bill as an amendment to the National Defense Education Act because the purpose of that act is to insure trained manpower of sufficient quality and quantity to meet the national defense needs of the United States. The bill would amend several sections of that act in order to place a greater emphasis on its international affairs purposes.

I estimate that this bill would add less than $30 million to the $211 million appropriation required for the training under the Defense Education Act in fiscal 1962. After the fourth year of operation, when the program would be operating fully, the cost would rise to an estimated $40 million annually.

There are now some 665,000 permanent U.S. civilian residents in foreign nations. They represent the physical and mental training of a generation of volunteers. More than 36,000 are in overseas posts with the State Department, ICA, and USAID. Another 123,000 perform civilian functions for other U.S. Government agencies, such as the Department of Defense and the Department of Agriculture. Others form a part of the managerial and technical personnel of some 1,500 privately owned U.S. plants and subsidiaries abroad. At least 25,000 American business people are participating in our rapidly expanding international commercial relations. Others work for international organizations, foreign business firms, philan-
thropic foundations, and in missionary activities. Americans working in foreign nations are accompanied by some 25,000 trained personnel for the group of 665,000 overseas Americans, we have 15,000 U.S. students and teachers engaged in educational activity abroad, plus a small group, numbered in the low thousands, intensely concerning themselves with the study of international affairs and foreign languages in the United States. This reservoir of talent represents less than 5 percent of the American citizens in foreign nations and less than 1 percent of the nearly 4 million students enrolling in U.S. institutions of higher education. The International Affairs Study Act should, within the next 3 years, give the government much more detailed information and opinions relating to the preparation of students for careers involving work abroad. In December 1959 a questionnaire was sent to have printed in the library of Congress, as well as an editorial published in the New York Times of April 3, 1961, commenting on the survey and discussing the need for action in this field.

There being no objection, the excerpts and editorial were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Enrollment in Programs Preparing Students for Work Abroad

INTRODUCTION

The following report is based on a survey conducted by the Legislative Reference Service at the request of Senator Jacob K. Javits. In December 1959 a questionnaire was submitted to the presidents of 35 U.S. institutions of higher education, seeking information relative to programs preparing young men and women for work abroad. The responses were to provide background information for amendments to the National Defense Education Act of 1958.

Kinds of programs offered

Institutions of higher education in the United States now offer a great variety of programs to prepare students for careers involving work abroad. Some of these programs were well established prior to World War II. For the most part, however, they are new or, at least, represent the greater participation by the United States in world affairs, and the growing concern with areas and peoples on all continents in the last 15 or 20 years.

Perhaps the most significant development has been the establishment and expansion, mostly on the graduate school level, of area studies programs, which may take the form of institutes or centers, or may be associated with departments of a subject in a particular country or area, without a formal designation. In addition there are schools, or departments, or programs in international affairs, which may cover a multiplicity of subjects from American foreign policy to international trade. There are also schools or programs for international business, international law, and others.

All of the institutions included in our survey offer programs of some capacity to study international affairs, used in the broadest sense. This opportunity may include courses on a single subject or subject courses, or it may involve comprehensive study programs in a great variety of subjects.

In general, it is believed that our national requirements are developing to meet the educational needs of students in international affairs programs, international economics, and so forth, may also be concentrated in a particular foreign area, but are not listed in this way. The outlook for studies in international affairs

Despite the great variety of programs which U.S. institutions of higher education are developing to meet the educational demands of students planning to work abroad, most of the persons responding to our survey agree that our national requirements are not yet being met. They indicate a need not only for more students with education in international affairs, but also for better educated students. To meet these needs, they advise that new programs will have to be developed, and existing ones improved and expanded.
June 1

Covering letter from J. L. Vaughan, provost. Material compiled by Dr. Rowland Egger, chairman, department of political science and foreign affairs.

Reply from Sauer.

Gardner Patterson, director, Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs.

Reply from Hinton.

Covering letter from M. W. Carothers, associate dean of the faculties. Questionnaire answered by Dr. Vincent V. Thursby, adviser, international affairs major. J. W. Ashton, dean, graduate school.

A. M. Woodruff, dean, the school of government.

Dr. John F. Farr, dean, Edmund A. Walsh School of Foreign Service.

Richard C. Snyder, chairman, department of political science.

Gerard J. Mangone, director, Julian Friedman, assistant director, overseas training program, Maxwell Graduate School of Citizenship and Public Affairs.

[From the New York Times, Apr. 3, 1961]

TRAINING FOR OVERSEAS

The front pages of our newspapers are bristling these days with the names of Laos, Congo, Cuba and other trouble spots of the world. The financial pages tell of new American credits and loans in the Far East and in South America. This is an ever-shrinking world and the smaller it gets, the larger the problem is, the problem is the lack of trained Americans ready to handle our Government and business interests abroad.

The need for expanded and improved training to prepare students for these tasks has been pointed out by a survey of 32 colleges and universities offering programs in international affairs. The results of the survey were published recently by the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress.

The 28 page Senate document urges the expansion of the National Defense Education Act to provide greater Federal assistance to both students and institutions to promote the preparation of American students planning to work abroad. The survey reported that the most frequently noted failing of students applying for graduate programs was that an excellent cross-section of the programs in this country was covered and that the opinions expressed in the survey are representative of the needs felt by our academic community.

This formidable component of American civilian strength needs to have the right training in order to do the work which our country needs to do throughout the world. That is why we supported and authorized survey to which I have just referred.

Having introduced the bill, I intend to press for its consideration before the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, of which I am a member.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 2004) to amend the National Defense Education Act of 1958 in order to promote the interests of the United States in international affairs, introduced by Mr. Javits, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

STATE REPRESENTATION IN FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I introduce for myself and on behalf of my colleague, the distinguished Senator from New York (Mr. Kean), two bills which would assist in securing State representation in the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

At present, the Comptroller of the Currency, as chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, supposedly represents both Federal and State regulatory agencies in his supervision over the broad insurance and inspection functions of FDIC. However, because he is charged, in his chief capacity, with the supervision of the National banks only, State banks have no direct representation in the actual control of FDIC. As a result, the present arrangement results in different rules being applied to State bank and National bank members of FDIC.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bills, introduced by Mr. Javits, be printed following my remarks.

The second bill would assign to the State bank members of FDIC the responsibility for the approval of bank applications for State as well as National banks. At the present time, the State applications are handled either by the Federal Reserve Board, depending on whether the State bank is a member of the Federal Reserve System.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the texts of the bills may be printed following my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bills will be received and appropriately referred: and, without objection, the bills be printed for information.

The bills, introduced by Mr. Javits (for himself and Mr. Keating), were received, read twice by their titles, re-
ferred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

S. 205

A bill to provide that no member of the Board of Directors of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation shall hold any other public office, and, for other purposes

 Sec. 3. Before acting upon any application hereunder the Corporation shall require the applicant to give appropriate public notice thereof and shall permit any person interested in the public interest to become a party to the proceeding and be heard in opposition thereto.

The second bill relates to the powers of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation to approve bank applications for State representation on the Corporation. This clarifies responsibility for such approval by clearly assigning it to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Representative Munro of New York, introduced the bills in the House on January 25. I am glad today to join with my colleague and with Representative Munro in urging prompt favorable action on these two measures.

S. 206

A bill to amend section 9 of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, section 18(d) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, and section 5155 of the Revised Statutes as amended, and for other purposes

Sec. 1. The Federal Reserve Act (U.S.C., title 12, sec. 321, third paragraph), is further amended by striking from the first sentence the words “Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System” and inserting in lieu thereof the words “Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation,” and by striking from the first sentence the word “Board” and inserting in lieu thereof the words “Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.”

Sec. 2. Section 18(d) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (U.S.C., title 12, sec. 1828(d)) is amended to read as follows: “(d) No insured bank shall establish and operate any new branch or move its main office or any branch unless it shall have the prior written consent of the Corporation. The one-year period of time set forth in the Corporation shall be counted only after an application therefor has been approved by either the Comptroller of the Currency (in the case of a national or district bank) or by the appropriate supervisory State authority (in the case of a State bank). In granting or withholding such consent, the Corporation shall consider the report of investigation made by either the Comptroller of the Currency (in the case of a national or district bank) or the appropriate supervisory State authority (in the case of a State bank) in approving such new branch. The factors to be considered by the Corporation in granting or withholding its consent under subsection shall be those enumerated in section 15 of this Act.”

S. 202

A bill to amend section 18(d) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, as amended, section 18(d) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, as amended (U.S.C., title 12, sec. 36(e), is further amended by inserting after the words “Comptroller of the Currency” in the first and second sentences thereof the following words “and subject to the provisions of section 18(d) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act.”

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, I am happy today to join with my colleague as a co-sponsor of two bills which we are introducing to change certain of the operations and modify the organizational structure of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

The first of these bills would provide for State representation on the Corporation. This is a much needed innovation, and one which has been supported by a number of States, including my own. The second bill relates to the powers of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation to approve bank applications for State representation on the Corporation. This clarifies responsibility for such approval by clearly assigning it to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Representative Munro of New York, introduced these bills in the House on January 25. I am glad today to join with my colleague and with Representative Munro in urging prompt favorable action on these two measures.

PROPOSED LIMITATION ON SPENDING POWER

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, the statement has often been made: “What you don’t know won’t hurt you.” However, there are exceptions to this theory, and one is that Government spending which is based on a direct pipeline to the Treasury, without the scrutiny of the Appropriations Committees of Congress. This bill, and the second bill relating to management of the Corporation, is a much-needed innovation.

The most significant programs which bypass the “back door” are the housing programs. For example, in the housing bill which is now the pending business of the Senate, S. 232, there is a new program, a direct pipeline to public housing programs excluding public housing, to be financed via back-door spending of two types. Treasury borrowing authorization is granted in the case of FNMA special assistance and mortgage guarantees, and direct types of back-door spending is contract authority, through which an agency is authorized to obligate funds in advance of appropriations for the various “contract” programs. This does not do away with the appropriations process, but it reduces the function of the Committee on Appropriations to one of honoring a commitment already made. No matter what the fiscal situation, the Committee on Appropriations must be honored. Annual review of the program is thereby made meaningless.

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Other important programs which have direct access to the Treasury are grants-in-aid under the National Monetary Fund Act, the Defense Production Act, direct highway expenditures in our forests and public lands, and the National Park Service. The President Keating and I have sponsored our giant foreign aid program also be given a key to that same back door. If this trend continues, we might as well abolish the Appropriations Committee and simply issue debt receipts to any agency any time it wants them. I am not prepared to have Congress abdicate in such a manner its rightful responsibilities under article I of the Constitution, whereby Congress, not the executive branch, is given power over the public purse.

I am aware that the use of loan repayments is the method which Congress has used to control over Government expenditures. Prior to that time, the individual contractors had control over the spending authorized for the agencies or departments which came under their jurisdiction.

However, we have gradually relaxed our rules to allow certain programs to be financed outside of the normal appropriations process and have given these programs access to the “back door” of the Treasury. The most recent example is the new direction of farm programs which became law in April. The administrator of that program may borrow $300 million directly from the Treasury without congressional review. This cuts out the careful scrutiny of our Appropriations Committees. Also it is my observation that people are often unaware. Yet this hurts. This is a direct pipeline to the Treasury without congressional review. The most significant programs which bypass the “back door” are the housing programs. For example, in the housing bill which is now the pending business of the Senate, S. 232, there is a new program, a direct pipeline to public housing programs excluding public housing, to be financed via back-door spending of two types. Treasury borrowing authorization is granted in the case of FNMA special assistance and mortgage guarantees, and direct types of back-door spending is contract authority, through which an agency is authorized to obligate funds in advance of appropriations for the various “contract” programs. This does not do away with the appropriations process, but it reduces the function of the Committee on Appropriations to one of honoring a commitment already made. No matter what the fiscal situation, the Committee on Appropriations must be honored. Annual review of the program is thereby made meaningless.

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Other important programs which have direct access to the Treasury are grants-in-aid under the National Monetary Fund Act, the Defense Production Act, direct highway expenditures in our forests and public lands, and the National Park Service. The President Keating and I have sponsored
be politically popular to increase these funds continually, despite loan repayments.

I am cosponsor of Senate Concurrent Resolution 13, introduced by the Senator from Oklahoma, as I think it would bring spending authorization under the jurisdiction of the Appropriations Committees and would bring them together into one bill. It would require extending and amending laws relating to housing, urban renewal, and community facilities, and for other purposes, which was ordered to be printed on the table and to be printed.

Mr. AIKEN submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by him, to Senate bill 1922, supra, which was ordered to be printed on the table and to be printed.

Mr. CAPEHART submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by him, to Senate bill 1922, supra, which was ordered to be printed on the table and to be printed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, is so ordered.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO CONSTITUTION RELATING TO QUALIFICATIONS OF ELECTORS—ADDITIONAL COSPONSOR OF BILL

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. Anderson), I ask unanimous consent that the senior Senator from Tennessee (Mr. Keenan) be added as a cosponsor of the bill (S. 1747) to stabilize the mining of lead and zinc in the United States and for other purposes and that he be placed at the next printing of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, is so ordered.

AMENDMENT OF NATURAL GAS ACT, RELATING TO HEARINGS CONCERNING LAWFULNESS OF NEW RATE SCHEDULES—ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS OF BILL

Under authority of the order of the Senate of May 23, 1961, the names of Senators Metcalfe, Long of Missouri, Bartlett, Moss, Proxmire, and Douglas were added as additional cosponsors of the bill (S. 1467) to amend section 4(e) of the Natural Gas Act relative to hearings concerning the lawfulness of new rate schedules. Introduced by Mr. Carroll on May 23, 1961.

NOTICE OF HEARINGS ON CERTAIN NOMINATIONS BY COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, I desire to announce that today the Senate received the nominations of Anthony B. Akers, of New York, to be Ambassador to New Zealand, and Erle Cocke, Jr., of Georgia, to be U.S. Alternate Executive Director of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

In accordance with the committee rule, these pending nominations may not be considered prior to the expiration of 6 days of their receipt in the Senate.

NOTICE OF NEW DATE FOR HEARINGS ON REORGANIZATION PLAN NO. 1 OF 1961, SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. Mr. President, on May 16, I gave notice on behalf of the Subcommittee on Securities of the Committee on Banking and Currency that hearings would be held on May 22 on Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1961, which would affect a reorganization of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Because of various conflicts, it was not possible to hold hearings during the week of May 22, and it has become necessary to postpone the hearings until 9:30 a.m. tomorrow, June 2, 1961. The hearing will be held in room 5302, New Senate Office Building. While the hearings are being held by the Subcommittee on Securities, the members of the full Committee on Banking and Currency, and the members of the Committee on Government Operations have also been invited.

These hearings have been called because the chairman of the Committee on Government Operations, the senior Senator from Arkansas (Mr. McCLELAN), to whose committee were referred the reorganization plan and Senate Resolution 146, which would express disapproval of the plan and requested the comments of the Banking and Currency Committee on the plan. The hearing will be a preliminary hearing designed to elicit information on the basis of which the Banking and Currency Committee can respond to the chairman of the Committee on Government Operations.

NOTICE OF HEARING ON NOMINATION OF ALBERT A. RIDGE, TO BE U.S. CIRCUIT JUDGE, EIGHTH CIRCUIT

Mr. JOHNSTON. Mr. President, on behalf of the Committee on the Judi-
ADDRESS, ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE RECORD

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

By Mr. RANDOLPH:
Commencement Day address delivered by him at Shepherd College, Shepherdstown, W. Va., on May 29, 1961.

By Mr. SCOTT:
Radio broadcast by Senator BEALL over 16 Maryland radio stations, on May 18, 1961, dealing with certain reorganization plans submitted to Congress by President Kennedy.

By Mr. PASTORE:
Interview of Senator MAGNUSON on CBS program “Capitol Clockroom,” on May 18, 1961.

FEES PAID BY IRANIAN GOVERNMENT TO AMERICAN CITIZENS

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. Mr. President, let me respectfully invite the attention of the Senate, and particularly the attention of the Foreign Relations Committee and the Senate Appropriations Committee, to an article entitled “Iranian Gold Mine,” contained in the June 2, 1961, issue of the Washington newsletter, Human Events. Actually, I have no evidence to support the allegations contained in this article. I have, however, determined that the Development and Resources Corp., in fact a registered agent of the Iranian Government, did, according to the report of the Attorney General of the United States, it has received from Iran fees which total $78 million during the period 1956 through 1960. It occurs to me that the receipt of such fees on the part of American citizens from a country which itself has been the recipient of almost $600 million of the American taxpayers’ money is significant.

I sincerely request that both the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the Senate Appropriations Committee, which are duly charged with the responsibility in these matters, thoroughly investigate this particular corporation, and answer, for the benefit of all American taxpayers or some of the questions that have been raised in this article.

I ask unanimous consent that the article be printed at this point in the Record, as a part of my remarks.

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

[From Human Events, June 2, 1961]

Iranian gold mine: Reports filter in from one of the largest foreign aid recipients—Iran—that all is not well with that country's government, despite mammoth handouts from Uncle Sam every year since World War II ended.

One reason why Iran may be receiving such huge sums—$608.4 million in aid since 1956—is the Development and Resources Corp., headed by David Lilienthal, who served as Atomic Energy Commissioner and leading figure in the Roosevelt and Truman administrations. This outfit is listed with the Justice Department as a foreign agent—or lobby for foreign interests. In every year since 1956, the Iranian Government has supplied the Development and Resources Corp. with all or most of its income from abroad. Lilienthal's firm has received fees from Iran totaling $78.3 million and another $13.4 million, the entire amount of assistance the United States has given Iran during the corresponding period (1956-60).

These millions, which Lilienthal receives for promoting Iranian interests, presumably come, directly or indirectly, from the foreign aid payments which U.S. taxpayers provide.

This situation prompts several questions, such as: Isn't it unusual for a foreign agent to receive such a large sum—both in terms of dollars and percentage—from the foreign aid recipient he represents? What services does this corporate body perform in behalf of the United States for the Iranian Government? How much of the $78.3 million in fees went into development projects in Iran and how much became assets of the corporation? Does this—and possible kindred situations—call for a congressional investigation?

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT ON ELECTION OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT—STATEMENT BY SENATOR DODD

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, on May 28, I appeared before the Judiciary Subcommittee on Constitutional Amendments to present testimony in behalf of Senate Joint Resolution 4, which proposes a constitutional amendment which would change the present system of electing the President and Vice President of the United States.

I wish to compliment the distinguished chairman of the Constitutional Amendments Subcommittee, the Senator from Tennessee, Mr. FEAUVER, for arranging the scheduling of hearings on this subject. I am sure that these hearings will serve to reawaken national interest in electoral college reform, which was so high a few months ago, and that as a result of them, Members of the Senate will have an opportunity during this Congress to vote on this question.

Our present system for electing the President and Vice President has many defects. In my testimony last week, I tried to outline some of these defects and to point out the ways in which the constitutional amendment I have proposed will remedy them.

I ask unanimous consent that my statement be printed at this point in the body of the Record.

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

STATEMENT BY SENATOR DODD BEFORE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS SUBCOMMITTEE CONCERNING REFORM OF THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE

The 1960 presidential election has spotlighted once again the antiquated, badly corroded, and dangerously inadequate machinery which Americans continue to use in
the election of the most important and in- 
fluent figures of American life. The razor-thin margin dividing the popular votes received by President Kennedy and Mr. Nixon in the 1960 presidential election, the small fraction of the electoral college votes for the two candidates, the disarray of the Democratic Party to intensify its efforts in Vermont, knowing beforehand that all of the States have pledged electors of the majority party regardless of the intensity and quality of their own campaign. This feeling of futility in the ranks of the minority party is often reflected by complacency and apathy within the majority party. The re- 

tult is an embarrassingly small voter turnout which is in marked contrast to the picture of American democracy before our free-world friends and our Communist adversaries. 

Criticism of the present system is not limited to the problems created by the unit rule, however. The complications inherent in the operation of the system and the varying complexity of the ballots used for the selection of electors in many States have led the American people in increasing numbers to feel that some small print or type in the Constitution is a handicap in choosing a President. The constitutional authors had intended that each State should choose its most distin- 
guished citizens as electors, and that the electoral college act as a Senate and vete 
individuals in choosing a President. The unit rule was grafted onto the system prior to the first presidential election during the past 100 years. Three factors have contributed to its perpetuation: the power of State legis- 
latures. The electoral college is abolished, but the electoral 
vote is retained, with each 
Representative and 
Senator siting in joint session and vot- 
ing individually. A majority of the votes of the combined authorized membership of the Senate and House of Rep- 
resentatives is necessary for a choice. 

This is a system which the American people 

The possibility of a storm or flood or other disaster in a local party strong- 
hold which could affect the vote sufficiently
to tip the scales in favor of the opposite party and shift the entire electoral vote of a closely contested election, as happened in 1961.

Thirdly, the exaggerated influence of small, tightly knit, minority organizations and of the unorganized and unorganized groups of people in the political activities of the major parties will be sharply curtailed. Under the proportional distribution plan, the activities of these groups would no longer be limited to the large States. A former presidential candidate would no longer be limited to men from the large States. With the threat of losing entire blocks of electoral votes from large pivotal States removed, party leaders will be able to consider good men from any area of the Nation, north or south, rural or urban, on the basis of merit and political appeal alone.

Under the present system, the few candidates will no longer be limited to men from the large States. With the threat of losing entire blocks of electoral votes from large pivotal States removed, party leaders will be able to consider good men from any area of the Nation, north or south, rural or urban, on the basis of merit and political appeal alone.

Mr. DOOD. Mr. President, last Friday, Thomas E. Murray, for 9 years Atomic Energy Commissioner under President Truman and President Eisenhower, passed away. He was 59 years old.

I feel that in his death, America lost one of her best and greatest sons. As a business leader, as a philanthropist, as a distinguished scholar, as a prominent Catholic layman, and, finally, as one of our most dedicated public servants, Thomas E. Murray made many notable contributions to his country.

Mr. President, last Friday, Thomas E. Murray, for 9 years Atomic Energy Commissioner under President Truman and President Eisenhower, passed away. He was 59 years old.

Under this system, only Representatives are permitted to propose the serious step of amending our Constitution in order to provide a sounder method for the election of our President. This type of amendment can be considered as a success, not because it is perfect, but because it will permit a vote only when the development of the Nation is so advanced that the present system is clearly unsatisfactory.

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Nuclear Testing and American Security

By Thomas E. Murray

The new President of the United States, when he takes office, will immediately come face to face with one of the most vexing problems of international relations today—the problem of disarmament and arms control. Within this complex problem, the issue of nuclear test-ban treaties has taken on a primary role—indeed, a highly dangerous place. The nuclear test policy which our Government has pursued for more than 2 years is gravely imperiling the security of the United States and its free world allies.

The incoming Chief Executive cannot afford to neglect this vital area. His predecessor, President Eisenhower, has brought to our attention the grave dangers inherent in nuclear warfare and the need for an effective test ban. The new President, therefore, has the opportunity to make his mark in this crucial area by backing into the third year, while retaining their own freedom to carry on clandestine nuclear testing as part of a weapons development program. It is imperative that our national policymaking in this crucial area be liberated from hostile foreign influences and be reoriented instead to the essential demands of our own security, instead of our very survival as a free people.

It is essential to realize that the present U.S. nuclear test policy has been, and still is, based on a serious mistake. This mistake takes back to 1958, and must be laid to the scientific advisers of the White House as well as to the State Department policy makers who acted precipitately on the advice of those scientists. I am convinced that President Eisenhower would never have ordered the moratorium had it not been for the research of those scientists. We must remember that, originally, it had been the aim of worldwide radioactive fallout—a fact that the scientists had urged seriously. They had based their conclusions regarding the health effects of possible fallout on the results of but a single experiment—the 1.7-kiloton "Rainier" shot of September 1957, detonated deep within a mountain tunnel. This experiment had been performed so well before the special committee of scientists had been established under the President's chief science adviser, Dr. James Killian. The "Rainier" explosion had not been planned to meet specific detection needs; the resulting data relating to detection capabilities were an almost accidental byproduct of the test. Yet, on the basis of

Several months after the Geneva negotiations had started, President Eisenhower, on Apr. 13, 1959, sent a letter to the Soviet Prime Minister, Khrushchev, proposing that the two powers agree for the time being to ban only atmospheric and underwater tests, leaving underground and outer space tests for later consideration. This offer was the brainchild of one of the most sensible moves made by the administration throughout the test ban negotiations. But after Prime Minister Macmillan suggested the quota of on-site inspections (discussed below), Khrushchev rejected the President's proposal and treated the Macmillan suggestion with decided favor. From that time on, the administration dropped the President's sound proposal of Apr. 13.

For the Government; and for his wartime inventions in this field he received from President Roosevelt a citation for distinguished service. The Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy publicly urged President Eisenhower to reappoint him. In their letter to the President, they said that Mr. Murray's rare qualifications for his competence and integrity, that when his final term was about to expire, the members of the Committee of Three, with balance, but, above all, with Christian morality, the terrible issues raised by the menace of nuclear weapons, an abandoned test ban treaty accompanied by sufficient guarantees would make a compact were almost within our grasp. What is in effect today is an unpoliced and unpolicable test ban, which odds fair to be continued, unless we can demonstrate hazardous consequences. The temporizing attitude which has characterized the administration's test policy during the last 2 years means that the next President will face a grim battle to gain approval of a prohibition which has already been brought into question in the first place—namely, that the United States has the right, indeed, the obligation, to carry out a program of nuclear tests in order to be prepared for its own security and the defense of its allies.

At present, our national policy on nuclear testing is being shaped by our own illusions as it is by Communist propagandists, who cynically equate any proposal for test suspension with a callous indifference to the peaceful aspirations of mankind. As a matter of fact, the preservation of world peace hinges upon the maintenance of an adequate strategic deterrent. In this uncertain world, it is necessary to demand that the United States retain a lead in the realm of nuclear technology. It is precisely this leadership which has been called into doubt by the American unilateral moratorium. Today, we are backing into the quicksand of the most dangerous and most difficult problem of all disarmament—technological obsolescence.

One of the longstanding objectives of Soviet policy has been to persuade the United States to sequence in an all-inclusive test ban which would involve a minimally effective international inspection system. The Soviets have been working ever since bringing out the Geneva negotiations into the third year, while retaining their own freedom to carry on clandestine nuclear testing as part of a weapons development program. It is imperative that our national policymaking in this crucial area be liberated from hostile foreign influences and be reoriented instead to the essential demands of our own security, instead of our very survival as a free people.

The illusion has been compounded by pompous claims that safeguards for an absolute and permanent test ban can possibly be agreed upon through international negotiation with a callous indifference to the foreseeable future. The fact is that such safeguards are not feasible in terms of the present state of technology or the world situation. In any case, we should have proposed a moratorium which is all-comprehensive, ad

In going to Geneva had been to allay world apprehensions—and it apparently worked because Khrushchev has of late indicated that the scientists and the policymakers should have focused in the absence of evidence to the contrary, in avoiding the use of such tests. Moreover, a ban on this kind of testing could easily have been policed; the technical apparatus was already in existence and could be adapted quickly into an international inspection system, fully effective.

It is therefore clear that the United States was in a position to show appropriate respect for the legitimate demands of world opinion without jeopardizing its security on the technical side. This experiment had been performed so well before the special committee of scientists had been established under the President's chief scientist adviser, Dr. James Killian. The "Rainier" explosion had not been planned to meet specific detection needs; the resulting data relating to detection capabilities were an almost accidental byproduct of the test. Yet, on the basis of

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stressing the socialist camp? Has it placed
the other peoples upon the rails of our peacefu1
intentions? Has it offered
a realistic hope of limiting the membership of the
world nuclear club? Is it more than a
premature attempt at dispensing with a
realism of opening up Soviet society?
stead of contributing to a relaxation of
international tensions? Has it diminished the
number of its international pawns? Has it
realized the importance of the new initiative
that it has undertaken? Has it recognized
the need for opening a channel of com¬
munication for the exchange of mutual
understanding? Has it given the other
powers assurance that it will not try further
armaments?

There have been no political gains
to warrant the security risks which have
been incurred. The argument of "overriding
cultural considerations" simply does not
stand up under scrutiny.

Our moratorium has not prevented the
Communists from returning to a noticeably
tougher cold war line in 1960. The mere fact
that the Soviets seem to take a less dogmatic
attitude toward the possibility of a nuclear
war has not convinced the United States
or Western Europe that the former have
dropped their war aims. Still
more, the anxious desire of the leaders in
Russia to weaken the arms race makes the
question of the inevitability of war unlikely
to be answered by less than a
complete change of international policies. The
test ban has failed to prevent the continued
development of weapons that would make
a nuclear war even more catastrophic than
had previously been estimated.

In the summer negotiations at Geneva,
our scientists were induced to retreat from
their original position and accept a less com¬
plicated formula than that put forward by
the United States at its first round of talks, issued
on August 21, 1958, declared that it
was "technically feasible to set up a
workable nuclear signature" which would
be 90 percent reliable in detecting un¬
derground tests not of 2 but of 5 kilotons or
more. Such a notification system, it was claimed,
would cover the entire world. The
scientists could not understand why the
formula was to be scrapped by our scientists. The
completion of tests at Yucca Flats made it crystal clear
that the notification system was unequal to the
mission,
which was to recognize explosions in the
"Hardtack" series apparently not discovered by
earthquakes, instead of nuclear explosions. With
the number of control points approved at
Geneva, the experts had now to admit a serious
blunder. A few months later, it was estimated
that the minimum size of underground tests that
could readily be identified was five times
greater than had originally been estimated.

Still later, nuclear scientists learned that it
is possible to muffl underground explosions
alarming American observers by detonating them in large, deep cavities (such as those naturally or artificially washed in salt domes) or in smaller underground holes concealed by filling them up with sand or
clay. It is difficult to understand why the Presi¬
dent, with this evidence before him, did not
require the scientists to give him their reasoned
opinion of the possible risks and implications of
the test ban.

The only reason which I can adduce for his
inaction is pressure from the State
Department, reflecting in turn pressures from
the military to the imprudence of the test mora¬
atorium and the Geneva negotiations a little
more bellicose than had originally been estimated.

One of the political advantages most fre¬
quently claimed for the test ban is that it
is expected to provide the world with a
means of detecting the U.S.S.R. atomic
activity. That has been gained for the United States
the initiative in disarmament negotiations, or helped to
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The completion of the test ban has
mean that it has really moved one inch
toward international peace with the
West. Not only has our moratorium failed in the
bid to mollify the Kremlin, but it has not
preclude the possibility of a successful propaganda
return. Indeed, large segments of world opinion have been persuaded by the
Communists to believe that Americans want communism—probably the
most singular successes scored by So¬

yet the inspection system has been completed
the most recent surge in the nuclear arms race. China
does not have in its nuclear test program.

One of the arguments adduced for the
test ban treaty (for the sake of which the mora¬
ton of its initial objectives to solve the "nth country problem" and thereby help to
prevent a future catalytic war started by
a smaller nuclear power. Yes, few responsible
observers can deny that the Geneva discus¬
sions have been carried on in a strange
political vacuum. They have not come to
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positions of the various parties to the
negotiations. It cannot be said
with the slightest semblance of

test ban, accompanied by a moratorium until
the inspection system has been completed
(presumably 5 or 6 years after the treaty is
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case of international security against the
activities of such a system devised largely at the insistence of the
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majority of the nations of the world. But for many
complex reasons, refuses to recognize and
which is, anything, even more bellicose than
the test ban. It is not an argument for reversing U.S.
policy toward China. But the China
problem is one of the main reasons why the
United States must use the test ban system to reverse its nuclear test
policy. It is absurd to think that we will
bring the final solution of the China problem
within 5 years by prolonging the

For more than 2 years, the United States
has adhered stubbornly to a moratorium
proposed that a General Conference of Technical
Experts be held in the summer of 1958. It was
most unfortunate that the scientists lacked one
quarter of a year in which to check some
few months before proceeding to Geneva. They were well aware that the
"Hardtack" series, identified for the United States in 1956, would provide them with an oppor¬
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brutally by Premier Khrushchev at the abor­
tive Paris meeting. But the United States is
involved in an ideological-power contest of
rare intensity. Whether or not we are using
the atomic bomb as a force for peace is not
the question. A test ban treaty which does not eliminate
the atomic bomb and which is regarded as a
serious test of the sincerity of the treaty is not
a test of the use of the atomic bomb. A treaty
which makes nuclear tests possible in the
atmosphere without the nuclear test ban
which makes nuclear tests possible in the
atmosphere without the agreement of the
United States is not a very serious test of
our military intentions.

The United States has been under considerable pres­
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on the grounds that such revelations would jeopardize the success of the Geneva negotiations. They view the nuclear test ban as another weapon with which the United States could put the Soviet Union on the cessation of tests. A sector of the scientific community seems obdurate in its stance that since nuclear tests is the only available gateway to universal disarmament and lasting peace. The argument is that our whole arms control policy upon the shaky foundation of a ban on nuclear tests, we are indeed at the end of our political and diplomatic rope.

Some scientists who support a continuation of the test ban characterize appeals for resumption of nuclear weapons development as "irresponsible." They take the position that no one but a nuclear physicist is qualified to debate issues of public policy in this area. They attribute to an unnecessarily arrogant. One need not be a nuclear physicist in order to pass judgment on essential national developments. And if a person needs access to the facts. If the curtain of nuclear secrecy could be raised, and if the American people could glimpse the concepts and the reality underlying the nuclear tests, which now exist, they would realize that our current moratorium represents to many of them as an obstacle, not as a barrier. Why? Because of the technological world. They would realize that the new weapons possibilities are not as remote as the head of the ban has been "gleam in the eye" of certain AEC scientists. Fortunately, the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force, at least, are more responsive to these new weapons possibilities. The three services have already arrived at the unanimous decision that a study be made, on an urgent basis, of the third generation weapons.

One cannot but recall another occasion when some of the present proponents of the test ban erred in their estimate of new weapons possibilities. A decade ago, they were profoundly wrong in their scientific estimates of both the feasibility and the practicability of developing a third generation weapon. At that time, opinion within the General Advisory Committee of the AEC ventured the view that the nation should insist that it would take 15 or 20 years or even longer to develop an H-bomb. Yet, only a few years were required to develop these new weapons possibilities. The three services have already arrived at the unanimous decision that a study be made, on an urgent basis, of the third generation weapons.

States in nuclear technology, and they were pressing hard to match and surpass us. They knew they were competing in a weapons race to which those who were not in the test ban who deplore the current arms race are guilty of using faulty terminology. It takes two to make a race. So far as the United States and the United States has been out of the running since the moratorium went into effect in 1958.

The United States can continue to risk technological obsolescence only at the price of disarming. If we cannot understand the sole meaningful guarantee of international peace today. If the Joint Chiefs of Staff were asked—and the American people are entitled to pose this question—whether our test policy is endangering our overall na-

The American moratorium is at variance, also, with the whole concept of disarmament policy—namely, that all arms agreements be subject to inspection and control. Our free society is open to the scrutiny and verification of our will. Our Communist society remains tightly sealed to the outside world. The moratorium, to the extent that it may have served as a signal to the Soviets, militates against genuine arms control efforts on their part. By professing to keep the moratorium, we have sought—disarmament without controls—without having decided a priori that it would be possible.

If the United States commits the supreme folly of extending the moratorium for several more years until the American people are convinced that the Soviets have come true will be sounded on meaningful arms control. Arms control then will indeed become—after the signing of a test ban treaty until a far-from-adequate inspection system has been put into effect.

We must base our whole arms policy upon the shaky foundation of a test ban treaty. We are indeed at the end of our political and diplomatic rope.

Within the last year or so, an increasing number of American strategy analysts have sounded a new note on the subject of arms control. They admit realistically that there are no prospects for disarmament as a direct result of an arms agreement, such as the test ban, signed by Premier Khrushchev. But they do foresee a chance that the Soviets and the United States might reach a point where maintenance of a balanced deterrent. This would involve developing a mix of various offensive and defensive weapons in a form of aggression, large or small, unprofitable to attempt. A variety of weapons systems, both offensive and defensive, would emerge. The United States should permit the application of more rational strategies, and render it extremely difficult or impossible for a potential aggressor to compute victory with certainty. But such an approach to security, which has much to commend it, requires the United States to continue to make progress in the realm of nuclear weapons technology.

The Geneva test ban negotiations stand today at the very center of the global strategic struggle. The Soviets sabotaged the summit meeting at Paris last May. Since then, they have been engaged in a determined disarmament campaign. They have sent loud and clear invitations. But our willingness to lift some of our arms control efforts on their part. By professing to keep the moratorium, we have sought—disarmament without controls—without having decided a priori that it would be possible.

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demands of our national security. Unless the Soviets can be persuaded to accept whatever number of on-site inspections may be demanded by the allies as a condition on arms limitations, another round of negotiations will be disastrous. In other words, Barring such an amendment, we will have no choice but to announce frankly to the world that the Geneva test ban negotiations have, from the beginning, a tragic mistake.

The change of policy recommended here will be greeted by a storm of protests. Somehow, the public has become obsessed with the idea that the stoppage of tests is the sure road to disarmament and peace, because it is the easiest issue on which to reach agreement with the Russians. This has been proved to be a profoundly false illusion. The diplomacy of disarmament, wrongly regarded as Jefferson because the statesman-scientist took an almost unbroken series of weather observations from 1776 to 1816.

Thomas Jefferson Award recipients are:

- Mrs. Charles E. Barret, Anchorage, Ky.
- Mrs. William E. Fulton, Dadeville, Ala.
- Mr. J. Smith Lanier, West Point, Ga.
- Mr. D. Paul Oswald, Cheyenne, Wyo.
- Mr. Ralph W. Weber, Oakland, Md.

The John Campanius Holm Certificate commemorates the first known systematic weather observer in the American Colonies. In 1664 and 1665 the Reverend Dr. John Bevis of the Anglican Church made records of climate without the use of instruments, near the present site of Baltimore, Md.

Receivers of the John Campanius Holm Award are:

- Mrs. L. C. Allen, Neuse, N.C.
- Mr. Robert E. Bradbury, Roberts, Ill.
- Mr. L. Monroe Case, Warren, Ga.
- Mr. R. A. Cox, Redig, S. Dak.
- Mr. William W. Davenport, Tyrone, N.C.
- Mr. William C. Cromley, Brooklet, Ga.
- Mr. Paul O. Feldrapp, Plymouth, Wis.
- Mr. Ralph G. Geske, Wau, Wyo.
- Mr. Harry W. Knipp, Napoleon, Ohio.
- Mr. Allen B. R. Lovell, Greenville, Ky.
- Mr. Clyde O. Laughner, Wilson, Ind.
- Mr. C. B. Lovell, Greenville, Ky.
- Mr. Ernest E. Martin, Salem, Mo.
- Mrs. H. C. Smart, Waco, Tex.
- Mr. J. C. Overpeck, State University, N. Mex.
- Mr. Basie Powe Page, Cherraw, S.C.
- Mr. Edwin L. Paulson, St. Helena, Calif.
- Mr. Charles M. Richardson, Willoughby, Ohio.
- Mr. Joseph C. Robinson, Laketown, Utah.
- Mr. C. O. Romig, Demison, Ohio.
- Mr. Frank J. Southmayd, Franklin, N.H.
- Mr. E. L. Staats, Clutcher, Wyo.
- Mr. W. C. Wiggins, Flatwillow, Mont.

Tributes to the Late Senator James E. Murray

Mr. METCALF. Mr. President, a number of newspapers throughout the country and Montana paid fitting tribute to a great man upon his death, March 23, 1961, of my distinguished predecessor, for his contributions to this country. I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the Record a collection of editorials and articles.

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


Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, today the Chief of the U.S. Department of Commerce Weather Bureau, Dr. Francis W. Reidelberger, announced 29 volunteer weather observer awards. The Thomas Jefferson, John Campanius Holm Awards were created by the Weather Bureau in 1959 to honor volunteer observers for outstanding achievement.

Most of these observers serve without pay; and I understand that there are some 12,000 cooperative observers throughout the United States. I am especially pleased about this year's awards, because a Montana is a recipient of the John Campanius Holm certificate commemorating the first known systematic weather observer in the American Colonies.

The posthumous award is being made to W. C. Wiggins, for more than four decades of dedicated service as a volunteer weather observer at Flatwillow, Mont., ending with his death in January of this year. The citation is being presented to his son, Stanley E. Wiggins, who is carrying on his father's work in this capacity at Winnett, Mont.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the press release from the Weather Bureau announcing these awards be printed at the conclusion of my remarks in the Record.

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


Mr. induction of reclamation, irrigation, and other natural resources development projects. He was also a member of the Labor and Public Welfare Committee.

At the time of his retirement, Murray was the fourth-ranking Senate Member from the standpoint of service and its second oldest Member. The oldest was 92-year-old Senator Theodore Francis Green, Democrat, of Rhode Island, who also represented the State of Washington, he is a charwoman of Washington. He was appointed Attorney General by President Franklin D. Roosevelt but who died before he could take office.

Murray was reelected in 1936, defeating T. O. Larson; in 1942, defeating Wellington D. Rankin; in 1948, defeating Tom J. Davis, and in 1954, defeating former Congressman Wesley A. D'Ewart.

He had two close general election races—in 1942 when his margin was 1,212 votes and in 1956 when it was 1,728. His largest lead was 1934—5,304 votes.

Murray was the originator of the Small Business Committee in the Senate. As its chairman, he secured amendments to the Small Business Act, the Full Employment Act, Murray-Fatman Act, and others relating to mining, agriculture, reclamation, and power development.

As chairman of the PWA advisory board in the point of service and its second oldest Senator. The oldest was 92-year-old Senator Theodore Francis Green, Democrat, of Rhode Island, who also represented the State of Washington, he is a charwoman of Washington. He was appointed Attorney General by President Franklin D. Roosevelt but who died before he could take office.

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Kennedy, Johnson, and Mansfield got Senator Lee Metcalf, Democrat of Montana, said Murray has been one of the most important men of this century. He contributed mightily to the welfare of our country in its most critical times.

Senator Mansfield, who conveyed the regrets of the President and Vice Presidents, said: "I have never worked with a better partner than Jim Murray. He was a friend, a counselor and adviser to me. He looked after the best interest of Montana and the Nation during his long, illustrious career in the Senate. His death is a great shock to me. Butte, Silver Bow County, and the Nation will mourn the passing of this great man. He contributed mightily to the welfare of our country in its most critical times."

Senator Metcalf said Murray was not only an advocate of Montana water projects but in a quarter century had fathered water resource programs for the Nation.

From the People's Voice, Mar. 31, 1961

Exit, a Great Montanan

Senator James E. Murray, after an extended illness, passed away in Butte last Thursday. He was a great Senator, dedicated to the best interests of the people of Montana. He was a man of deep and lasting principles, who always sought to do the best for those he served. He was a friend and a champion of Montana. He was a great Senator who left a lasting legacy for future generations of Montanans.

From the Washington Post, Jan. 30, 1961

James E. Murray

For 26 years, James E. Murray was a fixture in the U.S. Senate, a politician known for his steadfastness to principle and gentleness of spirit. His passing was mourned by all who knew him. He was a true advocate of Montana and its people.
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his serenity of spirit unimpaired. Although he was a millionaire, his sympathies were with the dispossessed and his voting record rarely swerved from his down-the-line New Deal philosophy.

Yet the soft-spoken Montanan who died on Thursday at 84 was able to combine forthright respect if not agreement. When he retired from the Senate last year he could look back on a long and fruitful career. He was the chief sponsor of the Full Employment Act of 1946, a leading champion of conservation and a never-failing advocate and, as an ardent supporter of a broad range of welfare measures.

His passing recalls to mind Montana's notable contribution of Democratic Senators who have left their mark in politics. There were Thomas J. Walsh, the Investigator of Tepot Dome, and Burton K. Wheeler, the temperamental insurgent and one time America Firster who now practices law in Washington. And the tradition which Jim Murray so capably represents is being continued by Mike Mansfield and Lee Metcalf. The State's copper economy and brassy politics have been impressively productive.

[From the Western News; Mar. 30, 1961]

SENATOR MURRAY SERVED STATE AND NATION

It is sometimes difficult to assess the character and accomplishments of a man who has been active in public life upon the occasion of his death. With Senator James E. Murray, who passed away Thursday, March 23, at his home city of Butte, he would have been 85 years of age had he lived until May 3.

Here was a man of more than usual ability who possessed more than ordinary wealth and who nevertheless attained and maintained influence and power largely through his indorsement. He was recognized as a leader in the cause of labor, education and small business.

He was an effective champion of western mining and power projects of reclamation, irrigation and other national resource development. Many important Montana projects stand as a credit to his sponsorship and influence in these fields.

In Montana Democratic councils he was a top figure throughout his political career— an unwavering champion of the liberal New Deal philosophy. His popularity with the voters was evidenced in succeeding election contests for his Senate seat.

Aside from that, he was a kindly man whose friends were legion, even among those who disagreed sharply with his political position.

His death marks the passing of an outstanding Montanan and national statesman and a great humanitarian.

[From the United Mine Workers Journal, Apr. 1, 1961]

FORMER SENATOR JAMES E. MURRAY

Former U.S. Senator James E. Murray, of Montana, a good friend of the UMWA and one of the pioneers of the New Deal, died March 23, 1961. He was 84. Over 26 years membership in the U.S. Senate, he was an ardent and forceful advocate of the interests of the common people. He was recognized as a leader in the cause of labor, education and small business.

Mr. Murray was born in Canada and graduated from the New York University Law School, was admitted to the Montana bar in 1904, and since then had maintained a law practice in Butte.

Mr. Murray is survived by five sons: Federal Judge William D. Butte; Charles A., who served as his administrative assistant; James A., Edward E. and Howard A.

[From the Glendale (Mont.) Ranger; Mar. 30, 1961]

IN TRIBUTE TO SENATOR MURRAY

Senator James E. Murray, who died at the age of 84 at Butte Thursday, was recognized as one of the Nation's most able leaders as he served the country in the U.S. Senate for a quarter of a century.

At his recent retirement he was a top-ranking member of several important Senate committees and was second oldest from the standpoint of service.

Senator Murray, during his 25 years in the Senate, although reputed to have a personal fortune of several millions of dollars, was an advocate of defense spending and the betterment of the common folks. Always interested and a leader in the cause of the workers and progressive programs, his unwavering attention to the need of educational facilities and advancement through Federal aid, his effort and influence in the current housing bill, his service as a pioneer in working for the adoption of the Federal laws of social security, public housing and fair employment standards.

Jim Murray, a true and loyal westerner from the mining city of Butte did much during his service in the Senate to further the improvement of the State's mining industry, and was a champion of sound legislation of benefit to the farmers and ranchers of the country.

Senator Murray was a busy man in Washington with his attention to national and international political problems, but his devotion to Montana affairs and his assistance to the people of his State were such that endeared him to so many, regardless of political affiliation and beliefs. He will be greatly missed by the home folks, and will long be remembered and recognized as one of America's outstanding citizens and statesmen.

[From the Davenport (Iowa) Daily Times; June 1, 1961]

SENATOR MURRAY SERVED STATE

Montana kept Senator James E. Murray in the U.S. Senate 26 years, and he main-

[From the St. Louis Post Dispatch]
tained a record of support of public power development which is a major interest in Montana and nearby states.

His record was of democratic liberalism, and in his most active years he wielded potent influence in his party.

Murray, dead in Butte at 84, gave his adult life to public service, starting with the office of county judge in 1925.

Political associates prevailed upon Murray last fall to relinquish his seat after he had announced his intention to retire from the Senate.

His age and his health provided the reason.

He served longer in the Senate than all but three of its present members: D. Roosevelt, Russell of Georgia; and Hayden of Arizona.

Murray was one of three Montana Senators who gained national prominence. Senator Thomas J. Walsh, astute chairman of the Republican Governor. Had Murray remained in the race and been elected, Montana would have a Republican Governor. Thus Murray served two terms as Senator.

He died March 23. He was 84 years old and had served 27 years in the Senate.

Last year the South Valley County Farmers Union, in convention on this 25th day of March 1961, deem it proper and fitting that the family of James E. Murray, 84, former Senator, be presented a citation to Senator Murray expressing the deep gratitude of the entire State of Montana and its people.

MEMORIAL ON HON. SENATOR JAMES E. MURRAY

We, the South Valley County Farmers Union, in convention on this 25th day of March 1961, deem it proper and fitting that the family of James E. Murray, 84, former Senator, be presented a citation to Senator Murray expressing the deep gratitude of the entire State of Montana and its people.

There, therefore, we unanimously mourn the passing of this great American. The State of Montana and the Nation have sustained a great loss.

Let us all stand in a moment of silence as a tribute to Senator Murray and a sign of respect for which he so rightly deserves credit.

Copies to be sent to: Montana congresional delegation, family of Senator Murray, and Montana Farmers Union.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION ON MASS TRANSPORTATION

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. Mr. President, I should like to take this opportunity to review some recommendations relating to the question of mass transportation, in light of the administration's present study of the subject.

Last year the Senate passed a bill, S. 3278, whose provisions have been expanded and refined by the House and have now been incorporated into the general housing bill, S. 3223.

Extensive hearings were held last year by both Houses and, in reporting the bill to the Senate, the Banking and Currency Committee Report No. 1591, June 15, 1960, stated:

"The committee believes that the urban transportation problem is of vital concern to all levels of government, and that the Federal Government must help overcome the decline and deterioration of mass transportation services. The committee believes further that the impact of the urban transportation crisis on the economic health of the regions is all too evident on the free flow of goods in interstate commerce, and on the
Federal highway program is of such gravity as to warrant immediate Federal action.

That was a year ago. Conditions have continued to deteriorate, adding steadily to the ultimate cost of solution.

This last March the Senate Housing Subcommittee again held extensive hearings. Two conclusions seem inescapable, and they contain a wealth of information on the subject.

At about the same time, the Regional Plan Association was completing a $50,000 study of passenger transportation in the New York metropolitan region, with particular reference to railroad commutation.

In its report to the Senate Commerce Committee, the association recommended that—

The Federal Government should make available, at the lowest possible interest, the capital funds necessary to save and improve commuter rail service. This is far less a burden on the taxpayer than is providing alternative commuter facilities. The investment should be used as a lever to move the capital funds necessary to save and improve commuter rail system. This is far less a

The association made a particularly valuable recommendation in stating that the administering agency should insist on certain standards for the equipment purchased with Federal loans, particularly interchangeability among railroads and convertibility to a technologically improved system where possible.

I think it is probably safe to say that, had the study not been primarily oriented to the problem of the commuter rails, the association would also have agreed on the need to improve the whole range of facilities necessary to achieve a comprehensive and coordinated mass transportation system for the urban area, including transit and bus as well as rail, together with such facilities as fringe area parking lots and coordinated terminals.

More recently, the Advisory Commission on Inter-Governmental Relations concluded a several-month study of the mass transportation problem.

The 26-member Commission, representing all levels of government from all parts of the country, made the following recommendation without dissent:

The Commission recommends enactment of legislation by the Congress: (1) to provide grants to assist State and local governments in developing comprehensive plans for mass transportation in urban areas; (2) to encourage States and local governments to develop and test innovations in mass transportation facilities and service arrangements; and (3) to initiate a program of long-term low interest rate loans to State and local governments for the construction and modernization of mass transportation facilities, including urban buses.

As the Commission noted in its report, this recommendation represents "substantial endorsement of the objectives and major provisions of S. 345," which I introduced with 18 of my Senate colleagues.

Also, a study of National Transportation Policy by the Senate Commerce Committee's special study group, after extensive negotiations, the loan guarantee program available under the Mass Transportation Act of 1956 concluded that an attractive loan program—a loan of Federal money rather than guarantee of a private loan—must be provided so that railroads can convert equipment into service with minimum financial strain and that desirable terms would be 25- to 40-year amortizations and an interest rate no higher than the current average yield of similar term marketable U.S. obligations.

Finally, I should like to excerpt some comments that have been made on the subject by two men who are involved in the administration's present study. Mr. Wilfred Owen, of the Brookings Institution, now heading up the joint HHFA-Commerce task force, and Dr. Luther Gulick, president of the Institute of Government, is now undertaking a $98,000 study for the administration.

In his book “Cities in the Motor Age,” Mr. Owen writes:

It is clear that while the current extraordinary roadbuilding effort will fall short of meeting all the transport requirements of the big metropolises in rush hours. Often it seems that the heavier the congestion becomes. By 1975 we may find ourselves with a highway system that is too small to handle the traffic ever before, yet one that will be just as overburdened as ever. The answer to the transportation problems of our densely built-up urban centers lies in more rapid transit. It is becoming more and more difficult to acquire land for rights-of-way and parkings. Any real effort to make our vertical cities completely accessible by automobile would eliminate much of the downtown development that makes access worth while.

In order to preserve the core of the large city, there should be a more balanced attention to all methods of movement—and this means that an adequate public-transit system is essential. Without it the motorist in today's big city may strangle in his own congestion.

First, where rapid transit lines already exist, facilities and equipment should be modernized, to meet the requirements of present users. Subsidies for this purpose are warranted where they will mean a net saving in total outlays for the transportation of a whole city or areas of the city. If the highly dispersed pattern of metropolitan areas. Second, since an expressway system must be built in any event to accommodate weekend and holiday traffic peaks and to meet the needs of truck transport as well, the most practical rapid transit for many communities will be the express bus operating on express highways. New techniques for vertical takeoff and landing will make air travel an important additional factor in the regional transport of the future.

While this is not the time for an exhaustive discussion of this subject, there are a few points I would like to make on Mr. Owen's statement. First, I question whether the long-distance scale return to rail transit. I believe such a statement can only be predicated upon the assumption that our present patterns of low-density suburban sprawl will continue. I see in this bill the first practical step— not the last step—toward the solution of the rapidly worsening urban transportation crisis. This bill looks forward, not backward. It is not trying to save anything. It goes at the fundamentals and encourages, yes it forces, a comprehensive approach.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the "Conclusions and Recommendations" section of the RPA report, written by Mr. Anthony Arpaia, the recommendations of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, and the provocative and penetrating testimony of Dr. Luther Gulick at the hearings last March be printed in the Record at this point.

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

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
(Anthony F. Arpaia)

The attached study by the Regional Plan Association staff is the factual basis for my conclusions and recommendations as follows:

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW YORK METROPOLITAN REGION
1. One-tenth of the Nation—some 16 million people—live in 740-square-mile, three-State New York metropolitan region.

2. In addition to its large segment of the national population, the region is essential to the Nation because it performs important and unique services for the national economy. It is the capital of business decision-making.

3. Two of every five jobs in the region are performed in a 9-square-mile area in the southern half of Manhattan Island, New York City.

4. The region's 20,000 people enter and leave the central business district every day. Of these, half come and go during peak rush hours, entering and leaving at about the same time because they work with each other in a complex face-to-face communications network.

5. Some 400,000 people working in the central business district live outside New York City. Half of these go to work on seven railroad lines—Hudson and Manhattan tubes (a subway system running between Newark and Manhattan).
8. The physical condition of commuter railroad equipment has deteriorated seriously.

9. The region's commuter railroads are in serious financial condition.

WHY THE PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL STRUCTURE OF COMMUTER RAILROADS HAS DETERIORATED

10. Most of the non-rush-hour traffic has been lost because of changed living patterns. The railroads are left with high peaks of activity (some of them with acme) during the work week, but the week's investment is used to rest of the time. The 5 day workweek further shortened the rails' utilization of commuter plant and equipment.

11. Deficits caused by losing off-peak riders made it necessary for the railroads to cut maintenance of equipment and to pare schedules. Resulting passenger discomfort and inconvenience lost further off-peak business and deepened the deficit.

12. In the past, railroads made up commuter deficits from profitable freight business. The railroads have had difficulties maintaining freight profits because they have relatively short hauls. Trucks provide intense competition. Recently built expressways have brought sharp cuts in railroad freight business.

13. Despite the increasing deficits, property taxes on railroads have remained high. Commuters and local groups have misunderstood the railroads' problems and so have not petitioned for reduced taxes. The railroads have searched for solutions of the rail committer problem without cutting essential services.

THE REASONS FOR FEDERAL LEADERSHIP TO SAVE THE COMMUTER RAIL LINES

14. Manhattan's business district is the nerve center of the Nation's economy because of its large role in commerce, finance and world trade. Any weakening of Manhattan's business district activities would mean a tremendous waste of capital investment, private and public.

15. Because of the national stake in maintaining Manhattan's business district as a hub of the economy, failure to act quickly on commuter problems could result in the need for more drastic Federal intervention later.

16. The Federal Government has indicated interest in an adequate transportation system for the region by heavy investment in highways—$426 million over the past 5 years. In the next 10 years, the U.S. Government is expected to spend $3 billion in the region on the interstate highway program.

17. As one of the region's largest employers, the Federal Government has a stake in preserving the efficiency and economy of its service and in the ability of its employees to get to and from work.

18. Because the region covers parts of three States, the region's interstate transportation activities are under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government through its constitutional powers.

19. Rail service is essential to the national security. It will be required in any national emergency to move people and goods; and it will conserve fuel, rubber, manpower and materials.

20. A major capital investment must be made to save and improve commuter rail service. Without immediate investment in equipment and facilities, operating deficits will continue to grow while service declines. Eventually, if conditions continue to deteriorate, the safety of the public may be jeopardized to the point that the Federal Government would provide research and planning funds to allow the 50 million New Yorkers to meet their transportation needs.

21. New equipment should be designed so as to achieve greater operating economies and better service. This means that it should be interchangeable among railroads and convertible to what must gradually become a technologically improved system.

22. Some operating deficits are likely to continue on the commuter runs even with new equipment. The deficits must be met from some source other than railroad income.

23. The Federal tax on passenger fares should be increased to $1 and local governments should retain regulatory responsibility for the intrastate portions of the railroad service.

24. It would be helpful also if the Federal Government would provide research funds for the railroads, since the latest procedure is embodied in the Federal highway and urban renewal programs.

25. State and local governments should cut their concessions by maintaining full income taxes on the railroad corporations.

26. The Federal tax on passenger fares should be repealed. It was originally imposed as a World War II measure to discourage travel and is a relatively unimportant revenue source.

RESPONSIBILITY OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

27. State and local governments already have demonstrated their recognition that they have a stake in maintaining service on the commuter railroads. Therefore it would seem reasonable for the Federal Government to make contributions to commuter railroads to improve service to the fullest extent possible in this highly critical period.

28. The States should retain regulatory responsibility for the intrastate portions of the railroad service.

ACTION LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

ACTION is now imperative, but it should be action that will provide permanent improvements for the region. Federal investment in suburban railroads should be regarded as an integral part of the total Federal aid effort in the region.

Although the Federal road system is a basic part of the Federal Government's responsibility to provide a network of roads and streets for the nation, it seems reasonable for the Federal Government to make contributions to commuter railroads to improve service to the fullest extent possible in this highly critical period.

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ADVISORY COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: For the past several months the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations has been giving attention and study to the question of mass transportation in metropolitan areas. The Commission was created by Public Law 85–380 as a continuing body made up of representatives of National, State, and local governments and the public for the purpose of studying and making recommendations with regard to intergovernmental relations. Among the duties of the Commission is charged with "making available technical assistance to the executive and legislative branches of State and local government in the review of proposed legislation to determine its overall effect on the Federal and executive departments or agencies, or to study at an early stage of emerging public problems that are likely to require intergovernmental cooperation."

At its fifth meeting held on April 27–28, the Commission considered at length the question of Federal-State-local responsibilities with regard to mass transportation facilities and services in metropolitan areas. The resulting Commission report is being prepared for publication and will be available in a few weeks. However, since legislation on this subject is pending before the Congress, the Commission desires to make available promptly, the major points resulting from its deliberations. Consequently, there is enclosed a copy of that portion of the report which sets forth the recommendations of the Commission.

Respectfully,

FRANK BANE,
Chairman.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ADVISORY COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS REGARDING MASS TRANSPORTATION IN METROPOLITAN AREAS

1. RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE STATES

1. The Commission recommends the enactment of legislation by the States to au-
Many others should do so. It is an abdication of the constitutional role of the State if it takes no action on a problem affecting its local communities when at the same time local agencies are taking strong and effective action. In the fields of highway planning, transportation, and pollution control, the State, together with the President and the Congress for Federal financial aid. By becoming a party to the planning or the local governments in the field of urban transportation, the State can play a vital role.

The metropolitan areas in general have not been very quick to see the advantages of a coordinated approach to metropolitan-wide problems. These include the following: (1) It is a piecemeal approach to metropolitan problems. (2) The creation of authorities adds to the number of local units of government in an area, and there are already too many. (3) Authorities, being typically governed by a board of directors, are typically governed by a board of directors or managers, and are not directly responsive to the will of the people and to a considerable extent are beyond the reach of the area of government. On the other hand, the Commission recognizes that the "authority" device constitutes one way of handling area-wide functions in addition to overlapping local units of government, and believes that the residents of metropolitan areas should be free to use this device if they see fit.

The Commission suggests a number of safeguards for inclusion in the kind of enabling legislation that might be sought. First, it is highly desirable to avoid the eventual establishment of numerous functions that enlarge the complexity and ability and financial resources, or personnel, and provide their public transportation needs; however, if it is for the betterment of the public transportation system, the City and local government should be responsible for mass transportation planning in the metropolitan areas.

Nearly 40 million people live in interstate metropolitan areas. Special difficulties confront efforts to achieve coordinated handling of the public transportation requirements of such areas. The State governments concerned can, in its own right, deal with the problems involved for the area within its jurisdiction. But there is a related need for public transportation needs in areas of this kind to be handled on an interstate basis.

The device of a compact between the respective States to establish a joint agency to be responsible for mass transportation planning at the local level is one way of handling these several types of Federal financial assistance with respect to urban mass transportation. The Congress has used this approach in various fields, including highway planning, which is already extensively supported. The mere availability of highway planning funds should not be permitted to result in "highway dominated" transportation planning in urban areas. The Congress has used this approach in various fields, including highway planning, which is already extensively supported. The mere availability of highway planning funds should not be permitted to result in "highway dominated" transportation planning in urban areas.

The Commission recommends that the States enter into compacts with one another and with the Federal Government to provide for joint action to extend technical and financial assistance to their metropolitan areas with respect to planning of mass transportation facilities and services. A small number of States, mostly in the Northeast, have already moved aggressively in this direction.

Mr. Burton did not concur in this recommendation. He believes that Federal legislation and assistance with respect to urban transportation should be provided, but that Federal action alone would not be sufficient. He believes that Federal support for special demonstration projects is a way of handling these several types of Federal financial assistance with respect to urban mass transportation.
their rightful responsibilities with respect to this function. Federal expenditure for this purpose would be justified in terms of intergovernmental relations alone.

DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS

The Commission believes there is an urgent need for demonstration research in the field of mass transportation with a view to developing improved methods of operation and reducing maintenance costs, from the modernization undertaken. In these cases guarantees commercial lenders against any losses sustained through loans to the rail transportation facility construction or operation, solely at the initiative of the administering Federal agency.

Under proposed legislation now pending before the Congress, Federal financial assistance would be made available for the conduct of particular pilot demonstration projects which the Government determines would make a significant contribution to the development of research data and information of general applicability relating to the improvement of mass transportation service. A portion of such loans would be used to test the effect of such factors as service frequencies, fare levels, availability of transfer and feeder service, and the location and availability of parking facilities, speed of service, condition and placement of facilities and equipment, and technological developments affecting public acceptance of mass transportation service.

The underwriting of such demonstration projects, the Commission believes, should be viewed as part of the responsibility of the National Government to undertake such projects in the public interest but which other levels of government and private enterprise are not in a position to carry on. Moreover, such projects should be specifically focused at research and demonstration needs, rather than in any way offering a subsidy to transportation facility construction or operation, or serving as a possible alternative to borrowing for ordinary capital purposes. To assure meeting these conditions, the Commission believes that—contrary to provisions of the measure now pending in the Congress—Federal support of specific demonstration projects should be undertaken solely at the initiative of the administering Federal agency.

FACILITY LOANS

The financial difficulties of urban transit systems and rail lines are well known. Many transit systems are finding that borrowing at commercial rates of interest results in debt service charges which cannot be fully recovered. In added passenger revenues and reduced maintenance costs, from the modernization undertaken. In these cases borrowing for plant modernization tends to create or increase financial losses.

Congressional sponsorship of Federal lending authority for transportation has pointed out that private commuter carriers have been unable to utilize to any significant degree the $500 million guarantee program that was provided under the Transportation Act of 1958. That act guarantees commercial lenders against any losses sustained through loans to the rail industry for capital expenditures and maintenance of property. Of all Federal loans under that guarantee program, $350 million have been filed for approximately $600 million. However, only a very small proportion of the requested funds has been made available for the purpose of directly improving rail commuter service.

To help meet this situation, the urban transportation measure now before the Congress (S. 345) would authorize Federal loans to States or local public agencies for their financing of expenditure to acquire, construct, or improve "facilities and equipment for use, operation, or maintenance in mass transportation service in urban areas" and closely related capital outlays. The bill specifies that such loans shall bear a rate paid to the Treasury by the administering Federal agency plus one-fourth of 1 percent but also specifies a maximum loan period of 50 years, and limits availability of Federal loans to those instances where such funds cannot be borrowed otherwise on equally favorable terms.

With such provision of Federal loans for financing of urban mass transportation facilities and equipment, the Commission believes that the Treasury has in obtaining new funds, local governments will have a new source of borrowing for this purpose, at a reasonable rate, and—if the program is kept on a businesslike basis—at no net cost to the Nation's taxpayers.

EXCEPTIONS FROM HEARING ON URBAN MASS TRANSPORTATION

Senator Wagner. A matter of news interest is Mr. Luther Gulick, president of the Institute of Public Administration, who is becoming an annual participant in this subcommittee.

As I suggested yesterday, Senator Bush, our good friends who were here last year are here this year. I hope they will not have to return to the Office Building. We are very honored to have you with us, Mr. Gulick.

STATEMENT OF LUTHER GULICK, PRESIDENT, INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, NEW YORK, N.Y.

Mr. Gulick. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, that is going to be my first wish.

As you know, my name is Luther Gulick. I live in New York City. I have come here on your invitation to testify in my capacity as a research director and public administrator who has been concerned with urban development and urban transportation for many years.

The Institute of Public Administration which I direct is a nonprofit, endowed, research, and educational institution established in New York City in 1926. We do not lobby for any particular bills, but when requested we do present our professional views with reference to any matter of public administration or public policy which falls within our field of competence.

We have devoted a great deal of attention to urban development and metropolitan transportation. My associates and I participated in the Washington metropolitan mass transportation survey and drafted the administrative proposals and compact adopted by the 86th Congress.

We have been similarly engaged in a number of other basic studies including the current Federal-State transportation program, and have submitted technical reports on urban transportation to Senator Magnuson's Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and are under contract similarly to the Federal Advisory Commission on Inter-governmental Relations. We deal not with the engineering specifications and operations but with the administrative, governmental, and fiscal aspects.

First let me stress the bill which is now before you, S. 345. The immediate adoption of this bill is the next forward step in the solution of the urban transportation crisis.

In the year that has elapsed since we met here to consider the earlier draft of this bill, conditions have been getting worse. With each accident, fire, snowstorm, or strike, the situation as to transportation in and around the great cities has been deteriorating. The opening of new highways, packet, turnpike, or bridge, though highly useful in itself, has served to increase the traffic problems in the cities.

The current economic slump has temporarily eased some of the pressure in the more depressed areas. But with the return of employment and travel, we expect to see an increase in traffic problems.

With each mile of the private railroads, it is also expected that we shall face a dangerous crisis, dangerous to the big cities and to the Nation.

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of the national rail system into which they are absorbed by the ICC and the rail managements worry about this public service until we have all but killed the goose that carries the eggs.

In truth, we should long ago have seen what was happening. We should have resolved the problem of the public service as primarily connected with local circulation—that is, with streets and highways—whereas the horizontal problem of integrated regional and urban renewal, with land use, planning, and zoning.

From a functional standpoint, the commuter railroads are a part of the comprehensive local circulation system and can be dealt with successfully only through area-wide systems analysis.

Second come the Interstate highways. These have been laid out for long interurban and interstate movement, with an eye to the broader economy, and to defense and recreation. This was fine, but the major economic and social impact has been within the 75 miles of the big urban areas. In most of these there was no advance awareness as to what these new national linkages would produce, and there was no system of planning with these highways, zoning, and no accommodation to meet the new traffic potentials.

These have been laid out for long interurban movement and not for local traffic. The National Government, singlehanded, has converted the United States to modern air transport. The National Government has designed and financed the airports, established all the controls, and subsidized the initial operations.

But here again the leadership has been too narrow. The air enthusiasts have been concerned with the gadgets, not with the total service to the public and the Nation. There is not a system of planning, with roads and goods swiftly from center to center, from factory to factory.

In other words, we are concerned not with the flight above the clouds, but with the total trip, portal to portal.

And I do not need to point out to you that the air trip gets shorter and shorter—with the Federal Government paying most of the cost of experimental and developmental work. We want to get people and goods swiftly from center to center, from factory to factory.

Fourth is the breathless approach to panic solutions as to commuter railroads. Those who run the railroads are not short of money; they are reported in many cases to be bankrupt. Therefore, they ask desperately for tax relief, spiraling and self-defeating increased rates, guaranteed loans and for subsidies from the Government, and for local initiative.

From this point forward, more can be done for air travel and shipment by comprehensiveness, with a larger, wider governmental management, including the ground components, than by any amount of space travel research.

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From this point forward, more can be done for air travel and shipment by comprehensiveness, with a larger, wider governmental management, including the ground components, than by any amount of space travel research.

The railroads seem to think that their problem is only a matter of money shortages. This is not the case. The trouble with the railroads is not primarily money; it is a failure to understand what is happening and what is needed as a service by urban populations.

The railroads are committing suicide because they are tied to an antiquated system, and it is unlikely that they will be useful two generations ago. They operate with obsolete equipment and terminals and lay aside millions of the public still think in segmented terms.

They seem to believe that rail problems can be solved by modernizing, but modernization is the basic blunder. The commuter rail problems are not rail problems. They are urban problems, urban circulation problems, and do not stop when they are only a part of the total circulation system and in terms of future circulation needs of the metropolitan areas.

Because of this failure of fundamental systemwide thinking, I strongly suspect that the actions called for by the ICC and the Federal Government, the States, and some localities into saving the railroads is being thrown down the drain. It might be better to build on the work already done on the constructive systems analysis and on system action. Standing alone, grants and loans for to assist the railroads are a worthless gesture of panic.

On this point, a little history is worth remembering. If the same kind of psychology had been applied when the streetcars began to fall, the sailing vessels lost out to the steamships, and the tractors displaced the horse, we would still have an economy based on these antiquities, supported by Government controls and Government subsidies.

Make no mistake. Commuter service with completely separate rights-of-way, on a new national system, with a similar general design, will continue to be required in cities now structured on such a circulation system and in cities like Los Angeles which have grown beyond the capacity of the present highway and the rubbered vehicle to carry their commuter service.

Not a single mile of railroad right-of-way should be abandoned. It should be devoted to or acquired by the Government. The railroads have already been given the design—equipment, terminals, and interconnections—and the management must be so designed, new, geared to the requirements and desires of the next generation, not that of the past.

Fifth, and finally, let me make an observation about commuter service. We have no more solution for this than for the new metropolitan transportation which will now be required.

The commuter system is basically a peak-load, workday operation. It should be so designed and operated. Railroad managers come before you weeping over the fact that all their business is crowded into 20 hours a week, while as much as 69 percent of their expenses are incurred in the remaining 148 hours.

Gentlemen, we have the same problem in every big building with the elevators, including the office buildings and have completely satisfactory solutions.

And look at the peaking problem at the commuter system. They have a facelift—garage mechanics, and rural school board members, gentlemen, in all of your States. At the schools, ordinary farmers, garage mechanics, and rural school board members without the help of engineering and coordinate action.

So I say again: Look at the job to be done, the whole job, solve that, and give up the effort to save something that is now finished.

The elevator system of a big building gives us another key lesson as we look into the fundamental system is the most successful circulation system developed by man. This success rests on four things:

1. The integration of all the movement of each part of the system, with prompt application of mechanical and electrical advances.

2. The elimination of needless manual labor, including the application of needle labor in mechanical work is both degrading to the labor and extremely expensive.

3. "System integration"—that is, the design and operation of the elevators as an integral part of a total system which relates the movement of persons and goods to the floor use of the total building served.

4. "Integrated financing" which finances the system as an integral part of the economy of which the elevator is a part.

With these four simple principles we have some real solutions in the urban areas, though anyone would have thought that the vertical would be more difficult than the horizontal.

This brings me to the end of my testimony. I have come here to support S. 945 because I see in this bill the first practical step toward the solution of the rapidly worsening urban transportation crisis.

I see in this bill the first practical step toward the solution of the rapidly worsening urban transportation crisis.

With this bill the Federal Government accepts its share of responsibility and agrees to join hands with the States and the localities in finding for each major region an appropriate approach toward constructive action.

With this bill there will emerge in each major urban area teamwork machinery with power to develop a comprehensive approach for the urban operation, planning, and action.

With this bill the Federal Government accepts its share of responsibility and agrees to join hands with the States and the localities in finding for each major region an appropriate approach toward constructive action.

With this bill will we develop a general understanding of the direct connection between land uses, transportation, and zoning controls.

And, finally, with this bill you introduced the powerful influence of Federal seed money which may be of great importance in getting the localities to join hands with the Federal Government, and coordinate State and local initiative.

This ends my statement, Mr. Chairman. Senator Williams, this was a magnificent statement. I am sure it raises many inquiries in our minds.

Senator Bush.

Senator Bush. Mr. Gulick, I join with the chairman in complimenting you on this statement. I think it is an excellent statement and shows a remarkable grasp of the problem which is facing us in these troubled areas.

Mr. Gulick. Thank you.

Senator Bush. I think you are a little tough on the railroads, I think the unfortunate thing about the railroads is that they are still looking in the rearview mirror and they do not really have much choice to think the way you are thinking about this problem and the way it must be thought about.

They have a frightful problem facing them every day, which is to run the railroads and transport the people with the equipment that they have, and they have been faced with competition, heavily subsidized competition, both by highways and by air. So that they find themselves in a terribly difficult position.

I think some of them—and I think you are a little tough on the railroads, I think the unfortunate thing about the railroads is that they are still looking in the rearview mirror and they do not really have much choice to think the way you are thinking about this problem and the way it must be thought about.

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Senator Busby. I think I have no further questions, Mr. Chairman. It has been a very interesting bit of testimony I think.

Senator Williams. I certainly agree with that, Senator Busby.

I would like to make one observation, Mr. Chairman, that goes back to your analysis that we must think in new terms about the railroads and commutation. You suggest that we have regarded this commuter aspect of railroad service as primarily connected with local circulation. We certainly agree, and we accept this. It, however, has never been accepted.

We have no Federal program of concern for commutation, for mass transportation in our metropolitan areas. This is a new departure. It has not been accepted. We run into this kind of narrow thinking. The expressway system, the freeways of the urban area, the National Chamber of Commerce, not to be confused with the local chambers, many of whom support this concept—the National Chamber said the problem of mass urban transportation, however, is primarily local in nature. I poso facto, they do not accept this program.

I think that probably the most efficient way of replying to that is the way you did. You said you would try to develop a policy, and the kind of policy that I think has been impossible because the Federal Government has got to step in and take charge of the situation and take responsibility for it.

Senator Busby. All right, Westchester and Fairfield. In that event, if those roads that go in through Westchester and Fairfield—there are two branches, I guess, involved in that figure? Part of that is the New York Central, is it not?

Mr. GULICK. Yes. This is not just the New Haven.

Senator Busby. Let's just say for the purpose of questioning that service was abandoned. Do you estimate that, that would provide an insurmountable traffic problem immediately?

Mr. GULICK. Yes. Senator Busby. In other words, it would present an impossible situation immediately?

Mr. GULICK. Immediately.

Senator Busby. It would not be something that would develop?

Mr. GULICK. Oh, no.

Senator Busby. It would be overwhelming?

Mr. GULICK. That is right.

Senator Williams. For example, in New York City there is a proposal that is being discussed in which the cost is $82 million, is it not, to bear on the parking situation? I am sure you are familiar with that.

Mr. GULICK. Yes.

Senator Williams. Last week it was rejected by the mayor?

Mr. GULICK. No, the city planning commission rejected the three downtown garages in the center of the city.

Senator Williams. Oh. Is it the mayor's program?

Mr. GULICK. No; it was presented by the traffic engineer who heads the Department of Public Works. The traffic engineer wants to do it, and the city planning commission is down the road. Those plans are then referred to the city planning commission for screening in relation to the total master plan of the city. The planning commission rejected these three garages.

Senator Williams. We have estimates that there are 200,000 rail commuters into New York City.

Mr. GULICK. Daily.

Senator Williams. Daily. If we should lose even one commuter service, the impact would be unbelievable on the city of New York, would it not, in terms of highways and traffic congestion?

Mr. GULICK. It would be. The cost of taking care of a group of this sort if shifted from rails to rubber and buses, and so forth, has been variously estimated at the level of $10, $11, $12 billion—the cost of the new trains, bridges, highways, parking, and so forth.

For every building the size of the Empire State Building, he has said, $10 billion of back-up—that would be required for people who come to work in that building, if they came by automobile, would be a building of equal size. This would dwarf the effort because it would take every other piece of property and turn it into our storage.

Westchester and Fairfield is opened to Los Angeles. Seventy-five percent of the city is already paved and used for not too rapidly moving vehicles during the peak hours. The modern city cannot exist—that kind of managerial city, production city cannot exist—without a framework of rapid mass transportation in the peak hours.

Senator Williams. Do you have something, Senator Bush?

Senator Busby. Yes, Mr. Chairman. I would just like to ask Mr. Gulkic this: In the event that we should have a shutdown, let's say, on the New Haven Railroad, where we have—is it 50,000 commuters a day? Is that about the right order of magnitude that you are using?

Mr. GULICK. I thought I had the figure here. Yes, 50,000 to Westchester and Fairfield.

Senator Busby. All right, Westchester and Fairfield. In that event, if those roads that go in through Westchester and Fairfield—there are two branches, I guess, involved in that figure? Part of that is the New York Central, is it not?

Mr. GULICK. Yes. This is not just the New Haven.
In its effect on our power and influence in the world, much the most important business before this session of Congress is foreign aid. It is an unpopular subject. But so are many other things that are important and necessary, such as paying taxes and contributing to the Community Chest. There is no escaping the fact that the Government owes to the poor and weak nations. There is no escaping the responsibility of giving a stable financial base to the long-range planning by granting the agency authority to borrow from the Treasury funds according to a specified schedule and over a 5-year period. The President requested that Congress back-door spending, as a way of circumventing the appropriation process. An attempt to escape it can produce only a very bad conscience at home, envy and ill will abroad. The question is, Would Congress, if it authorized foreign aid, lose its proper constitutional control over public money? What can be said truthfully that it would not lose control. For it would establish the terms of the authorization and the criteria for the use of the funds. It could at any time seek to withdraw the authority to borrow. It would pass upon a budget, drawn up in accordance with the Appropriations Committee. It would have submitted annually to the Appropriations Committee. It would receive every 6 months a detailed report on its operations. It could and would investigate at home and in the country concerned. Congress would retain vast and extensive and continuing powers of control on such agencies as the Home Owners Loan Corporation, the Commodity Credit Corporation, the St. Lawrence Seaway, veterans' housing, and farm-surplus disposal bills. Congress would be in a position to see that the funds were used for the purposes for which they were intended.

There is no doubt that the big constructive economic projects, which really develop a country to draw up plans of capital investment, are likely to be unimportant or wasteful. If these economic projects are to be carried out by an annual appropriation system which will take years to execute, all of this would be done in the open, and with proper emphasis on the economic and social factors of broadcasting. As a good lawyer, Emery has set out the statute, it would have approved the idea of long-range planning and would have accepted the moral commitments that are inherent in long-range planning.

All of this would be done in the open, and it would be unduly apprehensive to suspect that it would open up new opportunities for skullduggery.

NEW STUDY OF FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION VERIFIES ITS POWERS

Mr. MCGEE. Mr. President, I also call attention to a column which appeared in the Washington Post entitled "New Study of FCC Verifies Its Powers" written by Lawrence Laurent. It is a comment on a recent book which has just been published, written by Emery, Assistant Professor of Journalism at Michigan State University. The book is entitled "Broadcasting and Government: Responsibilities and Regulations." It bears upon some of the questions that will be brought before the new Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, Mr. Minow, I think it important that the book be laid alongside the new responsibilities and opportunities open to the FCC at this time.

I ask unanimous consent that the article be printed in the Record at this point.

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

NEW STUDY OF FCC VERIFIES ITS POWERS

(Continued)

June 1, 1962
Thereupon followed a demonstration that tyranny knows no ideological confines. Trujillo's dictatorship had been along conservative, rightwing lines. It switched the avant-garde to leftist political prisoners who had incepted here as evidence of his good character. Facilities such as roads and sanitation, all laid at his door. He had been involved in understanding how this country's own repulsion of the right and left coalesced.

What comes after Trujillo is now the pummeled. The Dominican people have known to have their own government. Freedom for a generation, and all alternative leadership has been suppressed. Perhaps the military would be able to maintain stability, but the vacuum of free institutions creates a greater danger. The Dominican Republic could turn toward Communist-type authoritarianism as easily as toward Western freedom. Such a twist would be a tragedy for the Dominican people, who deserve to breathe without fear. For that reason any democratic reform and effort to bring genuine representative government to the Dominican Republic will need the greatest sympathy and help.

**THE END OF TRUJILLO**

**ASSASSINATION**

Assassination, even of a tyrant, is repulsive to men of good conscience. Rafael Trujillo, the often bloodthirsty dictator of the Dominican Republic, was murdered on August 16, 1930. Monarchies were already out of style. Trujillo became a monarch. He maintained absolute control over his empire. He used $500 and many other titles to disintegrate. He kept it oiled with the vacuum of free institutions. The son of a rural postal official—Trujillo was assassinated in Nicaragua in 1956?

**TIGHT LITTLE ISLAND**

Trujillo was blessed with a small, homogeneous nation. They were divided by a mountainous border—with weak, impoverished Haiti. The Dominican Republic was a tight little dictatorship that the world heard little about.

That was until 1937. Under circumstances that have never been fully cleared up, the Dominican army moved into the farm districts to the west and began driving Haitian farm laborers back into their own country. It turned into a slaughter. The population of Haiti has been estimated from 2,000 to 10,000. When the news got out, Trujillo took on the air of an international reputation. He could not afford to have.

So—as in his next major crisis, the Organization of American States meeting of 1960—Trujillo formally resigned. He replaced Hector with another old follower, Joaquin Balaguer, who gave the news of his death.

**KIRIE ATMOsHERE**

The upshot was an eerie, never-never-land atmosphere that even casual visitors felt immediately. Trujillo cooked up bogus political parties and stoked the fires of dissent. He issued fantastic stories of intrigue and opposition, and staged mob uprisings—that all fell on the necks of his opponents. Other foes had a way of ending up in conspicuously similar fatal accidents, often on the highway. Still others simply disappeared off the face of the earth. And from the prisons of the Dominican secret police comes stories of medieval torture and brutality.

An organizing genius, Trujillo brought spectacular economic growth to the Dominican Republic, improved standards of living and cut taxes. His reputation for ruthlessness dogged him to the end—when he died in what he had organized so many bodyguards and spies to prevent:

**OBSErVE ORIGIN**

The son of a rural postal official—Trujillo always kept the details of his upbringing a mystery. He would say that he was born in the American Marine occupation of Santo Domingo (the country's old name) from 1916 to 1924. The Marines admired Trujillo for his efficiency and praised him as a practical statesman. He advanced swiftly in the army.

His military junta won out in an old-style Latin American power struggle in 1930. But he solidified his position with a great crisis in the Dominican Republic, which had not seen before.

In the wake of the country's gory political infighting, the Marines had stripped Trujillo of all his power. For a moment, there was the feared SIM, the Military Intelligence Service. His army became one of the biggest, best armed, and most highly trained in Latin America.

Trujillo took miscalcetious measures to preserve his absolute control. He ceaselessly courted the US Presidencies and the governors of the provinces. Members of the legislature, which was little more than a camouflage for Trujillo's direct orders, handed them their signed resignations—which he could enforce when he saw fit.

The recent history of the Dominican Republic is an all too familiar story. In the wake of which even a professably benevolent dictatorship tends to become oppressive. Unquestionably Trujillo did some good things. He started to improve his people's facilities such as roads and sanitation, attracted industry and investment and raised the standard of living not badly. But the price was the silence of the grave for all criticism or opposition.

El Benefactor's vanity grew with his person—wealth. The jails were filled to overflowing with political prisoners who had incurred his displeasure. He maintained absolute control over his empire. There was no question that the world heard little about.

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Most Dominicans left on the island actually loved him because his propaganda re­minded them ceaselessly that he took over a bankrupt and revolt-ridden country and brought about prosperity and peace and order.

His controlled press and radio told his subjects what they wanted to know and nothing else. News from outside dissented and, if it said anything against "El Bene­factor,"

This is the reason that communism will have the greatest difficulty gaining a foothold in the Dominican Republic even after the death of the dictator.

He built communism with a vengeance and he taught his people to hate it also. His propaganda projects what he wanted them to know and he taught his people to hate it also.

Trujillo played rough with his enemies and forced them to remain in exile. He put down uprisings with an iron hand. But he had better wait.

United States, Puerto Rico, Venezuela, and Cuba. Last year he had a little political op­position at home and it was complicated by economic problems.

There was a plot to assassinate him in January 1960, by Dominicans and he jailed some suspected of the crime. He executed 1,000 suspected of all crimes. He was a brave man, but he knew more about economic problems than any other communist in the world. He could save the new state from its foes.

Late in 1920 Armenia was attacked by Turkish nationalist and Russian Com­munist forces; early in December of that year its fate was sealed. Thus came to an end the Armenian Republic born in 1918, but this tragic event did not put an end to the aspirations of the Armenian people. At the present they are incor­porated into the Soviet Union, but they still cherish their freedom and celebrate the anniversary of their Independence Day, in the hope that some day they will regain their liberty and independence.

TRIBUTE TO ORIS V. WELLS

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I wish to pay tribute to a man who has rendered outstanding service to the United States, and especially to American agriculture, Mr. Oris V. Wells.

As an economist and administrator, Mr. Wells has been responsible for the development of the United States Department of Agriculture, and it is my privilege to pay tribute to the man who has so ably served it.

Mr. Wells was born on June 1 for Rome, where he will become Assistant Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, in charge of Economics. In this capacity, he will direct all the economic and statistical activities of FAO.

A familiar figure on the Hill, Mr. Wells has appeared at numerous agricultural hearings. He is a good friend of the farmers and the rural areas.

O. V. Wells began his career in Gov­ernment in 1926 while still in college. He started out doing field work in farm management research for 40 cents an hour. At the end of 3 years he was trying to analyze the agricultural situation and directing economic, statistical, and marketing programs of the U.S. Depart­ment of Agriculture. He has exhibited success in each of these fields and took effective action among all our leaders during the trying years of the last third of a century.

Mr. Wells received the highest honors from the Department of Agriculture through a civil service examination.

As Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and Administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Service, he urged his subordinates to be dissatisfied with moderately good performance and recruit employees of exceptional skill.

In the administration of programs, he sought for courses of action that would benefit all segments of the population, rather than merely help one group at the expense of another. At the same time, he firmly championed the right of the small farmers and ranchers to receive incomes commensurate with those received by other groups for comparable services performed.

As an administrator, he also understood and respected the historic and Constitutional relationships between the Federal Government and State and local governments, and between the various branches of the Federal Government.

In 1941, he became Assistant Chief for success in this vital undertaking.

Mr. Wells will continue to sit a man who has always been in Trujillo's shadow, President Joaquin Balaguer. When Balaguer was declared in 1956, the younger brother of the Generalissimo, Jose Amendaris Trujillo was a smart, tough politician who could save the new state from its foes.

Also sitting tight will be two more of Trujillo's top aides, Brig. Gen. Manuel de Moya, currently Dominican Ambassador to the United Nations, and Maj. Gen. Arthuro Espallat, a West Point graduate.

It may be that these men needed Trujillo far worse than he needed them. After all, it was his personal empire. But it is likely that they will be able to lean on his reputation for awhile.

One of Trujillo's sons, his brother, or a top aid probably will try to fill the shoes of "El Benefactor." It is possible that President Balaguer may have picked his successor in advance. He fixed everything else in this country for 30 years.

Exiles from the Dominican Republic in a democracy will be watching and waiting. They hope that this is the end of the Trujillo system. They want to go home. But they had better wait.

ARMENIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

Mr. PROXMIKE. Mr. President, Ar­menians are one of the oldest peoples in the Middle East; they can trace their na­tional origin to 1,000 years before the birth of Christ. In their ancient high­land, the Biblical Garden of Eden situ­ated within sight of Mount Ararat, they maintained their independence for cen­turies before the discovery of America, resisting the attacks of Asiatic invaders.

Very early in modern times Armenia was ravaged and divided among its con­querors, but the Armenian people re­tained a spirit of freedom and inde­pendence. Early in the First World War wholesale massacres of Armenians perpetrated by the Turks came perilously close to extinguishing the nation.

At the end of that war the surviving Ar­menians pulled themselves together in northeastern part of their homeland and proclaimed their national independence.

This took place on May 28, 1918. The rebirth of Armenian independence after a lapse of more than five centuries was hailed by all friends of freedom, and it was joyously welcomed by Armenians even in Paris. Today, to a man the United States proclaimed sympathy with the newly created Republic of Armenia, and President Wilson undertook to draw its boundaries. But neither his official acts nor the virtual dismemberment of the old Ottoman Empire could save the new state from its foes.

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When the Agricultural Marketing Service was established in the Department of Agriculture through a civil service examination.

Except for 1 year—1931-32—when he did graduate work at Harvard Univer­sity on a fellowship from the Social Science Research Council, Mr. Wells con­tinued to work for USDA next with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and then with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and its successor, the Agri­cultural Marketing Service.

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for use in the development and adminis-
tration of sound agricultural programs for
the Nation."
Born in Slate Springs, Miss., Mr. Wells
was reared in the New Mexico ranch
country. He was graduated from New Mexico A. & M. College and took graduate
work at Harvard University. He was
awarded an honorary doctor of science
degree by Montana State College, in
1950, and honorary LL.D. from the
New Mexico A. & M. College in 1952.
Mr. Wells is married, and has a son
and a daughter.
Mr. Wells is a past president of the
American Agricultural Economics Associa-
tion and a member of the Rural Sociological
Society, the American Statistical
Association, the International Conference
of Agricultural Economists, the American
Meat Association, and the Agricultural
History Society.
He was statistical adviser to the War
Food Administration in 1942-45, and was
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as a member of its General Administra-
tion Board since 1946. He has also served as a representative of the
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Commodity Credit Corporation, from
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Mr. Wells has already rendered great
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in 1946, 1948, 1949, 1951, 1955, and 1957,
and a member of the FAO program com-
mittee from 1953 to November 1959.
No other activity is so vital to the
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or two pay their own plane fare and re­
ceived only bunks-and-board during their
stay. Those who sign on for a year receive
could earn in the States. But the zeal of
row, June 2, is the 15th anniversary of
State
to worry.
celebration tomorrow for this year is the
Union.
would be bare indeed without the
States,
Caruso and Mario Lanza. In fashion, in
process which dates back to our earliest
our American heritage.
by the remarks of
Gronchi, of Italy, a few weeks ago when
of the hundredth anniversary of its
He said and I quote:
Mr. Butler. Mr. President, tomor­
There will be cause for double
Congressional Record — Senate
OZARK RIVERS NATIONAL
MONUMENT
Mr. Symington. Mr. President, on
March 20, my colleague from Missour­
States, to keep the land as pure and
relatively natural state, but also realize that
time is running out. People elsewhere who
who know these clear, cool, fast-running
streams and the sweet spring flowers we have
are one of the scenic treasures of the Midwest. And they
dread the honkytonk exploitation which grows as more and more visitors are
attracted.
There has been a great deal of support
Italy and the hearts and minds of
Mr. President, I know that I speak for
and article were ordered to be printed in
March 21, 1961, and an article from the
Current-became a genuine expectation
of its provision is quite acceptable. All
so long as they live. The Park Service had
For residential but not commercial purposes
ning of its provision is quite acceptable. All
ble discharge of firearms. The bill also
interior. This should enable the Park
members to be residents of the region.
calls for the appointment of an 11-member
citizen advisory committee, with most of its

IN FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
FOUNDEING OF THE REPUBLIC OF ITALY
Mr. Butler. Mr. President, tomor­
Italy has always been a symbol of soar­
ital has always been a symbol of soaring
and splendid art. The opera
It grows as more and more visitors are at­
the time-gentled hills. In fact, better use
was made of our parks, especially park
ations and other facilities outside but close
to the monument would be required. However, the Park Service indicated that the substandard economy of the Ozark region would be raised significantly
by the monument can be expected to
amount to $5,500,000 annually after 5
years after establishment of the proposed recrea­
tional facility, it was estimated. The num­
er of new tourists attributable to the monu­
ment would total 113,000 annually within 5
years, the report added.
CONSTRUCTION REQUIRED
To care for this influx of tourists, heavy
construction of hotels, motels, gasolin­
ations and other facilities outside but close
to the monument area would be required.
The Park Service estimates put the cost of needed
facilities at $83 million.
Development on this scale would have a
significant effect on tax assessments and
income in the area. To provide a safeguard for
landowners who might be taken off the tax roles as a result of this development, the bill also
includes language authorizing the sale of
land to private interests—a moral law above cautious
or overly legalistic thinking.

In spite of those who agree in principle
that the rivers must be saved but take ex­
ception to virtually all proposals for doing so, we believe most of the Ozark people
will overwhelmingly vote for the bill so as
to keep the land as pure and relatively
natural state, but also realize that
time is running out. People elsewhere who
who know these clear, cool, fast-running
streams and the sweet spring flowers we have
are one of the scenic treasures of the Midwest. And they
dread the honkytonk exploitation which grows as more and more visitors are
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or overly legalistic thinking.

Sen. Hartke. Mr. President, on May 25 I inserted in the Record the first of a series of articles on the problem of the unemployed in America which were then appearing in the Scripps-Howard newspapers.

I ask unanimous consent to have the remaining three articles of this series inserted in the body of the Record.

There were no objections to the articles being ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

[From the Washington Daily News]

**WORKERS FIND BREAKING INTO A NEW FIELD DIFFICULT**

(By Dickson Preston, Scripps-Howard staff writer)

Eddie Williams, of Detroit, can tell you a lot about this “retraining” program the ex­workers are having so much trouble trying to solve the problems of the unemployed.

So can Howard Phillips, auto worker; Jim Chiodi, welder-apprentice; and John McMillan, electrician.

They’re four among thousands who have seen their production line jobs vanishing and taught themselves new skills—only to find that breaking into a different field isn’t as simple as it seems.

Their stories are useful if only to point a warning before we spend millions retraining factory workers for the automated world of the 1960’s, we’d better make sure we know what to retrain them for.

“I took a course in auto salesmanship after I was laid off at the Ford plant,” Mr. Williams told me.

“Since then, I’ve applied to at least 70 auto dealers in the Detroit area without success. They all say they want only experienced men.”

**ANOTHER REASON**

Without his saying it, you knew there was another reason Eddie Williams had trouble getting a job selling cars. He’s a good salesmen—as he has demonstrated in selling vacuum cleaners, radios, books, and even ice cream—but he’s a Negro trying to break into what has been almost exclusively a white man’s field.

Jim Chiodi didn’t have that problem. He’s of Italian-American background. But he ran into other problems when he decided the introduction of automatic welding equipment constituted an opportunity for him to fulfill a lifelong dream.

A 10-year man with a Pittsburgh-area steel fabricating firm, he quit school at 15 in 1958—but a second wave got him in 1961. Altogether, 156 welders lost their jobs at this plant, he says.

After his layoff, Mr. Chiodi and his wife talked it over. They owned their home; their bills were paid; they even had a little money put away in a savings account. James decided, Jim would do what he had always wanted to do—go into hotel management. After all, he was only 40, a comparatively young man.

**STUDIES OF TOURIST SPENDING**

The importance of tourist spending in areas near national recreational facilities was shown by two other studies. One disclosed that 2,500,000 persons visited Great Smoky Mountains National Park in Tennes­see and North Carolina in 1958 and spent more than $28 million in a 30-mile radius of the park.

A similar survey at Glacier National Park showed that in the year ended September 30, 1959, tourists spent $48 million in the vicinity of the park and an additional $4 million elsewhere in Montana.

The economic data concerning the Ozark region was obtained by the Na­

**PROBLEMS OF THE UNEMPLOYED**

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I ask unanimous consent to have the remaining three articles of this series inserted in the body of the Record.

There were no objections to the articles being ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

[From the Washington Daily News]

**WORKERS FIND BREAKING INTO A NEW FIELD DIFFICULT**

(By Dickson Preston, Scripps-Howard staff writer)

Eddie Williams, of Detroit, can tell you a lot about this “retraining” program the ex-workers are having so much trouble trying to solve the problems of the unemployed.

So can Howard Phillips, auto worker; Jim Chiodi, welder-apprentice; and John McMillan, electrician.

They’re four among thousands who have seen their production line jobs vanishing and taught themselves new skills—only to find that breaking into a different field isn’t as simple as it seems.

Their stories are useful if only to point a warning before we spend millions retraining factory workers for the automated world of the 1960’s, we’d better make sure we know what to retrain them for.

“I took a course in auto salesmanship after I was laid off at the Ford plant,” Mr. Williams told me.

“Since then, I’ve applied to at least 70 auto dealers in the Detroit area without success. They all say they want only experienced men.”

**ANOTHER REASON**

Without his saying it, you knew there was another reason Eddie Williams had trouble getting a job selling cars. He’s a good salesmen—as he has demonstrated in selling vacuum cleaners, radios, books, and even ice cream—but he’s a Negro trying to break into what has been almost exclusively a white man’s field.

Jim Chiodi didn’t have that problem. He’s of Italian-American background. But he ran into other problems when he decided the introduction of automatic welding equipment constituted an opportunity for him to fulfill a lifelong dream.

A 10-year man with a Pittsburgh-area steel fabricating firm, he quit school at 15 in 1958—but a second wave got him in 1961. Altogether, 156 welders lost their jobs at this plant, he says.

After his layoff, Mr. Chiodi and his wife talked it over. They owned their home; their bills were paid; they even had a little money put away in a savings account. James decided, Jim would do what he had always wanted to do—go into hotel management. After all, he was only 40, a comparatively young man.

**STUDIES OF TOURIST SPENDING**

The importance of tourist spending in areas near national recreational facilities was shown by two other studies. One disclosed that 2,500,000 persons visited Great Smoky Mountains National Park in Tennes­see and North Carolina in 1958 and spent more than $28 million in a 30-mile radius of the park.

A similar survey at Glacier National Park showed that in the year ended September 30, 1959, tourists spent $48 million in the vicinity of the park and an additional $4 million elsewhere in Montana.

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way of life and—for a person with not too expensive tastes—a fairly pleasant one, as I considered.

"Are you married or engaged?" I asked.

"No," said Mr. Cubbage with unconscious irony, "but I'm paying on a car, you see."

JOB TRAINING

In the 11 months since he last worked, Mr. Cubbage has gone to Detroit to school. If he had, his compensation would have been cut off. He has taken no job training—that, too, might have jeopardized his weekly check—but has been getting faithfully, but without success, for a job. But he has given little thought to looking for work elsewhere. Why should he?

His story and others I ran across in talking to scores of unemployed raise serious questions about the compensation system. Among them:

Jobless pay can be a life saver to a family man. It can also be a racket. Two examples can be cited.

There was a man who explained quite frankly that he worked on Detroit's docks all summer, and then from Thanksgiving to April—while the winter freeze is on—he didn't work. He has not been getting along nicely in this way for 5 years. But he has given little thought to looking for work elsewhere.

There was the woman, wife of a well-paid engineer, who has collected a weekly check since she retired as a sales clerk in a department store. She's 64. Each week, of course, she uses the money to buy her groceries, and checks to see if any one wants to hire a 64-year-old salesclerk. No one does.

The system tends to clog the economy because it deters people from ordinary job-hunting.

"People aren't as job hungry as they used to be," said Carmen Smith, a veteran statistician in the Pittsburgh employment service.

"Twenty-five years ago, whenever a steelworker was laid off, his wife immediately went on the 'domestic help' market. You don't see that any more."

Its existence tends to keep people from moving around into other areas in search of jobs. One result: Detroit today is clogged with unemployed although it is evident thousands of them will never get auto industry jobs again. Another: Of a domestic help market failed to materialize, people who had seriously considered "hitting the road" in search of either adventure or a job is a disguised form of charity. We are not going to solve the problems of older workers, of the unskilled and the ill trained, by longer and longer extensions of compensation. But the very answer is not adding more and more weeks onto extensions of jobless pay.

"Job retraining" is a hideous thing to be out of a job, "I've seen too many of them," said Louisa Joba, a former Detroit glass factory worker. "Everybody gets everything paid for—cars, homes, and all—and still they work."

"If they have a husband working married women belong at home.

"I could have taken some kind of training in GI school," said George McCary. "But I didn't know then. I thought I'd always have a job. Now I can't find one."

"Even a high-school diploma doesn't mean much any more," said Mrs. Joba. "The jobs that are open—they call for college."

"And too many for comfort just sit and stare hopelessly at a future which holds nothing for them."

Mr. William Stewart, onetime inspector for Cadillac, put it:

"There's nothing you can do. We're just going to have less demand for people, that's all."

EXAMINATIONS FOR PEACE CORPS APPLICANTS

Mr. HARTKE. Mr. President, last Saturday, May 27, the Peace Corps held preliminary examinations for applicants at various centers across the Nation.

In Indiana and young people in my home State of Indiana applied and were tested. To assist the applicants and to demonstrate their support of this imaginative foreign affairs program, the 443 American Legion posts in the State of Indiana volunteered to provide transportation for the applicants to the examination sites.

This gesture on behalf of the American Legion in Indiana again demonstrates the spirit of helpfulness and national duty or this great veterans organization. I commend the Indiana American Legion and its commander, Tom Nowlin, for this project. I hope that other organizations in communities and States across the Nation will follow the lead of the American Legion in seeking to be of service to the Government and its programs.

WISCONSIN PARISH TO DO MISSIONARY WORK IN LATIN AMERICA

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, it was my privilege yesterday to talk to Sergeant Shriver, head of the U.S. Peace Corps, and Mr. Edwin Baley, as well as Mr. William D. Moyer.

I was very much impressed with the earnestness of all three in their approach to Latin America. I appreciate the way they are in establishing and carrying out the objectives of the Peace Corps.

We recognize, of course, that this is not a new concept. Previously in history, there have been children's crusades; for centuries, also, missionaries have served in outposts around the world. In more recent time, we have
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had student exchanges under both publicly and privately sponsored programs. The Peace Corps, as now proposed, differs somewhat from the previous endeavors. What we are sponsoring are special programs involved, the corps in my judgment has a real potential for good.

In addition to the Government’s efforts to bring better economic standards to less developed areas through the Peace Corps organization, we also recognize and appreciate the outstanding contributions that missionaries of religious faiths are making in certain regions of the world. I think that we should encourage these nongovernmental organizations to engage in human and economic betterment projects.

Recent activities in Latin America, especially, have brought to the fore the need for greater economic and spiritual leadership to fight poverty, malnutrition and disease—the breeding grounds of communism. It has been brought to my attention for example, that a Wauwatosa Roman Catholic church has recently approved a program which will send volunteers from the St. Pius X Parish to selected areas of Central and South America to do missionary-type work.

I think this is a splendid example of a church group at its best—expressing its desire through positive action to help our neighbors south of the border.

I ask unanimous consent to have an article from the Milwaukee Sentinel of May 29, 1961, on this fine program printed in the Record.

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

TOSA CATHOLIC CHURCH VOTES LATIN MISSION

Members of a Wauwatosa Roman Catholic Church Sunday approved a program which could result in a parish family being sent to South America to do missionary work.

The church’s archdiocese is to be polled, parishioners of St. Pius X Church, N. 76th and N. Wright Streets, voted 1,636 to 183 to accept in principle the program of the 1,636 Volunteers for Latin America (PAVLA).

The group aims at sending North American Catholic laymen to South American countries to aid them materially and spiritually, according to Dr. Richard J. Connell, member of a committee which sponsored the baloting.

Now that the parish has approved the idea, Connell said, the committee will try to raise funds to send one or more volunteers to Latin America.

He said it would also begin taking and evaluating applications.

Connell said the amount of money to be raised would not be large. He pointed out that for $2,800 an unmarried volunteer worker could be trained, sent, supported, and brought back, the total period of service being 3 years.

Many skilled persons are needed, Connell mentioned. For example, farmers, teachers, physicians, nurses, and businessmen equipped to set up cooperatives and other commercial ventures.

Recruits are trained in a Mexican school for 4 months in language and customs of the country they will work in, Connell explained.

He said the committee hoped to interest other Milwaukee area Catholic parishes in getting up programs for lay missionary activity.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, is morning business concluded?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MERCALF in the Chair). There is further morning business? If not, morning business is concluded.

Mr. ROBERTSON obtained the floor.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield, without losing his right to reply?

Mr. ROBERTSON. I yield with that understanding.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. 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.

PROBLEMS OF ECONOMIC DISTRESS IN THE BITUMINOUS COAL MINING INDUSTRY

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I have been greatly impressed by a most thoughtful and charming memorandum on the problems of economic distress in the bituminous coal mining industry, which was prepared by Mr. Philip Sporn, president of the American Electric Power Company.

I suggest the memorandum be printed in the Record at this point as a part of my remarks. There being no objection, the memorandum was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

MEMORANDUM ON THE PROBLEMS OF ECONOMIC DISTRESS IN THE BITUMINOUS COAL MINING INDUSTRY

1. Investigation of the opportunities for electrification of the railroads. Electrification of commuter lines, as an integral part of an urban renewal program, should be studied as a possible starting point.

2. An expanded program for the development of processes for the production of liquid fuels and/or chemicals and char from coal should be undertaken. Private construction of prototype plants should be encouraged by a Federal Government guarantor program. The production of a small number of such plants. Similar programs have worked in the past—for example, the program to encourage exploration and development of uranium mining. In the case of combination char and chemical plants, the electricity from these plants would provide a ready market for the char.

3. Establishment of a national federal policy based on a full and careful study of the activities of the Government in the long-term expansion of the demands to be placed on these resources, and of the present energy resources policies that may be in conflict with the long-term interests of the country in assuring the availability of an adequate and economical supply of energy for the next decades.
Giving aid to depressed areas will basically require long-term measures. Among the most promising are the following:

1. Improvement of transportation facilities by highway and waterway improvements.
2. Assistance by the Federal Government in local development planning.
3. Expansion of vocational training programs.
4. Reorganization of Federal Employment Service, including informational services regarding employment opportunities on a regionwide and nationwide basis.
5. Financial assistance for out-migration of workers, including finding employment outside depressed areas.
6. Permitting those taking on-the-job training to qualify for benefits under vocational training programs.
7. Development of industrial sites by digging rivers to protect against maximum flood levels and by leveling hilly land.
8. Exploitation of natural advantages for development of parks, national forests, and other public facilities, with accompanying service industries.

The Problems of Bituminous Coal and the Depressed Coal-Mining Regions

The difficulties of the coal-mining industry stem from the fact that the coal-mining regions of the country have found themselves in the post-World War II period in which the coal industry is not identical. The economic distress of the coal-mining industry has contributed to, and has intensified the depressed economic conditions of the coal regions, but the bituminous-coal industry's difficulties and their remedies are not the same as those of the severely depressed iron and steel industry.

Although the recovery of economic health in the coal industry can contribute significantly to an alleviation of the depressed area conditions, measures to assist the recovery of the coal industry from its present distress have a justification apart from and equal in importance with that of assistance to depressed areas.

Coal represents one of the great, important energy resources of the United States upon which this country has grown and developed to its present high level of economic well-being. Coal is a fuel, both for household use and industrial purposes, and one which it is likely to become increasingly dependent on over the next several decades. If this Nation is to have available a viable coal industry, it will be necessary to develop the labor force and continued capital expenditure to increase its productivity to meet the demands placed upon it. It is essential that steps be taken to assure the industry's survival through the difficulties which it is now facing.

A Brief History of Bituminous Coal Markets

In 1940, prior to World War II, consumption of bituminous coal in the United States was 324 million tons, and an additional 16.5 million tons were exported. The industry reached its peak year in 1947, when the United States produced 445.8 million tons and the need to fill the gap left by the wartime disruption of Europe's energy industries added 68.7 million tons in exports. Since 1947, however, U.S. consumption has declined sharply and by 1959 had fallen to 380.4 million tons, while exports were only 353,000 tons.

Most of the decline in bituminous coal consumption is accounted for by losses in two markets. Railroad consumption of coal in the United States during the war dropped from 327.4 million tons in 1940 to a low of 104.0 million tons in 1949. Total rail consumption for the very large decline in coal consumption is retail deliveries, represented mostly by house coal, which dropped from 84.7 million tons in 1940 to a peak of slightly over 122 million tons in 1944; but by 1960 this market had declined to only 30.4 million tons, largely as a result of the complete abandonment of natural gas pipelines after the end of World War II. The increase in the number of families or those finding employment in depressed areas.

A third market in which bituminous coal has declined sharply, although not to the extent of the declines in transportation facilities and retail delivery, has been east of the Mississippi River. The production of natural gas in the Illinois basin has thus far diminished the coal industry's ability to compete for this market. There are three markets in which this dramatic change in coal consumption has been realized.

Although the cement industry is a relatively small market for coal, its coal consumption has risen substantially from a low of 2 million tons in 1940 to 4.6 million tons in 1949 and has reached a peak in 1954 of over 145 million tons, but by 1960 had fallen to only 76.5 million tons. There are three markets in which this change has specifically affected the coal industry.

The coal consumed in the coke and steel industry is of course primarily dependent on the level of steel production. In 1940 the coal industry that this industry has fluctuated cyclically with the level of steel production, ranging from a low of 8.3 million tons in 1938 to a high of 121.6 million tons in 1955. Consumption of coal by the coke and steel industry can be expected to remain in the 100-million-ton range for the next several years.

Coal consumption by the electric utility industry has been the coal industry's most important market. Its consumption in 1940 was 9 billion tons, largely as a result of the rapid development of electric utility industry consumption of bituminous coal can be expected to continue to be the most important long-term growth impetus for the coal industry.

Improvements in Coal Mine Technology

During the postwar period when the consumption of bituminous coal has been so rapidly increasing, productivity in the coal mining industry made dramatic advances. From 1947 to 1960 output per man per day more than doubled, from 6.42 tons to 18.1 tons. This rapid improvement in coal mine productivity has been made possible by very effective, development. Modern mining machinery and equipment such as continuous mining machines, large mechanical stripping shovels, automatic loading machinery, shuttle conveyors, and numerous kinds of automatic equipment in every phase of the coal mining operation.

The large step resulting from the introduction of modern mining machinery have made possible the maintenance of a virtually stable man power level in the coal industry in the face of the doubling of hourly wages for the miners and the general price inflation experienced in the immediate postwar period. The ability of the coal mining industry to achieve this remarkable gain in productivity (espe­cially when handled in combination with average labor productivity in England of only about one-tenth the 13.1 tons per man per day in the United States), and thus price sta­bility, is a significant indication of the competitive position than has in fact occurred. It is particularly important in view of the growing trend to producing the country's energy needs from coal, and the competitive position that has in fact occurred. It is particularly important in view of the growing trend to rely on coal as a major source of energy in the United States.
to compete with coal. Steps should be taken to encourage the more rapid development of natural-gas storage facilities close to major energy consuming areas. Such storage, which would itself discourage offpeak sales at excesively low prices. The FPC could also continue to utilize the principle enunciated by the Supreme Court in the case of Consolidated Edison Co., to discourage the use of natural gas for electric space heating. Since natural gas is an available economic alternative.

Such a program would have merit apart from aid to coal in that it would preserve the reserve base of liquid fuels by slowing the reliance on natural gas for its higher value uses.

3. While the coal industry over the last 15 years has not benefited from a decline in the price of crude oil below the delivered cost of coal, the delivered cost of coal has continued to rise. Since it is necessary for coal to compete with alternative fuels on a delivered cost basis, and since railroad freight represents as much as 40 to 50 percent of the delivered cost of coal, it is significant and of utmost importance to the competitive position of coal if the Interstate Commerce Commission were to permit a competitive interchange of coal by railroads for coal transportation such as special trainload rates. On the average, railroads charge approximately 25 percent of the mine price of a ton of coal; by 1958 this had risen to 63.9 percent so that the variable cost of transportation is 25 percent of the price of coal delivered by rail by 24 percent. It is clear that transportation costs are an important competitive factor in selling coal.

Therefore, improvements in the transportation facilities available to move coal to market would greatly enhance coal's competitive opportunities.

A program to canalize and improve the navigability of the river systems throughout the country would also represent a marked expansion of coal's market opportunities and would in addition make a major contribution to the economic development of the depressed areas. The time required to plan and carry through the construction of such a program is long. By the same token, the impact of such a program would be immediate in the sense that it would enhance coal's competitive position.

4. More consideration than has been given in the past should be given to the use of coal or electric space heating, cooking, and water heating in new Federal Government installations, public housing projects, and the like wherever they can be justified on a basis of planner's economics. Such a program represents an important means for expanding coal's markets, and the sale of coal by wire would be an important source of coal. Therefore, improvements in the transportation facilities available to move coal to market would greatly enhance coal's competitive opportunities.

5. The Federal Government should explore the possibility of providing coal to foreign nations, both allies and other non-Communist nations, whose industrial growth may be threatened by an inadequacy in domestic supplies of energy. The coal to meet this need could be supplied at subsidized prices under a program similar to that for the disposal of surplus agricultural commodities.

POSSIBLE STEPS FOR LONG-TERM HELP TO COAL

For the long term, there are several steps which can be taken and a number of areas which could be fruitfully investigated.

Since nuclear energy appears to be the major opportunity for expansion of coal's markets, steps should be taken to encourage greater use of electric energy wherever possible. This is vitally linked to the long-term transition in the United States to an increasingly important role for nuclear energy. Nuclear power will contribute to the Nation's energy supply principally in the form of electric energy. The thermal energy which accompanies the use of electric energy must be geared to utilize electric energy in place of other energy forms that nuclear power will be able to pick up the burden of our increasing energy needs. For the transitional period of the next several decades, as research and development and then actual utilization of nuclear energy take place, the possibility that the assumption by nuclear fuel of a growing share of the national energy requirements is the utilization of a growing share of the total energy use can be promoted and accelerated through the construction of new electric generating steps in this direction will make easier the introduction of nuclear power as a major component of the energy supply.

1. One such very important sector of the economy suitable for electrification that is capable of making a major contribution to an expansion of coal's markets, and which at the same time would represent a significant contribution to the entire economy, is the railroad industry. Many railroads are facing severe difficulties in many parts of the country which are attributable to the lack of an adequate maintenance of our railroad system will become necessary and will be undertaken. In this connection, the opportunities and possibilities and opportunities through tax and other incentives to encourage and promote railroad electrification. A significant step toward the realization of these opportunities could be undertaken if the Federal Government were to explore the possibilities of expanding the maintenance of railroad systems, which could be undertaken if the Federal Government were to explore the possibilities of expanding the maintenance of railroad systems, which could be undertaken if the Federal Government were to explore the possibilities of expanding the maintenance of railroad systems, which could be undertaken if the Federal Government were to undertake steps to encourage the more rapid development of nuclear energy for electric utility generation where coal is an available economic alternative.

3. Encouragement by Interstate Commerce Commission for continued profitable exploitation of more competitive rates making practices by railroads hauling coal to make possible the reduction of the delivered price of coal.

4. Giving more consideration to the use of coal or electric space heating, cooking, and water heating in new Federal Government installations, public housing projects, and the like wherever they can be justified on a basis of planner's economics. Such a program represents an important means for expanding coal's markets, and the sale of coal by wire would be an important source of coal.

5. Exploration by the Federal Government of the possibilities of supplying coal to foreign nations, both allies and other non-Communist nations, which may be facing the threat of inadequate domestic supplies of energy. Such supplies of coal should be provided at subsidized prices under a program similar to that for the disposal of surplus agricultural commodities.

THE DEPRESSED AREA PROBLEM

Although aid to the coal industry would alleviate the severe depression in coal mining areas, it would not eliminate the depressed areas. Additional aid would be necessary and would still be needed in these areas.

Even though the structural unemployment with which these depressed areas are beset stems from other than cyclical causes, the recovery of the economy to full employment levels would represent a major step toward the solution of this problem. To make possible the assumption by nuclear fuel of a growing share of the national energy requirements is the utilization of a growing share of the total energy use can be promoted and accelerated through the construction of new electric generating steps in this direction will make easier the introduction of nuclear power as a major component of the energy supply.

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Short-term aid, such as the surplus food program, relief payments, and extended unemployment insurance, provides only temporary relief. As the two solutions must be undertaken on a long-term basis. Among the more promising solutions are those which encourage both the diversification of employment facilities in all too many communities, particularly in such mountainous areas as West Virginia and eastern Kentucky. Wasteful expenditures, inadequate recreational facilities, deficient educational plant, deteriorated housing and grants to remove these obstacles to area their revitalization.

The depressed area bill passed by the Congress received the approval of the President. With as an agency for the distribution of the employment opportunities not only in the local area but elsewhere through the opportunities for industrial development.

In this regard what was said earlier concerning the relative importance of the various programs is of interest. A program to improve local economic conditions is taking place it may also be necessary to encourage some out-migration. It is often difficult to indicate what percentage of the labor force will contribute to the long-term solution of the problem, would have also an immediate impact. The employment thus would bring significantly to relieve the present distressed conditions.

3. These deficiencies in community facilities are beset by the inadequate water and sewerage facilities, inadequate educational plant, deteriorated housing and grants to remove these obstacles to area their revitalization.

4. An expansion of vocational training programs in depressed areas is urgently needed. Such a program should include the construction of vocational training facilities. Those unemployed who undertake vocational training should be provided with employment opportunities after completion of the program or take advantage of opportunities elsewhere.

5. In conjunction with the vocational training programs, the Federal Employment Service should be undertaken. The Federal Employment Service as presently organized is utilized, for the most part, as an agency for the distribution of unemployment benefits. It should be reconstituted to supply information on job opportunities both in the area but nationwide and even worldwide, and steps should be taken to encourage potential employers to secure such information. It should be encouraged employed, to a much greater extent than at the present time, the Federal Employment Service.

6. At the same time, it is evident, to improve local economic conditions are taking place it may also be necessary to encourage some out-migration. It is often difficult to indicate what percentage of the labor force will contribute to the long-term solution of the problem, would have also an immediate impact. The employment thus would bring significantly to relieve the present distressed conditions.

7. In conjunction with the vocational training program, it should be made possible for employers who add to their employment, either by expanding existing plants or by building new plants, to train new employees on the job. These employees should be permitted to qualify for payments under the unemployment insurance program, and such program can be extremely helpful. In many cases when the family wage earner does relocate, it is frequently impossible because of limited financial means for the family to move with him. The result is a breakup of the family and undesirable social consequences. A program should be undertaken to provide financial assistance to make possible family relocation for those finding employment opportunities outside the area.

8. In some depressed areas, topography is such that the construction of dikes to protect land from maximum flood levels would make available at relatively low cost highly desirable industrial sites. In some areas, such as West Virginia, land is available in sufficient quantity. In such cases the possibility for flattening land to provide important industrial sites, the construction of the Charleston, W. Va., airport, should be considered. It is worth noting in this regard that the Netherlands have been reclaiming land from the sea for agricultural purposes for something over $1,500 per acre. In many parts of West Virginia, agricultural purposes with the same results. In many parts of West Virginia, Shenandoah Valley, and coal lands, industrial sites could be developed at such a level of cost, or perhaps slightly higher. Sites developed by these means could then be sold or leased at prices comparable to the value of similar industrial sites, with the Federal Government absorbing the cost of the difference in cost of land.

9. Greater effort should be made to exploit the natural advantages of the depressed areas for other than industrial purposes. Some areas, because of their mountains, forests, and lakes, may be particularly suitable for year-round insect control. For example, the establishment of national forests, and other measures to encourage tourism and the accompanying services have now been fully exploited, and the Federal Government together with local development agencies should give further consideration to facilities that may be present in these areas.

In summary, the following nine steps are recommended as promising significantly to improve the depressed areas:

1. Improvement of transportation facilities by highway and waterway improvements.

2. Improvement of community facilities through a program of loans and grants.

3. Assistance by the Federal Government in the development of recreation.

4. Expansion of vocational training programs.

5. Reorganization of Federal Employment Service to provide improved informational services regarding employment opportunities.

6. Financial assistance for out-migration of families or those finding employment outside depressed areas.

7. Encouragement to those taking on-the-job training to qualify for benefits under vocational training programs.

8. Development of industrial sites by digging rivers to protect against maximum flood levels and by leveling hilly land.

9. Exploitation of natural advantages for short-term steps—steps for the present, and other tourist facilities, with accompanying service industries.

OVERALL REMARKS ON THE NATURE OF THE PROBLEMS OF ECONOMIC DISTRESS IN THE BITUMINOUS COAL INDUSTRY AND THE PER- SISTENT DEPRESSED ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN THE BITUMINOUS COAL MINING REGIONS OF THE UNITED STATES

The problems discussed in this memorandum are not new; they all have been long time in developing. The coal problem in particular has had a highly cyclical history. In many cases the picture is black, by any means—from far it. Indeed, the fact that we are today the most advanced technologically, educationally, and industrially of any country in the world is due to no small measure to the contribution, sometimes so preponderating as to render the other contributions almost negligible, that industry has made to the last century to the vast energy demands and needs of the country. Coal is in distress now, but every year has had its period of high price and encouraging items about coal is the great future that is ahead of it. If this were not so, there might be an argument for the industry. But the case is just the reverse. The country has an acute need for coal in its future, and coal has a great future. Therefore, what we have to do is to make the best of the present in the future to have this great future and that the country can have the benefit of coal in its future.

From this it follows quite naturally that the recommended steps toward the improvement of the position of coal are basically pragmatic, but it is believed they are all practical. But there are long-term steps that need to be taken, and they, too, it is believed, are entirely pragmatic. But, basically, coal in the long term will be able to take care of itself.

The depressed areas also represent a problem that has been long in developing, although many of these areas did not clearly have their present position when the great depression was far as a short time ago. But even if we were not now in one of the low troughs of cyclic unemployment, many of these areas would have benefited from the great depression in the loss of coal markets, the even greater loss of employment, and the failure over a period of many decades to develop the natural advantages of the land. There is, therefore, a long-time basis for the policy of the committee to plan for a future not entirely based on coal. With the assumption of an upward in our economy, many of these communities will begin to look better, but they will not look enough to make the unemployed. But the bright and stable and expanding future economy in their midst are not right. Therefore, quite naturally, many of the steps rec-
omended are in the nature of basic steps, and at least one of the steps that is recommended, the encouragement of out
migrants is a step that helps solve the human problem but does not solve the area problem. Converting a depressed area into an uninhabited or glocless area is not a good way of solving the area problem.

The steps recommended to help solve the depressed area situation independently of the steps recommended above, are pragmatic, but it does not mean they are final. We need, however, to make a start somewhere. In that start, some things will get done that are good. Some of them may even be mistakes, but all of them will improve the morale of the people in the areas. The power of the human spirit, when inspired by such pragmatic steps as those recommended in this memorandum, is incalculable. Once a turnabout is started, the program can be revised and reoriented in the light of experience.

On the whole, the programs discussed and recommended above represent a wide-ranging, varied attack on the depressed conditions in the coal mining regions. They are new and untried in every way, and it will have to be applied with a high degree of discrimination in each of the areas involved. In every case, the program started will have a long term. The longer these difficulties are further neglected and the more serious they become, the deeper will become the despair of the local people and the more difficult it will become to effect a remedy. But with determination and with action now, the difficulties can be overcome.

The bill which is recommended to the Senate provides total appropriations of $36,277,650. This amount is an increase of $45,766,000 over the House allowance, $189,881,000 over the 1961 allowance, and $44,170,000 under the estimates for 1962.

Details of the items comprising the Treasury Department's estimates for the general and special funds and the trust funds may be found in the tables included in the report accompanying this bill.

Treasury Department Appropriations totaling $938,981,000 are recommended in the Senate's accompanying bill for the regular annual requirements of the Treasury Department for fiscal year 1962. This is a decrease of $6.95 million in the estimates and an increase of $27,366,000 over the House allowance. The amount recommended is $71.5 million more than the 1961 allowance.

A large part of the increase mentioned was applied to the Internal Revenue Service. The committee recommended an appropriation of $456,800,000, the revised budget estimate, for salaries and expenses. This amount is $15.5 million over the House allowance. As is stated in the House report, the committee was convinced by the testimony that the 1962 program, if carried out with the amount allowed, would result in an increased enforcement program and a substantial increase in the collection of additional revenue. It is estimated that the total revenue loss from the failure to report some $34.4 billion income on tax returns was at least $4 billion. The Secretary of the Treasury assured the committee that the agency for the 4,575 additional positions requested could be wisely recruited, properly trained, and usefully absorbed into the already expanded personnel, and that employees would be recruited from and assigned to the more than 900 field offices throughout the country.

For the Office of the Secretary, the committee recommends $4,533,000, an increase of $233,000 over the House. In view of the testimony presented, the committee feels that 90 additional positions should be provided if the Secretary and his staff are to discharge the responsibilities of his office.

For the Division of Disbursement, Bureau of Accounts, the committee recommends $25,800,000, an increase of $1,734,000 over 1961, $400,000 under the estimate and $200,000 over the House. This Division is responsible for disbursing funds of all executive departments and agencies except Defense, the postal service, and certain Government corporations, and the sum provided over the House should strengthen the category "Personal services and employee benefits for regular work of the Division of Disbursement."
of aids to navigation system on Federal waterways; an increased maintenance, repair, and replacement program; and extension of search and rescue and boating safety capabilities to meet the most urgent need locally.

The committee feels that any further reductions in this appropriation will seriously impair the Coast Guard's capabilities to perform its mission effectively and efficiently.

For "Acquisition, construction, and improvements" of the Coast Guard, the committee recommends $44,333,000, a reduction of $5 million in the revised estimate, but $145 million over the 1961 budget. This is $5.3 million over the House bill.

The Coast Guard is now operating many overage vessels and shore facilities which are unsafe, costly, obsolete, or ill suited to modern operations. These conditions manifest themselves today in vessels which are either unsuceptible or barely adequate to perform expanded and more complex missions; and in shore facilities which, when new, were far from those standards suited to modern operations. These conditions are manifest today in vessels which were constructed prior to 1900 or built as World War I and II temporary facilities.

The committee's recommendation should provide for what it feels is a moderate replacement and capital improvement program.

For "Retired pay," the committee recommends $31,350,000, the budget estimate, an increase of $1.3 million over 1961, and $350,000 over the House.

The amount recommended over the House will support the planned numbers of annuitants and will provide for the prompt retirement of those military members who are eligible as set forth by law.

Other Treasury items included in the bill and for which there were no appeals for restoration made, appear on pages 16 and 17 of the report before the Senate.

The committee recommends the Post Office Department, for 1962, appropriations totaling $4,386,900,000. This is an increase of $118,261,000 over 1961; $8.1 million over the House allowance; and a decrease of $10,962 additional man-years of employment over fiscal 1961.

The committee has deleted language included in the House bill relating to expenses of delivery to postal patrons of mail matter under congressional frank, which should result in a substantial reduction in regional office operating expenses. The amount recommended provides for an increase of 33 additional average positions in the inspection service over the budget estimate.

For "Operations," the committee recommends $63,443 million, an increase of $58.4 million over 1961; a decrease of $3 million in the estimate and $8 million over the House allowance. The committee's estimate was based on a 3.8 percent increase and the committee's recommendation is based on a 3.35 percent increase in mail volume. The amount recommended provides for an increase of approximately 10,962 additional man-years of employment over fiscal 1961.

The committee has deleted language included in the House bill relating to expenses of delivery to postal patrons of mail matter under congressional frank, as now authorized by law. By administrative action the Postmaster General has been operating under the same regulations that would permit the use of the so-called simplified address for mail at all points including city delivery carrier offices. This committee does not consider that this language changes the basic law in any manner and does not in itself require the Department to make any changes in its present rules and regulations with respect to the use of the so-called simplified address for any mail, including that for Members of Congress.

For transportation, the committee recommends $591,800,000, a decrease of $1.8 million over the House and $24.2 million over 1961. The amount recommended is based on volume of mail and is in consonance with the amount recommended for operations.

For "Facilities" the committee recommends $160.1 million, a decrease of $7.6 million in the estimates and $7.6 million over the House. This appropriation provides funds for building occupancy; fuel and utilities; supplies and services and for facilities field personnel. The rent program for 1961 was $19.9 million; for 1961 it is estimated to be $26.5 million; and the 1962 estimate submitted was $79.1 million. The estimate for rents for fiscal year 1963 is tentatively projected at $82 million.

I wish to emphasize these figures, because they show what inflation has done to us in the course of the operation of the Government, and what, in my opinion, it will do even more in the future. Ten years ago we paid $19.9 million in postal rents. During the coming fiscal year we will pay $79 million. The following year we expect to pay $100 million. The committee feels that the amount allowed will provide for a moderate and adequate building occupancy program for fiscal 1962.

For "Plant and equipment" the committee recommends $110 million, the House allowance, and a decrease of $12 million under the estimate. The amount provided recommends the budget estimate for the vehicle program and the request for $37 million for the standard improvement program. Approximately $35.5 million is allowed for the modernization program.

In both the "Administration" and "Postmaster General" items the committee has included language requested by the Department budgets by the Postmaster General have not been increased in prior years out of available current year funds with certain dollar limitations.

For the Tax Court, the committee recommends, $1,760,000, a decrease of $20,000 in the budget estimate. The amount recommended is the same as the House allowance and $120,000 over the 1961 appropriation.

Mr. President, as chairman of the subcommittee, I wish warmly to commend the other members of the subcommittee and the members of the staff for helping to prepare a bill which we can favorably recommend to the House with unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the body of the Record a one-page general statement in regard to the items in the bill as reported by the committee.

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

**GENERAL STATEMENT**

The bill as recommended by the Senate Committee contains a total of $5,927,681,000. This is an increase of $45,766,000 over the amount of $5,281,865,000 recommended by the House. This is an increase of $945,931,000 under the budget estimate for 1962 of $6,731,801,000.

The Treasury Department, the bill recommends appropriations of $938,981,000. This is an increase of $27,366,000 over the amount of $911,615,000 recommended by the House and a decrease of $6,590,000 under the budget estimate for 1962 of $945,931,000.

The Post Office Department, the bill recommends an appropriation of $4,866,900,000, which is an increase of $18,400,000 over the amount of $4,848,500,000 recommended by the House and a decrease of $37,900,000 under the budget estimate for 1962 of $4,924,100,000.
For the Tax Court of the United States, the bill recommends an appropriation of $1,750,000. This is a decrease of $20,000 under the 1962 budget estimate of $1,770,000 for 1962 and the same as the amount recommended by the House.

Program service appropriations are not carried in the bill. The 1962 estimates of the Treasury Department in this category are $3,532,132,000, which is a decrease of $914,000,000 from the 1961 estimates of $4,041,870,000. Of this total, $8,500,000,000 is for interest on the public debt, a decrease of $500,000,000 from the 1961 estimate of $8,500,000,000.

Trust funds, also, are not carried in this bill. The 1962 estimate of the Treasury Department in this category is $16,551,000. This is an increase of $1,780,000 over the 1961 appropriation estimate of $14,771,000.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendments be considered and agreed to en bloc, and that the bill thus amended be regarded for purposes of amendment as original text, provided that no point of order shall be considered to have been waived by reason of agreement.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HICKER in the chair). Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The amendments agreed to are as follows:

Under the heading "TITLE I—Treasury Department—Office of the Secretary—Salaries and Expenses", on page 2, line 9, to strike out "$1,770,000" and insert "$1,750,000".

Under the subhead "Salaries and Expenses, Division of Disbursement", on page 2, line 16, to strike out "$23,600,000" and insert "$23,500,000".

Under the subhead "Internal Revenue Service—Salaries and Expenses", on page 3, line 24, after the word "employment", to strike out "$440,000,000" and insert "$446,800,000".

Under the subhead "United States Secret Service—Salaries and Expenses", on page 4, line 14, after the word "vehicles", to strike out "$4,700,000" and insert "$8,400,000".

Under the subhead "Bureau of the Mint—Salaries and Expenses", on page 5, line 7, after the word "commission", to strike out "$6,450,000" and insert "$6,350,000".

Under the subhead "Port of New Orleans—Operating Expenses", on page 5, line 19, after the word "(6 U.S.C. 2131) ", to strike out "$205,000,000" and insert "$212,000,000".

Under the subhead "Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements", on page 7, line 2, after "(6 U.S.C. 55a) ", to strike out "$39,000,000" and insert "$43,925,000".

Under the subhead "Retired Pay", on page 7, line 8, after "1933", to strike out "$311,000,000" and insert "$316,600,000".

Under the heading "TITLE II—Post Office Department", on page 9, after line 17, to insert:

"CURRENT AUTHORIZATIONS OUT OF GENERAL REVENUES

"Payment for public services

"For payment into the postal revenues for public services, in accordance with section 104 of the Postal Service Act of 1956 (39 U.S.C. 3681), for the costs resulting from the transmission of matter in the mails free of post-age or at reduced rates, and for the addition of required booklets for mailing by foreign air carriers, $62,700,000."

Under the subhead "Current Authorizations Out of Postal Fund Administration, Regional Operation, and Research", on page 10, line 20, after the word "program", to strike out "(including current increases made as a result of changes in plans and prior year contracts thereunder)" and insert "(including not to exceed $3,000,000 for current increases in prior year contracts or orders therefor in addition to current increases made as a result of changes in plans)"

Under the subhead "Operations", on page 12, line 9, after the word "law", to strike out "$3,434,000,000."and insert "$3,443,000,000.", and in line 3, after the amendment just described, to strike out "including expenses of delivery to postal patrons of mail matter under congressional frank, as now authorized by law.

Under the subhead "Transportation", on page 13, line 5, after the word "mail", to strike out "$500,000,000." and insert "$591,149,000".

Under the subhead "Facilities", on page 13, line 15, after the word "Government", to strike out "$152,500,000" and insert "$160,100,000".

Under the subhead "Plant and Equipment", on page 13, line 20, after the word "purposes", to strike out "including current increases made as a result of changes in plans and prior year contracts thereunder)" and insert "including not to exceed $3,000,000 for current increases in prior year contracts or orders therefor in addition to current increases made as a result of changes in plans, $110,000,000, of which $55,000,000 shall remain available until expended."

SENATOR ELLENDER RECEIVES THE GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL AWARD FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE TO THE CAUSE OF WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I am pleased to report for the Record that our highly esteemed colleague, the senior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] recently received from the National Rivers and Harbors Congress its George Washington Memorial Award for distinguished service to the cause of water resources development. At this organization's annual meeting on Friday, May 26, 1961, it was my great privilege as its representative to present this magnificent award to our friend and colleague. It is not necessary for me to remind the Members of the Senate of the Herculean efforts put forth each and every year by the Senator from Louisiana in making certain that development of our Nation's water resources shall progress at optimum speed. His energy in conducting exhaustive hearings before the Public Works Subcommittee, Senate Appropriations Committee, with complete fairness and consideration to every point of order shall be considered to have been waived by reason of agreement.

The value of storage capacity already constructed and in operation on the tributaries of the Mississippi River, together with the protection afforded by the levee system, has restored the confidence of the people in the lower valley. As we have observed a tremendous industrial and agricultural expansion, which could never have occurred in recent years, these works designed and constructed by the Corps of Engineers.

I believe there is one more field in which I can qualify as an expert. I refer, of course, to the benefits resulting from navigation improvements. My hometown of Houma, La., is on the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway. This waterway is a living tribute to the two men who had the vision and determination to push the project through to a successful conclusion. I refer, of course, to Mr. C. S. E. Holland and Mr. Roy Miller, the father of Mr. Dale Miller, who badgered a reluctant Congress for 25 years. For this project over a period of almost 40 years. That waterway now carries 41 million tons of cargo a year, three-fourths more tonnage over a greater distance than either the Kiel or the Panama Canal.

As important and impressive as these figures are, they do not reflect the most significant contribution which this waterway has made to the great Gulf coast area. Without it, the enormous industrial complex that has developed all along the Gulf coast, including the surging chemical and petrochemical industries, would never have developed into the economic asset to that entire region that it has become.

As all of my friends know, I am a frugal man, and I am not alone, in this body of our colleagues also with public funds. I have supported increased appropriations for resource development not only for Louisiana, but for all the Nation, because I have lacked upon them as an investment in America's future, rather than as an extravagance.

In general, I oppose the creation of select and special committees of the Congress, because these temporary committees usually are extended from year to year, and they spend considerably more funds than originally estimated.

Such was not the case with the select committees headed by the late Senator Smathers and by Senator Cannon, which were particularly pleased with the opportunity to address you.

I believe that in water resource development comes almost naturally. I recall as a boy the devastation wreaked by the hurricanes that periodically swept in from the gulf, spending their fury on the Louisiana coast. We have witnessed the untold losses and have come in contact with the suffering that occurred, in the face of the Mississippi Valley where the main stem levees broke, particularly during the flood of 1927. I claim to be an expert on the destructive forces of wind and water, and I have a healthy respect for their power.

I have confidence, however, in the ability of the Corps of Engineers to design and build these engineering structures necessary to protect the valley.

The National Rivers and Harbors Congress has the broadest base of any organization in the country devoted to research, planning, and construction on projects of water resources. The National Rivers and Harbors Congress has the broadest base of any organization in the country devoted to research, planning, and construction on projects of water resources.
was a member, turned in its report without asking for an extension of time and spent or cut, the Senate had approved for the study. Not only that, but upon submission of the report the committee was immediately dissolved. The Select Committee on Water Resources was made up of Members of both parties in Congress and by experts in the field of water resources development. Senate Appropriations Committee was charged with the development of relatively small segments of water resources. When we consider that the actual population of the contiguous portion of the United States in 1958 was 174 million, whereas the new estimate of the population projection for the year 1980 is 244 million, and for 2000 it is estimated at 329 million. It is only then that we become conscious of the necessity of planning, protecting, and developing our precious water resources.

What does this mean in terms of additions to our water resources development throughout the country and obtained information on the problems and needs of many areas, not only from the local interests but from the federal agencies charged with the development of relatively small segments of water resources. When we consider that the actual population of the contiguous portion of the United States in 1958 was 174 million, whereas the new estimate of the population projection for the year 1980 is 244 million, and for 2000 it is estimated at 329 million. It is only then that we become conscious of the necessity of planning, protecting, and developing our precious water resources.

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For a number of years we have been appalled at the vast destruction of roads, sewers, Intakes, bridges, pipe­ line crossings, and similar facilities by the forces of erosion. For example, the enormous cost of the Red River, as an example. My pleas to the Engi­ neers to provide bank protection, instead of continually setting back the levees, have fallen on deaf ears. They have steadfastly maintained that under existing law they have had no alternative but to provide the necessary protection. The Engineers are currently engaged in preparing a review report of the Red River. That re­ port will not be hampered by the restric­ tions of existing law. It remains to be seen whether they will have the vision and foresight to determine that in the long run, bank stabilization is more economical than repeated setbacks of levees, with the accom­ companying destruction of existing facilities.

I am convinced that bank stabilization is the only permanent solution to the erosion problems on the Red River. I hope that the Corps of Engineers will be the Federal agency to recommend and recommend this needed protection.

Since assuming the chairmanship of the Subcommittee on Water Resources, I have recom­ mended increased appropriations for re­ sources development projects, not only in Louisiana but throughout the country. I have fought for new starts in both planning and construction each year in or­ der to maintain a well balanced construction and planning program. With constant op­ position from the administration and the Bureau of the Budget, I have frequently felt that mine was a voice crying in the wilder­ ness. However, I feel that it is of the utmost importance to invest some of our limited capital resources in our future resources, so that we may increase our present system and the President stated in part:

This is a very positive statement. The President stated in part:

The Transportation Act of 1940 sought, so far as surface transportation was concerned, to provide a method of transportation that would give each method of transportation its appropriate role in its economy. It is disturbing, however, to note that, for example, our common carrier inland water­ way traffic, our Great Lakes traffic, our intra­ coastal and coastal traffic, have been with­ drawing away at a pace far more rapid than appears desirable, in the light of the low­ cost nature of this method of transportation and the potential of its role in the national transportation system.

An example of ruthless rate cutting eng­ aged in by railroads was discussed by Mr. Herbert G. West, executive vice president of the Inland Empire Ry. in his monthly publication, The Log, for Sep­ tember 1960. In that article he presents a table showing the route mileage served by the rate reduction requested by the railroads for the shipment of grain moving from the interior producing points of Washington and Idaho and the nearest points of Texas and Washington. The requested reduction of rates amounted to approximately 24 per­ cent. The preliminary investigation of the facts indicated that the railroads carried 88 percent of all the tonnage of grain to Pacific Northwest ports In 1958, In contrast
to 77 percent in 1959. Taking the official tonnage figures for 1959, at the new rate, in the one-year peak season, the railroads would have to carry 93 percent of the total traffic and barge haul. To handle this additional traffic, $21.608 additional railroad cars would be required. It is obvious that if the railroads find it necessary to employ the use of 21,608 additional railroad cars to haul the traffic, the present railroad grain to barge ratio on the railroads up to the 1959 revenue figures, they will find a considerable increase in their operating expenses. It is apparent that under the proposed rate schedule they would not obtain the net revenue achieved in 1959 unless the freight rate and the associated revenue are increased. They should capture all of the indicated additional tonnage. This raises an important question. Why are the railroads seeking such drastic freight rate reductions on grain movements in the Pacific Northwest at this time, while at the same time they are requesting a 5-percent national increase across the board? Are their requests for reduction valid, or are they being proposed merely to eliminate track and barge competition?

In the years ahead there will be many problems facing the waterway operators of this country. I believe it is important for every person concerned with the development of the commerce of this nation to appreciate their role and the effect of navigation improvements on his own individual economy. The threat of waterway competition will intensify the visibility of the waterway operators, shippers and all the industries that are dependent upon waterway development, to coordinate their efforts. It is the responsibility of the Congress to acquaint the average citizen with the advantages he derives from waterway facilities.

I ask unanimous consent to have included in the Record a copy of a letter to the Congress which I can assure you of my continued vigorous support of resource development programs in the United States, including the free use of our waterways.

TRIPLE CROWN OF BROADCAST JOURNALISM AWARDS RECEIVED BY STATION WTVJ OF MIAMI, FLA.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, television station WTVJ of Miami, Fla., has just won the "Triple Crown of Broadcast Journalism," which term refers to the three leading awards recognizing excellence in radio and television news publishing. This is the first time any station in our Nation has won these three awards in a single year.

The awards are the Sigma Delta Chi Award for distinguished service in journalism-television reporting; the designation as "Newsfilm Station of the Year" by the National Press Photographers Association, University of Missouri School of Journalism, and the Encyclopaedia Britannica; and the National Headliners Club Award for consistently outstanding coverage of local news events.

Mr. President, WTVJ is Florida's oldest television station, having first gone on the air in March 1949. In 1957, WTVJ became the first television station in the Nation to embark on a program of daily broadcast editorials.

Representing the people of Florida, I am happy to congratulate this fine television station, its owner, Col. Mitchell W. Thomas, and his associates and staff, on receiving their triple crown of broadcast journalism in recognition of its excellent news coverage.

U.S. THEATER ABROAD

Mr. JAYTIS. Mr. President, the importance of Federal participation in a program to help the development of our Nation's resources in the performing and visual arts becomes especially evident against the backdrop of our cold war. The international aspects of the arts in this context provide a note of urgency that we may ignore only at our peril. It is high time that all of us, as people, realize that the visual and performing arts are not a luxury but a necessity in the defense of our free society at home as well as abroad.

Right now, for example, our international cultural exchange program has sent abroad the Theatre Guild American Repertory Company on a 15-week tour of Europe and the Middle East. With Helen Hayes as the leading player, this company has met with outstanding success which has enormously enhanced U.S. prestige. However, compared with the widespread and elaborate programs of the Soviet Union and Communist China in this field, our effort is very small and inadequate for our country. We need to have many more of our great figures in the theater, music, and the arts participating in our international cultural exchange program so that our country can present the cultural face abroad which reflects our position as leader of the free world.

I have urged that hearings on legislation for the development of the arts be held by the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare at the earliest possible moment so that we can move ahead with this program.


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

"The Skin of Our Teeth." Extra performances were added in Tel Aviv. Writing Vienna's Kagrantheater, Mr. President, we have a wave of spiritual understanding flowing from stage and back." Of "The Skin of Our Teeth," the Amsterdam Courant observed: "the play is a masterpiece of our era."

One could go on, for the clippings are piling up. But let us go further behind the scenes:

Prices: Despite what some have written and said, there has never been a moment when the theatre has been forced to raise prices to meet inflation. In fact, the average price paid for a theatre seat in New York has been a favorite, and has been a favorite, and for the past two years has been the same, $6, even though it has been $12 for a ticket, whereas the Americans charged $6 to scaling down to 62 cents. It was publicly noted that Miss Hayes is a major star, that the Bolshoi's last year's star was a minor one. In all cities from Madrid to Tel Aviv and up to Copenhagen certain sections were reserved for students only.

Naturally, in smaller theaters than Americans are used to, nothing like all who wish to see the American company can get in. To have to turn away two targets, the young and the opinion makers—newspaper people, intellectuals and citizens—has been a wanton act that no American have been guests of the resident American colony and in virtually all instances national.

The difficulties of playing split weeks across a whole continent from North Sea to the Mediterranean can scarcely be imagined. Managed by foreign managers foreign managers, producers Lawrence Langner and Armin Marshall recently confided: "The trek has been very hard on the crew. Their work means setting up and taking down a whole production, lights included, before and after each performance. They work during the performances. It's been virtually a 20-hour day for our crews and small wonder a couple of them have collapsed.

Gertrude Macy, general manager for ANTA, just back from a business visit with the company, literally beams at new developments after the first week. It had seemed that such hardy touring plus a plague of Middle East illnesses would demolish plans for the Latin American continuation this summer.

To make touring easier and cut expenses it would have been easy to drop Thornton Wilder's play for sake of economy, but the theater was never seriously contemplated. "South America must have the same A-1 priority given Europe," the State Department and Miss Hayes' fellows agreed. It will be tough, but there'll be a 6-week lapse between the company's return to New York and its departure in August for 16 cities in 10 South American countries.

These will be: Caracas, Venezuela; Call, Colombia; Bogota, Colombia; Lima, Peru; Santiago, Chile; Vina del Mar, Chile; Buenos Aires, Argentina; Rosario, Argentina; Montevideo, Uruguay; Caracas, Venezuela; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; San José, Costa Rica; Guatemalan City, Guatemala; Mexico City, Monterrey and Guadalajara, Mexico.

This week is split between Hamburg and Rome, with Florence, Genoa, Turin and Paris to follow. Co-production arrangements for the plays have been fascinatingly diverse, the way they always are.

In some places one has been a favorite, in another it has been the least admired. Germany has been intrigued with 'The Skin of Our Teeth,' which Germans admit to having played with gravity instead of with the
Americans' humor. German productions of the Wilder, one newsman wrote, used to last 45 minutes longer than that of the chronological record. American visitors. "The rave about all details. want everyone to agree about everything and for the players' dictation.

There have been any number of unseen heroes involved with this precedent-making tour, including European reporters who chipped in ex­ sonnel, a real and generous sacrifice, as has letting a play tour while the New York run tural exchange program has been a program is gaining the strength and vital success. With this laudable start, the aspects of continuity and preparedness. through what amounts to a perceptive Baedecker. Differences of opinions in the notices are There have been any number of unseen Delaney and Brendan Salyers. As sensational the Government clamps down on the tax-deductible theater way theater seems headed for extinction eliminations won't help. Everything to do with the theater is priced too high—play­wrights, actors, stagehands (especially stagehands), musicians, property, scenery, lighting items. Ticket prices (for straight shows and $12.50 for musicals) are outrageous, but actually they are not half as outrageous as they ought to be for shows when straight dramas cost $125,000 and musicals cost $400,000.

Nothing should cost that much. But it will continue to be outrageously expensive to produce unless every one from musicians to actors make sacrifices, and this is about as likely as a lemonade stand. At current prices no one is going to take risks on Broadway, and since risk and experiment are vital to the theater, the Frank Lloyd Wright in Dallas, the Alley in Houston, or the Pollock's Playhouse in Palm Beach—doing new plays.

This is a pity because new plays, far from the replacement of the Neanderthal, can be tried out for next to nothing. These playhouses could nurture young playwrights as Joan Hansford's "Strange Interlude," Thornton Wilder's "Our Town," and another in the form of, practically, a substitute, proposed by the distinguished Committee of the Committee on Labor and Public Operations of the Senate...

Mr. President, I wish to make it clear that the subcommittee will give an opportunity to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to file with the subcommit­tee a statement concerning the amend­ments. That is the course of action we shall follow.

In the case of some amendments, such as the one offered by Mr. Senator from Connecticut [Mr. Bursi], and two or three others, I propose to extend to the Senators who offer them the courtesy of an invitation to sit with the committee, and I am happy to give permission to Mr. Senator from Connecticut [Mr. Bursi] to explain his amendments and answer the questions of the subcommit­tee. Because I consider this bill to be another very important educational measure which the Senate will have to consider in the not too distant future, I desire that the preparation in the subcommittee be so thorough that when the bill is reported to the Senate, the subcommittee will have the answers, to the best of our ability to prepare for those questions, to any questions which Senators wish to raise on the floor of the Senate. All of us know that the newspapers in recent days have published much information concerning the national defense education bill. Many articles have appeared, stating what the bill will or will not encompass. While there is no way of knowing at present what the bill will encompass, I give my pledge to the Senate that the subcommittee will give thorough and careful consideration to...
every amendment which any Senator submits to us. Every Senator will have a full opportunity to appear before the committee in executive session and discuss his proposed amendment, whether it be an amendment which seeks to expand the National Defense Education Act in relation to private schools, or to expand it to international education problems, such as the David Goldberg proposes to do, or as the Bush amendment proposes to do in regard to its subject matter.

Mr. President, after stating that, let the Record show that we are not going to be able to report a national defense education bill this week. It is my hope that we shall be able to report it within the next 10 days. That, in and of itself, is a change of expectation, because previously I had announced that we would be able to report the national defense education bill within a very few days after there was action on the housing bill. The conditions are not the same. I am going to keep the House informed on the housing bill. I am going to bring the housing bill on the floor in executive session and out of the full committee, and out of the full committee, consonant with thorough amendment proposes in regard to its subject matter.

This Hiss law should be amended so that its original intent can be carried out, that is, to prevent the treasonous activities and subversion. In practice, the current law has proved to be extremely harsh on Government employees who are accused of offenses under the so-called Hiss Act.

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Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the Record a memorandum I have received from Wilbur J. McLoone, specialist, Economics of School Finance.

Subject: Response to Hon. Joseph S. Clark's request for comments on the attached table.

This table compares S. 1021 which is to be financed by a general revenue with H.R. 4806 which is financed by a special levy on taxable wages. It is reasonable to expect differences in the distribution of the tax collection by States and also differences in benefits.

Column 2 is merely the allotments as calculated by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, dealing with some tables inserted in the Record by the Senator from Delaware during the debate on the Federal Aid to Education Bill.

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

FEDERAL AID TO EDUCATION BILL—MEMORANDUM FROM ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, if I may, with the permission of the Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS], I now ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the Record a memorandum I have received from Wilbur J. McLoone, specialist, Economics of School Finance.

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

I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the Record, as part of my remarks, a letter addressed to the Senator from Virginia, under date of May 8, by nine Members of the Senate, including myself, together with an attached table. There being no objection, the letter and the table were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

The Honorable A. Willis Robertson, Chairman, Subcommittee on Treasury and Post Office Appropriations of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Chairmen: We support the Kennedy administration’s appeal to your committee to restore in full the $16.8 million cut by the House of Representatives from the funds requested for the Internal Revenue Service to permit the employment of 2,290 additional employees. The additional revenue produced by these new employees would exceed the cost of their employment sever several times over.

The need for more IRS employees is demonstrated in many ways. Due in large part to unwise and unconscionable personnel cuts early in the preceding administration, there were, as you know, (74 percent) fewer employees in IRS in 1960 than there were in 1946, although the Service collected 11/2 times more revenue and handled 6 million more income tax returns in 1960 than 14 years earlier. (See attached table.)

When these statistics are considered in conjunction with the statement last year of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that $25 to $26 billion of otherwise taxable income is not reported annually for the Internal Revenue Service, it would seem to be reasonable to assume that the Service is able to audit only 4.5 percent of the income tax returns filed in 1960. He stated: "Present audit coverage . . . is not adequate to secure the full revenue which should be reported and collected under existing revenue laws. Errors of significant amounts of money often are undetected. The inadequate coverage is known as a fact in the field—people know this and some of them will deliberately understate their income or overstate deductions. . . . Actual delinquency in filing returns . . . often goes undiscovered" (House hearings, 1961, p. 468).

If the Congress approves the full amount requested by the administration, and the Service employs all of the new employees it seeks, it would still be able to audit only 5.3 percent of all income tax returns—a percentage "much too low in Commissioner Caplin’s estimation when compared to the “optimism” audit coverage of 10 percent reported by returns (Id., pp. 484, 512).

When the results of a recent IRS study showing that 62 percent of all returns examined contained deficiencies are considered, it is possible to understand the Service’s estimate that the revenue return to cost ratio of audit activity is 11 to 1 (Id., pp. 476, 483).
Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, I also accept unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the Record, as part of my remarks, the first three paragraphs of a letter directed to the Senator from Virginia, dated May 6, signed by the Secretary of the Treasury. The letter appears on page 183 of the hearings.

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

THE Secretary of the TREASURY,


Hon. A. WILIE ROBERTSON,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Treasury-Post Office Appropriations.

Dear Senator ROBERTSON: The Treasury-Post Office Appropriations Act, 1962 (H.R. 5954), which was passed by the House on March 26, 1961, recommended appropriations for the Treasury Department totaling $911,280,000, a reduction of $34,316,000 below the amounts of the budget estimates. A detailed breakdown of these amounts by individual appropriation is shown on the schedule attached. After careful consideration of the anticipated effects of the House action, we have concluded it will not be necessary to appeal to your committee for the restoration of reductions in various appropriation items as indicated on the attached schedule.

The largest single reduction by the House was accorded the estimate for the Internal Revenue Service. The reduction of $18,800,000 in this item, as explained in the report accompanying the bill, was imposed because of a view that "the request for 4,575 new personnel is unrealistic and far beyond the capability of the Service to wisely recruit, properly train, and usefully absorb into the Service in any one year."

Thus, the action by the House in connection with this item would seem to present a relatively narrow issue hanging on the ability of the Service to accomplish the employment goals projected in the 1962 budget estimate. On this question, the Secretary of the Treasury who testified before your committee last year, supported by recent surveys, tends to confirm our conviction that we will be able to hire and assimilate recruits in the numbers requested without sacrificing quality.

In his recent message outlining the budget and fiscal policies of the new administration, the President indicated, with respect to tax enforcement, that "I want to reemphasize my million-dollar request to the Congress for additional funds for the Internal Revenue Service. More and better qualified agents can both increase the collection of Federal reve-

Mr. CLARK. Again, Mr. President, I wish to congratulate the able Senator from Virginia on the action this subcommittee took.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Pennsylvania yield?

Mr. ROBERTSON. I yield.

Mr. ROBERTSON. I wish to express my deep appreciation of the compliment just now paid me by the distinguished Senator from Pennsylvania, and I wish to assure him that when this bill goes to conference, the junior Senator from Virginia, the chairman of the subcommittee, will insist upon the maintenance of the Senate's position on the restoration of this item of $16,000,000.

Mr. CLARK. I am most happy to have that assurance from my friend.

Mr. HRUSKA. Mr. President, as the minority member on the Senate's Post Office Appropriations bill, I should like to take this opportunity today to congratulate the junior Senator from Virginia for the fine job, the fair manner in which he conducted his hearings, and the conclusions his subcommittee and the full committee arrived at in reporting the Treasury-Post Office Appropriations bill.

The subcommittee hearings on H.R. 5954, a copy of which is on every Member's desk today, are conclusive evidence that the subcommittee explored all avenues and dug deeply into the items for the departments whose funds are contained in this bill.

Under the Treasury Department title of the pending bill, I want to direct the attention of every Member of this body to the fact that even with the full budget estimate at $56,000,000, a reduction of $16,000,000 made by the other body, to the full budget estimate as requested by the Department. This does not mean that the Senate Appropriations Committee just rubberstamped the full request of the Department.

What the committee is trying to accomplish here is the fair and equitable review of all taxpayers' returns—both large and small.

Senators should note in the testimony divulged to our committee that statistics produced show conclusively that the Federal Government is losing several billions of dollars annually by not staffing the Internal Revenue Service properly.

Last year, so we were informed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, $25,000,000 of taxable income was not being reported annually.

It should be clearly understood that even with the full budget estimate allowed in this bill, and an additional 4,575 positions, this bill will allow the Department to report $5.3 billion of non-taxable income returns—in my judgment and in the judgment of the committee, a figure that is far too low.
When we examine the matter further, and find that a recent study made by the Internal Revenue Service showed that 62 percent of all returns examined contained deficiencies, it is proof enough that the action taken by our committee is justifiable.

It is my hope that the committee and the cafes will stand firmly on the matter when it goes to conference, and that we shall prevail in connection with this item.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Nebraska yield?

Mr. ROBERTSON. I warmly thank the distinguished Senator from Nebraska and repeat what I previously said, namely, that I thank the members of the committee for striking this item. Without the wise counsel and assistance of colleagues such as my distinguished friend, the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. Hruska), we could not bring the floor of the Senate a bill which appropriates over $5 billion with such general approval by the Senate Members.

Mr. Hruska. I thank the Senator from Virginia.

Mr. President, I should like to direct some remarks to the House provision which appears on page 12 of the Senate committee print of House bill S94, reading as follows: ‘including expenses of delivery to postal patrons of mail matter under congressional frank, as now authorized by law.’

The language was stricken by the committee after it had deliberated on its text.

The purpose of the House amendment seems to be to express the intent of the Congress that the Postmaster General modify existing instructions to permit the use of the ‘simplified address’ for congressional franked mail addressed to patrons in addition to those residing on a rural route.

The present regulations provide that mail addressed to a rural or star-route boxholder should be carried only to the rural carrier, and that the mailer must also make a purchase of the package box. This system works well, and, when the matter goes into conference, it is my hope that the committee and the Senate will stand firmly on the matter when it goes to conference, and that we shall prevail in connection with this item.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Nebraska yield?

Mr. ROBERTSON. I am happy to yield.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

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It is my hope that the committee and the cafes will stand firmly on the matter when it goes to conference, and that we shall prevail in connection with this item.
Mr. GRUENING. Mr. President, one of the current problems to which the Kennedy administration is wisely adding its force is the preservation of our magnificent natural heritage. This is taking place through the efforts to establish national seashores.

Recently, the Subcommittee on Public Lands of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, under the distinguished chairmanship of our able colleague, the Senator from Nevada (Mr. BIKEL), has been conducting hearings on bills to create three great national seashores at Cape Cod, Mass.; Point Reyes, Calif., and Padre Island, Tex. It is my hope that similar additional areas will be set aside and that our national park system will be thereby and in other ways extended.

Recently, in the Atlantic Monthly, there have appeared several articles critical of our national parks policy. An admirable statement of national policy in regard to national parks appears in the current issue of the Atlantic Monthly written by Stewart Udall, our excellent Secretary of the Interior. It points to the interminable conflict which exists in the very legislation concerning the parks enacted by the Congress nearly half a century ago when it directed the National Park Service "to administer the same and the wildlife therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such a manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."

Secretary Udall gives an excellent picture of the dilemma which this somewhat contradictory mandate imposed on the Park Service and outlines the policies which he believes should be followed.

I ask unanimous consent that the article entitled "National Parks for the Future," be printed in the Record at this point.

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

THE FUTURE OF OUR NATIONAL PARKS

(By Stewart Udall)

In the summer of 1958, Bernard De Voto, the Cambridge conservationist and chronicler of the West, made his way through some 15 of our great national parks. With him traveled, figuratively speaking, some 17 Painless Americans who sought, with De Voto, to renew their spirits in the wild and scenic places of our land. On his return De Voto pronounced a verdict on what he had seen and a disturbing verdict it was to all who knew his deep affection for our national parks. "Let's close the national parks," De Voto wrote candidly. "Let us, as a beginning, close Yellowstone, Yosemite, Rocky Mountain, and Grand Canyon National Parks--to give our Army to protect them, and so hold them secure for a more enlightened future."

De Voto's anger was directed at the rot, decay, and neglect he had encountered everywhere. "In the middle of the week," he wrote, "we happened to drive past a mile or so of road which had been put in by the Park Service, and the Army was so busy that it had not had time to put up traffic signs. What should be done about it?"

De Voto wrote candidly and with a perception of the problems that lie ahead:

"If I were Director of the Park Service today, I would fire everybody and start from scratch. I would put in a capable and imaginative operator with the authority of a Secretary of the Interior. All of the old ideas would be thrown out, and a new policy adopted."

"The national parks," De Voto continued, "are in the medium of the worst times of our history. They are in the process of being sabotaged."

The parks are now in the hands of administrators whose vision is not necessarily that of the Congress, or of the people who own the parks.

The first step is to appoint a capable Director, one who understands the problems of the parks and how to solve them. He should be given wide powers to make decisions about the parks, and he should have a free hand in running them. It is time to put men in charge of the parks who have the interest of the parks at heart, and who are not afraid to make hard decisions. It is time to put men in charge of the parks who are not afraid to make hard decisions.

The parks are a national treasure, and they should be treated as such. They should be preserved for future generations, and not allowed to fall into disrepair. It is time to put men in charge of the parks who have the interest of the parks at heart, and who are not afraid to make hard decisions. It is time to put men in charge of the parks who are not afraid to make hard decisions.

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CAMPISTES

In the late forties, the road systems in the parks were miserably inadequate and unsafe. However, 263 miles of existing roads have now been improved under Mission 66, while nearly 144 miles of new roads provide scenic vistas and access to new campground areas.

Camping is one of the more intimate park experiences. To encourage it, the National Park Service has established 4,000 campsites, and an additional 4,000 sites renovated. For access both to the spectacular and the humorous sites of nature, the park passes are essential.

For many visitors, the most meaningful moments in the parks come when they join together around the fire in campfire circles more of the natural history that surrounds them. There are now campfire circles for more than 2,000 persons, and 54 new interpretive centers to encourage the vital educational work of the Park Service.

Yet Mission 66 has inevitably evoked both praise and blame from those who love and use our parks. The truth of the matter is that in 1956 the Department was pitched onto the horns of a dilemma by a congressional directive to "conserve the scenic, scientific, educational and recreative values of the lands and provide for the enjoyment of the same in such a manner and by such means as will lead to a broad and continuing program for the enjoyment of future generations."

Examining this singular congressional mandate, Wallace Stegner, the well-known novelist and conservationist, once wrote perplexedly: "Provide for use, but leave unimpaired. Use, but protect. Keep the parks primitive, but open them to millions. Make the scenery accessible with roads, trails, lookouts, but don't scar it up. Provide— invisibly—facilities for restrooms, lodge accommodations for hundreds of thousands, and the facilities of whole towns to take care of the people. And time has run out for piecemeal action. The day is long past when a park can be too zealous in its work to maintain, and wisely-campsites for millions, lodge and motel accommodations, facilities for the Treasury and Post Office. But new national parks are being set aside for outdoor recreation—true cathedrals of the wilderness. We did not set aside our parks for casual inspection. And, properly, they should rely for such recreation within easy reach of their homes. And, properly, they should rely for such recreation within easy reach of their homes.

The challenge is a double one: to preserve the face of our country for ourselves and our children, and at the same time to provide plentiful and varied opportunities for all of us to enjoy the great outdoors.

I should like to see new national parks to protect such unique areas, for example, as the cliffs and sandstone towers of Del Norte De Voto-Great Sand Dunes National Park, or the deep, sandstone canyons that surround the city of Santa Cruz, and the proposed Great Beach and adjoin ing land of Cape Cod; Padre Island, Tex; and the Delaware Water Gap a magnificently varied recreation area could be created surrounding the proposed Tocks Island Reservoir.

America's land and water are on the block. The highest bidder is seldom the wisest user. Short-term developments and short-term gains will be debited a thousandfold against the assets of future generations, whether they are lands or waters. Some of us in Washington, including the Administration, are predisposed toward the supplanting urban complexes on the east and west coasts is being preempted by various needs of a technology that is incapable of saving what remains. For example, at the Delaware Water Gap a magnificently varied recreation area could be created surrounding the proposed Tocks Island Reservoir. This would give nearly one-third of the Nation's population 75 miles of shore front for outdoor sports and recreation.

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TREASURY, POST OFFICE, AND TAX COURT APPROPRIATIONS, 1962

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 5954) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office
Departments and the Tax Court of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, I have discussed the amendment with the chairman of the subcommittee. The amendment would strike from the bill the provision which would allow $65,000 to be used for the further liquidation of the RFC.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Delaware.

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Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, I have discussed the amendment with the chairman of the subcommittee. The amendment would strike from the bill the provision which would allow $65,000 to be used for the further liquidation of the RFC.
As a member of the Senate Committee on Post Office and Civil Service for many years, I have had a great interest in the
on the floor with me today the distin-
guished chairman of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee, the distin-
guished Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Johnston).

I have recently, in the past 8 years, en-
gaged in the finest construction of postal facilities in this Nation. I believe our
people are happy about it and proud of the building program.

The second item which I wish to men-
tion is the committee's recommendation
of $110 million— a decrease of $12 million
from the budget estimate—for plant and
equipment. I bring up the question because I
wonder what reason the distinguished
chairman of the subcommittee can give
for the reduction in the amount for such modernization.

I appreciate also the problems of the
chairman and the committee. It is not
our intention, Mr. Chairman, and we do
not offer any amendment, but I wished
to take this opportunity to express my re-
gret, and let the opportunity pass with-
out noticing it.

Mr. ROBERTSON. I appreciate the
point raised by the distinguished Sen-
ator from Kansas, who served for many
years on the Post Office Committee and
knows of the needs for plant and equip-
ment. As I said, the amount would rise to
$100 million, which shows that inflation is increasing
the costs of these projects by leaps and
bounds. With regard to the plant and
equipment item the committee recom-
pends the sum requested for the
modernization program.

Consequently we feel that for fiscal
1962 we have provided funds for a mod-
erate increase over the 1961 budget. It is not
what we would like to have done if we
had had plenty of money.

The chairman of the subcommittee
would like to point out that in framing
these recommendations he had the can-
help of the senior Republican in this
body and ranking minority member of
the committee, the distinguished Sena-
ator from New Hampshire, and the dom-
estic. Mr. Bridges.

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

Mr. ROBERTSON. I yield.

Mr. BRIDGES. I compliment the
chairman on the able committee for the
job he did. The figures which we ar-
vived at represent the best we could do.
I would like to see larger amounts pro-
vided for some of the items, and I know
that the Senator from Virginia would do
so also. But I believe before the bill is
finally enacted into law through con-
ferences with the House, we can arrive at
figures, which probably will be ap-
proximately what I personally would like
to see.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, I
readily appreciate the problem of the
distinguished chairman of the subcom-
mittee and the committee in regard to
the reduction of the fund for the con-
struction of postal facilities. However,
I wished at least to mention my concern,
which is probably not shared. We
have recently, in the past 8 years, en-
gaged in the finest construction of postal facilities in this Nation. I believe our
people are happy about it and proud of the building program.

The hearings were thorough and well
conducted. The various phases of both
the Treasury Department and the Post
Office Department were thoroughly con-
considered. I believe the committee has
done a good job, and that its effort is
worthy of support.

Mr. ROBERTSON. The chairman of
the subcommittee thanks the distin-
guished Senator for his complimentary
words.

Mr. CARLSON. I assure the distin-
guished Senator from New Hampshire,
who is the ranking Republican on the
Appropriations Committee, and also the
distinguished chairman of the commit-
tee, the Senator from Arizona (Mr. Hay-
den), that I did not desire to offer
any amendments to the bill, but I wished
to see.

We are faced with a postal deficit of
about $900 million and I share the feeling
with many that some of this so-called
gap should be closed by rate adjustments.

As a member of the
Post Office Department, and I am afraid
the Congress itself, has been persuaded
to follow the "loss of revenue" concept,
which means simply the additional reve-
nuery from the class of mail which is pre-
vided for some of this so-called
"loss of revenue", which is the only legal basis for determining pub-
luc services on a
"loss of revenue" basis. The act
bustituted in lieu thereof the "total loss" concept and directed that
such losses should not be charitable mail
free in county mail, free for the blind,
losses on nonpostal and special services,
the star route system and third-
and fourth-class post offices be set aside
charged to the general fund of the
Treasury.

Since 1958 I have urged full adherence
to provisions of Public Law 85–426. Title
104 of this law is called postal pay, and
section 104(a) provides certain public
services, the total loss of which shall be
set aside and charged to the general funds of the Treasury. Today, I do not
propose to recount the long history of
appropriation enactments concerned
with this law, but I shall point out that
at no time since 1958 has an amount
been set aside for public services equal to
amount finally enacted into law through
conferences with the House, we can arrive at
figures, which probably will be ap-
proximately what I personally would like
to see.
Mr. CARLSON. I understand that the 1962 budget contained $62 million as the amount of public services when it was submitted to the House of Representatives. The Senate in its action has fully deleted this amount and left the figure standing at zero. This is difficult to understand.

My personal feeling as one interested in this postal deficit that we have had for years is that if we could ever reach agreement, at least among the Congress, as to what we would determine was an allowable item for public service, I think maybe we could adjust some rates, but so far we have had this difficulty.

I appreciate the action taken by the committee in including at least $562 million. I sincerely hope we can reach some agreement on this point in order that we might at least begin to balance the intake and output of postal revenues based on the present Treasury situation.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, I was greatly disappointed and considerably alarmed to read this morning that after a more complete and thorough hearing of the oil producers' problems, the Secretary of the Interior has ruled to take no action to help solve the dilemma in which the producers now find themselves.

Secretary Udall has decided to continue the extremely high oil import program to the detriment of the oil producers of Kansas and the Nation.

As is well known to my colleagues, there is now in operation what is generally termed "the mandatory oil import program." This program was designed, in the words of the President, to insure a stable, healthy industry in the United States capable of exploring for and developing new hemispheric reserves to replace those being depleted. The basis of the new program, like that for the voluntary program, is the certified requirements of our national security which make it necessary that we preserve to the greatest extent possible a vigorous, healthy petroleum industry in the United States.

The program was the outgrowth of many years of careful and comprehensive study by Congress and the executive branch of Government. It has, to say the least, done a lot for the domestic oil industry; however, it must be recognized that the goals laid down by Congress and the President for this program have not been met.

Recently Tom L. Schwin, executive vice-president of the Kansas Independent Oil & Gas Association, testified at an oil imports hearing in the Department of the Interior in regard to the deteriorating position of the independent oil producer in Kansas. Annual production in the past 8 years has dropped from a high of 124 million barrels to 113 million barrels. Crude oil sells for less than it did in 1957, the posted price being as low as $2.57 per barrel some years ago. In addition, well servicing and producing at minimum allowable, with not much apparent hope for either an increase in price or allowances under present conditions.

In short, conditions today in the domestic petroleum industry, particularly in my own State of Kansas, are more depressed than ever. For example, drilling rigs active in 1960 were at a 14-year low; and so for this year, there are less rigs active than in 1960. The number of wells drilled in 1960 was the lowest since 1952, and crude oil reserves of the United States were depleted 7 percent below the dismal record of 1957. It is estimated that by 1965 we have only 25 years of oil exploration activity. His report on the Russian oil situation, entitled, "In Search of a New Danger for the West," was printed in the April 29, 1961, issue of the Saturday Evening Post. In this article Mr. Cramp discussed the great growth and development of Russian oil and its effects on future competition for oil producing countries, with the statement that the sobering fact is that Russia is just beginning her oil development.

This fact must not be ignored by the United States as we consider future programs for oil development in the United States. The oil industry in the United States is in a position today to meet the needs of the military and industrial aspects of our national security.
In my opinion, two things must be done to meet this situation. Although imports from Canada should be given preferential treatment over other foreign oil, I believe that the United States, Mexico, and Canada require that these nations share in our oil market, but such sharing must be on a reasonable basis; and further the overland exemption now in effect, I believe, is contrary to the spirit and intent of the mandatory oil import program.

I have noted from the record of the recent oil import hearings, held by the Department of the Interior, that the domestic oil industry has requested that imports into districts I-IV be reduced by approximately 7.7 barrels per day. There is production of oil and gas is the biggest industry in the State. The result of this decline is cause for grave concern by public officials, the industry; indeed, the entire State. Tax revenues for schools and general government have naturally dropped.

I ask unanimous consent that the statement made by Mr. Tom L. Schwinn, executive vice president of the Kansas Independent Oil & Gas Association, at the oil imports hearing of the Department of the Interior on May 10 and 11, be printed in the Record, and also that the article entitled "Russian Oil: New Danger for the West," by Ira H. Cram, which appeared in the April 29 issue of the Saturday Evening Post, be printed in the Record.

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

STATEMENT BY TOM L. SCHWINN, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT OF THE KANSAS INDEPENDENT OIL & GAS ASSOCIATION. AT OIL IMPORTS HEARING, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, D.C.

My name is Tom L. Schwinn, executive vice president of the Kansas Independent Oil & Gas Association. This association consists of more than 1,000 operators, royalty owners and related independent persons doing business or having oil and gas interests in Kansas.

Kansas for many years has been either the fifth or sixth largest producing State in the Nation. Last week, production averaged in excess of 922,000 barrels per day. We wish to thank the Secretary and the Department for according us this opportunity to be heard at this hearing.

In general, we wish to endorse the position of the Independent Petroleum Association of America for the mandatory oil import program, adopted at its recent meeting in New Orleans. We commend that exhaustive and detailed analysis for your serious consideration.

We should like to emphasize the deteriorating position of the independent producer in Kansas. Kansas production is derived from 40,000 wells. These wells average approximately 7.7 barrels per day. There is production in 89 of the State's 105 counties. The production of oil and gas is the biggest industry in the State.

Annual production in Kansas in the past 5 years has declined from a high of 124 million barrels to 113 million barrels. Active rigs have declined even more markedly and drilling by one purchasing company. The commission found that sale of oil at the new depressed price constituted economic waste under our conservation statute.
We are of the further opinion that the oil-import program will not accomplish its objective until the price for Kansas crude is raised in proportion to the price for Russian crude. The additional sellable retainer of crude oil has benefited very substantially from the import program. They have not, however, passed on to the crude-oil producers the whole of the added value of this oil, and hence it would be nonsense to say that the program has not had its benefits. It undeniably prevails as a demand for liquidating prices of crude oil in order to provide an inadequate price for that which we have found when costs were substantially below those of today.

As producers, we do not quarrel with the health of the industry that is evident in some segments of the industry. But it is our view that this basic health and vigor must be restored, and we believe that the essential role of the Interior in the oil industry is to produce more and more oil for a price that is basic. We submit that the people intended to be served by using almost the same technical and management methods we use. The sobering fact is that they are just beginning their oil development. Naturally, the time will come when their new oil fields will be producing as much oil as those in Russia. In 1960 our daily production of 7,082,000 barrels was less than 2½ times as much as their 2,960,000 barrels.

The Russians have made this advance by using the same technical and management methods we use. The sobering fact is that they do not have the difficulties in finding and developing additional oil and gas fields that we have had since 1929, for the simple reason they have the benefit of most of the techniques and concepts which we have laboriously developed in the past 30 years. Furthermore, of course, that which we develop to the existence of oil and gas, covering at least 3 million square miles, is not less than 10 percent of the area of the United States including Alaska. They have, however, not been able to explore their country. We have found the money to make sure to which other factors are attributable; and, under whose influence did it? 

An adequate price is necessary. No other incentive will accomplish this goal.
Everywhere we went the Russians were eager to talk shop. They were as eager to learn about our techniques as we were to learn about theirs. We volunteered a great deal of general information about their own operations and, when asked about details, were generally cooperative. We were able to answer most of their technical questions, saying the information had not yet been published. Only in Moscow, and a few of the smaller cities, did we encounter any skilled evasive tactics. We were told at the outset that costs and returns were trade secrets. But these were told at the outset that costs and returns were trade secrets. But these were.

Among the high planning executives, did we serve were trade secrets. But these were told at the outset that costs and returns were trade secrets. But these were.

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No, not really. They distantly as much as we did. We.

When we visited the Kulychev refinery, they invited evening entertainment to show off the recreation center. Since the refinery employs 4,500 people, the center was jammed with workers, old people, and children. It was amateur ballet, accordion players, singers, comedians, dance music—and I've seen a lot worse on some of our best television shows at home. During an intermission an old lady, who was your, or my, concept of what a typical old Russian peasant woman looks like. She said something in a loud voice, and turned and sat down. While she beamed at us and our interpreter informed us that she had said, "I have finally seen an American and now I can die."

But this the Russians can remedy. They can afford this economic warfare? We estimated that their exploration and production costs have to be much higher than the costs of their chief competitors from the Middle East. However, the Russians are offering oil today on the Black Sea for $1.10 per barrel. The actual average cost, without profit, of Middle East oil laid down on the Mediterranean, a competitive point, is about $3.20 per barrel. Middle East oil is the cheapest in the world, owing to the great producing capacity of the wells. However, the Russians, who pay the sovereign as royalty, get their 73 cents the Middle East producers must pay the sovereign as royalty. Russia doesn't have to pay royalty.

Furthermore, costs are meaningless when the chief executive of Russia—a political officer at the same time, chief executive of all businesses in the country. He can claim a profit has been made if gains in certain segments of the business exceed losses in others. But he doesn't ever have to be in the red.
are now engaged in a vigorous competitive struggle the like of which has not been seen for a long time. The world has but an infinitesimal share of oil in the world. This requires close adherence to economic realities. The oil companies are already sharpening their weapons in cutting operating costs, developing new technologies, researching new uses for oil at home and seeking out uses which will bring unique benefits to underdeveloped countries.

In the matter of utilization of oil and gas it is clear that we definitely hold the direction. They are rapidly replacing their expensive low-grade coal with much cheaper, more flexible and convenient oil and gas and they are supplied with 72 percent of their energy requirements. That’s about where the United States was in 1950. By 1965 they expected to be producing more than three times as much gas as today.

We know that today the strength of a nation’s energy consumption is dispropor­tional to that nation’s consumption of energy, principally oil and gas. The Russians know it too. They are on the verge of becoming a world economic superpower—although only a gleam in the Kremlin fathers’ eyes—with explanations of what they will mean to the country. There are extensive gas pipelines in the Soviet Union and there are charts showing their petroleum goals. The exhilaration over their accomplishments and propaganda in the amount of progress they have made to date, a fact which is a great selling point. We have the Russians are finding under their auspices what the United States was doing in the early 1960’s with their seven gas fields and between 1950 and 1960 they increased their gas production eight times to almost 72 billion cu. ft. Our 1960 production was close to 13 trillion, approximately eight times theirs. They are rapidly replacing their expensive low-grade coal with much cheaper, more flexible and convenient oil and gas and they are supplied with 72 percent of their energy requirements. That’s about where the United States was in 1950. By 1965 they expected to be producing more than three times as much gas as today.

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Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, part of the President's tax message which has received much attention from Senators on the other side of the aisle is that part which pertains to the closing of the so-called tax loopholes.

I think all Senators and most other Americans realize that there are tax loopholes, and that advantage is taken of them.

There is an old saying, when people complain, that it depends on whose ox has been gored. I have a hunch that all the talk about closing loopholes depends on whose tax loopholes are being closed, or "looped." I have received an interesting letter which was prepared in connection with the all New England birthday reception in honor of John F. Kennedy, President of the United States of America. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the entire letter be printed in the RECORD.

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

ALL NEW ENGLAND BIRTHDAY RECEIPT IN HONOR OF JOHN F. KENNEDY, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

April 29, 1961.

GENTLEMEN: On May 29, 1961, President John F. Kennedy will be the guest of his friends at a Presidential birthday dinner given in his honor at the Commonwealth Armory, Boston, Mass., at 7 p.m.

As a leader of Massachusetts industry, it has been suggested that you, by your attendance at the dinner, would appreciate the opportunity to demonstrate your respect and esteem for our distinguished guest on the occasion of his birthday.

Tables of 10 are available for a contribution of $1,000 and individual tickets at $100. An early response is respectfully suggested so tables and seats will be assigned on the basis of the date of return.

The enclosure explains the attractive tax reduction aspect for contributors. Any contributions of $500 or more will, on request, be published in the program to comply with the tax-deduction provision.

Dress is optional.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN M. LYNCH,
Chairman, Democratic State Committee

HOWARD W. FITZPATRICK,
Chairman, Jefferson-Jackson Committee.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

General chairman, John M. Lynch.

President John F. Kennedy Birthday Dinner Committee, Boston, Mass.
Contributors of $500 or more will be allotted space for greetings in a souvenir program book to be distributed at the dinner. Corporations, under a Tax Court decision (Denise Cusson Co., 29 T.X. 528) may "deduct this amount as an advertising expense." Will you kindly make reservations for me for the birthday reception tendered President Kennedy on May 29, 1961, at Commonwealth Armory.

Attached is my check in the amount of $500.

(Signature)

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, I desire to stress certain parts of the letter, to demonstrate that if tax loopholes are to be closed, we had better check with the White House. One paragraph reads:

"The enclosure explains the attractive tax reduction aspect for contributors. Any contributions of $500 or more will, on request, be published in the program to comply with the tax-deduction provision.

In a box at the bottom of the letter is the following statement:

"Contributors of $500 or more will be allotted space for simple greetings in a souvenir program book to be distributed at the dinner."

Mr. President, in Massachusetts it takes $500 to give a simple greeting. In Arizona, $500 would buy the whole book. I suppose in Massachusetts they simply cannot afford the tax fee. For $500, one may say, "Happy birthday, Mr. President!" or for $500 he might say, "Happy birth-
day, John!" or for another $100 he might be able to say, "Happy birthday, Jack."

Before we finish talking about loopholes, I think the President should explain to his friends that it is rather embarrassing to the White House and to many of his Democratic friends for them to be pleading with people to take advantage of tax loopholes.

Mr. President, I shall not dwell further upon the loopholes. I shall not even try to crawl into one myself. I might be met by a good many Massachusetts sets people saying, "Happy birthday, Mr. President."

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield?

Mr. GOLDWATER. I yield.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Reserving the right to object—and as the Senator knows, I shall not object—I do not want the remarks of the Senator from Arizona to be interpreted as being anti­American or that Arizona is a great free enterpriser, and free enterprise rests upon advertising. I simply wish to protect the Senator from Arizona from any misunderstanding that the economic policies of these rather socialist remarks which might indicate that he was opposed to free enterprise.

I believe in advertising. I believe the cost of advertising ought to be deductible. To believe it ought to be deductible in Arizona and in Massachusetts. As to the rates, that is something which my free enterprise exponents, who are very sure as to exploiting the intricacies of free enterprise, will be better able to indicate than will the Senator from Minnesota. But I believe in free enterprise.

There is one other thing I wish to say to the Senator from Arizona, in all good humor. It is possible that the folks in Massachusetts who published the letter may have picked up an all-Republican program from the last Republican Convention, and that I have always been suspicious of one who goes around and picks up old programs.

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Minnesota yield?

Mr. HUMPHREY. Oh, happily.

Mr. GOLDWATER. I agree that it is, like all good ideas, a Republican idea.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I appreciate the Senator's coming around to admit that it is a good idea.

Mr. GOLDWATER. I was not criticizing the idea.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Of course.

Mr. GOLDWATER. I was merely suggesting that the White House might be embarrassed. I have great feeling for my friend in the White House. I do not want to have him embarrassed.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I understand.

Mr. GOLDWATER. I do not want him to be placed in the position of saying, "We are going to close loopholes, but this one will be left open. This one I am in favor of, to be rather honest and take a position."

But in the light of being a Republican idea, we have done it for $100, but the Democrats have improved upon it by five
Mr. HUMPHREY. The Senator from Arizona should stick around with us. We want him that good. We do not want discriminatory rates as between Republicans and Democrats when it comes to programs. If the Senator wants my candid opinion, I think it is a policy of philanthropy.

Mr. GOLDWATER. I am only fearful that if I stay around with the Senator from Minnesota, I will not be able to afford it.

Mr. HUMPHREY. There is no doubt about the ability of the Senator from Arizona to afford whatever luxury the Senator from Minnesota might be able to afford.

Mr. GOLDWATER. I am happy to participate in whatever luxury the Senator from Minnesota may provide, so long as it is not of a pharmaceutical variety.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield?

Mr. GOLDWATER. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. I was not in the Chamber when the Senator from Arizona began his remarks. The last statement I heard the Senator make was a statement with respect to $500. Was the Senator referring to the $500 as a fine or as a philanthropy?

Mr. GOLDWATER. The Senator from Arizona would be hard put to answer that question, because I know that when he reads Arizona to afford whatever luxury the Senator from Minnesota might be able to afford.

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Mr. GOLDWATER. I am happy to participate in whatever luxury the Senator from Minnesota may provide, so long as it is not of a pharmaceutical variety.
I would be inclined to doubt there is any connection between my visits to Montpellier and the periodic increase in world tensions. However, if I am wrong and someday I may be able to address this body and be able to devote the major portion of my remarks entirely to domestic affairs, and in particular to international situations, I would suggest it is more important than the security of our Nation. I must, therefore, concentrate primarily on the international situation; that is, the condition of our country in relation to the rest of the world.

I confess that I have something less enthusiastic over the forthcoming meeting between President Kennedy and Mr. Khrushchev.

Everyone, I am sure, will agree that talk is entirely to domestic affairs. I have many, many thoughts concerning the internal affairs of our State and our Nation which I would like to share with you, but first things must come first. I have a feeling that we may be destined for a period of peace. At the same time we may be able to make clear to the non-Communist peoples where rests the blame for continuation of the cold war and the continued fear of hot war.

However, the President of the United States, President Kennedy, should consult with his Government and with the American people. Since he has determined on this meeting with the Soviet head, the American people, and possibly the world, must give their support. We must back him up, not only in his search for peace, but also with a mature and knowledgeable public opinion which will, first, avoid pressure; second, put in vital diplomatic positions to satisfy public demands for agreement, and secondly, which will minimize the dangers of disillusions when results prove less than hoped for.

By now we are committed, let us go to the meeting. Let us tell the world we are open.

Let us continue to hope for the best, but let us not be cast down if the best we can get is a none too good.

If I have ever been skeptical of permanent solutions coming out of the meeting at Vienna, I have not been, nor do I think that others who may be more hopeful. It is only that I know peace is indivisible. And the only peace the Communists will recognize, in the long term, is one which will suffice the world when they no longer have any opposition.

Until the threat of communism is going to continue and there are no signs or portents anywhere that if we shut our eyes it will go away, it will continue though it may change its name and its form. Call it cold war, call it peaceful coexistence, or call it hot war, as we are faced with a relentless enemy whose motivating force is, and will remain, a Communist world.

Khrushchev was not kidding when he said, "Your grandchildren will live under communism." He meant it, he believes it, his Marxist dialectical materialistic view of history tells him it is inevitable.

But that same philosophy tells him he must help history along. That is just what we hope our President will continue to do. That is why today the Red danger is not just in Russia—it is global. It is not just a military danger, it is a political, economic, scientific, and psychological aspect.

The points of danger are scattered over the globe and may soon even come from outside this globe. Let us look first at Laos.

Lao may be considered a prelude to Vietnam. And if Vietnam should go the way of Laos, then SEATO could crumble and the whole area of Southeast Asia and Singapore would be open to Communist penetration from both Red China and the Soviet Union.

In such a situation, how much longer could India, or Burma, or Thailand, or Cambodia, or Malaya, or even the Philippines, hold out against the pressures of Communist imperialism?

The continent of Africa is a boiling cauldron.

It is seething and churning with internal pressures which have, and which will continue to find, explosive outlets. These outlets are formed by the many fertile soil for the spread of communism.

Cuba is a sad story. Doubtless mistakes will be made, or at least actions taken without full appreciation of their possible results. Is it not possible that the Cuban invaders may have been debatable but once the decision was made every effort was made to get them out, and to assure success. The debacle which resulted has cost us much in prestige and otherwise. Now, in frustration and anger some are advocating an all-out attack in force but it is incorrect to assume that that action is justified in the eyes of the world at this time.

However, if Castro, with the help of the Soviet Union, does manage to strengthen his military posture to the point of building missile launching pads, or if he should attempt to take over our base at Guantanamo Bay, how would the American people answer? We would have to move in, in force. We would hope we could do this in cooperation with our Latin American neighbors. Of course, the Organization of American States, for such Castro action would constitute a direct threat to all of Latin America as well as to ourselves.

Castro's offer of a deal to exchange 1,200 prisoners for 500 American tractors has exposed him before all the world as a cynical, coldblooded dictator of the Hitler stripe. What has happened to the America that once prided itself with Pinckney, "Millions for defense but not one cent for tribute"? Has the Nation that threw the bribe defeatist Tatley open its doors again?

Let us tell Castro that we will not get 1 cent for tribute—let us tell him we will not get tractors, or any other form of assistance except under certain conditions—and these conditions will be pronounced by the United States of America.

As a free people, we support genuine social, political, and economic freedom. If they may be developed, but we will not become a partner to immorality of the most serious kind.

The President, in the name of the United States, should not only ask—he should demand—as conditions to any aid we render—a Government or as a people—that Castro:

1. Release the thousands of political prisoners now languishing in Cuban jails.
2. Permit religious and political freedom.
3. Renounce communism and deport all agents of Sovieter Russia and Red China.
5. Make restitution on a reasonable basis for American and other foreign property expropriated by the Cuban Government.

If Castro refuses to comply, we could then consider the question of economic and technological assistance.

If Castro refuses to comply, it will become unmistakably clear that he is determined to maintain Cuba as a bastion of communism in the Western Hemisphere. Such a threat to the United States and all Latin American nations can and must be thoroughly checked.

But the responsibility for the Latin America, who were taken in by Castro's claims to have only social-revolutionary aims, now see him in a different light. And so, in any anti-Castro move we should have the support of our Latin American neighbors. There is no question but just as much as in Africa, there is long overdue need...
for social development, economic progress, land settlement, public education, low-cost housing, health programs, low interest rates, and relief from old age. These were the Five-Year Plans.

From a global perspective, the key is for us to be in the forefront of the effort to create a world of peace, freedom, and progress. This is our challenge as well as that of every other nation in the world. It is the challenge that is面前 us today.

In considering the dangers which confront us we must be realistic and not allow our fear to blind us to the facts. We must be ready to meet the challenge with a firm and determined spirit. We must be ready to make the sacrifices necessary to achieve our goals. We must be ready to work together with other nations to achieve our objectives.

In the words of the Secretary of State, Mr. McNamarra: "The United States is committed to the goal of a world free of nuclear weapons and free of the threat of nuclear war. We will continue to work toward this goal through peaceful means and diplomatic channels."

When we consider the costs of war, we must also consider the benefits of peace. The benefits of peace are immense. A world free of nuclear weapons would mean a world free of fear and danger. It would mean a world free of suffering and destruction. It would mean a world free of waste and poverty.

We must be realistic in our expectations. We cannot expect an immediate end to the arms race. We cannot expect an immediate end to the threat of nuclear war. But we can expect a gradual reduction in the size of our armed forces and a gradual decrease in the level of nuclear weapons.

We must be determined in our efforts. We must be determined to work for peace. We must be determined to work for a world free of nuclear weapons. We must be determined to work for a world free of fear and danger.

In conclusion, let us remember that peace is not just a dream. Peace is a reality. Peace is a goal that we can achieve. Peace is a goal that we must achieve. We must make the sacrifices necessary to achieve peace. We must work together with other nations to achieve peace.

The American people have a strong commitment to peace. We have a strong commitment to the pursuit of justice. We have a strong commitment to the pursuit of progress. We must continue to work for peace. We must continue to work for justice. We must continue to work for progress. We must continue to work for the betterment of all people. We must continue to work for the betterment of all nations. We must continue to work for the betterment of the world.
The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 5954) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments, and the Tax Court of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, what is the pending question?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. (Mr. Metcalf in the chair). The question is, Shall the bill pass?

The bill (H.R. 5954) was passed.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist on its amendments, request a conference thereon with the House of Representatives, and that the Chair appoint the conferences on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. Robertson, Mr. C. Gran J. Abravanel, Mr. Byrd, Mr. Hayden, Mr. Monroney, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Huska, Mr. Bridges, and Mr. Kuchel, conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I wish to commend the chairman of the subcommittee, the Senator from Virginia (Mr. Robertson) on the handling and the management of this important appropriation work which was done by the subcommittee the Senator from Virginia headed, and also by the Senator from Virginia himself. It was a fine job; and I know I speak for the majority leader and for the entire Senate when I say, “Well done,” and thank the Senator from Virginia.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, I appreciate these kind words.

DEMISE OF A DICTATOR

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, although one can rejoice in an assassination, an act of political murder, the death of Trujillo may ultimately open new doors of freedom and opportunity for the long-suffering peoples of the Dominican Republic. This is indicated by the assassination of Trujillo, his lieutenants are firmly in control. Their success in concealing the assassination for some 19 hours makes this fairly clear.

But it is certainly the hope of the people of America, and of the peoples of the whole Western Hemisphere, that a new era will be possible in the Dominican Republic, an era of increasing personal freedom, an era of economic growth. The United States should certainly take all possible steps to encourage such an evolution and to assist it as much as can be done.

The real danger in the situation, however, seems to be that there will be created a power vacuum in which the influence and ambitions of Fidel Castro many find ample scope for blackmailing the United States. This could take place in many different ways. The approach which was becoming evident between Cuba and the Dominican Republic revealed most dramatically how close dictatorships can become, whether they are dictatorships of the right or of the left. A closer alliance between Castro and Trujillo's successor, combined perhaps with a somewhat different ideological pitch from the Dominicans, is not only any more inconceivable than the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact of 1939.

The other great danger, of course, is that there may develop a condition of anarchy in which Castro's trustees or Communist agents directed by Moscow may form and in order to protect themselves. For the Dominican people this would be a worse fate even than the tyranny of Trujillo.

If there should be any move in either of these directions, if there should be any hint of further Dominican rapprochement with Castro, or if there should be any suggestion of a Fidelista or Communist movement in the Dominican Republic, it would be imperative for the Organization of American States or the United States to take a firm stand and to hold off the export of Castrolism to Cuba's doorstep.

Mr. President, it would be wise to urge an immediate meeting of the Organization of American States. At such a meeting serious consideration should be given to the threat to the security of the Organization of American States, to be landed in the Dominican Republic, to indicate united hemispheric interest in the establishment of a more democratic political and economic situation in the Dominican Republic and to assist in orderly economic progress for the Dominican people.

In the past the Organization of American States has condemned the Trujillo dictatorship. Now it has an opportunity to give the people of the Dominican Republic the help that they so much need.

PRESIDENT'S FARM BILL IN TROUBLE

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, an articulate and thoughtful constituent of mine, Mr. Richard C. Hayden, of Sodus Point, N.Y., has written a very persuasive letter to the Editor of the Democrat and Chronicle opposing the Administration's new farm program.

Mr. Hayden suggests that if other industries got this much assistance, there would be nothing left that the private citizen could do for himself.

I share the views so well expressed by Mr. Hayden. The Administration's omnibus farm bill threatens to turn over more complete power to the Secretary of Agriculture than has ever been assigned to a President, or to a member of his official family. It would shift away from the Congress its constitutional and inherent authority to determine basic national policy.

Mr. President, the President's farm bill is in trouble in the Congress, and rightly so. The President has given us the knife, and now he expects us to stick it in ourselves. Understandably, the Congress is not about to comply.

Mr. President, I am hopeful that we will be able this session to focus our efforts in the Congress on sound agricultural legislation to help free the taxpayer from the huge cost of Government subsidies and to permit the farmer to stand up for himself and make his own decisions.

There have been unanimous consent to include in the Record at the end of my remarks, a copy of the above referred to letter from Mr. Hayden, which clearly and accurately reflects the sentiments of many New Yorkers who have recently written to me strongly protesting the President's farm bill. I refer not only to consumers in urban areas, but to farmers as well. New York's agricultural community recognizes that further and more intensive governmental control is no remedy. One cannot cure a broken arm by cutting it off and giving it to someone else.

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

FARM SUBSIDIES HIKE PRICE OF GROCERIES

President Kennedy is giving the farmers a free hand in shaping up the so-called farm program.

The other day I read that nearby farmers were gathering to sign up for their checks for not raising corn.

If in my struggles to educate and meet the needs of rural America, I could afford a t mussel I am sure it would have flipped at the disclosure of this news. Farming today is a business like many other small enterprises. These other small enterprises stand on their own two feet, take their chances and don't expect someone to throw them life preservers every time the wind comes up. If we are going to subsidize one group let's be fair about it and support enterprises that the farmer does.

The farm program in this country is costing 9 billion a year and I think it is high time the people took a look at this expenditure and add it to their grocery bill which is where the biggest share of it belongs.

Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 262, Senate bill 1720.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate pay the bill.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, the President's farm bill is 1720.

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

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 262, Senate bill 1720.

Mr. DAVISON. PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is as follows:

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

UTILITY OF SURPLUS AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES TO ASSIST NEEDY PEOPLES

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 262, Senate bill 1720.

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Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 262, Senate bill 1720.
The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I have cleared this bill with the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry (Mr. Farnsworth), it is a matter which falls within the jurisdiction of that committee, as well as the Committee on Foreign Relations. It was moved out of that committee unanimously.

Mr. President, the bill has also been cleared with the minority. I would suggest to the acting majority leader that the appropriate part of the report with respect to the bill be inserted at this point in the Record.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Yes. I was about to make that request. I make that unanimous-consent request, Mr. President.

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

The purpose of S. 1720 is to continue the authority contained in title II of Public Law 480 to use grants of surplus agricultural commodities for purposes of promoting economic development in underdeveloped areas. This authority is due to expire on June 30, 1961.

S. 1720 was introduced by Senator HUMPHREY on April 27, 1961, and considered by the Committee on Foreign Relations in executive session on May 25. The prepared statement of Herbert J. Waters, special assistant to the Director of the International Cooperation Administration, is appended to this report. The committee voted without objection to report the bill favorably to the Senate.

The committee received reports in support of S. 1720 from the Department of State and Agriculture which are as follows:


Hon. J. W. Fulbright, Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations, U. S. Senate.

Dear Mr. Chairman: In compliance with your request of May 4, 1961, the Department of State has reviewed S. 1720, to continue the authority of the President under title II of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1964, as amended, to utilize surplus agricultural commodities to assist needy people and to promote economic development in underdeveloped areas of the world.

S. 1720 would repeal section 601(a)(2) of the Mutual Security Act of 1960 which limits to June 30, 1961, an amendment of title II of the Administration's program, therefore, recommends that consideration of S. 1720 be deferred, pending action on S. 30.

Sincerely,

ORVILLE L. FREEMAN,
Secretary.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to amendment.

If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is the enrolment and third reading of the bill.

The bill (S. 1720) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 601(a)(2) of the Mutual Security Act of 1960 is hereby repealed.

INTERNATIONAL FOOD AND RAW MATERIALS RESERVE

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, and raw and material raw materials reserve under the auspices of the United Nations and related international organizations for the purpose of acquiring and storing in appropriate countries raw or processed farm products and other raw materials, exclusive of minerals, with a view to their use in preventing extreme price fluctuations in the international market in these commodities:

(1) Preventing famine and starvation;
(2) Helping absorb temporary market surpluses of farm products and other raw materials; (end of title)
(3) Economic and social development programs formulated in cooperation with other appropriate international agencies.

The Department proposal contains substantially the same language as that agreed to by the Senate twice before: First, as an amendment to the Mutual Security Act of 1956 which, however, was deleted in conference; and second, as Senate Concurrent Resolution 116, which was the result of President Eisenhower's request of August 8, 1960, for a resolution endorsing a proposal, which was subsequently presented in October 1960 to the General Assembly, to make greater use of the combined agricultural abundance of all nations to feed the hungry of the world.

On May 26, in executive session, the committee ordered the resolution reported favorably to the Senate. It was the committee's desire to express its interest in the exploration of imaginative ways of utilizing our surplus agricultural commodities and to demonstrate by the adoption of Senate Resolution 128.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I note for the Record that this measure is identical with the measure which was adopted last year on the same subject.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution is open to amendment.

If there be no amendment to be offered, the question is an agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution (S. Res. 128) was agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that the President should explore with other nations the establishment of an international food and raw materials reserve under the auspices of the United Nations and related international organizations for the purpose of acquiring and storing in appropriate countries raw or processed farm products and other raw materials, exclusive of minerals, with a view to their use in preventing extreme price fluctuations in the international market in these commodities:

(1) Preventing famine and starvation;
WHITE FLEET TO RENDER EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE IN CASE OF DISASTER

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 264, Senate Resolution 154.

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

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A resolution (S. Res. 154) relative to the establishment of a White Fleet designed to render emergency assistance to people of other nations in case of disaster.

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

The motion was agreed to; and the resolution was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

White Fleet could be pulled into action by the White Fleet commander, on schedule, on short notice, and on a basis determined by the Secretary of State. The President of the United States would have the power to start or stop the White Fleet at any time.

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

Mr. PRESIDENT, I am happy to support Senate Resolution 154, which encourages the establishment of a White Fleet for the purpose of rendering emergency aid to distressed people anywhere in the world and also to carry out technical assistance and training on a continuing basis in the developing nations of the world.

It is my understanding that the White Fleet is not intended to be a substitute for emergency aid and assistance of the non-military kind, but an additional, special, permanent means of providing emergency aid to any people in the world, that may be in need. The White Fleet is designed to provide aid and assistance of the kind that can be applied to any specific type of disaster. It would not require the operation of a special ship for each disaster. The White Fleet ship could be used to carry aid and assistance of any kind, depending on the disaster that requires it. The White Fleet ship would be equipped with all the necessary equipment to handle any type of disaster.

The White Fleet would be a permanent institution, with a fixed number of ships, with a worldwide distribution of ships, and with a fixed number of personnel. The White Fleet would be able to respond to any disaster anywhere in the world, within a matter of hours.

The White Fleet would be able to provide aid and assistance to any country, anywhere in the world, at any time, without requiring the establishment of a special ship for each disaster. The White Fleet would be able to provide aid and assistance of any kind, depending on the disaster that requires it. The White Fleet would be able to respond to any disaster anywhere in the world, within a matter of hours.

The White Fleet would be a permanent institution, with a fixed number of ships, with a worldwide distribution of ships, and with a fixed number of personnel. The White Fleet would be able to respond to any disaster anywhere in the world, within a matter of hours. The White Fleet would be able to provide aid and assistance of any kind, depending on the disaster that requires it.
Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Order No. 252, Senate bill 1922. I see the Senator from Alabama [Mr. Sparkman] is present.

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

Mr. HUMPHREY. The Housing Act of 1961.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion is agreed to; and the bill goes forward to our continued fine relations with them in the future as we have had in the past. [Applause, Senators rising.]

Mr. HOUSING ACT OF 1961

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Order No. 252, Senate bill 1922. I see the Senator from Alabama [Mr. Sparkman] is present.

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

Mr. HUMPHREY. The Housing Act of 1961.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion is agreed to; and the bill goes forward to our continued fine relations with them in the future as we have had in the past. [Applause, Senators rising.]

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Order No. 252, Senate bill 1922. I see the Senator from Alabama [Mr. Sparkman] is present.

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

Mr. HUMPHREY. The Housing Act of 1961.
act of a friendly nation interested in human progress.

Peace Corps volunteers will concentrate in several areas of effort—teaching to raise literacy, instructing in basic agricultural and industrial techniques, providing technical skills in sanitation, health, community development, public administration, and engineering. They will teach. They will train. They will build. They will seek to plant their own skills among the men and women with whom they work—thus sowing the seeds of stronger, abler societies.

One way in which the operation of the Peace Corps program can be the creation of a rich and enduring mutual understanding between the people we are trying to help and ourselves.

The Peace Corps is admirable and powerful in its idea. It is an idea, an idea which can move people and raise mountains. Why? Because it is based on true charity which is above all donation of one’s self. That is why their effectiveness will transcend ** •** will be much greater than the services they may render.

Those are eloquent words, Mr. President.

As an American, I wish to thank the Vietnamese Ambassador.

The words clearly suggest the ideal that has motivated thousands of persons to volunteer for the Peace Corps—true charity is above all the donation of one’s self.

The Peace Corps represents a giving of oneself, an offering of sacrifice, not merely the giving of money but also the giving of mind, or body, of spirit, and of ability.

Peace Corps volunteers will speak two languages, the language of our country and the language of the host country. But as someone has put it, they will be trilingual—they will speak the language of common concern. And I would suggest that the last language is the most important of all.

In short, they will actively demonstrate that America cares, that America’s goals for the developing countries are idealistic and not self-centered, that America is different from the rest of our society, that we do have a better way of life and that it is our duty to help others achieve it.

I was pleased the other evening when our President said that the word “revolution” did not frighten him, that he did not shake or quiver when he heard the word “revolution,” for we are the revolutionaries.

But speaking the language of concern, the volunteers will show that we fully understand the needs and goals of the countries where they are. Peace Corps volunteers will help to restore that image which belongs to us and not to the totalitarian—to Russia—that of being the world’s No. 1 revolutionary power.

The Secretary of State sees great benefits to our Nation from the establishment of a Peace Corps. This he has stated in testimony before the Committee on Foreign Relations. At that time, the Secretary of State put it this way:

Mr. President, before I proceed to a discussion of the details of the bill itself, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in my remarks a statement by the Honorable Dean Rusk, Secretary of State, on the prospect of a permanent Peace Corps.

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

STATEMENT BY SECRETARY OF STATE DEAN RUSK

The President today sent to the Congress a message recommending the establishment of a permanent Peace Corps through which skilled American men and women could be sent overseas to serve either in the U.S. Government or through private organizations and institutions, to help foreign countries meet their urgent needs for trained manpower.

The Peace Corps grows out of the crying need of the underdeveloped nations for men and women to do work for which they themselves lack skilled people; to teach in their schools, to survey roads, to work in community development projects, to introduce modern methods in agriculture and sanitation, and to perform scores of other services.

In addition to this unfilled need, there also exists in this country a desire on the part of increasing numbers of Americans to serve abroad in the greatest task of our lifetime to spread the development of some threecens of the countries in all parts of the world.

The idea for combining this need with this desire originated in the Congress of 1960. In the Mutual Security Act of 1960, which called for a study of the means by which this idea could be realized.

The Peace Corps has now had 3 months of operation. In the pilot programs, some are taught and developed. Projects in Tanganyika, Colombia,
The Malaya Mail in Kuala Lumpur said:

The Peace Corps is bound to catch the imagination and is the type of move to be expected from a man who has brought a fresh and vigorous approach to national and international affairs.

The Hong Kong Tiger-Standard said:

It will benefit the United States because of the vast amount of good will and prestige it will engender. And it will benefit the world and the Arab world if the West can help to break down the barriers that divide it.

In England, the Birmingham Post said:

The Peace Corps efforts will be expressed primarily in terms of service and comradeship. It is the idea that the volunteer dollar, * * * The President's initiative should do something to destroy the image of the Ugly American.

In describing the Peace Corps, the Voice of Ethiopia lauded the sincerity of the United States in its efforts to promulgate policies that lead to the establishment of world peace.

In Brazil, the Jornal de Commercio applauded President Johnson's suggestion that the Peace Corps would permit young Americans "to put into practice their ideas of democracy, human fraternity and the dignity of work by means of person-to-person contact."

El Tiempo, of Colombia, called the Peace Corps "one of the most important undertakings by any nation."

In speaking to the chiefs of state of eight African countries and of some of the countries recently visited, Mr. Shriver found a high degree of enthusiasm. Mr. Nehru of India and Mr. Nkrumah of Ghana, among others, expressed the hope that volunteers could serve in their countries. Mr. Shriver returned from his trip with requests for 3,500 Peace Corps volunteers, although probably only between 500 and 1,000 will be put in the field the first year.

It is impressive that the leaders of countries are asking for this help, and are enthusiastic in their praise of this project.

There are certain clear areas of need to which the Peace Corps skills will undoubtedly be directed.

First, the volunteers will teach. Preliminary indications are that more than half of the requests will be in the teaching field. English is the primary language used in the school systems of many Asian and African countries, and there is a staggering need for teachers in those continents. It has been estimated that Africa alone needs 300,000 teachers. When the Congo—country one-third the size of the United States—received its independence, it had a total of 19 college graduates.

Our volunteers will teach English, science and math, and other school subjects at various levels of education.

They will also teach literacy, certainly one of the desperate needs of our time. Over 60 percent of the world's peoples are functionally illiterate. No country can hope to have a sound, stable society or government unless there is a literate, well-informed electorate. No country can hope to break through the barrier to modernization unless there is a literate population. An illiterate person cannot read the simple instructions on a medical packet.

Second, they will participate in agricultural and rural development. This will include demonstration programs in animal husbandry, new farm techniques, irrigation, and seed and nutrition programs. It also includes community development, assistance in the construction of feeder roads, housing, and other small-scale public projects. A good example is offered in the first announced project in Tanganyika. The Tanganyikan Government requested from 20 to 30 American road surveyors, engineers, and other technical experts. A notable characteristic of the Peace Corps is that a single letter from the moment early last year that I publicly discussed the idea of a Peace Corps, the reaction has been overwhelming. When Congressman Henry Neuberger, introduced the idea, only a single letter in opposition to the bill. The Gallup poll, too, has shown overwhelming majority of Americans favoring the Peace Corps.

A notable characteristic of the unprecedented 25,000 letters of inquiry that went to the Peace Corps during the 1960 campaign than on any other issue he raised. The Gallup poll, too, has shown an overwhelming majority of Americans favoring the Peace Corps.

The New York Times called the Peace Corps "one of the most remarkable projects ever undertaken by any nation." Howard K. Smith, the noted CBS news analyst, called the Peace Corps the "most extraordinary piece of foreign policy that the United States has made since the Marshall plan."
projects. The lack of skilled manpower has been a severe bottleneck to many large-scale dam, urban development, and construction projects in the emerging nations.

One of the misconceptions is that the Peace Corps is looking for only college graduates. That is not true. There will be a substantial need for skilled workers to teach basic industrial techniques as well as to take key roles in construction projects. Many of them will come from technical and vocational schools and from among graduates of apprentice programs. Many have learned by actually doing. No other nation in the world has so large a skilled labor force as has the United States. Our young people are particularly well qualified in the many skills which are required for engineering and construction.

The four broad categories that I have listed are not exhaustive. For example, some governments may need public administration graduates or those who can help with civil service. A vast range of skills, ranging from economists and statisticians to secretaries to youth club organizers, will be needed. The list is almost endless.

Selection of Volunteers

The Peace Corps will be only as good as the people it puts into the field. There is a keen realization of this vital point among the able Peace Corps staff officers who are in charge of recruitment, selection, and training.

There is no room in the Peace Corps for those who want a joyride or who want to get away from it all. There is no room for those who have zeal but no talent, nor talent without zeal. There must be skill, dedication, and an emotional and intellectual maturity.

The Peace Corps will be highly selective. First, it will continue to make it clear that the work will be difficult and conditions will often be uncomfortable. This will help some applicants select themselves out of the Peace Corps.

Second, it will administer extensive and comprehensive tests to applicants. The tests will measure intelligence and learning ability, knowledge of American history, institutions and values, language aptitude or achievement, and skills and job competence. These tests are underway right now.

In addition, there must be 5 to 10 letters of reference, a physical examination, and a board oral interview. Those who pass these tests will enter intensive training and will be carefully supervised and evaluated during the training period, particularly under conditions of stress. Those who seem unfit for the arduous job ahead will be weeded out. Further, there are provisions in the proposed legislation which will allow the Peace Corps to return home any volunteers who fail to carry out their jobs effectively or who are maladjusted. This is for the good of the person concerned and for the good of the Peace Corps.

Other standards of selection are that volunteers must be at least 18 years old—although, in practical terms, very few under 21 will be taken; they must be U.S. citizens; they must be single, or, if married, their spouses must also volunteer and qualify.

Interestingly, a substantial number of young married couples are volunteering. They usually do not have new responsibilities added to new conditions and must have a suitable personality and sensitivity to others' views which will allow them to work cooperatively with others.

Response to Peace Corps Examination

Mr. President, information has just come to me concerning the examinations which have already been given.

Some serious doubts have been raised in recent months about the willingness of Americans to sacrifice comfort and contentment for those who have zeal but no talent, nor talent without zeal. There is a keen realization of this vital point among the able Peace Corps staff officers who are in charge of recruitment, selection, and training. A Peace Corps volunteer can communicate with the people with whom he will work.

In Atlanta, a 60-year-old Negro postal worker and house painter, and one of those who took the tests. The man said, "I learned things on a south Georgia farm that might help Africans to help themselves." His wife, a former school-teacher, said, "I was born in Liberia, worked at a Baptist mission. I know how much good Americans can do. They know manual labor and they know how to show others to do it. In spite of what has been said, not all Americans like the United States, people all over the world know that America is the friend of small folks."

In Washington, a 20-year-old student and his wife, after concluding the examination, "We want to teach overseas—not because we don't have anything to do here, but because we would like to share with others what we have learned in this country."

In New York, the Times reports that the words most frequently on the lips of men and women who took the examination were: "I am willing to go anywhere.

The geography, culture, and knowledge required in the project.

Second. Organizing and communicating skills.

Third. U.S. history, democratic institutions, and international relations.

Fourth. The geography, culture, and government of the host country.

Fifth. Intensive language training, when necessary, in order that the Peace Corps volunteer can communicate with the people with whom he will work.

Sixth. Physical conditioning and training in health care and personal adjustment to different environments.

Training will be conducted by Peace Corps staff experts, by area specialists from universities and colleges, and, in some cases, citizens of the countries in which Peace Corps members will serve.

Living Conditions

A Peace Corps volunteer will live at the approximate level of the host country counterpart. That is, if a volunteer is teaching chemistry in a Nigerian high school, he will live roughly the same as a Nigerian high school teacher. It is not the intention to have him live luxuriously in plush surroundings. Yet he is not expected to live in a mud hut. Although the housing will be modest, certain basic health standards must be met.

The volunteer will receive an allowance for subsistence, food, clothing, housing, and local travel, plus enough for incidentals while serving abroad. He will be entitled to 30 days of leave a year, plus leave necessary for the allowance for that. Seventy-five dollars a
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month will accrue to his account, to be paid upon separation as a readjustment allowance under the Employment Act.

VOLUNTEER LEADERS

Peace Corps volunteer leaders will receive somewhat higher subsistence allowances and readjustment bonuses and will be allowed to take dependents with them. It is understood that there will be 1 volunteer leader to every 15 volunteers. Volunteers will have no diplomatic privileges or immunities, and they will have no FX privileges. To the extent possible they will be treated like their counterparts in the host country. They will not wear uniforms.

Service in the Peace Corps will defer members, but it will not exempt them from military service. Their draft status when they return will depend upon their age, the nature of the work they enter, and the measure of need expressed by Selective Service.

HEALTH PROTECTION

Health problems must be faced in some of the areas in which Peace Corps members will serve. In order to insure maximum health protection, a number of steps will be taken.

First, an inspection program from the U.S. Government will inspect possible project areas, to make sure that there are no serious health hazards. Second, Peace Corps applicants will receive a thorough medical examination. Third, volunteers will receive all the necessary inoculations and an intensive course in health and sanitation. Fourth, before a project is approved, there must be the assurance that the Peace Corps teams will be serviced by adequate medical facilities which are not too geographically remote. In case of injury or disability while on the job, compensation will be provided under the Federal Employees Compensation Act.

At the end of their service, Peace Corps volunteers will have the benefit of a Career Planning Board to help them continue their careers.

SELECTION OF HOST NATIONS

As far as selection of specific countries and projects are concerned, a number of criteria will be used:

First. As I mentioned before, the Peace Corps has no intention of forcing its personnel upon a particular country. First, there must be a request.

Second. An attempt will be made for a balanced distribution among geographic areas and countries.

Third. There must be a clear and obvious need.

Fourth. Recipient countries must indicate that they will undertake the measures for economic and social reform which the President so eloquently outlined in his Alliance for Progress speech.

Fifth. Peace Corps projects should at no time provide skills already prevailing in the country. In other words, we don't want to give a job that a skilled national of the country can fill.

Sixth. The host country, so far as possible, should participate in the project and should endeavor that local counterparts carry on after the Peace Corps volunteers have left.

Seventh. There should be a significant impact of the program in terms of psychological and educational effect and stimulation of related activities.

CHANNELING OF PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEERS

The Peace Corps will supply its volunteers through five channels.

One will be the private voluntary agencies. Some of the essential differences between the Soviet Union and the United States is that America is not just government. Unlike Russia, America speaks with many voices. We may be the government's agent but we are not just government, but by a healthy network of private voluntary organizations.

Thus, the private groups open a broad freeway along which Peace Corps volunteers may travel. The Peace Corps will make available volunteers to reputable and experienced private agencies, such as CARE, the Friends Service Committee, and many others, for projects that have been agreed upon by the agency, the Peace Corps, and the recipient government. In order to assure success of the projects, the Peace Corps will select private organizations which have had some recent experience in the particular country in which the project will be placed.

Religious organizations may contract for projects, providing that they meet Peace Corps criteria and provided that no sectarian cause is furthered. There can be no proselytizing.

A second channel is through the institutions of higher learning. There is a richness of experience here, in that, already, approximately 1,000 specialists from 57 U.S. educational institutions are serving under foreign aid contracts in 36 countries. Universities with strong area specialty programs will be particularly valuable.

Furthermore, colleges are in an advantageous position to screen prospective volunteers. Finally, a fifth avenue is through direct Peace Corps-administered projects.

Finally, a word about the administration of the Peace Corps. The Peace Corps is planned as a semiautonomous agency within the Department of State. The Director will report to the Secretary of State. Various bureaus and desks in the Peace Corps will work in the closest cooperation with their counterparts in the State Department and the new International Development and Aid Administration, to coordinate Peace Corps projects. Furthermore the Peace Corps will keep USAID fully informed of its activities.

The Peace Corps, to the maximum extent possible, will utilize the facilities of the State Department and the aid administration for administrative support. This will eliminate duplication and waste.

If the Peace Corps is to recruit talented Americans with ability and high motivation, it is of supreme importance that the Corps maintain a unique identity within the State Department, rather than be simply a minor component of the whole aid administration.

When the President first announced the Peace Corps, he said that it was in itself an identity and a vitality and a purpose of its own. That identity and the tremendous espirit de corps that the Peace Corps now enjoys and will enjoy would be diminished if the Peace Corps were to be submerged in any vast organization. Wherever Mr. Shriver went on his trip to Asia and Africa, he was warned by leaders that he should keep the Peace Corps separate. President Kennedy proposed it—that it would lose its impact otherwise. This is a point that I cannot emphasize too strongly, Mr. President. The Peace Corps may look all right on the organization chart...
under the aid administration, but it would not work to maximum advantage.

Finally, I want my colleagues to contemplate this fact. The Peace Corps which was set up under Executive Order No. 10924 will cost less than the cost of firing one Atlas missile. I want my colleagues to remember that this investment will be minimal. The Peace Corps which has been set up under Executive order will cost less than the cost of firing one Atlas missile. I want my colleagues to consider the fact that this work the anticipated first year's budget for the Peace Corps will cost one tenth of 1 percent of what it will take to put a man on the moon.

Mr. President, I am intrigued by the mission of a man to the moon, but when I think of what we can do with thousands of Peace Corpsmen, the idea of the Peace Corps, the idea of the Peace Corpsmen who will be the workhorses for skilled manpower which the Peace Corps will be able to furnish. Moreover, the governments and peoples of many developing countries have enthusiastically received the idea of a Peace Corps.

Americans as well are responding to this opportunity to serve their country. More than 8,500 Peace Corps volunteer questionnaires have been returned, and additional questionnaires are being received at a rate of more than 100 every day.

This legislative proposal requests that Congress appropriate $40 million for this program for the fiscal year 1962. This should enable the Peace Corps to have 500-1,000 volunteers abroad by the end of this calendar year, and perhaps 2,000 abroad or in training by June 1962 and to provide for the training during the summer of 1962 of the first volunteers expected to be enrolled in June and July 1962.

Under the proposed legislation volunteers will receive a living allowance and subsistence, such as a standard of living abroad of living overseas. In addition, their health is carefully provided for. In return for service in the United States, the volunteers will receive a modest monthly payment which, in most cases, will be accumulated to be paid upon the termination of their service.

I have further requested the Secretary of State to establish arrangements to assure that Peace Corps volunteers have the means, and the competence and compatibility with country development assistance plans. These arrangements will assure that the Peace Corps and the Agency for International Development programs are brought into close relationship, while at the same time preserving the separate identity and role of the Peace Corps.

The Peace Corps offers a special and timely opportunity to put dedicated Americans to work in service and toward peace and human understanding. Therefore, I urge the early consideration and enactment by the Congress of the proposal.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN F. KENNEDY

Text of Peace Corps Bill

A bill to provide for a Peace Corps to help the peoples of interested countries and areas in meeting their needs for skilled manpower

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

Sec. 1. Short Title.—This Act may be cited as the "Peace Corps" Act.

Sec. 2. Declaration of Purpose.—The Congress of the United States declares that it is the policy of the United States that the purpose of this Act to promote world peace and friendship through a Peace Corps, which shall make available to interested countries and areas and to international organizations men and women of the United States qualified for service abroad to help the peoples and areas by using their skills and knowledge in meeting the needs for manpower; to provide broader opportunities for men and women of the United States to participate in the development of other countries and areas in the form of private or public service of organizations, through service abroad, to contribute actively to the country's efforts in the cause of peace and friendship; and through the service abroad of the men and women participating in Peace Corps programs, to promote a better understanding of other people and a better understanding of the American people on the part of the peoples served.

Sec. 3. Authorization.—(a) The President is authorized to carry out programs in furtherance of the purposes of this Act, on his own initiative, and as he may determine.

(b) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated to carry out the purposes and provisions of this Act.

(c) Unexpended balances of funds made available pursuant to this Act shall be transferred to the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, and allocated to the Peace Corps agency established within the Department of State pursuant to Executive Order No. 10924, dated March 1, 1961, are hereby authorized to be continued available for the general purposes for which appropriated, and may be consolidated with the appropriation authorized by subsection (b) of this section.

Sec. 4. Director of the Peace Corps and Delegation of Functions.—(a) The President may appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a Director of the Peace Corps, whose compensation shall be fixed by the President at a rate not in excess of $25,000 a year and not exceeding $40,000 per annum.

(b) The President may delegate any functions vested in him by this Act through such agency or officer of the United States Gov ernment as he shall direct.

Sec. 5. Peace Corps Volunteers.—(a) The President may enroll in the Peace Corps for service abroad qualified citizens and nationals of the United States (referred to in this Act as "Volunteers").

(b) Volunteers shall be provided with such housing, transportation, supplies, equipment, subsistence, and clothing as the President may determine, consistent with the maintenance of a decent minimum standard of living and the maintenance of health and effectiveness. Transportation and travel allowances may also be provided, in such circumstances as the President may determine, for examinations and training, and places of examination and training.

(c) Volunteers shall receive termination payments at rates fixed by the President for every month of satisfactory service, as determined by the Secretary.

The payment of each Volunteer shall be payable at the termination of his service, or on the date on which the Secretary certifies to the Volun teer, to members of his family or to others, under such circumstances as the President may determine, the date of the Volunteer's death during the period of his service, the amount of any unpaid
(b) The President may detail or assign Volunteers or otherwise make them available to any entity referred to in clause (1) of section 8(a) of this Act and has such authority, including authority to detail or assign pursuant to this Act, as he may determine: Provided, however, That any Volunteer so detailed or assigned shall continue to be entitled to the allowances, benefits and privileges of Volunteers authorized under or pursuant to this Act.

(1) Volunteers shall be deemed employees of the United States for the purposes of the Federal Tort Claims Act and any other Federal tort liability statute.

(2) The service of a Volunteer shall be terminated at any time at the pleasure of the President.

Sect. 6. PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEER LEADERS.—

The President may enroll in the Peace Corps qualified citizens or nationals of the United States whose services are required for supervisory or other special duties or responsibilities in connection with programs under this Act (referred to in this Act as "Volunteer Leaders"). All of the provisions of this Act applicable to Volunteers and to Volunteer Leaders, and the term "Volunteer" as used in this Act shall include Volunteer Leaders: Provided, however, That:

(1) Members of families of Volunteer Leaders may receive such living, travel, and transportation (including transportation for personal and household effects), subsistence and clothing as the President may determine;

(2) Members of the families of Volunteer Leaders accompanying them shall receive such health care as the President may determine, including health care in any facility referred to in section 8(e) of this Act, subject to such regulations as the President may prescribe and subject to the limitations and disbursements of appropriations as provided in section 8(e); and

(3) Members of the families of Volunteer Leaders accompanying them shall receive such orientation, language and other training as the President may determine.

Sect. 7. PEACE CORPS STAFF.—(a) The President may employ, and may authorize any agency or officer of the United States Government to employ, such staff personnel as the President deems necessary to carry out the provisions and purposes of this Act. Except as otherwise provided in this Act, any such staff personnel shall be employed in accordance with and shall be subject to the laws applicable to any other employee of the United States Government.

(b) Of the staff personnel employed in the United States in activities authorized by this Act, not to exceed forty may be appointed, compensated and removed without regard to the provisions of any law, of whom not to exceed thirty may be compensated at rates higher than those provided for grade 15 of the general schedule established by the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and of these not to exceed five may be compensated at a rate in excess of the highest rate provided for grades of such general schedule but not in excess of $650 per month: Provided, Further, That the President may detail or assign any such person to a position of comparable grade and salary. The positions authorized by this subsection shall be in addition to the permanent positions authorized by President.

(c) For the purpose of performing functions under this Act outside the United States, the President may:

(1) employ or assign staff personnel, or authorize the employment or assignment of staff personnel by any agency of the United States Government, who shall receive compensation at any of the rates provided by section 527(c) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, or by section 527 of the Foreign Service Act, or any Federal tort liability statute.

(2) utilize, with respect to staff personnel appointed pursuant to this paragraph, the authority to appoint and assign personnel for the duration of operations under this Act, contained in section 527(c) of the Mutual Security Act, as amended, that the President deems necessary to carry out functions under this Act. The President may prescribe rules and regulations governing the appointment and assignment of staff personnel appointed pursuant to this paragraph as the President deems appropriate to apply to staff personnel appointed or assigned under this paragraph, including in all cases, provisions similar to section 527 of the Foreign Service Act to persons appointed to the Foreign Service Reserve, and the provisions of section 1005 of the Foreign Service Act shall apply in the case of such persons, except that policymaking officials shall not be subject to that part of section 1005 which prohibits political tests; and

(d) that section of the Foreign Service Act that prohibits the appointment of persons otherwise employed or assigned by law; and persons so employed or assigned shall be entitled, except to the extent that the President determines otherwise, in cases in which the period of the employment or assignment exceeds thirty months, to a full year's pay of their last previous employment or assignment as the President determines, and any unpaid termination payment under that Act shall commence on the day on which the termination occurs.

(3) utilize, with respect to staff personnel, the authority to appoint and assign personnel for the duration of operations under this Act, contained in section 527(c) of the Mutual Security Act, as amended, that the President deems necessary to carry out functions under this Act.

(4) utilize, with respect to staff personnel appointed pursuant to this paragraph, the authority to appoint and assign personnel for the duration of operations under this Act, contained in section 527(c) of the Mutual Security Act, as amended, that the President deems necessary to carry out functions under this Act. The President may prescribe rules and regulations governing the appointment and assignment of staff personnel appointed pursuant to this paragraph as the President deems appropriate to apply to staff personnel appointed or assigned under this paragraph, including in all cases, provisions similar to section 527 of the Foreign Service Act to persons appointed to the Foreign Service Reserve, and the provisions of section 1005 of the Foreign Service Act shall apply in the case of such persons, except that policymaking officials shall not be subject to that part of section 1005 which prohibits political tests; and

(e) that section of the Foreign Service Act that prohibits the appointment of persons otherwise employed or assigned by law; and persons so employed or assigned shall be entitled, except to the extent that the President determines otherwise, in cases in which the period of the employment or assignment exceeds thirty months, to a full year's pay of their last previous employment or assignment as the President determines, and any unpaid termination payment under that Act shall commence on the day on which the termination occurs.

(2) The President may maintain special missions or staffs abroad in such countries and for such periods of time as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act. Each such special mission or staff shall be under the direction of a chief, who shall be appointed and assigned in accordance with and subject to the limitations and disbursements of any other Federal tort liability statute, and the position of such chief shall be considered as constituting an official position of the Foreign Service as defined in section 413 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, to which the protections of section 713(b) of the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978, the authority under that Act to employ, such staff personnel as the President deems necessary to carry out the provisions and purposes of this Act. Except as otherwise provided in this Act, any such staff personnel shall be employed in accordance with and shall be subject to the laws applicable to any other employee of the United States Government.

(f) The President may determine, examinations or testing to be held during the period of appointment and the payment of any unpaid termination payment under that Act.
assignment for duty within the meaning of section 371 of the Foreign Service Act of 1949, as amended (22 U.S.C. 961), and such person shall not, by virtue of his acceptance of such assignment, lose his status as a Foreign Service Officer.

SEC. 8. VOLUNTEER TRAINING.-(a) The President shall make provision for such training for persons who have applied for, or are designated to be selected as, volunteers for service abroad in programs not carried out by the President pursuant to laws (other than the Renegotiation and other expenses, at the applicable rate prescribed in section 12 of Public Law 68–835 (70 Stat. 839). Such persons shall be admitted to the United States as non-immigrants under section 101(a)(15) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)) for such periods of time, and in such number as the President shall determine, as necessary, to carry out the purposes of this Act; provided, That no such individual shall be admitted as a non-immigrant under the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 as an alien who is not a national of the United States or a dependent of a national of the United States, by reason of such employment, to the extent that such employment is for the purposes of this Act.

(1) Each Fiscal Year, a report on operations under this Act.

(b) The President may allocate or transfer funds available under this Act applicable to Volunteers and other persons who are broadly representative of the American people for the support of such individuals.

(c) The President may by rule and regulation prescribe the manner and conditions under which payments may be made to individuals under this Act.

(d) The President may by rule and regulation prescribe the manner and conditions under which payments may be made to individuals under this Act.

(e) The President may by rule and regulation prescribe the manner and conditions under which payments may be made to individuals under this Act.

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May be established as a separate fund in the purposes of this Act; and funds so advanced for specified uses in furtherance of the purposes of this Act; and funds so advanced may be established as a separate fund in the purpose of preserving his allowances, benefits from funds available to that government.

(a) Funds made available for the purposes of this Act may not be used to pay expenses in connection with travel abroad of Peace Corps volunteers, to the extent otherwise authorized by law.

(b) Details or assignments may be made under this section:

(1) rents in the District of Columbia, and

(2) upon agreement by the international organization or foreign government to reimburse the United States Government for payment for such purpose.

(c) Funds available under this Act may be used for compensation, allowances and other benefits, and the purpose of preserving his allowances, benefits from funds available to that government.

(b) Any such officer or employee, while so detailed or assigned, shall be considered, for the purpose of preserving his allowances, benefits from funds available to that government, as an officer or employee of the United States Government and of the agency from which he is detailed or assigned, and he shall continue to receive compensation, allowances, and benefits, and to be eligible for retirement, as if he were an officer or employee of the United States Government and of the agency or made available to that agency out of funds authorized by this Act.

Only such acceptance of such office or position shall in no case involve the taking of an oath of allegiance to another government.

(b) Any such officer or employee, while so detailed or assigned, shall be considered, for the purpose of preserving his allowances, benefits from funds available to that government, as an officer or employee of the United States Government and of the agency from which he is detailed or assigned, and he shall continue to receive compensation, allowances, and benefits, and to be eligible for retirement, as if he were an officer or employee of the United States Government and of the agency or made available to that agency out of funds authorized by this Act.

(2) Any such officer or employee, while so detailed or assigned, shall be considered, for the purpose of preserving his allowances, benefits from funds available to that government, as an officer or employee of the United States Government and of the agency from which he is detailed or assigned, and he shall continue to receive compensation, allowances, and benefits, and to be eligible for retirement, as if he were an officer or employee of the United States Government and of the agency or made available to that agency out of funds authorized by this Act.

(b) Upon agreement by the international organization or foreign government to reimburse the United States Government for payment for such purpose.

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(1) rents in the District of Columbia, and

(2) upon agreement by the international organization or foreign government to reimburse the United States Government for payment for such purpose.

(c) Funds available under this Act may be used for compensation, allowances and other benefits, and the purpose of preserving his allowances, benefits from funds available to that government.

(b) Details or assignments may be made under this section:

(1) rents in the District of Columbia, and

(2) upon agreement by the international organization or foreign government to reimburse the United States Government for payment for such purpose.

(c) Funds available under this Act may be used for compensation, allowances and other benefits, and the purpose of preserving his allowances, benefits from funds available to that government.
to have been received or to be payable under the appropriate provision of this Act.

(b) Persons serving as members of the National Advisory Council and as members of the Planning Board of the agency referred to in subsection (a) of this section shall be members of the National Advisory Council and the Planning Board of the agency established under section 12 of this Act without appointment thereunder.

12. Exemptions.—Whenever possible, expenditures incurred in carrying out functions under this Act shall be treated as expenditures of the country or area where the expense is incurred as may be available to the United States. To that end, there may be used in furtherance of the purpose of this Act such amounts as the President may specify:

(a) Foreign currencies accruing under Title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, for use under section 164(b) thereof; and

(b) Any other revenue of the United States, as are accorded under section (9) of said Act of June 24, 1948, to persons induced into the Armed Forces of the United States under Title I of said Act.

Sec. 22. Social Security Coverage.—During any period of service as a Volunteer under the Peace Corps Act, an individual shall, notwithstanding the provisions of section 310 of the Social Security Act and section 1121 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, be deemed to be performing service constituting employment for purposes of Title II of such Act and chapter 21 of such Code, and, subject to the provisions of section 305 of such Act and section 1121(a) (1) of such Code, any individual shall be deemed to have received wages for such services of $200 for each month during any part of which such individual was deemed to be performing service constituting employment for purposes of this Act. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 3102 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, the tax-waiver provisions of section 3101 of such Code shall not be deducted but shall be paid from funds made available for the purposes of this Act.

Sec. 23. Amendment to Civil Service Retirement Act.—Subsection (j) of section 3 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of 1950 (5 U.S.C. 2101 et seq.) shall not apply with respect to functions carried out under this Act.

Sec. 19. Seal.—The President may adopt, alter, and use an official seal or emblem of the Peace Corps of such design as he shall determine, which shall be judicially noticed.

Sec. 20. Moratorium on Student Loans.—Section 205 of the National Defense Education Act of 1955 (P.L. 84-904) (20 U.S.C. 428) is amended in the following respects:

(1) By deleting the word "or" immediately preceding section 205(b) (2) (A) (ii) and by deleting the word "and" immediately following the word "or" preceding section 205(b) (2) (A) (ii), so that said section shall apply to any loan outstanding on the effective date of the Peace Corps Act only with the consent of the then obligee institution;

(2) By amending section 205(b) (3) to read as follows: "(3) Not to exceed the aggregate amount per centum of any such loan or (plus interest thereon) which was unpaid on the first day of such service, for such individual or widow or child is to be based, if such individual or widow or child is entitled (or would have been entitled) at the time of such determination, to monthly old-age or survivors benefits under section 303 of the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 403), based on such individual's wages and self-employment income.

Sec. 24. Reemployment Rights. — (a) Any person who has completed a period of satisfactory service, as determined by the President, as a Volunteer, shall be entitled to all the reemployment rights and other benefits provided under subsections (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f) of section 8 of the Act of June 24, 1948, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 489) in the case of persons induced into the Armed Forces of the United States under the provisions of title I of that Act; Provided, That any such person who has not served abroad as a Volunteer under the Peace Corps Act occurring prior to the taxable year.

(b) The President may render aid in the reemployment of their former positions of former Peace Corps Volunteers who have completed a period of satisfactory service under this Act. In rendering such aid, the President may use the powers and the responsibilities provided in the Act of June 24, 1948, in carrying out the purposes stated in section 2 of such terms
and conditions as he may determine. Following the pattern of past and proposed foreign aid legislation, this bill would vest all such power to delegate any or all functions as the President may determine.

Section 3(b) authorizes an appropriation to the President for the fiscal year 1963 of not to exceed $60 million to carry out the purposes and provisions of the bill.

When examination, supplies, equipment, subsistence, and travel allowances to applicants for enrollment and former volunteers en route are provided, the statutory rules relating to persons regularly employed in Government agencies would apply to volunteers at rates for which appropriated and to be consolidated with the appropriation authorized by subsection (a) to allow a volunteer leader to receive $407.50 per month if he became permanently totally disabled.

Where a volunteer suffers injury or illness while located in the United States, the rules applied in similar cases by the Federal Employees' Compensation Board will determine the illness or injury arisen out of the volunteer's service. Any injury or illness occurring while the volunteer is outside the United States will be deemed to arise out of his service. Volunteers will not begin to receive disability payments so long as he is in service, since he will be provided with full medical care during that time and will continue to accrue his termination payment.

Section 5(c) authorizes the President to make provision for health examinations and immunization of volunteers preparatory to service and complete health care during the volunteer period. If examination or other examination required by the President, such examinations, immunization, and care may be provided through available medical facilities of other agencies and in such manner as to cancel charges for medical care through such agency or officer of the Government as he shall direct. The head of any agency or any officer performing functions delegated by the President is authorized to authorizing the furnishing of transportation and to further delegate functions delegated to him. This subsection is analogous to section 4(b) of the Peace Corps

Section 5(a) authorizes the President to enroll in the Peace Corps citizens and nationals of the United States, to be known as volunteers. It is intended that the terms and conditions of the service of Peace Corps volunteers be exclusively those stated in the bill and those consistent with the bill and those consistent with the bill which was referred to as the Mutual Security Act of 1964, as amended (hereafter referred to as the Mutual Security Act).

Section 5(d) authorizes an appropriation to the President of the fiscal year 1963, for war unless the President determines to the contrary, for the purposes of the foreign aid legislation which is to be consolidated with the appropriation authorized by subsection (a) to allow a volunteer leader to receive $50 per month.

Section 5(f) provides for the payment of a $10,000 death benefit to the designated beneficiary, estate, or next of kin of any volunteer who dies while serving in the Peace Corps.

Section 5(g) enables volunteers to obtain credit for the period of their volunteer service for the purposes of seniority, pension, and generally for the purposes of the Federal Employees' Compensation Board or similar Federal civil service retirement system. It is intended that, while overseas, volunteers will be provided in cash or in kind with all necessities of life and that they will live at a level approximating their host country counterparts, but sufficient to maintain a decent minimum standard of living and to support health and effectiveness. This subsection also authorizes the furnishing of transportation and other services, subsistence and clothing as the President prescribes. It is intended that, while overseas, volunteers will be provided in cash or in kind with all necessities of life and that they will live at a level approximating their host country counterparts, but sufficient to maintain a decent minimum standard of living and to support health and effectiveness.

Section 5(h) authorizes the President to detail or assign volunteers or otherwise make them available to other Government agencies to the extent that the President sees fit.

Section 6 authorizes the enrollment of "volunteer leaders" in the Peace Corps Volunteer Service. Volunteer leaders would be persons, generally senior in age and experience to volunteers, who would work for supervisory or other special duties or responsibilities in the field. They would serve with volunteers and live among the host country nationals on much the same basis as volunteers, but generally on a higher level of responsibility. Volunteer leaders would not, however, receive compensation or fulfill the functions of regularly employed administrative personnel of the Government.

All of the provisions of the bill relating to volunteers would apply to volunteer leaders, as the President deems the bill includes volunteer leaders. However, unlike volunteers, volunteer leaders might in some instances be subject to United States laws. It would normally be preferable to send the family of a volunteer leader with him, rather than requiring a spouse or dependent to travel separately. This subsection also authorizes the provision of allowances, housing, transportation, subsistence, and child care. This would also apply, during any period, such as training period, when the function of providing child care would be performed by another officer of the Peace Corps.

Under section 7(a), the President or any agency or officer of the Government carrying out functions under the bill to employ such staff personnel as has been authorized by the bill and the provisions of the bill relating to such personnel as has been authorized by the bill and to the provisions of the bill applicable to such personnel as has been authorized by the bill.

Section 7(b) authorizes employment, compensation, and appointment authority and the employment of administrative personnel as has been authorized by the bill and the provisions of the bill relating to such personnel as has been authorized by the bill.

Section 7(c) authorizes the Peace Corps to be deemed to be the President or any agency or officer of the Government for purposes of the Federal Tort Claims Act. Pursuant to the authority of the President, the Chief of Mission would be authorized to terminate the service of volunteer at any time at his pleasure.

Section 7(d) authorizes the President to send the family of a volunteer leader to the Peace Corps and to the Peace Corps Volunteer Service. Volunteer leaders would be persons, generally senior in age and experience to volunteers, who would work for supervisory or other special duties or responsibilities in the field. They would serve with volunteers and live among the host country nationals on much the same basis as volunteers, but generally on a higher level of responsibility. Volunteer leaders would not, however, receive compensation or fulfill the functions of regularly employed administrative personnel of the Government.

All of the provisions of the bill relating to volunteers would apply to volunteer leaders, as the President deems the bill includes volunteer leaders. However, unlike volunteers, volunteer leaders might in some instances be subject to United States laws. It would normally be preferable to send the family of a volunteer leader with him, rather than requiring a spouse or dependent to travel separately. This subsection also authorizes the provision of allowances, housing, transportation, subsistence, and child care. This would also apply, during any period, such as training period, when the function of providing child care would be performed by another officer of the Peace Corps.
for overseas service in exactly the same manner as is authorized for the State Department with respect to its Foreign Service. This includes not only compensation, allowances, and retirement benefits but also other personnel authority such as rotation and "selection out" authority. This subsection is the same authority as that contained in the Foreign Service Act, except that a proviso has been added which makes clear that persons employed under this subsection may be assigned to an initial tour of duty of not more than one year within the United States.

Section 7(d) authorizes the President to provide for certain emergency compensations for staff personnel appointed pursuant to the Foreign Service Act authority of subsection (c) (2) of this section, to separate staff personnel, and to make contracts and agreements with the kind already offered to it. It would also permit contributions, for example, to establish training facilities or a model training center under the framework for certain Peace Corps projects abroad.

Section 7(e) provides authority for the President for maintaining, special missions or staffs abroad in those countries where the size or complexity of Peace Corps operations will require it, where U.S. operations are not sufficiently large to form a base for Peace Corps operations, or where other special circumstances, such as the presence of Peace Corps missions. This subsection is identical to section 536 of the Mutual Security Act, except that it provides for Peace Corps personnel at the discretion of the chief of mission and not his deputy.

Section 8(a) authorizes the President to provide training facilities for enrollment as volunteers and for volunteers following enrollment. During training, applicants for enrollment would be treated to the same conditions of service as volunteers, except that their training period would not be credited toward retirement or other benefits in other Federal services in which they may subsequently be employed (see section 28(e)).

Section 8(b) authorizes the President, on an advance of funds or reimbursement basis, to provide training facilities for volunteers engaged in Peace Corps type programs of volunteer agencies, international organizations, or other Federal agencies. Funds provided under this provision could be used to provide the allowances, facilities, and benefits mentioned in paragraphs 2 and 3. Paragraph 2 provides for continued availability of advances or reimbursements received under this subsection and credit to the current applicable appropriation, fund, or account.

Section 9 authorizes the President to make provision for transportation, housing, subsistence or per diem in lieu thereof, health care or health and accident insurance for normal circumstances required to maintain Peace Corps personnel at their homes participating in activities authorized by the bill or without the risk of loss or injury occurring abroad. The authority provided in section 8(b) for continued availability of advances or reimbursements received under this subsection and credit to the current appropriation, fund, or account.

Section 10 authorizes the President to make contracts and agreements with the kind already offered to it. It would also permit contributions, for example, to establish training facilities or a model training center under the framework for certain Peace Corps projects abroad.

Section 10(a) authorizes the President, in furtherance of the purposes of the bill, to make contracts and agreements with the kind already offered to it. It would also permit contributions, for example, to establish training facilities or a model training center under the framework for certain Peace Corps projects abroad.

Section 10(b)(1) authorizes administrative settlement of two types of claims:

Paragraph (A) authorizes the President to pay up to $10,500 for property damage or personal injury to persons who are the victims of personal service functions performed by the United States Government personnel employed for the purposes of the bill. The authority provided in this paragraph is similar to that provided for personal service functions performed by Peace Corps personnel. However, the authority provided in this paragraph is limited to personal service functions performed by Peace Corps personnel.

Paragraph (B) authorizes the President to pay up to $10,500 for property damage or personal injury to persons who are the victims of personal service functions performed by the United States Government personnel employed for the purposes of the bill. The authority provided in this paragraph is similar to that provided for personal service functions performed by Peace Corps personnel. However, the authority provided in this paragraph is limited to personal service functions performed by Peace Corps personnel.
individuals interested in the programs and objectives of the Peace Corps.

Section 12(b) authorizes the President to appoint the members of a Career Planning Board to advise and consult with him with regard to the development of policies and programs designed to assist the future career opportunities of volunteers after the conclusion of their service.

Section 12(c) provides that members of the Peace Corps and volunteers under section 11(b) shall serve at the pleasure of the President and be at his call. It further provides that members who are not employees of the Government are entitled to receive an allowance of $500 for each day spent away from their homes or regular places of business in connection with meetings or conferences of the boards, and while so engaged may receive travel expenses and per diem in lieu of subsistence in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations. This subsection authorizes annual renewal of contracts with organizations of experts and consultants. This subsection is the same as section 530(a) of the Mutual Security Act.

Section 13(a) authorizes the employment of experts and consultants and organizations and foreign governments. These exemptions are the same as those in section 15(b) of the Mutual Security Act and are identical to Mutual Security Act section 530(a). This provision has been included in order to assist the Peace Corps in utilizing experts or consultants for temporary service.

Section 13(b) exempts experts and consultants from any provisions of the Peace Corps Act which prohibit the receipt of compensation from non-Governmental sources.

Section 13(c) authorizes the employment of experts and consultants and organizations for the purpose of carrying out the purposes of the Peace Corps Act. Although funds may be spent generally for any administrative purposes, such expenditures should be limited to those purposes specifically authorized by the Act. This provision is similar to Mutual Security Act section 530(a).

Section 14 authorizes the compensation of personnel to international organizations and foreign governments. The ceilings imposed in this subsection are designed to make the Peace Corps competitive in the large-scale purchasing of Government vehicles which makes lower prices possible.

Section 15 permits the Peace Corps to make payments, advances, and transfer of funds for the purpose of paying hotel bills and other expenses of personnel to international organizations and foreign governments. The ceilings imposed in this subsection are designed to make the Peace Corps competitive in the large-scale purchasing of Government vehicles which makes lower prices possible.

Section 16 allows the Peace Corps to maintain authority to pay rents in the District of Columbia and while so engaged. The ceiling imposed by 40 U.S.C. 276a is $5,000.

Section 17 permits the Peace Corps to make payments, advances, and transfer of funds for the purpose of paying hotel bills and other expenses of personnel to international organizations and foreign governments. The ceilings imposed in this subsection are designed to make the Peace Corps competitive in the large-scale purchasing of Government vehicles which makes lower prices possible.

Section 18 authorizes the Peace Corps to maintain authority to pay rents in the District of Columbia and while so engaged. The ceiling imposed by 40 U.S.C. 276a is $5,000.

Section 19 provides for payment of the complete expenses of volunteers after the conclusion of their service.

Section 20 authorizes the Peace Corps to maintain authority to pay rents in the District of Columbia and while so engaged. The ceiling imposed by 40 U.S.C. 276a is $5,000.

Section 21 authorizes the Peace Corps to make payments, advances, and transfer of funds for the purpose of paying hotel bills and other expenses of personnel to international organizations and foreign governments. The ceilings imposed in this subsection are designed to make the Peace Corps competitive in the large-scale purchasing of Government vehicles which makes lower prices possible.

Section 22 permits the Peace Corps to maintain authority to pay rents in the District of Columbia and while so engaged. The ceiling imposed by 40 U.S.C. 276a is $5,000.

Section 23 authorizes the Peace Corps to make payments, advances, and transfer of funds for the purpose of paying hotel bills and other expenses of personnel to international organizations and foreign governments. The ceilings imposed in this subsection are designed to make the Peace Corps competitive in the large-scale purchasing of Government vehicles which makes lower prices possible.

Section 24 permits the Peace Corps to maintain authority to pay rents in the District of Columbia and while so engaged. The ceiling imposed by 40 U.S.C. 276a is $5,000.

Section 25 authorizes the Peace Corps to make payments, advances, and transfer of funds for the purpose of paying hotel bills and other expenses of personnel to international organizations and foreign governments. The ceilings imposed in this subsection are designed to make the Peace Corps competitive in the large-scale purchasing of Government vehicles which makes lower prices possible.

Section 26 permits the Peace Corps to maintain authority to pay rents in the District of Columbia and while so engaged. The ceiling imposed by 40 U.S.C. 276a is $5,000.
on much the same basis as is provided for persons who go into teaching.

Section 21(a) amends the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 so as to exempt from Federal income tax the living and other allowances to which Peace Corps volunteers would be subject to tax, but subsection (a) (2) amends the code so as to enable volunteers to include in the Federal income tax base any payments made by their sponsors to avoid paying a substantially higher social security tax and the compensation determined for purposes of determining the social security tax and the benefits payable under the Social Security Act with respect to Peace Corps service. The Peace Corps would pay the full amount of the social security tax.

Section 23 contains a technical amendment to the Civil Service Retirement Act which assures that volunteers who become participants in the Peace Corps Retirement System will receive a retirement pension from that system and social security benefits on account of their period of volunteer service.

Section 24(a) would give volunteers the same right of reemployment as is accorded to persons inducted under the Universal Military Training and Service Act. Persons who leave Government employment for purposes of training or military service would be entitled to return to their job or a position equivalent to it if they were not selected for immediate service abroad.

Section 24(b) provides for the same sort of reemployment assistance for former volunteers. It would also cover those who are called to active military service.

Section 24(c) provides for absentee voting rights for volunteers on the same basis as for other servicemen.

Section 25 defines various terms used in the bill.

Section 26 is a standard "separability" provision. Section 27 provides that the bill's effective date shall be the date of its enactment.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I also ask unanimous consent that there be printed in the Record an excellent article which appeared in the May issue of the AFL-CIO Free Trade Union News entitled "The Peace Corps: Promise and Potential." Harry H. Pollak, the author of the article, is a highly respected AFL-CIO international representative and has been appointed as labor liaison man with the Peace Corps. Mr. Pollak emphasizes the important role which young American workers can play in this new and dynamic program. He also comments on the importance of our Peace Corps program not being solely a function of the Government, but one in which all segments of American life, including trade unions, will take a most active role in developing projects and programs.

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

The PEACE CORPS: PROMISE AND POTENTIAL
(By Harry H. Pollak)

On March 1, 1961, the President of the United States issued an Executive order which created, on a temporary basis, the Peace Corps.

The Peace Corps is to be composed primarily of persons who have served in service of 2 to 3 years, could supplement, but not supplant, the technical assistance programs of governmental and private organizations.

In the opinion of one of its congressional sponsors, Senator HUMPHREY, the Peace Corps, a people-to-people activity in a people program in which talented and dedicated young Americans by bringing special skills and knowledge of areas of the world would assist them in their struggle against poverty, disease, illiteracy and hopelessness.

All recruits for the Peace Corps will be volunteers. They will be drawn from the factories, the farms, and the colleges of the United States. They will receive training and language training, be sent only where they are needed and wanted, where they can work closely with the people they assist.

Enthusiastic Response

They are to be teachers, community development workers, agricultural extension workers, sanitation workers, construction force workers, and so on. The Peace Corps is operating fully in mechanics, accountants, or civil administrators. They will be social workers, librarians, vocational school teachers, surveyors, laboratory technicians, and in an infinite variety of occupations. Most of them will be young, with an age span between 21 to 45 years. The majority of the volunteers will be employed as instructors at training centers or overseas supervisors.

The Peace Corps is expected to live on a standard similar to that of his counterpart in the host country, will get no regular salary but will receive allowances to cover the cost of clothing, housing, food, and incidental expenses. When he returns home, he will get a separation allotment based on about $75 a month and will provide him with funds to live on until he obtains other employment.

American response to the Peace Corps has been highly enthusiastic and the number of volunteers who have applied for service have taxed the facilities of this new and still temporary agency—pending legislation which will make it a permanent organization.

The AFL-CIO is cooperating fully in an effort to make the Peace Corps a success. On the top-level National Advisory Council for the Peace Corps which was named last week, President Kennedy, are Joseph Beirne, AFL-CIO vice president and president of the Communication Workers of America, and Cornelius J. (Neil) Haggerty, president of the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department. (In addition, this writer has had the unusual privilege of serving as a labor liaison officer between the Peace Corps and the AFL-CIO.)

From the very beginning, American labor spokesmen have urged that a Peace Corps must be truly representative of American society and that it mobilize the energies, the skills of young workers in the gigantic tasks of assisting the new nations of Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East to spark their industrial revolutions.

The union schoolteachers, the mason, the carpenter, the bricklayer, the electrician, the stenographers, the printer, the newspaperman, the tailor, and many others, can help. Vocational training projects, community building programs, are only part of the tasks of Peace Corps activities and projects that are of special interest to the free trade unions.

The AFL-CIO believes that Peace Corps programs are not solely the concern of governments. Vital institutions in developing societies are the free trade unions. They take trouble to put together with other democratic groups in developing Peace Corps projects and programs. Large- or small-scale projects—Peace Corps activities or large-scale developmental programs—will have real meaning when they can be translated into terms of economic and social justice for the masses of the people.

But with all its promises and with all its potential the Peace Corps should be viewed as a frankly experimental program. There will be mistakes and difficulties not now foreseen. There will be needed vast efforts to determine, in the light of experience, in order to avoid duplication and administrative chaos. It will be essential to have some reorganization in the Peace Corps to rectify the mistakes, but this should be done in such a way that the Peace Corps will be able to operate as a single unit.

Peace Corps volunteers, whose skills should not be considered social and political automations. They should be prepared to discuss with all the basic nature of American democracy, its emphasis on freedom, individual and national, its abhorrence of totalitarianism, and has been appointed as labor liaison officer between the AFL-CIO Free Trade Union News, entitled "The Peace Corps: Promise and Potential." The article is a must for every American, especially those who are interested in international cooperation, known full well that a Peace Corps is not a universal patent medicine that can cure everything that ails our ravaged world. By itself, it cannot bring people to the United Nations, nor can it put back the Iron Curtain; it will not by itself solve the enormous problems of hunger and disease that beset mankind's brethren; the hard problems, in Berlin, or Laos, or Cuba, or Moscow and Peking, or elsewhere, will still be with us.

Before examining its limitations as well as its potential, we can agree that the Peace Corps is a new technique in the fight against the social and economic scourges of poverty, illiteracy and disease. It is a new technique in harnessing the skills of our people in a common effort. Organized property, so often disregarded, can play the key role up to its promise of utility, effectiveness and ultimate success.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I ask that the bill, which I have introduced today on behalf of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. Fulbright) and myself, remain at the desk until the conclusion of business on Monday of next week, so that if other Senators wish to read it, they may have the privilege of doing so.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I yield.

Mr. CLARK. I shall be happy to be included as a cosponsor, if the Senator will permit me to do so.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I am very pleased the Senator has joined us.

Mr. CLARK. I yield.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?
challenging proposals which has come to us in a long, long time.

I recall that in previous Congresses the Senator from Minnesota discussed the idea of a Peace Corps. I am delighted that President Kennedy adopted the idea early; even during his presidential campaign. I believe it to be a reality by recommending to Congress the enactment of a permanent program setting up a Peace Corps.

I was interested in what the Senator said about work in which the Peace Corps might engage, both in operating in a community or village, and in helping to train workers in such villages. I am sure that the Senator from Minnesota has the privilege of visiting some of the villages in the less developed countries of the world and has seen the great need for this kind of work. I am sure that the Senator from Minnesota would agree with me that one of our finest programs, so far as foreign aid is concerned, is that which was proposed by Mr. Truman when he proposed a bold program of technical assistance to the underdeveloped countries of the world.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I surely do agree.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Is that not what we seek to do with the Peace Corps?

Mr. HUMPHREY. Exactly. It would accomplish the purpose in depth, not only at the supervisory level, but also at the work level.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Yes; in both training and operation.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Yes. The program is not one merely for technical assistance, but also one for work assistance.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Yes.

Mr. HUMPHREY. It is training and operational. The Senator has well summarized the program.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Several years ago, when I was in India for the first time, I was carried into the country quite a distance from New Delhi to a native village. It was the first time I had ever seen the native villages of India. I had heard how the country was building around the villages. Of course, the Senator knows how true that is.

I went through the village. It was a great experience for me. I saw the exceedingly great difficulties our country would be up against in trying to bring to that village a standard of living that we would call anything like a good or decent standard.

That evening back in New Delhi I talked with an American lady who was in India until our point 4 program. She was doing demonstration work.

I said to her:

I visited a village today and I saw this and I saw that—

Describing to her my experiences, I said:

Tell me, how will you ever be able to reach those people?

She said:

I won't. Our hope lies in taking a girl, for example, out of that village and perhaps training her in college for this kind of work, and having her to her home village to carry on the program.

That approach seemed rather far-fetched to me, and yet I realize that with slow, gradual process a great deal has been accomplished over a few years. Though I say it is 'a great deal,' I regard it as being less than what it remains to be done.

About 3 weeks ago I was in Korea attending an international conference on social problems. I was involved in the work of working around the very question about which I have spoken. I went out into the country and visited a village in which there had been some development projects. The young lady, who was a young lady trained in the manner the lady in India had suggested, and who lived in her own village, was working the land in that village and three other villages. Under her leadership there were accomplishments. They were simple things. They did not require a great deal of money. For example, I saw a generating plant operated through waterpower. It was a very small plant, but much water was available, but from this small stream the available water had been brought down to the small generating plant. Two or three small industries were operated during the day-time with that power. I remember that one plant made rope from hemp. There were two or three other plants. At night the plant would be shut down and the power used to light the houses in the villages.

I asked about the cost of the power, and discovered that it was amazingly low. The people of the vector had contributed their labor under the leadership of the lady in the village, and the cost was very low.

We were then shown a kitchen which was modern from the standpoint of the equipment in it. It utilized fuel for cooking purposes, the heat being then piped under the house so as to heat the house. There were several interesting features about the plant, one of which was that it cost only about $10 to install.

We were then shown various other projects, including a sanitation project. I remember that one of the improvements in which the people took a great deal of pride in showing us was a modern latrine—a privy—that was sanitary. I remember how proud they were of that development in the village.

I could go on and name many projects of a similar nature. The standard of living of those people was being lifted through the efforts of one paid worker who had been trained by someone. I understand that the Peace Corps, as it is currently set up by the Senator, will accomplish that type of work; that is, the members of the Corps will go out and help the people in the lesser developed countries. Is that correct?

Mr. HUMPHREY. The Senator is correct. I thank the Senator for his on-the-spot observation as to what can be done with this kind of practical work, technical assistance, and cooperative endeavor. The Senator's observations have been extremely helpful.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Last July I was in the Philippines and visited several of the villages in which the Peace Corps has been in operation, and I saw one type of work. I saw the construction of recreation centers and civic centers in which people could gather and hold social meetings and get-togethers. Such a development is, in addition to other projects such as I have already described, there is a tremendous demand for that type of work in many countries of the world; and, as I see it, the purpose of the bill that the Senator from Minnesota and the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations are now introducing is to help do the job along the line that President Truman suggested in his V-E day program of sharing techniques with other peoples of the world.

Mr. HUMPHREY. The Senator is correct.

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

Mr. HUMPHREY. I am happy to yield.

Mr. RANDOLPH. I hesitate to ask the Senator to yield, because I do not want to take time away from what has been a splendid address being made by our courageous colleague. He is courageous because in all the fields of endeavor with which he has been associated in the Senate we have come to recognize not only his understanding of the measures which he sponsors, but also his determination and unqualified commitment to the objective which he has set before us. I want the Record to indicate that in the presentation of this proposed legislation we are seeing affirmative action being taken, and a very positive approach to the overwhelming problems of our times.

So I again congratulate my friend from Minnesota on his approach to the difficult and complex tasks of advancing the cause of world peace which he has so ably promoted in the past. It is very important that we realize that we must now, rather than later, adopt affirmative methods toward the elimination of the basic causes of war, which are disease and poverty and ignorance and misunderstanding. Certainly the proposed Peace Corps, an idea developed in the alert mind of the Senator from Minnesota, in association with others who believe in this cause, embodies the kind of affirmative and positive action so desperately needed today.

It is not accidental, I believe, that the idea of our Peace Corps was the topic which most intrigued a group of young men and women from the Soviet Union whom I addressed on Capitol Hill not long ago. Whether they viewed it as a potential obstacle to Soviet influence among the less developed countries, or whether they saw it as an example the Soviet Union might emulate, I do not know. But they were most anxious to acquire greater understanding of our plans in this field.

And I have little doubt that the skills and intelligence, the humanitarianism...
and the idealism of American young men and women, harnessed in this fashion, will prove to be one of the most untapped sources of force for peace and progress among the new and underdeveloped countries of the world.

For the Skeptics among us, I would point out that this is a well-tested idea. There are already a number of voluntary service organizations functioning in this field—among them, the International Voluntary Service, Inc.; the British organization of which for many years has been sending young volunteers to work in volunteer camps in other countries. According to UNESCO, there are more than 300,000 young volunteers from 41 countries now participating in some form of work camp activity.

It is appropriate that the Government of the United States take the lead in this field. For even before the publication of William James’ eloquent essay, "Moral Equivalent of War," in 1901, the American soldiers were given the option of being demobilized and returned to the United States or staying in the Philippines to become teachers in the new educational system being established.

Many of the others who are now living in the United States are the children of those who themselves were mostly of the American army, which concept of a peace army was first developed. Our Government launched a modest experiment at the end of the Spanish-American War. American soldiers were given the option of being demobilized and returned to the United States or staying in the Philippines to become teachers in the new educational system being established.

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Many of the others who are now living in the United States are the children of those who themselves were mostly of the American army, which concept of a peace army was first developed. Our Government launched a modest experiment at the end of the Spanish-American War. American soldiers were given the option of being demobilized and returned to the United States or staying in the Philippines to become teachers in the new educational system being established. But I am convinced that he will drive it through into a highly creditable manner with the last Eisenhower budget.

My question to you is quite direct. The plan is not scaled down. Mr. Morrow is able to get ICA shipping support. So far he has been able to get voluntary assistance from the shipping companies, but, as you might suppose, there is an optimum amount of this kind of generosity. I would hope very much that you would be able to exercise your influence to secure the acceptance of Mr. Morrow’s Technico program.

This is a solid working program and Bob Morrow is the kind of dedicated person that can take the lead in a constructive manner. This is a solid working program and Bob Morrow is the kind of dedicated person that can take the lead in a constructive manner.
The arguments for long-range financing derive from the practical experience of this country in dealing with the problem. Most of the heavy capital commitments are made to build up the industries that form the basis of our economy for a generation or a term of years. It takes more than a year to build roads, to make ports, to modernize agriculture, to open mines, to build factories. Indeed it can be said that projects which can be carried out by an annual appropriation are rare.

If our aim is to achieve results, we must in a position to encourage an underdeveloped country to draw up plans of capital investment which will take years to carry out. Only if there exists such long-range plans can a country hope to generate the self-help which is indispensable. Indeed, students of the problem have come to realize that the country which receives the aid must play the principal part, must make much the investment which will take years to execute.

Under the present system funds appropriated for a given fiscal year must be obligated before the end of the fiscal year to do this with all their funds.

The second essential point in the administration is that in order to give the foreign aid agency the capacity to make long-range plans, it should be given the authority to borrow from the Treasury. It leads to a scramble at the end of each fiscal year to obligate all unused funds before the end of the fiscal year, a procedure which is wasteful.

More than 6 out of 10 Minnesotans (63 percent) questioned by the Minneapolis Tribune's Minnesota poll say such an approach to developing farm policies makes sense to them.

Under the present system funds appropriated for a given fiscal year must be obligated before the end of the fiscal year to do this with all their funds. It is proposed that Congress do this with all their funds.

The replies of a balanced cross section of adult and Farm residents and of city and town residents compared with farm people:

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<th>All adults</th>
<th>City and town</th>
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<td>Good approach</td>
<td>63</td>
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<td>Poor approach</td>
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<td>Other opinion</td>
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People who think the Kennedy administration proposal for making farm policies is good, in the main, say that farmers should have a voice in the farm program, and that better farm legislation will be developed under the proposed system.

The proposal is criticized in the survey mainly on these points: (1) Farmers would take the plan as it stands at the expense of other taxpayers; (2) this plan would mean more controls, whereas there should be fewer controls, or none at all.

How much control is needed for agriculture draw up a farm program for farmers themselves. Congress then could either accept or reject the program. If Congress approved it, and if two-thirds of the farm producers concerned voted to accept it, then the farm program would go into effect.

In the State as a whole, opinions of Republican voters divide 69 percent to 15 percent for fewer controls, compared with 50 percent to 25 percent among independent voters.

Democratic-Farmer-Labor voters divide 40 percent for controls plus subsidies and 58 percent for fewer controls.

Mr. HUMPHREY:

The poll shows that 78 percent of the farm people think the administration's program for agriculture is a good approach. Only 6 percent think it is a poor approach.

Sixty percent of the city and town people think it is a good approach, and only 12 percent think it is a poor approach.

We have justifiable pride in the intelligence of our people, and they find the farm measures of the administration to be commendable.

A FEDERAL DEPARTMENT OF URBAN AFFAIRS

Mr. MORSE:

Mr. President, in my good friend and colleague, Senator Clark, introduced the administration's bill, S. 1833, to authorize the establishment of a Department of Urban Affairs and Housing. This resolution provides for the establishment of a Federal Department of Urban Affairs. I ask unanimous consent that the text of the resolution be included at this point in the Record.

I recall that on April 18 my good friend and colleague, Senator Clark, introduced the administration's bill, S. 1833, to authorize the establishment of a Department of Urban Affairs and Housing. For this reason it gives me special pleasure to know that the city of Portland has adopted a resolution strongly endorsing this measure.

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


Hon. Wayne Morse,

Senator Office Building, Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator Morse: I am enclosing a certified copy of Resolution 28567, adopted by the Portland City Council on May 24, 1961, endorsing legislation proposed by the President of the United States to create a Federal Department of Urban Affairs under a Secretary of Cabinet rank.

Yours very truly,

Ray Smith,

Auditor of the City of Portland.
Under date of May 25, 1961, I received a reply signed by Assistant Secretary of General Heusinger, at the State Department, to have printed the State Department’s reply. I also ask unanimous consent to have printed, my brief answer to Secretary Brooks Hays’ letter in which I stated that the Department of State’s rationalization is a very unconvincing explanation of this shocking appointment.

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

**DEPARTMENT OF STATE,**

**Washington, D.C., May 25, 1961.**

HON. WATNE MORSE,

U.S. Senate.

Dear Senator Morse: I have your letter on the Military Committee. (Iceland, concerning General Heusinger, Chairman of the NATO Military Representatives Committee.)

Can assure you that the Department sympathizes deeply with those who have themselves suffered or have lost members of their families as a result of war crimes.

We consider, however, that the charges made against General Heusinger are unjustified.

The appointment was made.

The post of Chairman of the Military Representatives Committee was held for a number of years by a Netherlands citizen in the capacity of a member of the Cabinet of the United States which would create a Federal Department of Urban Affairs: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Council of the City of Portland (in regular session assembled),

Does, by this resolution, endorse the proposal for the consideration of urban affairs under a Secretary of Urban Affairs, States, and local, and private action, and provide for the consideration of urban problems at the national level; and

Whereas our metropolitan communities which are composed of urban areas, in many instances having no armed forces is not a member of the Military Committee.)

The Chiefs of Staff did not act in this matter on their own authority, but with the approval of their respective Governments, who in turn considered the matter carefully before providing their approval.

As you may know, the Military Committee includes representatives of a number of Governments and permanent Observer, who, in his capacity as Deputy for the armed forces.

We may rest assured that these Governments did not arrive at their conclusion lightly. On the contrary, the Department considers that if there had been any question in the minds of any one or any number of these Governments that charges of war crimes against General Heusinger were in any way justified, they would not have consented to this appointment, particularly since all the Governments concerned were asked to comment on the appointment.

The Department also considers that the appointment of a General of the rank of General Heusinger, who, in his capacity as Deputy for the armed forces, who, in his capacity as Deputy for the armed forces, holds the same view. The Department’s important contribution to the allied effort is entirely in the framework and amply justifies her occupying a number of important positions in the allied structure. Nonetheless, only two German officers at this time occupy such positions. One of these is General Spiedel, who, in his capacity as Commander of the Allied Land Forces Central Europe, is, along with eight other non-German senior allied officers on the same level, subordinate to the President of the United States, and in my care and custody.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this 24th day of May 1961.

Ray Smith, Auditor of the City of Portland.

By ROLLE McCOLL, Deputy.

**RESOLUTION 28567**

Whereas the President of the United States has introduced legislation in the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives which would create a Federal Department of Urban Affairs to be headed by a new member of the Cabinet, Secretary of Urban Affairs, whose duties among others would be to obtain through other Federal activities affecting urban areas, encourage the solution of related problems through State, local, and private action, and provide for the consideration of urban problems at the national level; and

Whereas our metropolitan communities which are composed of urban areas, in many instances ringed by decay, often drab and inefficient areas, and such problems cannot always be cured by local efforts alone; and

Whereas it is of mutual interest and great importance to all cities of the United States to foster and support the legislation proposed by the President of the United States, which would create a Federal Department of Urban Affairs: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Council of the City of Portland (in regular session assembled),

Does, by this resolution, endorse the legislation proposed by the President of the United States which would create a new Cabinet department, Secretary of Urban Affairs; and be it further

Whereas I, Ray Smith, auditor of the city of Portland file certified copies of this resolution with the Honorable Watne Morse and the Honorable Warren G. Magnuson, Senators from Oregon, and to the Honorable Walter Nobbyl, the Honorable Al Ulmman, the Honorable Edith Green, and the Honorable Edwin B. Durko, Representatives from the State of Oregon.

Adopted by the council May 24, 1961.

Ray Smith,

Auditor of the City of Portland.

**APPOINTMENT OF GENERAL HEUSINGER AS CHAIRMAN OF THE NATO MILITARY REPRESENTATIVES COMMITTEE**

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, on April 19, 1961, I wrote to the Secretary of State, Mr. Rusk, protesting the appointment of a former Nazi general by the name of Heusinger, as Chairman of the NATO Military Representatives Committee. I asked for a letter from the State Department setting forth its views on this important appointment.

I can assure you that the Department sympathizes deeply with those who have themselves suffered or have lost members of their families as a result of war crimes.

We consider, however, that the charges made against General Heusinger are unjustified.

The appointment was made.

The post of Chairman of the Military Representatives Committee was held for a number of years by a Netherlands citizen in the capacity of a member of the Cabinet of the United States which would create a Federal Department of Urban Affairs: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Council of the City of Portland (in regular session assembled),

Does, by this resolution, endorse the legislation proposed by the President of the United States, which would create a new Cabinet department, Secretary of Urban Affairs; and be it further

Whereas I, Ray Smith, auditor of the city of Portland file certified copies of this resolution with the Honorable Watne Morse and the Honorable Warren G. Magnuson, Senators from Oregon, and to the Honorable Walter Nobbyl, the Honorable Al Ulmman, the Honorable Edith Green, and the Honorable Edwin B. Durko, Representatives from the State of Oregon.

Adopted by the council May 24, 1961.

Ray Smith,

Auditor of the City of Portland.
The record shows that General Heusinger was aware of the plot being conducted by a number of German officers against Hitler, over a number of years which culminated in the events of July 1944. While he was not personally involved in the details of that particular attempt and the actual placing of the bomb, he, as a former German officer, was aware of the general outlines of the plot and sympathised with it. This fact became known to the Senate after the attempt failed, General Heusinger was arrested, and interrogated at length in a Gestapo prison. However, the Gestapo was unable to discover the name of the person who had tipped him in this plot and consequently he was simply dismissed from the service active at the time, remaining 10 months of World War II in that status.

In considering such matters as this appointment, which relate directly to the majority leader, the Department is also cognizant of the primary objective of Soviet policy to disrupt and weaken the North Atlantic Alliance, the principal obstacle in the way of Soviet Communist ambitions. The Soviet Government's consistent attempts to create dissension and suspicion among members of the alliance and specific endeavors to isolate the Federal Republic from its allies have recently been manifested in an organized propaganda campaign against the Heusinger appointment.

I hope this Information will help clarify the position of the Department in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Brooks Haynes,
Assistant Secretary.

June 1, 1961.

Hon. Brooks Haynes,
Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations, Department of State, Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Secretary: Thank you very much for your letter of May 25, in regard to the appointment of General Heusinger to NATO, the principal obstacle in the way of Soviet Communist ambitions. The Soviet Government's consistent attempts to create dissension and suspicion among members of the alliance and specific endeavors to isolate the Federal Republic from its allies have recently been manifested in an organized propaganda campaign against the Heusinger appointment.

I hope this Information will help clarify the position of the Department in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Wayne Morse.

UNANIMOUS-CONSENT AGREEMENT FOR VOTE ON S. 1922, THE HOUSING ACT OF 1961

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I submit a unanimous-consent request and ask for its immediate consideration. The request is made on the floor of the Senate with the distinguished minority leader, the Senator from Illinois [Mr. Dirksen], with the distinguished senior Senator from Indiana [Mr. Capehart], who is the ranking Republican member of the Committee on Banking and Currency, and with the distinguished junior Senator from Alabama [Mr. Sparkman], as well as with other Senators who are interested in this matter.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, will you have an opportunity to speak in the' debate on the vote on the Javits amendment, numbered 5-23-61-B, on which there shall be 3 hours.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Thirty minutes on each amendment.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Thirty minutes on an amendment, the time to be equally divided.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Thirty minutes on each amendment.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I did not understand what the clerk read about the passage of said bill, allot additional time to any Senator during the consideration of any amendment, motion, or appeal.

Ordered further, That in case a yea-and-nay vote is ordered on any amendment, motion, or appeal, the time to be limited to 30 minutes, to be equally divided and controlled under the same conditions as in the first instance, and the amendments will come up in the same order as originally presented for consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, do I correctly understand that the 15 minutes to be allotted on Wednesday will be on each side?

Mr. MANSFIELD. That is correct.

Mr. CAPEHART. Thirty minutes on an amendment, the time to be equally divided.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Thirty minutes on each amendment.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I did not understand what the clerk read about the passage of said bill, allot additional time to any Senator during the consideration of any amendment, motion, or appeal.

Ordered further, That in case a yea-and-nay vote is ordered on any amendment, motion, or appeal, the time to be limited to 30 minutes, to be equally divided and controlled under the same conditions as in the first instance, and the amendments will come up in the same order as originally presented for consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Mr. CAPEHART. There is objection. The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The unanimous-consent agreement as reduced to writing is as follows:

Ordered, That, effective on Friday, June 2, 1961, at the conclusion of routine morning business, during the further consideration of the bill (S. 1922), to assist in the provision of housing for moderate and low income families, to promote orderly urban development, to extend and amend laws relating to housing, urban renewal, and community facilities, and for other purposes, the Senate agrees that, in the further consideration of the bill, in which the time to be limited to 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the mover of any such amendment, motion, and minority leader: Provided, That in the event the majority leader is in favor of any such amendment, motion, or appeal, the amendment or appeal shall go over until 5 or 5:30 p.m., so they can be on their way by that time.

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, will the Senator from Montana yield?

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I hope we not only get more for our money when we spend it. [Laughter.]

ORDER FOR AJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate concludes its business today, it adjourn until 10 a.m., tomorrow.

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, r3ee there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, let me make an inquiry. Today is the day of the well-advertised $100 Republican dinner. It is a sellout; there is to be a full house. Some will have to appear in dinner coats, tonight. So I trust that at a reasonable hour today the Senate will adjourn, so they can be properly entertained for this special event, when we celebrate a great victory, among other things, and also extend greetings in fellowship to our former great chief, President Eisenhower.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, let me say there will be no rollcall votes today. As a matter of fact, there will be none until Wednesday, next. It is our hope that the distinguished senator from Indiana [Mr. Capehart] will have the opportunity to make his general remarks before he leaves for this repast, which I understand will be served this evening at $100 a plate—the same price, by the way, that the Democrats charged; and I hope the Republicans get more than we did. But it is anticipated that Republican Senators who wish to speak in the Senate tomorrow will have an opportunity to do so before 5 or 5:30 p.m., so they can be on their way by that time.

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, will the Senator from Montana yield?

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I hope we not only get more than the Democrats did, but that we get more for our money when we spend it.
yesterday, confirm what many of us had feared: That, despite the recovery that is underway, we are not gaining on the unemployment problem.

Industrial production, the gross national product, and personal income have all been rising for several months. It is generally agreed that the recession hit bottom in February and that we have been experiencing a rather encouraging rate of recovery since that time. Fast-forward national income has been rising approximately even. On a seasonally adjusted basis, it stood at 6.8 percent of the labor force in February and 6.9 percent in May.

The figures show that our present rate of recovery has only been sufficient to absorb the normal increase in the labor force. It is not sufficient to cut into the present intolerable rate of almost 7 percent unemployment.

The mayor of a Pennsylvania city, which has an unemployment rate above 20 percent, summed it up in a single illustration. The major steel plant in that city, at the peak production a few years ago, employed 17,000 men. That plant will only reach the same level of production, but will employ just 11,000 men.

With a few exceptions, the other 6,000 men will probably never work in steel again. Will they be employed? Nobody has the answer.

It is the same story throughout the steel regions of Pennsylvania, and Ohio, and Indiana, and every other State that produces iron and steel. An estimated quarter of a million workers have been displaced, and few will ever return to the steel plants.

We know the many thousands of persons displaced by technological improvements in the coal industry. We passed a depressed areas bill largely to assist in the rehabilitation of the coal regions. On the horizon we can see the arising prospect of a new group of depressed areas—those cities, once among the most prosperous in the country, which have relied on manufacturing. It is significant that Detroit, our major auto center, and Pittsburgh, our leading steel center, already qualify for assistance under the area redevelopment bill. There are fewer people employed in manufacturing today than there were 10 years ago—and yet the labor force has grown by more than 15 million persons.

Service occupations simply have not absorbed the increase—and now these occupations too are beginning to be hit by automation. Moreover, in the 1960’s the labor force will grow half again as rapidly as it did in the 1950’s.

The Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, Dr. Heller, and the Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, Mr. Martin, completed, I believe, an abstruse debate before the Joint Economic Committee as to whether our unemployment is chiefly cyclical or chiefly structural. I am not sure that a precise answer to that question is of major importance. Certainly, the total is a compound of both types of unemployment, and to attack the problem will require a combination of two kinds of remedies. We are adding to the deficit Employment and Manpower of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare has held a series of hearings on the general unemployment problem and on certain bills which would contribute to their solution.

Our witnesses were in general agreement that present governmental measures to deal with cyclical unemployment—that is, the concerted measures to speed up recovery through fiscal policy—are inadequate. It is my understanding that witnesses before the Joint Economic Committee took the same position. The economists who testified before both committees said that the present outlook is for a rate of unemployment above 6 percent throughout 1961, with little prospect of getting down to 4 percent before the end of 1962. They also contended that there are steps the Government can take to speed the recovery—without fear of any significant inflation, and without incurring any risk through adding to the deficit.

Among the measures is one before our subcommittee, S. 986, which would authorize Federal aid for State and local public works.

The bill as written would authorize $500 million in Federal grants to State and local governments to cover 45 percent of the cost of capital improvements which would represent a net increase in the level of capital expenditure of the jurisdiction concerned. Priority would be given to projects which could be put under construction within 90 days. I am told 40,000 new jobs would be created in the next 9 months. Another $500 million would be made available if, after the initial authorization were committed, the President concluded that the economy required additional stimulation. Authority to make contracts would be automatically terminated when the seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment fell below 4 percent

We have just concluded 4 days of hearings on this bill. The president of the AFL-CIO, a panel of economists, and representatives from the States, counties, and cities of America all support S. 986—witnesses who testified before the Joint Economic Committee estimated that unemployment would still be 6 to 7 percent at the end of 1961, and could not be expected to reach 4 percent before the end of 1962. These estimates were quite optimistic.

The witnesses who appeared before the subcommittee held the 4 days of hearings generally agreed on the following points:

First. Even with the recovery that is in prospect, unemployment will remain at unsatisfactory levels, above 6 percent during the rest of 1961 and above 4 percent during 1962.

Second. States and local communities throughout the country have a tremendous backlog of needed public works.

Third. A bill along the lines of S. 986 would boost the economy through stimulating the economy and helping State and local governments provide critically needed public improvements.

Some of the witnesses who supported the objectives of the bill suggested amendments to some of its specific provisions.

I turn now to a brief summary of the testimony.

Mr. George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, contended that the end of the recession does not lessen the need for S. 986. During the last 7 years, each recovery has left us with a higher proportion of unemployment. At the peak of stimulating the economy and helping State and local governments provide critically needed public improvements.

He added that unemployment is sufficiently high to permit authorizations under the terms of S. 986, then circumstances call for a budget deficit. However, he contended that the deficit rapidly, then the President could terminate the program. Moreover, S. 986 will also have value as a stand-by authority, ready for quick use when the next recession comes. It is a chronic unemployment rate of 6 to 7 percent and creeping upward is intolerable.

Mr. Meany termed S. 986 a necessary supplement to other administration measures, because it will take effect immediately while they will be effective later. Billions of dollars in projects are on the "shelves" ready to be put under construction, as the result of planning undertaken with Federal assistance.

Representative Henry Reuss, of Wisconsin, a member of the Joint Economic Committee, said that the most optimistic witnesses before the Joint Economic Committee estimated that unemployment would still be 8 to 7 percent at the end of 1961, and could not be expected to reach 4 percent before the end of 1962. These estimates were quite optimistic. But the upturn that is now taking place.

The Joint Economic Committee concluded that the total effects of all the actions so far taken and proposed will be small compared to the gap between the Nation’s expected economic performance and its economic potential. It recommended legislation along the lines of S. 986.

Mr. Reuss reported that a study made during the last administration showed an accumulated backlog of State and local public works needs of $190 billion. To overcome this backlog, and provide for
necessary expansion totaling about $40 billion, would require capital expendi-
tures of $20 billion a year over the next decade. During 1960, actual expenditure
reached a level of $12.5 billion. A panel of seven economists expressed a consensus that additional fiscal measures are desirable at this time and that
the rate of recovery would be smaller than expected if S. 986 is passed and, from
an economic standpoint, a cause for serious concern.

On this basis, Dr. Eckstein of Harvard University argued that if the gross national product reaches $350 to $355 billion by the fourth quarter, 5.5 to 6.5 percent of the labor force would still be unemployed. He considered it probable that, as has been true in most of the period since World
War II, expansionary programs will be ruled out on practical grounds and therefore fiscal policy will not be pursued with sufficient vigor. Without mon-
tary policy constrained by international considerations, total economic policy
will be inadequate. What people forget, Dr. Eckstein reminded us, is that the
ingenuity and unique vigor, and the rate of productivity gain that keeps our prod-
tucts competitive abroad.

Hence Horace M. Gray, of the University of Maryland, said that the economy needs more stimulus and this method com-
mends praise. He felt that the measure
is, indeed, the most carefully thought
out in S. 986 as permanent antirecession policy. There would be no time gap in
Milwaukee in swinging the program into action. The city has projects totaling
$35 million that could be started rapidly.

The Senator from Michigan (Mr. HART), quoted Kermit Gordon, member
of the Council of Economic Advisers, as saying:

"Even with a good recovery, with a good
break recovery from the recession, it doesn't seem very likely, I wouldn't bet, on the
proposition that unemployment in the United States would fall below the 6 percent mark by the end of the year. In other words, we have moved up, we've turned up, the economy is moving in the right direction, a long way to go because of this accumulated slack which has developed over the years."

The Senator from Michigan (Mr. HART) said that the city of De-
troit and the six metropolitan counties could place under construction within
90 days a total of $205 million in projects.

Responding to a questionnaire from the Senator, 35 Michigan cities of all
sizes indicated the program would help. Of these cities, 22 have projects which
clearly could be put under construction in 90 days, valued at $95 million. All of
these cities could raise their share of the

"For John B. Swainson, of Michigan, said it would be a serious error to assume that normal recovery will solve unem-
ployment problems, and make emergency action unnecessary. Projections indi-
cate 10 to 11 percent unemployment through 1961 in Michigan."

Mayor Joseph M. Barr, of Pittsburgh, reported that unemployment in the
Pittsburgh area was 11.8 percent as of

May 1 and asserted that we cannot afford to wait any longer to see if the economy will right itself.

Mayor de Lesseps S. Morrison, of New Orleans, said the bill will put people to work, pump new dollars into the economy, help to construct much needed municipal facilities which otherwise would have to be deferred, widen job opportunities, and improve property values and thus ex-
pand the municipal tax base. New Or-
leans has a $6.5 million drainage project, now deferred, which could be put under-
way with funds from S. 986, and a flood tax from putting idle land into use would repay the Federal contribution under the
bill. Other projects totaling $4 million are stalled for lack of funds.

Governor H. Cole, director of the Council of Economic Advisers, as
reported results of a sample poll of 65 counties showing that, with Federal aid,
planned expenditures during the next 18 months will increase from $36 mil-
ion to $136 million.

Mel F. Nielsen, supervisor of Contra
Costa County, Calif., said that capital improvement projects in Contra
Costa would be increased from $6 million in 1960, to $38 million in the next 5 years. S. 986 would enable the county to proceed with
$1 million in public buildings, $1 million for roads, and $500,000 to $1 million for public works.

Delos Hamlin, chairman of the Oak-
land County, Mich., Board of Supervi-
sors, said that a survey by the six coun-
ties in the Detroit metropolitan area
indicated a need for $135 million in public works. County governments do not have the financial resources to cope with the alarming inadequacy of public facilities serving the rapidly growing suburbs.

Armbrust, H. Cote, director of the Depart-
ment of Employment Security, State
of Rhode Island, termed an emergency
works program the State's most crying
need. S. 986 would enable Rhode Island to complete within 5 years what
improvements now scheduled over a 5-year period. Unemployment in the State averaged 9.6 percent in the first 4 months of
1961.

William J. McSorley, of the Building and Construction Trades Department, AFI-CIO, reported that 20 percent of
construction workers were unemployed in April, and that unemployment in the industry is nationwide.

Charles T. Stewart, of the U.S. Cham-
er of Commerce, the only witness op-
posing the bill, said that a tax cut would be preferable because private spending thus made possible would be manifestly more helpful to employment and to na-
tional welfare than public spending. He
feared the bill would be used to finance make-work projects which, in his opinion, its im-
 pact might be felt during prosperity rather than recession, because of the de-
lays in reducing the activities which it
provides. He also criticized the bill for
grants as impairing the independence of State and local governments. He also
 criticized a number of specific provisions of the bill.

Mr. President, I had hoped that the administration would reach the con-
clusion that this bill would be a desirable addition to the economy, or that equally effective measures would
be taken. So far, I have been disappointed. Nevertheless, the subcommittee will invite the administration to appear, conclude the hearings, and then make our own recommendations to the full committee and to the Senate. In view of the alarming trend of unemployment, I believe that we have a duty in the legislative branch to reach our own legislative conclusions as to whether action is necessary.

Our subcommittee is also proceeding on a major measure to deal with structural unemployment. This is the President's proposal, transmitted earlier this week, to inaugurate a program of mass retraining of unemployed workers whose skills have been rendered obsolete by automation and similar factors. There is no doubt that this program could be effective, if properly implemented, as a part of the need for retraining of unemployed workers whose skills have been rendered obsolete by automation and similar factors. The President's proposal, introduced earlier in this session, will be concluded next Wednesday, after hearings on this bill, and on a similar bill which has been referred to the Senate. Remarks the percentage of the civilian labor force, which includes the employed and the jobless, grew by 0.9 percent in March, and has varied only slightly since December and has varied only slightly since.

The number of workers without jobs for a week or longer fell seasonally from mid-April to 1,904,000 from 2,100,000 but the total set a postwar high for the month. Among the long-term unemployed were 900,000 workers who had been without jobs for more than 6 months.

"We are still not eating into the long-term unemployment," Mr. Wolfbein remarked. If workers do not have the skills necessary to fill the jobs created.

Mr. Wolfbein said that if the economy had not improved, the seasonal decline in unemploy-ment would not have occurred. However, "we're not eating into the long-term unemployed." The number of persons jobless for 15 weeks or more declined only slightly in May from 4,100,000 to 4,000,000. Mr. Wolfbein noted, which left a record total for the month more than double the figure of a year ago.

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Meanwhile, it was understood that the administration would postpone any proposal for a permanent Federal system of unemployment benefits, creation of an urban youth corps and an updated version of the depression-era Civilian Conservation Corps.

These proposals will await President Kennedy's return from his European trip June 6. In its May analysis of 150 major industrial areas, the Bureau of Labor Statistics said that unemployment, especially in building products and fabricating, was down, and that 96 areas that continued in the "substantial unemployment" class.

A similar seasonal rise in jobs in metal forming and manufacturing building products and food containers. Boston, Los Angeles, Milwaukee, St. Louis, and Youngstown were expected to show gains.

A mid-July drop in auto plant employment in several areas, including Detroit and South Bend, as companies enter the annual model changeover period. The five areas that moved from "substantial" to "moderate" unemployment were San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.; New Haven; Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, Ind.; and Stenewinkel, Ohio-Weitron, W. Va. "Substantial unemployment" means that 6 percent or more of the local labor force cannot find jobs. "Moderate unemployment" means that 3 to 5.9 percent of the local work force is idle.

In May 1960, New York, Boston, and Atlanta remained in the "moderate" category. Newark, Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, and Milwaukee were moved to "substantial" unemployment class.

In its May analysis of 150 major industrial areas, the Bureau of Labor Statistics said that its survey of employers' plans indicated the following trends for June and July:

- An updated federal system of unemployment benefits, creation of an urban youth corps, and an updated version of the depression-era Civilian Conservation Corps.
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RUMORS OF RUSSIAN CONCESSION

Mr. MILLER. Mr. President, there have been rumors around Washington, D.C., the past few days that Premier Khrushchev has agreed to make some sort of concession—probably with respect to the negotiations over the proposal for inspection in connection with a nuclear test ban agreement—which concession will be announced during the Vienna meeting with President Kennedy.

If, indeed, such an agreement has been reached with the Soviets, one is prompted to inquire why the agreement has not been announced to the world now, instead of waiting for the Vienna conference. If, on the other hand, no agreement of the kind has been reached, then one is prompted to inquire why the President has changed his position, which he clearly set forth during the campaign, to not meet with Mr. Khrushchev unless and until there is some reason to believe that a substantial" system of unemployment benefits, creation of an urban youth corps, and an updated version of the depression-era Civilian Conservation Corps.

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The real impact of such a program has not made itself felt, because the problem has not yet gone into effect. Congress still has the power to give the program a fair chance. Indeed, for any use the local school districts are authorized to make improvements—$2.5 billion for public school construction, increases in teachers' salaries and community facilities, and for other purposes.

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, I shall not take the time to talk at length now on the housing bill that is before us because I shall have several amendments to offer and shall discuss some of the most objectionable features of the bill at that time.

My purpose in making this statement is to emphasize that we have maintained the existing level of sufficient Government housing assistance on a reasonably sound basis because Senators considered the program at all times in a reasonably sound manner.

As at this time I add a humble caution to Senators to give careful attention to some of the provisions of this bill which I can assure Senators will be debated before the roll is called for passage.

As I wrote in the committee report, my record on housing is quite clear. I have worked with Senators on both sides of the aisle toward giving this country a good housing program in the areas where it is needed and to those who need it.

Regardless of the position I am forced to take on the bill when the vote comes for passage, I pledge my continued efforts in the future to keep Government housing within the bounds of public assistance. At the same time, however, I pledge my opposition to housing programs that border on the fanatical.

Mr. President, the Federal Government, in concert with local governments, will have had a housing assistance field many years ago by reason of a necessity which we hope and pray will never occur again.

We have been permitted by the people to remain in this hall for 7 years because what we have been doing has been done in sound conscience. The people will not permit any government to go beyond those limits, whether it be in housing or any other phase of their private lives.

I contend that there are provisions in the bill which go beyond conscience and border on the fanatical. I shall oppose them with all the vigor of my command.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record, following these remarks, 11 amendments which I propose to offer during the consideration of the housing bill. I ask that they lie on the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendments will be received, printed, and will lie on the table; and without objection the amendments will be printed in the Record.

The amendments are as follows:

(Amendments by Mr. CAPEHART (for himself and Mr. BENNETT)

A On page 43, between lines 19 and 20, insert the following:

"LOCAL RESPONSIBILITIES

Sect. 301. Section 101(c) of the Housing Act of 1949 is amended by—

(1) striking out "unless (1)" and inserting "unless (1) the locality with respect to which an application for assistance under this title is made has had in effect for at least one year prior to the filing of such application a minimum standard housing code deemed adequate by the Administrator and he determines that he has been satisfactorily enforced from the time of its adoption or for at least one year prior to the filing of such application, which code does not provide for inclusion of the lesser, (1); and"

(2) striking out "and (2)" and inserting "in lieu thereof and (3)".

B On page 42, line 21, strike out "301" and insert "303".

C On page 44, line 5, strike out "302" and insert "303".

D On page 45, line 4, strike out "303" and insert "304".

E On page 45, line 23, strike out "304" and insert "306".

F On page 47, line 12, strike out "305" and insert "306".

G On page 47, line 16, strike out "306" and insert "311".

H On page 48, line 15, strike out "307" and insert "308".

I On page 49, line 16, strike out "308" and insert "309".

J On page 50, line 9, strike out "309" and insert "310".

K On page 50, line 20, strike out "310" and insert "311".

L On page 54, line 8, strike out "311" and insert "312".

M On page 56, line 8, strike out "312" and insert "313".

N On page 58, line 2, strike out "313" and insert "314".

O On page 58, line 21, strike out "314" and insert "315".

P On page 58, line 32, strike out clause (1) and insert in lieu thereof clause (2) (as redesignated by section 301)".

Q On page 58, line 13, strike out "interest" and insert in lieu thereof "an interest rate".

R On page 58, line 15, after the parenthesis insert the following: the Commissioner for all classes of borrowers".

S On page 58, line 21 and insert in lieu thereof the following: "3 per centum, and adding one-half of 1 per centum per annum".

T On page 48, line 8, strike out "$4,500,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "$5,000,000,000".

U On page 58, line 8, strike out "$5,000,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "$5,500,000,000".

V On page 58, line 8, strike out "$5,500,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "$6,000,000,000".

W On page 58, line 8, strike out "$6,000,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "$6,500,000,000".
In the nine-county San Francisco Bay area, the population has increased from 658,100 in 1900 to 3,639,000 in 1960. It is estimated that the number of residents will increase to over 9 million by the year 2000.

In the case of motor vehicle registration, the contrasts are still more bewildering—even though a shorter period of time is considered in the tabulation. In 1900, the Greater Los Angeles area and the San Francisco Bay area had grown to 3,805,800 by 1960. On the basis of present trends, it is predicted that the total will increase to 9,663,500 by the year 2000.

In the San Francisco area, a parallel growth is found. In 1920, there were only 146,401 registered motor vehicles, compared with 1,356,300 in 1960. A registration of 8,929,809 is anticipated for the year 2000.

These figures alone point to the dramatic growth of population in California's two great metropolitan areas and the accompanying effect of the diversion from mass transportation to an almost all-automobile society. The future trends are truly frightening in regard to the apparent need for additional street space. This need will be so acute that present means of transportation by automobile continues.

I ask unanimous consent that the printed and tabular tabulations be printed in the Record at the conclusion of my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. KUCHEL. Curiously, there was a time when public transportation was provided almost entirely by rail transit on public streets and on private rights-of-way. In the Greater Los Angeles area, there was the Pacific Electric Railroad with lines extending out from the city of Los Angeles to some 50 points in 4 different counties. It was the pride of the State of California, and the finest interurban rapid transit systems to be found anywhere. Today, this great system of public transportation has been stamped out of existence by the convenience and popularity of the private automobile.

In the San Francisco Bay area, a similar pattern has been followed in the demise of interurban rail transportation. To the north of San Francisco in Marin County, the Northwestern Pacific Railroad commuter service has disappeared. On the east shore of San Francisco Bay, the southern Pacific commuter service, the Key System commuter service, and the Sacramento Northern Railroad commuter service have vanished. Behold this evolution was the advent of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge and the Golden Gate Bridge, whereby automobiles were given direct access to San Francisco. Gradually, commuter systems together with their ferryboat connections declined in importance and finally succumbed to the competition of the individual passenger automobile. All that remains is the Southern Pacific commuter system along the peninsula south of San Francisco.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, I rise to report briefly on an increasingly critical problem with which the State of California, as well as many other States, is faced. It threatens to become progressively worse in future years. It threatens, furthermore, serious damage to our economy unless a solution is found. I refer to the growing problem of motor vehicle traffic congestion in our several metropolitan areas. This congestion is becoming worse each day and some day may develop into almost complete traffic strangulation.

To illustrate the long-term and spectacular growth trends in the two largest urban centers of California, I can cite actual and estimated motor vehicle and population figures in the Greater Los Angeles and San Francisco Bay areas.

In the four southern California counties comprising the Greater Los Angeles metropolitan area, population has risen from 235,820 in 1900 to 7,552,500 in 1960. A prediction of more than 17,500,000 is given for the year 2000.

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In other metropolitan areas of California, traffic has been largely eliminated by buses which are imposed in performing an efficient job of mass public transportation because they must use highways and streets congested with different numbers of automobiles. Each such automobile accommodates an average of 1½ persons while utilizing almost as much space as is required by a 60-passenger bus.

One model of competitive transportation that destroyed the Pacific Electric Railway in the Los Angeles area and four of the five commuter railroad systems in the San Francisco Bay area, namely the automobile, is now coming to destroy itself as a convenient means of transportation in congested areas. So the circle is closing. Starting with a rail transit system which has been largely put out of business by automobiles, we now find ourselves struggling to reestablish transit facilities to save the automobile from itself.

Because of California’s year-round temperate climate, its citizens have been encouraged to depend more heavily upon automobiles for their transportation than is true in most other populous States. Thus, in our State the problem of traffic congestion has been compounded. In many eastern cities the automobile did not gain such rapid headway in destroying the then existing rail transit systems as those still operating in New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, and Chicago. Their systems are badly in need of modernization, and their inadequacy is a part of the Nation’s metropolitan transportation problem. Nevertheless, they still carry a vast number of passengers which could not be handled by automobiles because of limited ground space to accommodate such vehicles on streets and in parking lots.

In California, the automobile has almost completely taken over the bulk of mass transportation requirements of our citizens living in metropolitan areas. This leaves but one choice: the rapid transit system. This year, in anticipation of the day when our population is double that of today and the automobile will no longer be able to circulate in congested areas with any degree of freedom.

Practically every Californian realizes the seriousness of traffic congestion. And may I cite the alarm with which certain of our civic leaders are viewing this great threat to our future growth and economic development.

Recently, the president of the Standard Oil Co. of California, Mr. T. S. Petersen, a distinguished citizen of my State, in an address before the Commonwealth Club of California, commented on rapid transit’s vital role in the reduction of peak-hour congestion and its importance to traffic order.

Pointing out that traffic accidents in 1958 cost the Nation 37,000 lives and $5,500 million, Mr. Petersen cited the particularly hazardous conditions that exist on metropolitan roadways during what he called the commuter crush.

He continued:

With the continuing population growth in our metropolitan areas, the congestion situation can become only worse—and not better—unless more efficient and larger numbers of commuters. I believe this can only be accomplished through new and improved public transportation systems which are fast, comfortable, convenient, economical, and safe, according to the high standards of today.

Along this same vein, the California State Auto Ass’n. asked that what it termed the well-being of the motorizing public, has publicly announced its support of rail rapid transit development. Such mass public transportation, it is claimed, is necessary to reduce traffic congestion so that those who must use their automobiles can move about freely.

In commenting upon its support of rail rapid transit development, the president of the automobile association said:

A modern and efficient rapid transit system will be of infinite benefit to all sections and citizens of the bay area, including the owners of motor vehicles.

In addition, responsible editorial policy almost everywhere is repeatedly calling the problem to public attention—although day-to-day observation by individual citizens demonstrates this most forcibly. Among the many newspapers which have pointed up the need for improved mass transportation are the Sacramento Bee, the Oakland Tribune, and the Examiner, Chronicle, and News-Call Bulletin of San Francisco.

In recognition of the problem, much has been done in California both at the State and local levels to move in the direction of a solution. Let me cite a few of the significant steps already taken in this regard.

In 1951, the California Legislature created the San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit Commission. Its instructions were to make a survey of the traffic congestion problem in the bay area and to develop recommendations leading to a solution. After spending some $700,000 on exhaustive engineering, financial, and economic feasibility studies, the commission recommended the establishment of a governmental agency to finance and build an interurban system of rapid transit. Accordingly, the legislature, on March 23, created the San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit District, gave it taxing power, gave it access to public credit through the issuance of general obligation bonds, and directed it to proceed with the planning of such a system.

The San Francisco Rapid Transit plan will serve as a model for a new concept of travel. Its engineering plans, now completed, will serve five counties with high-speed transit. It will be a total transportation system, wisely begun with land planning. In intent, it will be fully competitive with the automobile, thereby easing the burden of an automobile.

The estimated cost of such a project is in excess of $1 billion. If the proposed system is not built, expenditures for freeways, bridges, and parking facilities between now and 1975 will amount to more than $1.5 billion. Thus, compared to its alternative, the figures even favor rapid transit. Furthermore, every effort will be made to finance this undertaking at the local level by means of general obligation bonds. It also is important to note that, once built, rapid transit will be considerably more than self-supporting from a standpoint of operating and maintenance costs, with surplus revenues available for a variety of uses.

To ease San Francisco’s traffic congestion, the State took another important step when in 1958 it pledged surplus Bay Bridge revenues to finance the building of a transbay tube under the Bay Bridge tunnel connecting downtown San Francisco with downtown Oakland. The State department of public works would build the tube at a cost of $127 million. And, upon completion, it would be turned over to the rapid transit district for integration into the rest of the five-county rapid transit system.

At this point I call to your particular attention the fact that the Legislature has upon diverting motor vehicle tolls to build the rapid transit tube was approved and sponsored by the California State Association of Special Assessors. Its principal interest is in protecting the welfare of the motorizing public. It is their belief that by building the tube the utility of the Bay Bridge will be increased for the motorists. It will wean people away from automobile and economic development. The

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which, it is hoped, will provide arterial transportation to relieve much of the growing congestion on the freeway system.

Mr. President, I know this from personal experience; I live about 25 miles from downtown Los Angeles. When I go to my home and travel down the freeway system, I know that it is bumper-to-bumper all the way.

In my judgment, the time has come when the threatened strangulation of our great cities is no longer the sole worry of the localities themselves. The Federal Government, if it is to avert the probable consequences of metropolitan decline, for much of the Nation's economic security rests on the shoulders of urban areas.

The flow of the money flowing into the U.S. Treasury originates in metropolitan areas where there are great concentrations of people and great centers of manufacturing and commerce. These centers must be kept economically virile if the flow of such revenue is to be maintained at a level to secure the balancing of future Federal budgets without excessive increases in prevailing tax rates.

In a recent talk before a group of business leaders here in Washington, the President emphasized that business and government are partners in the future of industry. He stated:

The complaint has also been made in business circles that the Federal Government is a "silent partner" in every corporation, whether public or private. It is also the Federal Government that is the "silent partner" of the "silent partner" of the silent American. But it should also be realized that this makes business necessary allies.

To keep business healthy is just as important to the Federal Government as it is to corporation stockholders. To keep metropolitan areas in a healthy climate for business and commerce, access to and egress from these areas must be kept free from the circulation of people within these areas must be assured.

And there are many other reasons why the Federal Government should concern itself with the metropolitan traffic system. If it is to prevent the problem that part of the billions of dollars the Government is spending on inter-state highways may be open to serious question because of the traffic congestion that many highways funnel traffic into metropolitan areas. And there is the question of national defense, involving military transportation, civilian evacuation of cities in the event of enemy attack, and the use of below-surface transit passageways as fallout shelters.

Accordingly, Mr. President, I am strongly in favor of the bill which has come for Federal participation in the development of plans by the metropolitan areas of the Nation for the rebuilding of existing urban mass transportation systems, or the building of new systems where none now exist. In support of this belief, I am coauthor of the bill (S. 345) introduced by my distinguished colleague, the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. William's], which is now pending before the Banking and Currency Committee.

While this bill is modest in its scope, it will give to metropolitan areas an incentive in solving the traffic congestion problem. Indeed, it is a vitally important step that must be taken. And I hope it will lead the way to a fuller realization of the potential of Federal participation in the rebuilding of our great cities and in maintaining them as the sturdy backbone of the Nation's economy. No man, woman, or child, regardless of his income, is not affected by our adopting a sound policy in this regard. I say this because the prosperity of the entire Nation is at stake as the result of our possible failure in a great metropolitan area, which seems to be inevitable traffic strangulation for urban America.

Mr. President, the bill before us is proposed housing legislation. I am desirous of lightening the load of the Federal Government if proposed legislation have indicated, by amendments written into the bill, that there is a problem connected with the subject of mass transportation. I give credit to the senior Senator from Indiana for having sponsored in the Housing Act of 1961 legislation providing for a series of loans to State and local public bodies for the acquisition, construction, reconstruction, and equipment for use in mass transportation service in urban areas.

The committee goes on to indicate that in the 6 States of California where systems can be developed only in communities with sound and comprehensive area-wide transportation plans and with financing, developmental, operating, and regulatory authority adequate to carry out such plans.

There can be no question that the future of America is directly concerned with the problem of mass transportation systems that properly in large centers of population, where today the freeways are not keeping up with the desire of people to drive their own automobiles. Fortunately, the bill before us recognizes this problem. I again underline the urgent need for the Senate to give approval to the proposed legislation which I have cosponsored, to lay down, if it is enacted—as I hope it will be—an across-the-country policy of Federal incentives to State and local governments to plan for the overcoming of present problems in the transportation of people by planning for the creation and operation of new, modern mass transportation systems.
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because it was found to be the most suitable, accessible, and advantageous to the public.

As presently planned, the museum will have exhibition galleries with special displays, an audio-visual center, and research programs will be produced; and there will be still other demonstrations for the entertainment and education of the visitors.

The role of the acquisition committee will assure the museum of priceless treasures and informative material recording the history, demonstrating the progress, and indicating the plans for the future of the motion picture and television industries.

The Hollywood Museum will be our tribute to the men and women who created the great motion picture and television industries, and who established Los Angeles County as the world capital of the audio-visual entertainment industries.

We owe it to the many thousands of tourists now visiting and to the millions to come, to enlighten them regarding the past, the present and the future of one of the greatest industries ever to grace the world. We owe it to the children in our schools, for their education be enriched by the realization of how the motion picture and television industries are demonstrating the progress, and indicating what Americans have done in the field of education.

Mr. President, the people of the United States are entitled to know that the theatrics employed by the students comprised a blunder, were bound to court disaster, and we agree that they were ill advised in the choice of technique. But what about their antagonists? What about the teachers? Can it be possible to be outraged and then approve the actions that our students took in the name of the school. We applaud the teachers.

I join in the hope expressed to the assembled educators that from this conference the museum commission may gain constructive recommendations, since all concerned want the museum to be of the greatest public service, more especially in the field of education.

The University of Southern California, which is so much a part of the growth of the motion picture industry and the Hollywood Museum will be able to do for educators, historically and culturally.

The University of Southern California, under the leadership of Prof. Kenneth Macgowan of the School of the Theater of the University of Southern California and Prof. Richard D. MacCann of the cinema department of the University of California at Los Angeles voiced their wholehearted approval of the museum and the purposes of the educational conference.

Mr. President, in the early days of my tenure in the Senate, the great motion picture industry of America was caught by my attention the fact that stored in the Library of Congress were prints of the silent picture days, the early days of the motion picture industry. That heretofore represented a part of American history, but they were going to waste and were deteriorating. The Senate approved an amendment to proposed legislation which was then added, an amendment which I sponsored, to provide that the Librarian of Congress take the necessary steps to prevent the disintegration of those early day treasures of the American industry, which has gone so far and has done so much to knit the world closer together.

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The outsiders in this instance were young, unprepared Negroes who, as some mem-
bers knew, were pledged to nonviolence, to 
take it without fighting back. They acted 
with courage and law.

And what of the cry that the freedom 
riders got exactly what they wanted? Do 
the papers, police authorities, the people 
generally, who could remember the mem-
bers and believe the young Negroes from 
Nashville actually wanted to have their faces 
teared open, their teeth knocked out, their ribs 
fronted, their scalps lacerated?

And the intervention by Federal authori-
ties to protect those Negroes did not prevent 
their being carried away or their relatives 
seeing them arrested and torn between their 
love for their freedom and their desire to 
reach agreement. As we have pointed out, the 
southern States have made considerable accommoda-
tion and adjustment in order to reach an 
agreement. We have reduced the 
number of tests to 20, and the 
Soviet Union, has agreed to 20, but 
justly feeling the economic pinch, and sick 
Southern 
their entire sickening imbroglio. We say, 

the United States has moved from 27 
and a minimum of 12, with 1 
additional inspection under 12 for each 
5 unidentified earthquakes or earth 
tremors over 60. In other words, we 
have changed our position on the subject of onsite 
inspections, in order to offer a more 
peremptory approach to the Soviet Union. 
But the U.S.S.R. has not changed its 
position on the subject of onsite 
inspections. The Soviet Union contends 
that it is willing to accept the 
principle of onsite inspections, which is 
encouraging.

The United States has moved from 27 
36 months as the length of the mora-
torium on tests below the 19-kiloton 
threshold. The Soviet Union contends 
that the moratorium should be 4 to 5 years. 
We have gone as far as 3 years. Again, 
this is an item which could be negoti-
ated.

In addition the Soviets have reverted 
to an old position, by suggesting that 
regardless of the results of research, no 
nation should be permitted to resume 
underground weapons testing after the 
moratorium has ended. Of course, that 
means that the Soviets take an 
unrealistic position, for if the research 
indicates a need for underground tests 
the United States and the 
Soviet Union or the United 
States 

Fifth. Several months ago, I suggested 
that if no agreement on a test ban treaty 
was reached by June of this year, the 
United States should resume testing 
underground, at least for research and 
peaceful purposes. I wish to say most 
carefully, and after great consideration, 
that if Mr. Khrushchev is determined 
not to negotiate for a test ban treaty, then 
President Kennedy will be required at 
least to give consideration to the resum-
ption of those tests required by U.S. secu-
ritv policy. If the President should determine 
that this is necessary, I am convinced that if the Soviets reject 
every reasonable proposal that we make, 
and if there seems to be no hope of any 
agreement, the President of the United 
States
States may well be required—I do not say that he will; but he may well be required—to authorize the resumption of nuclear tests. Our Government does not want to do this. These words in the Congressional Record are reviewed by friend and foe alike, by the press of our Nation and also by the press of other countries: the official organs of our Government and also by the officials of other governments, both those that take a friendly attitude toward us and those that want to do this. These words in the governments, both those that take a reasonable hope of any progress. I am prepared to do so again if there is a refusal to make any kind of concession can result only in a complete failure to make any kind of negotiation.

Mr. President, this comes from one who has walked the extra mile in the field of disarmament negotiations, and is prepared to do so again if there is a reasonable hope of any progress.

First. The time has come when the United States and the Soviet Union will meet in a series of bilateral talks to determine the manner in which general disarmament negotiations will be resumed. If these talks produce agreement, general disarmament negotiations will begin on or around July 31, 1961.

Second. The time has come when the United States and the Soviet Union should discuss frankly and quietly how far their nuclear armed forces and armaments are actually being reduced in the present situation. The Kennedy-Khrushchev meeting cannot go deeply into this question in the short time available, but at this point it may be well to discuss what we think the main obstacles to agreement and in general how they might be overcome.

Three. President Kennedy could make the willingness of the United States to travel far down the road to comprehensive disarmament if the Soviet Union agrees, first, to effective and reasonable controls. Second, to strenghten the United Nations' ability to maintain peace as national armaments are reduced. Thus far the Soviet Union has refused to limit its participation in any of the efforts to maintain peace, and its presence in that area is a great obstacle to agreement in the negotiations. The United States must continue to probe the Soviet Union's attitude toward disarmament, and to determine what, if any, areas of agreement in disarmament and keeping the peace exist.

Mr. President, I hope these words will be of some help to our President, because I know this problem weighs heavily on him. I have had the privilege of discussing some of these matters with our Chief Executive. I know our President wants a test ban agreement with sensible, reasonable, and effective controls. I repeat that we have offered many concessions. We have laid before the Soviet Union a full draft treaty. We are prepared to negotiate it. But we are not prepared to sell out or to accept any phony agreement that could only result in an increase of the tensions which exist today. The best way I know to relieve the tensions is to have an effective, workable agreement which has the possibility of enforcement and which gives a reasonable degree of effective controls.

I trust the discussions at Vienna will give at least some consideration to these very important matters.

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

Mr. HUMPHREY. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I may say to the Senator that I have just returned from General Assembly meeting which was held on last Friday and also the session which was held on Monday. I was there when Mr. Dean, our representative, laid the proposal before the Assembly and we had a very important matter which was just alluded. While the formal proposal was not presented until yesterday, he made an informal presentation last Monday morning.

At that time, Mr. Tsarapkin, the chief Russian delegate, indicated that some thought and consideration would be given to the proposal; but I understand from the reports that came back yesterday, following the filing of the proposal, Mr. Tsarapkin, without reading it or even looking at it, simply said he would have nothing to do with it; he just rejected it out right.

I have always contended that we ought to be tenacious in our negotiating on these proposals, particularly on the subject not only of the nuclear test ban but also the general disarmament negotiations. In fact, all negotiations with Russia. I have always felt that we ought to show them that we can hold out just as long as they can, in order that we might get across to the world the fact that we were willing to work hard for any move which would lead toward the establishment of a durable peace. I think we have demonstrated that fact in the negotiations.

As the Senator from Minnesota has so well pointed out, we have made reasonable concessions. For example, one of the concessions was made to meet an objection which Mr. Tsarapkin, the chief Russian delegate, himself proposed. He pointed out that there were more seismic disturbances in the United States than there were in the Soviet Union. Therefore, we said to him—and I think the Senator from Minnesota referred to it—that we would allow 12 inspections for the first 60 disturbances, and then 1 for each 5 after that, up to a maximum of 30.

Mr. HUMPHREY. The Senator is correct.

Mr. SPARKMAN. That would apply to the Soviet Union, the United Kings-

dom, and the United States. That proposal was made as a result of an objection which the Russian representative himself had made. Yet when the proposal was made, he did not give it the respect of looking at it. According to the reports I have heard over the radio, they simply took it, thumbed it, and said, "We reject it."

I think the Senator is correct. We have demonstrated a tenacity of purpose that I have long felt we ought to show. We have said to the world that we are willing to make reasonable concessions. I think it becomes apparent—and I dislike to say it, but it is true—that the Soviet Union does not want an agreed test ban agreement. It substantiates to some extent the suspicion many persons have that the Soviet Union may have been carrying on tests which we could not detect during this time, while we were banned from making tests. They are the ones who catch the short end of it.

So I think the Senator is correct in saying that, unless there is some indication on the part of the European Community, which the American representatives of the Kremlin that they are willing to negotiate, the time is approaching when we ought to say to them, "There comes a point in the course of events and the world that we do not feel ourselves bound any more by the ban. We do not say we are going to resume in all fields and all phases of testing, but we say, let us decide what we are going to do."

Mr. HUMPHREY. That was the point I was trying to make.

Mr. SPARKMAN. But we become a free agent.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Yes; we become a free agent.

Mr. SPARKMAN. We ought to make it clear to the Kremlin, the Russian Government, that we, the United States, are the only disarmed power on this earth. I am in the part and the part of the United Kingdom in meeting there, day after day after day, just to be met with "Nyet" from the Russian representatives.

I commend the Senator from Minnesota for what he has said. I agree wholeheartedly with the statement he has made.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I thank the Senator; I want to add just one word. Some persons ask, "As long as you can have a moratorium on testing, Senator, as long as there seems to be no testing, why do you want to give up an agreement for an inspection and control system?"

The argument from those who use this approach runs, "After all, the purpose of the agreement is to prevent tests. If there are no tests now under the moratorium, why is the agreement necessary?"

My answer is that, first of all, there may be some cheating. I do not have any reason to believe there is, nor do I
make the charge, but the Soviet Union is a secret society. It is a tightly
disciplined army. The police state is its
chief characteristic. It is a closed so-
ciety. It is much easier to have a clan-
destine operation within the Soviet Un-
ion than it is to have one in the United
States and of Great Britain. We all know that. Therefore, mora-
toriums lend themselves to a tempta-
tion for evasion and cheating.

Furthermore, Mr. President, if we are
ever going to have any general disarm-
ament, any arms control at all, we must
somewhere along the line develop,
through science, through technology,
through diplomacy and statesmanship,
an international control and inspection
system which provides some degree of
freedom of movement in the respective
countries for inspection purposes, with
the International Control Commission
not dominated by any one power. In
other words, we must perfect a system
which is an alternative to trust.
The Soviet Union does not trust us, and we editors have not trusted
them. The basis of what we call "mutual
trust" is far too weak a reed upon which
to lean. Therefore, what we seek to do is
to develop through science, through
technology, through diplomacy, through statesmanship,
diplomacy, through control commissions
and inspections, a mechanism which will
be an alternative for trust. Unless we
can get the beginnings of such an inspec-
tion system which will have no freed-
manship, and we see that only the Soviet
Union, then no President will negotiate
and surely no Senate will ratify any
treaty with the Soviet Union in the field
of arms control and disarmament.

I raise my voice in an appeal for rea-
son, in an appeal to better judgment. I
ask that we stop the arms race before it
stops us. When I say "us" I refer to the
whole world.

If the Soviet Union has written off the
possibility of any disarmament because it
is riding high, because it thinks the
future belongs to the United States and
yet let the world know that we in this coun-
try, in an appeal to better judgment. I
shall have occasion to make reference to
this. The police state . . . is closed.

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WEST VIRGINIA—COAL MINING WEST VIRGINIA AREA BECOMES FIRST TESTING GROUND FOR NEW U.S. PROGRAM

WELCH, W. VA., May 29.—This depressed coal mining area today became the first testing ground for a Kennedy administration plan to take the Nation's needy off food handouts and send them to grocery stores for their sustenance.

Within a short time after ceremonies opening the program, several hundred families—many of them heads of households for less than a year—bought a wider variety of food—and more of it—than the Government had been donating through relief agencies.

FIRST ARE PARENTS OF 13

The first to get stamps were Mr. and Mrs. Alderson Muncy, parents of 13 children. A coal miner worker, Muncy has been employed for a year except for a few odd days and three.

The Secretory of Agriculture, Orville L. Freeman, flew in from Washington to get the program started and to pass out the first stamps. Also taking part were Gov. W. W. Barron and Representative Elizabeth Kee, Democrat, of West Virginia, Congresswoman from the district.

If the stamp plan proves successful here in West Virginia's McDowell County, and in other areas of the country in which it will be tested for a year, it may be extended nationally.

This would give the needy—now totaling about 6 million in the United States—equal rights with those of more fortunate neighbors.

FREE STAMPS

Under the plan, the needy are permitted to buy Government-issued food stamps in an amount comparable to their recent average food expenditures. They are then given free enough additional stamps to assure them a nutritional diet.

Those without any income get enough free stamps to provide the desired diet.

The direct distribution of food to the needy has been discontinued in McDowell for the duration of the food-stamp pilot project.

Foods which have been donated here and elsewhere under the direct program are flour, cereals, cake, bread, dried beans, rice, butter, peanut butter, rolled oats, dried whole eggs, dried beans, and canned pork and gravy.

The stamps may, in turn, be used to buy any domestically produced food. Excluded are imported foods such as coffee, tea, cocoa, and bananas. Stamps may not be used for meat, fish, or tobacco.

OTHER AREAS PUE PLAN

Other areas to which the plan will be extended between now and July 3 include Franklin County, Ky.; Obetz, the Virginia-Hibbing-Nashwauk communities in northern Minnesota; Silver Bow County, Mont.; San Miguel County, N. Mex.; and Fayette City, Pa.

Freeman urged those directing the experimental program here—as well as those getting its benefits—to work hard to make it operate efficiently and effectively so that it might be extended nationally.

The fundamental concern of this administration is the full productivity of the American farmer both at home and abroad, and the pilot food-stamp projects are designed to see out better methods of insuring that every person in need has the opportunity for an adequate diet.

The Muncy family will get $95 worth of free stamps a month. Muncy is 47, his wife 45. Their 13 children range in age from 17 months to 19 years. Six of them are in school.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I yield.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I commend the Senator on his statement. More importantly, I commend him on his effort a little over a year ago in the Senate when we worked together on this plan. It was my privilege to work alongside the Senator from West Virginia on the food-stamp plan. We succeeded in obtaining authorization for the plan. I believe the Senator will recall that we had quite a fight in the Senate over it. First, it was defeated, and then we brought it back for a second try, and it was adopted. In the House, I believe Representative Sullivan, of Missouri, was the author of the bill.

Mr. RANDOLPH. The Senator is correct.

Mr. HUMPHREY. The Senator from Missouri [Mr. SYMONSTON], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH], myself, and others were cosponsors of the bill in this body.

The Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] was one of the supporters of the program. We then went to conferencing, and we labored to come out with a general authorization to the Department of Agriculture to establish a food stamp program.

The Department was authorized to use our surplus foods. These foods that were in abundance throughout America to feed the needy, and to use food stamps so that people would not have to walk up to a welfare depot, but rather could go into their local grocery stores and their local supermarkets and purchase, with their stamps, as they could with a $5 bill, a $1 bill, or whatever currency they had that were on the list of available foods.

We waited for over a year. There was privation in America. I was in the State of West Virginia with the President of the United States during the campaign in 1960. Both of us pledged in that election campaign that when a Democrat went into the White House, these human needs would be met. Of course, I know that, coming from the present occupant of the White House had as to who would be in the White House at that time. But be that as it may, we both made this pledge not only for ourselves, but for the party. Is it not interesting that the first order of President Kennedy—Executive Order No. 1—was an order to increase the distribution of surplus foods for the needy?

Mr. RANDOLPH. The Senator is correct.

Mr. HUMPHREY. The next order was that the Secretary of Agriculture would immediately move into action on a food stamp plan. I do not want to permit this expression of some justifiable happiness and pride when I say that it was a privilege to be one of the sponsors of the food stamp plan, to vote for it, to work for it, and to be on the committee that enacted the proposal into law. It was a great privilege to have the Secretary of Agriculture, who is from the State of Minnesota—my lifelong personal friend, who has a big heart, a sense of compassion for his fellow men—at Welch, W. Va., on Monday of this week, present food stamp book No. 1. It was presented in the State where the President of the United States in his campaign pledged that if he were elected President, he would take this action and he would not forget the needy people of this country, all the people of West Virginia and of this Nation.

I am happy that the Senator from West Virginia has commented on this question because these stories go by in this country with almost little or no notice. We have Geneva, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Laos, and Cuba to think about, and we sometimes tend to forget some of our own people. But it is an interesting, and I have a very warm feeling for the Secretary of Agriculture, a Cabinet officer, at the direction of the President, should go to the State of West Virginia, an area that is very dear to the heart of the Senator from West Virginia, who has a big heart, presented food stamp book No. 1 to a needy family. The comment of that family was very interesting. I only paraphrase it: 'We now can have a greater variety of food and do not have to be on relief.' I think that is wonderful. As one of the Senator's colleagues, I wish to salute the Senator from West Virginia for his constant vigilance for his constituents and for the welfare of the American people. It has been a pleasure to be associated with him in this endeavor.

Mr. RANDOLPH. I am grateful for the remarks of my colleague. Again, I like to express appreciation for the endorsement by the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN].

Mr. SPARKMAN. I am delighted that the Senator from West Virginia brought this subject to the attention of the Senate at this time. We all read the newspaper account with a great deal of interest. I, too, thought it was most fitting that the first book should be issued in the State of West Virginia—the State whose plight had been played up during the campaign, the State that has been hurt by the disappearance of some of the industry, particularly coal mining. I am pleased, though, in confronting coal miners because in my State we have had similar problems in certain areas in that respect.

I have often thought with reference to that program that many of the programs submitted to us by the present administration are programs with a
heart in them. I think that is true with reference to the food stamp program. I think it is true with reference to the bill proposing Federal aid to education, which passed the Senate last week. I am about to start discussion of a housing bill, which I think is again a program with which the American people are familiar. I recognize the truth of many programs that we are handling these days, and I rejoice in it.

Mr. RANDOLPH. I thank the Senator very much.

HOUSING ACT OF 1961

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 1922). However, I am going to try in the few remarks that I will make to outline just what the bill proposes. I am going to try in the few remarks that I will make to outline just what the bill proposes. It is one that many people find hard to understand.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, before we commence the debate on the pending housing bill I should like to take this opportunity to express my appreciation to the members of the full committee as well as the subcommittee, and to the staff of the full committee as well as the staff of the subcommittee, for the tremendous job that they have done in preparing and reporting this bill to the Senate.

I may say that this is a big bill. Our housing bill each year is a big bill. It is by the very nature of the matter with which we are dealing a complex bill. It is one that many people find hard to understand.

March 9, 1961, the President sent his housing message to the Congress. The message was aimed at three basic objectives, it is indeed refreshing to me and, I am sure, to others in the Senate who have led the fight for a better housed America, to know that we have an ally in the President. I believe the program proposed by the President is one for action not only in the field of housing, but also in the equally challenging field of community development.

The President's message states that his is a program of魔鬼实惠 and efficiency in the construction industry as an essential component of general economic prosperity and growth. While these are not necessarily new objectives, they are indeed refreshing to me and, I am sure, to others in the Senate who have led the fight for a better housed America, to know that we have an ally in the President. I believe the program proposed by the President is one for action not only in the field of housing, but also in the equally challenging field of community development.

The President's message states that the construction industry should be encouraged to take advantage of the President's program. While these are not necessarily new objectives, they are indeed refreshing to me and, I am sure, to others in the Senate who have led the fight for a better housed America, to know that we have an ally in the President. I believe the program proposed by the President is one for action not only in the field of housing, but also in the equally challenging field of community development.

Mr. President, in preparing the committee bill, the full committee took into consideration not only the pending measures, the testimony of witnesses appearing at the hearings, the President's housing message, and other proposals, but also the members of these committees considered the state of the national economy and the relationship of a healthy homebuilding industry to this economy.

There is concern about the state of the national economy and the continued lack of sustained vitality shown by the homebuilding industry. After having moved ahead for nearly 12 months, private nonfarm housing starts failed to show the sharp spring upsurge that normally is associated with the month of April. As a result the seasonally adjusted annual rate slipped from a level close to 1.3 million to 1 only a shade better than 1.2 million. The committee viewed such a performance at this time as far from satisfactory, and, of course, the needs of the national economy as well as the unmet housing needs of our Nation.

The committee believed that steps should be taken to encourage the homebuilding industry if this Nation is, in fact, to meet housing needs of the people which will, according to all statistics thus far compiled, become more acute during the latter part of this year.

Members of the committee are aware of some of the steps already taken by the President to alleviate the current sluggishness in the homebuilding industry, for example, the reduced interest rate on FHA-insured mortgages, the higher price offered for mortgages by the Federal National Mortgage Association, the encouragement given by the present administration to local communities to speed up urban renewal and public housing projects, and the broadening of the public facility loan program by the addition of necessary local facilities, are showing some results in the national economy.

In addition, actions by the Federal Reserve Board and the Treasury Department in reducing interest rates on long-term securities, and by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board in reducing interest rates on savings and loan mortgages, are showing some effect in increasing the flow of mortgage credit which should be of further help in improving the national economy and as a spur to the homebuilding industry.

Although the committee bill is not in full accord with all of the proposals of the measure originally introduced to implement the President's program, it does contain most of the principal features of that bill.

I should like further to emphasize that in preparing the committee bill, the full committee took into consideration only the pending measures, the testimony of witnesses appearing at the hearings, the President's housing message, and other proposals, but also the members of these committees considered the state of the national economy and the relationship of a healthy homebuilding industry to this economy.

I should like further to emphasize that in preparing the committee bill, the full committee took into consideration only the pending measures, the testimony of witnesses appearing at the hearings, the President's housing message, and other proposals, but also the members of these committees considered the state of the national economy and the relationship of a healthy homebuilding industry to this economy.

Private enterprise shall be encouraged to serve as a part of the total housing need as it can.
The majority of the new programs established by the committee bill would be under the administrative jurisdiction of the Federal Housing Administration. It is this agency which has, from its establishment in 1934, promoted the construction of housing through the private enterprise system.

Senators will note that the committee report—that is, Senate Report No. 281—contains individual and supplementary statements of all the committee members. Very candidly, I too, have not been in complete agreement with every provision contained in the committee bill. However, I believe that the vote and consideration of the majority of the members of the Banking and Currency Committee, and certainly it is a sound measure insofar as it will contribute to the continuing housing needs of the people. I believe it is a good bill.

I believe anyone reading the breakdown of the bill as I give it in my statement will come to the same conclusion. Of course, there will be some divergence of opinion with reference to some of the provisions. But by and large it is a good bill, a bill that will promote decent, sanitary, and safe housing for American families.

In order that the Record may show the provisions of the bill in detail, I ask unanimous consent to include a section-by-section analysis of the bill at this point in my remarks.

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

### Title I—New Housing Programs

**Housing for moderate-income families**

*Section 101: Amends section 221 of the National Housing Act to liberalize program for displaced families, and to make program available for moderate-income families.*

Broadens the existing program by—

1. Permitting the section 221 program to serve "moderate-income families" in addition to "displaced families".

2. Eliminating requirement that number of displaced families in each community must be predetermined and certified by the Administrator of HFA.

The Committee decided that the community must have "workable program" as a prerequisite for FHA section 221 mortgage insurance, except in case of limited or nonprofit or cooperative moderate-income rental housing financed under section 221(d)(3) program; eliminating requirement that community must formally request that the section 221 program be made available.

1. The amount of the mortgage could not exceed:—

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2. The limit on amount of mortgage based on appraised value of the dwelling would be limited to (a) 100 percent of appraised value or (b) in the case of repair and rehabilitation, the sum of the estimated cost of repair and rehabilitation and the estimated value before repair and rehabilitation.
Section 206: Amends section 7 of such act so that the Housing and Home Finance Administrator and the Public Housing Commission shall encourage the use of existing dwellings in the underlining and carrying out of low-rent housing projects.

Additional Subsidy for Elderly Tenants
Section 204: Amends section 10(a) of such act to permit payment of an additional annual Federal payment for each elderly family, provided such additional contribution is required to avoid a deficit in low-rent project operation.

Dwelling Unit Authorization
Section 205: Amends section 10(e) of such act to make available the remaining balance of the $200 million annual contribution authorization contained in the Housing Act of 1949, which would cover approximately 100,000 units and to provide that funds be used for any of the funded units for any one State after date of enactment of the bill could not be entered into for more than 15 years after enactment, and would extend contributions not already under contract on that date.

Greater Local Responsibility for Admission to Public Housing
Section 206: Amends section 10(g) of such act to (1) give localities greater flexibility in shaping admission policies in such a way as to meet their own particular local problems, and (2) permit local agencies to allow overincome tenants to continue occupancy during the period the local agency determines that the overincome family is unable to find a decent private dwelling within its financial reach if the family pays an appropriate rent.

Demonstration Programs
Section 207: Amends section 11 of such act to—
1. Provide the Public Housing Commissioner discretionary authority to make grants to public or private bodies to develop and demonstrate programs to provide decent, safe, and sanitary housing and a suitable living environment for low-income persons and families and for obtaining maximum efficiency and economy in construction and management of low-rent housing.
2. Authorize appropriation of $10 million for grants for demonstration program.

Increased Cost Limits for Units for Elderly
Section 206: Amends section 15 of such act to increase the per room limitation in low-rent public housing projects in the case of Alaska and in the case of units designed for elderly persons from $2,500 to $3,000. This section would also permit capital do- ling of disaster loan program terms to small businesses that have been displaced by federally assisted urban renewal projects and have suffered substantial economic injury as a result of the displacement.

State Limitation
Section 305: Amends section 106(e) of the Housing Act of 1949 to increase the amount that any one State may obtain of the capital grant authorization from 12 1/2 percent of the total authorization, plus a portion of the $100 million reserve fund for all States exceeding the 12 1/2 percent mark to 15 percent of the total authorization, plus a portion of a $150 million reserve fund.

Resale of Property in Urban Renewal Areas for Housing Moderate Income Families
Section 307: Amends section 107 of such act to—
1. Permit urban renewal property to be made available to a limited-dividend corporation, nonprofit corporation, or association, cooperative, public body or agency, or an FHA section 231(d)(4) proftmaking rental housing mortgagee for purchase at fair value for use by purchasers in provision of moderate income rental or cooperative housing.
2. Make provision in existing law, which permits land in urban renewal areas to be sold at a substantial profit for urban renewal purposes, applicable to urban renewal property acquired prior to September 29, 1959.

Rehabilitation
Section 308: Amends section 110(e) of such act to permit local public agencies to acquire and rehabilitate property in urban renewal areas by acquiring properties, improving them for dwelling use or related facilities, and reselling them to private owners.

In Nonresidential Exception
Section 309: Amends section 110(c) of such act to increase the amount of grant authorization which may be used for nonresidential purposes from 20 to 50 percent of new authority provided by this bill.
Urban Renewal Areas Involving Colleges, Universities, or Hospitals

Section 310: Rewrites section 112 of such act to allow
1. Credit for State-licensed hospital ex­
penditures in urban renewal areas.
2. Mnority-owned university or hos­
tpital serving through city or public corpora­
tion to be eligible as local grant-in-aid.
3. Expenditures made by State agency leasing properties to university or hospital to be eligible as local grant-in-aid.
4. Expenditures by institution or hospital in relocating occupants being displaced from structures to be rehabilitated to be eligible as local grant-in-aid.
5. Expenditures to count if made not over 5 years prior to authorization by Housing
6. Expenditures to count if made not over 5 years prior to authorization by Housing
7. Expenditures to count if made not over 5 years prior to authorization by Housing

Urban planning assistance

Planning Assistance

Section 311: Amends section 701 of the Housing Act of 1954 to change the amount of grant from one-half to two-thirds of the estimated cost of the work for which the grant is made.

Section 311(2): Amends section 701 of such act to increase appropriation author­ization from $30 million to $100 million.

Section 311(3): Amends section 701 of such act to extend planning to include the acquisition loans for acquisition and demolition and removal of structures

Section 311(4): Amends section 701 of such act to permit grants to be made to inter­state planning agencies formed by inter­state compacts.

Historical Site in Urban Renewal Area

Section 312: Notwithstanding section
110(c)(4) of such act, permits donation of a parcel of land in urban renewal area to the James White's Fort Association in Knox­ville, Tenn., if such property is restored as historical site and monument is operated on nonprofit basis.

Credit for Cost of School Construction

Section 313: Adds a provision to such act to provide credit for school construction in a certain urban renewal project in Roanoke, Va., to be counted as a local contribution.

Technical Amendments

Section 314: (a), (b), and (c) amends sections 101(c), 102(a), and 110(c) to—
1. Make existing law clear that the work­able program relates to a program for com­munity improvement.
2. Make existing law clear that early land acquisition loans for acquisition and demol­ition of property may cover administration, relocation, and other costs related to the demolition and removal of structures ac­quired with the loans.
3. Clarify question concerning leasing of urban renewal project land.

Title IV—College Housing, Community Fa­cilities, and Mass Transportation

College housing

Loan Authorization

Section 401(a): Amends section 401(d) of the Housing Act of 1962 to—
1. Increase the amount of Such loan by $100 mil­lion upon enactment and by an additional $250 million for each of the 5 years begin­ning July 1, 1961, through 1965.
2. Increase limitation for other educa­tional facilities by $25 million for each of the 5 years beginning July 1, 1961, through 1965.
3. Increase limitation for student nurse and intern housing at hospitals by $25 mil­lion for each of the 5 years beginning July 1, 1961, through 1965.

State Limitation

Section 401(b): Amends section 406 of such act to increase State limitation from 10 to 15% percent of the direct cost of acquisition.

Community facilities and mass trans­portation

Public Facility and Mass Transportation Loans

Section 402: Amends sections 201, 202, and 203 of the Housing Amendments of 1965 (public facility loan program) to make the program applicable to the financing, acquisition, construction, and improvement of facilities and equipment for use in mass transit systems in urban areas. This section would also increase the public facility loan revolving fund from $150 million to $300 million—$100 million of the total fund is reserved for the mass transportation loans. This section also permits that funds for mass transportation loans shall be obtained from the Treasury at a rate not more than 7.5% percent of the aggregate amount then forming a part of the public debts as computed on the last day of the fiscal year next preceding the borrowing.

Advances for Public Works Planning

Section 403: Amends section 702 of the Housing Act of 1964 to—
1. Increase the amount which may be ad­vanced to any one State from 10 to 12.5 percent of the aggregate amount then au­thorized to be appropriated.
2. Make projects eligible for planning ad­vances which may be constructed within or over a reasonable period of time considering the nature of the project and to permit ad­vances for areawide projects requiring a sub­stantial period for completion.

Title V—AMENDMENTS TO THE NATIONAL HOUSING ACT

Federal national mortgage association

Special Assistance Authorization

Section 501: Amends section 503(e) of the National Housing Act to increase FNMA special assistance authorization (Presidential allocation) by $500 million.

Section 502: Amends section 502(b) of such act to permit the maximum amount of insured mortgage to be insured by FNMA, if such mortgage is secured by a proj­ect in an urban renewal area, to be the same as the maximum amount insured by FHA. This is now permitted for loans insured un­der section 220.

FHA insurance programs

Expansion of Title I Home Repair and Improvement Program

Section 503(a): Amends section 2(a) of the National Housing Act to extend program for 3 years until October 1, 1963. (Present expiration date is October 1, 1961.)

FHA General Insurance Authorization

Section 503(b) and (c): Amends section 203(a) and section 217 of such act to re­move dollar ceilings on FHA's insurance au­thorization. Any amount for which loans and mortgages may be insured until October 1, 1965, except for certain programs that have different termination dates.

Armed Service Housing

Section 503(a): Amends section 805(a) of such act to extend the mortgage insurance programs for Capehart military housing and for housing for employees of NASA and AEC to

October 1, 1962, and to increase the limita­tion on the number of Capehart units which may be insured from 30,000 to 37,000 (expiration date in existing law is October 1, 1961, and limitation in existing law on the number of Capehart units which may be constructed is 25,000).

Authority To Reduce Insurance Premium Charge

Section 504: Amends section 203(c)(3) of such act to give the FHA Commissioner discretion to reduce mortgage insurance premium on any program under title II of the National Housing Act to one-fourth of 1 percent per annum and permit any section to apply to outstanding mortgages.

Section 207 (Regular Rental) Housing Program

Section 506(1)(a): Amends section 207 of such act to permit individuals, groups of individuals, or partnerships to be rental housing mortgagees if approved by Com­missioner (in addition to those under present law).

Exterior Land Improvements

Section 506(2): Amends section 207(c)(3) of such act to permit the maximum amount of rental housing mortgage to be reduced or to be excluded in determining maximum amount of rental housing mortgage. (Same amendment is made by bill in FHA sec., 911, Aug. 30, 1961, and Oct. 20, 1961.)

Cooperative Housing Insurance

Section 506(a)(1) and (2): Amends sec­tion 213(b) and (4) of such act to decrease the maximum amount of units in a multi­family cooperative housing project from eight to five, and to exclude exterior land improvements from determination of maximum amount of mortgage.

Section 506(a)(3): Amends section 213(b) of such act to give FHA Commissioner dis­cretion to reduce principal amount of mort­gage after failure of sponsor to sell to a cooperativc after such period of time as he deems appropriate.

Section 506(b): Amends section 213 of such act by adding a new subsection (1) to authorize FHA to insure supplementary co­operative loans to consumer cooperatives to provide (1) improvements or repairs, or (2) additional community facilities for a section 213 property.

Additional Mortgage Insurance on Multi­family Projects

Section 507(a): Amends section 223 of such act by adding a new subsection (c) to provide insurance on mortgage payments on a project which exceed project income during first 2 years following final endorsement for insur­ance of a mortgage by FHA to be added to amount of insured mortgage.

Section 507(b): Amends section 223 of such act to permit FHA Commissioner to ins­ure mortgages (covering housing sold by Federal, State, or local governments) under sections 220, 221, 231, or 233 in addition to those sections under present law.

Nursing Homes (Maximum Mortgage)

Section 508: Amends section 222(d) of such act to permit mortgage of 90 percent of estimated replacement cost (new con­struction), 80 percent of value (existing structures).

Technical and conforming amendments

Maturity Date of Home Mortgages

Section 509(a)(1): Amends section 203(b)(3) of such act to permit maturity date for housing mortgages insured after July 1, 1956, to be calculated from the beginning of amortiza­tion of the mortgage.

Section 509(a)(2): Amends section 203(c) of such act to permit the FHA to pay insurance premiums with debentures which are obligations of the insurance fund or the ac­
count to which premium charges are credited.

Date of Certain Debentures
Section 509(b): Amends section 204(d) of such act to permit debentures in payment of insurance claims on loans insured under FHA sections 220, 221 and 233 programs to be dated as of the date of assignment of the mortgage or conveyance of property by Commissioner.

Conveyance of Foreclosed Properties to FHA
Section 509(c): Amends section 204(j)(i) of such act to permit properties to be conveyed to FHA without naming the Commissioner by name.

Expenses of FHA Statistical and Economic Surveys
Section 509(d): Amends section 209 of such act to permit FHA's statistical and economic surveys to be charged as a general expense against any insurance fund or account.

FHA Labor Standards Provision
Section 509(e): Amends section 212 of such act to make FHA labor standards provisions applicable to new home improvement loan program for multifamily housing, to moderate income rental housing program where mortgagees are cooperatives or limited profit housing cooperatives, and to experimental programs under new section 233. (Condominiums constructed with FHA mortgage insurance would be subject to labor provisions without further amendment).

Transfers Between FHA Insurance Funds
Section 509(f): Amends section 219 of such act to permit moneys in the FHA title I insurance account and other new accounts and funds created by this bill to be transferred among the various other insurance funds to include the Mutual Mortgage Insurance Fund.

Payment of Insurance Claims (Section 220 Mortgage Insurance (Urban Renewal Housing))
Section 509(g): Amends section 220(f) of such act to permit Commissioner to include accrued interest and unpaid principal in FHA debentures issued in payment of claims being made on defaulted mortgages insured under section 220 and assigned to FHA after default.

Interest Rates on FHA Debentures
Section 509(h): Amends section 224 of such act to permit the interest rates of debentures guaranteed or insured by FHA claims or mortgages insured under sections 220, 221, 230, 231 and 233 (urban renewal and housing improvement loans, multifamily income and relocation housing) and 233 (experimental housing program) to be at rates in effect at the date of their issuance if Commissioner so prescribes in insurance contract. Debentures could also bear interest at same rate as for debentures related to other loans, if Commissioner so prescribes. Interest rate on debentures related to other loans would be rate in effect on date of commitment to issuance, or date loan was endorsed or initially endorsed for insurance, whichever rate is highest.

FHA Appraisals to Home Purchasers
Section 509(i): Amends section 226 of such act to conform existing law so that FHA appraisals as required by the bill shall be furnished to home buyers and to purchasers whose mortgages are insured under the new FHA section 223 (experimental housing) program and new FHA section 234 (condominium) program.

FHA Cost Certification
Section 509(j): Amends section 227 of such act to permit the certification of agreement to new section 233 multifamily experimental housing program authorized by bill and make other conforming amendments in cost certification provisions.

Voluntary Termination of FHA Insurance on Multifamily Housing Mortgages and Loans
Section 509(k): Amends section 229 of such act to permit certificate of termination insurance upon agreement between any mortgagee and mortgagor upon the payment of an adjusted insurance premium.

Exterior Land Improvements
Section 509(l): Amends section 231 of such act (eiderly housing) to permit exterior land improvements to be excluded in determining maximum amount of mortgage.

TITLE VI—OPEN SPACE AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Introduction
This title adds a new program to assit State and local governments in preserving open-space land in and around urban areas which, for economic, social, conservation, recreational, or esthetic reasons, is essential to the proper long-range development and welfare of the Nation's urban areas and their suburban environs.

Findings and Purpose
Section 601: Finds it to be the purpose of the Congress to provide general guidance to prevent spread of blight, to encourage more economic and desirable urban development, and to protect the scenic, recreational, conservation, and scenic areas by saving preservation of open-space land.

Federal Grants
Section 602: Provides that: 1. Housing and Home Finance Administrator authorized to contract to make grants to State and local public bodies which—(a) Do not exceed 25 percent of total cost of acquisition or condemnation to be used as permanent open space, except grant can be up to 35 percent in case of public body which (1) exercises responsibilities for urban area as a whole, or (ii) exercises or participates in exercise of such responsibilities for all or a substantial portion of an urban area pursuant to interstate or other intergovernmental agreements; and (b) Aggregate not more than $100 million.

2. Grants may not be used to pay development costs or State or local governmental expenses.

3. Appropriations are authorized for the payment of grants and the faith of the United States is pledged to the payment of grants for the fiscal years ending in 1963, 1964, and 1965.

4. Administrator is required to consult with the Secretary of the Interior on general policies to be followed in reviewing applications for grants.

Planning Requirements
Section 603: Provides that: 1. Administrator must find—(a) Proposed open space is important to execution of a comprehensive plan meeting criteria he establishes, and (b) A proposed open space is being actively carried on.

2. Administrator shall take appropriate action to assure preservation by local governmental bodies of maximum area of open-space land, with minimum of cost, through use of existing public land, use of special tax, zoning and subdivision provisions, and continuation of appropriate private use of open-space land.

3. In preparing applications Administrator shall consider extent of local encourage of orderly community development and of an adequate program of permanent conservation.

Conversions to Other Uses
Section 604: Provides that no open-space land for which grant has been made shall be converted to other uses without approval by Administrator. Authorization of conversion shall be contingent upon substitution of other open land.

Technical Assistance, Studies and Publication of Information
Section 605: Provides that Administrator is authorized to provide and carry out with funds appropriated for other purposes.

Definitions
Section 606: Defines—1. "Open-space land" means any undeveloped or predominately undeveloped forested or open area of agricultural, forest or urban area, in or adjoining an urban area, which has (a) economic and social value as a means of shaping the character, direction, and setting of urban development; (b) recreational value; (c) conservation value in protecting natural resources; or (d) historic, scenic, scientific, or cultural value.

2. "Urban area" means any area which is urban in character, including surrounding areas which form an economic and socially related region.

TITLE VII—OTHER HOUSING PROGRAMS

Farm Housing
Securities on Property Under Farm Housing Program
Section 701(a): Amends section 502(b) of the Housing Act of 1949 to permit wider latitude in type of security the borrower may give in support of the mortgage loan.

Extension of Farm Housing Program (Title V, Housing Act of 1949)
Section 701 (b) and (c): Amends sections 511, 512, and 513 of the Housing Act of 1949 by extending the housing program for 5 years until June 30, 1966.

Home Improvement Loans by Savings and Loan Associations and National Banks
Section 702 and 703: Amends section 5(c) of the Homeowners Loan Act of 1933 and section 24 of the Federal Reserve Act, respectively, to assure authority of savings and loan associations and banks to make FHA-insured home improvement loans under the new program (sections 203(h) and 203(k) of the National Housing Act) provided by this bill, notwithstanding the fact that the loans may not be secured by a first mortgage.

Voluntary Home mortgage credit program

Extension of Program
Section 704: Amends section 610(a) of the Housing Act of 1954 to extend the VHMC program until October 1, 1960. (Passed by the Senate, July 10, 1961.)

Lanham Act housing
Disposal of Passyunk War Housing Project
Section 705: Amends section 802(a) of the Housing Act of 1959 to extend for 1 year the period during which military personnel and civilian personnel employed in defense activities may continue to occupy the Passyunk war housing project in Philadelphia, with occupancy preferences and without regard to their income.

Veterans' Administration direct home loans

Maximum Amount of Loan
Section 706(a)(1): Amends section 811(h) of such title to provide that a veteran to increase maximum from $13,500 to $15,000 in areas where climatic conditions require higher construction costs.

Formulas for Determining Veteran Eligibility
Section 706(a)(2): Amends section 811(h) of such title to provide a period of time for eligibility equal to 10 years from date of discharge from the armed forces of World War II or Korean conflict (as the case may be) plus an additional 1 year for each 4 months' duty during such war or conflict.

Extension of FHA Loan Program
Section 706(a)(3): Amends section 811 of such title to extend the period in which a veteran of World War II may obtain a
direct loan until July 26, 1967, and to extend the period in which a veteran of the Korean conflict may obtain such a loan until January 1, 1976.

Additional Authorization for Direct Loan
Section 700(b) (1): Amends section 1823 (a) of such title to provide for additional authorization as follows:

After enactment of this bill

(4th quarter fiscal 1961) $100,000,000
After June 30, 1961 400,000,000
After June 30, 1962 1,000,000,000
After June 30, 1963 1,500,000,000
After June 30, 1964 1,800,000,000
After June 30, 1965 2,000,000,000

Administrative Purchase of Publications
Section 707: Amends section 502 of the Housing Act of 1946 to permit the Administration to purchase subscriptions to publications and also purchase memberships in organizations to enable the agencies to receive or purchase scientific and other publications.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, title I of the committee bill would first establish three new programs of mortgage insurance under the Federal Housing Administration.

Section 101 of the bill would broaden the existing FHA 40-year, no-downpayment mortgage insurance program for families displaced by urban renewal and other Federal activities to include a mortgage insurance program for families of moderate income.

Let me make it absolutely clear that the 40-year, no-downpayment mortgage insurance program is not an innovation insofar as the FHA is concerned. The FHA has been insuring such mortgages under the section 221 FHA program for some time. This section was first enacted into law by the Housing Act of 1954 during the 84th Congress. The committee bill proposes only to broaden the section 221 FHA program to cover families of moderate income.

Perhaps it would be well to explain at this point that the broadening of the section 221 program will not eliminate the FHA program in existing law which make the FHA insurance available to sales and rental dwelling units for displaced families. In fact, such families under the provisions of the bill will be given priority of occupancy in housing constructed under the 221 program.

For the sake of clarity, the broadening of FHA section 221 to provide for a mortgage insurance program for families of moderate income may be broken into three parts. These are, first, a sales program which contemplates FHA insurance of 40-year, no-downpayment mortgages secured by single-family dwellings and which mortgages would bear interest at market rates; second, a rental program which contemplates FHA insurance for mortgages secured by rental properties constructed by profitmaking organizations and which mortgages would bear interest at market rates; and third, a rental program which contemplates FHA insurance for mortgages secured by rental properties constructed by a specific group of nonprofit type organizations and which mortgages would bear interest at below the market rates.

With regard to the programs which contemplate mortgages bearing interest at market rates the workable program requirements, as well as the HHFA certification of the number of dwelling units to be constructed in any given area under the section 221 program would be eliminated.

In addition, in order to attract private investment capital into the programs bearing interest at the market rate, the bill would make several minor amendments to the existing insurance claims. These amendments are, first, defaulted mortgages could be assigned— at the discretion of the FHA Commissioner— to the Agency and insurance claim could be paid without the holder of such mortgage being required, as under present law, to foreclose the mortgage and obtain possession of the property in order to convey title to the FHA; second, FHA debentures, which are issued to pay insurance claims, could bear an interest rate in effect at the time of their issuance rather than the rate in effect at the time of mortgage as under existing law; and third, accrued interest which was lost by the lender could be included in FHA debentures. Because the sales and profitmaking rental programs under the FHA section 221 program are experimental in nature, the bill would provide for a termination date of June 30, 1963.

In regard to the program which contemplates mortgages bearing interest below the market rate, the bill would make several changes in the existing 221 program in order to make the below market rate program serve the lower moderate income families. These changes are:

First. The bill would permit public bodies and agencies, limited dividend corporations, and consumer type cooperatives to be eligible for mortgage insurance if such groups construct rental accommodations for the lower moderate income families.

Second. The bill would provide that such loans have an interest rate of not less than the annual rate of interest determined by the Secretary of Treasury based on all outstanding marketable obligations of the United States. At present such a rate would be about 3½ percent.

Third. The bill would permit insurance claims to be paid in either cash or debentures at the discretion of the Commissioner but in any event the payment of claim would be determined by the Commissioner at the time the mortgage was insured. In addition, as is in the case of the proposed market rate program, the bill would provide that FHA debentures issued on defaulted mortgages under the below market rate program would bear interest at the date of their issuance rather than at the date the mortgage was endorsed. Furthermore, payment of claims could cover accrued interest lost by the lender. As in the case of the market rate programs, the bill would provide that defaulted mortgages could be assigned by the holder to the FHA without foreclosure proceedings in order to perfect title.

Fourth. The bill would provide that the Commissioner could insure mortgages on the below market rate program without premium charge or with partial premium charge.

Fifth. The bill would provide that the mortgages secured by rental accommodation for the low moderate income family would be eligible for purchase by the FNMA under its special assistance function.

Sixth. The statutory prerequisite of a workable program and a certification by the HHFA Administrator for the number of units to be built in any given area would still be applicable to mortgages insured under the below market rate program.

Section 102 of the bill would establish a new home improvement and rehabilitation loan insurance program to be administered by the FHA. For all practical purposes, this program has been broken into two parts: first, home improvement and rehabilitation loans in urban renewal areas; and, second, loans outside urban renewal areas.

The committee bill proposes to establish a home improvement loan program for homes and multifamily structures in urban renewal areas. Such loans could not exceed (a) $10,000 per family unit, and (b) an amount which is the lesser of the estimated cost of improvements, whichever is lesser, and (b) an amount which when added to any outstanding indebtedness relating to the property would keep the total indebtedness against the property within the limits applicable to mortgages insured under the FHA section 220— urban renewal housing— program. The term of the loan could not exceed 25 years or three-fourths of the economic life of the property, whichever is the lesser. Maximum interest rate on such loans may be prescribed by the Commissioner, but may not exceed 8½ percent. In addition, the FNMA would be authorized to purchase any home improvement loan insured by the FHA.

Section 102(b) of the bill would establish the new loan program outside urban renewal areas. The terms and conditions of the new loan program would be the same as those provided for the home improvement program in urban renewal areas except that loans would be limited to improvements of one- to four-family dwellings where such housing has been determined by the Commissioner to be economically sound. These new loan programs are to be distinguished from the existing Title I home repair and improvement program. Under the existing program, lenders are charged with the responsibility of making loans and reporting the results of such loans have been made, except in cases where loans applied for are in excess of $5,000. Under these circumstances, the FHA reviews the application before the loan is approved. The bill contemplates that loans made pursuant to the new programs will be processed through the FHA the same as the Agency now processes on mortgages to be insured and, further, the bill contemplates that
the Agency will apply its regular underwriting standards to applications for loans before an FHA commitment to insure the loan is issued.

While the committee strongly supports the objectives of the new home improvement and rehabilitation program, we were concerned about the Government's risk on these loans. Consequently, the committee bill requires that adequate security will be taken in connection with these loans in such a manner as the Commissioner deems appropriate. In addition, the committee report makes it clear that any loan with a large face amount and a long maturity should be secured by a lien on the property involved. This lien may take the form of a junior lien or other liens as may be appropriate under the circumstances involved and the laws of a particular State.

Section 102 of the bill also would provide a new basis for determining the maximum loan ratio on rehabilitation mortgages under existing programs. FHA insures mortgages for loans used to finance rehabilitation of housing in urban renewal areas under section 220 and for loans used to rehabilitate housing in slums or other areas designated by displaced families under section 231.

Under the existing law, the basis for determining the maximum amount of a section 220 rehabilitation mortgage is the appraised value of the property. Under the bill the basis would be the sum of, first, the estimated cost of the rehabilitation; and, second, the difference between the appraised value and the appraised value of the property before rehabilitation. However, in no event could the mortgage exceed the cost of rehabilitation and the amount, if any, required to refinance existing indebtedness.

Section 103 of the bill would add a new section to the National Housing Act to authorize the FHA Commissioner to insure mortgages secured by properties, both single-family and multifamily, which were constructed utilizing advance designs and technology.

Under this new section, FHA would be authorized to insure mortgage loans on homes or rental housing built with new and untried materials, design and construction methods and involving experimental property standards and neighborhood design. The program is designed to assist in reducing housing costs and improving housing standards. The FHA would be authorized to make investigations and analyses of data and to publish and distribute reports on this program.

A mortgage eligible under this new program could be insured if it meets requirements of the regular mortgage insurance provisions of the act, except that the property would not have to meet the economic soundness requirement. Instead, it would need to be an acceptable risk giving rise under existing program standards for determining maximum amount of the mortgage.

Authority is provided for the Commissioner to transfer the sum of $1 million to the experimental housing insurance fund to be used as a revolving fund to carry out the provisions of the experimental program. Although the bill authorizes the Commissioner to increase the number of mortgages that may be insured under the new experimental program, the committee has made it clear in the report that mortgage insurance under the program should not be written in an aggregate amount which would result in estimated claims exceeding $1 million.

Section 104 of the bill would add another new section to the National Housing Act to permit mortgage insurance for individual fee simple or long-term lease ownership of a unit in a multifamily structure. Such ownership would include undivided ownership interest in common areas and facilities and the community and commercial facilities, if any, which serve the apartment building in which the individual's unit is located. This type of ownership is often referred to as condominium.

Under the new section, mortgages would be limited to owners of not more than four single-family units and only FHA multifamily projects would be eligible for a condominium insurance except FHA section 213—cooperative multifamily projects—would be excluded.

The maximum term of the mortgage, the interest rate, and the maximum loan-to-value ratio under this new section would be the same as those applicable to the FHA section 203—regular sales housing—program.

In addition to the new proposals which I have already discussed, the bill contains in title IV and title VI provisions for establishing two new programs which will fall within the administrative jurisdiction of the Housing and Home Finance Agency. These programs are, first, a mass transportation program; and, second, an open space and urban development program.

Section 201 of the bill broadens the public facility loan program to make it applicable to the financing acquisition, construction, and improvement of facilities and equipment for use in mass transit systems in urban areas. This section would also increase the public facilities loan fund from $150 million to $200 million—$100 million of the total fund being reserved for mass transportation loans with the balance being available for authorization to be used to finance the regular public facilities loan program. In addition, this section would provide that funds for mass transportation loans shall be obtained from the Treasury at a rate not more than the average interest rate of all interest-bearing obligations of the United States then forming a part of the public debt as computed by the Secretary of the Treasury; provided, however, that the interest rate on loans may exceed the borrowing rate. Another section of the bill reserves $50 million of the urban renewal authorization for use in making grants for mass transportation facilities. In addition, the bill would amend the urban planning assistance program—section 701—to extend planning grants to include the preparation of comprehensive mass transportation surveys to help solve problems of mass transit in urban areas.

Title VI adds a new program to assist State and local governments in preserving open space land in and around urban areas which, for economic, social, conservation, recreational, or esthetic reasons, is essential to the proper physical development and growth of the Nation's urban areas and their suburban environs. Under this title the Housing and Home Finance Agency Administrator would be authorized to contract to make grants to State and local public bodies which do not exceed 25 percent of the total cost of acquiring land to be used as permanent open space, except grants can be up to 35 percent in the case of a public body which, first, exercises responsibility for the urban area as a whole, or, second, exercises or participates in exercise of such responsibilities for an area in a significant portion of an urban area pursuant to interstate or other intergovernmental agreement. This title of the bill also authorizes an appropriation of $100 million for grants to develop urban parks and space and urban development programs.

Mr. President, this, in general, concludes the description of the new programs as proposed by the committee bill. The bill contains several other provisions to extend existing programs, either by providing more funds with which to carry these programs on or by extending the jurisdiction of the FHA to cover new areas and tasks.

The most important of these provisions are as follows:

Section 201 would increase the authority for appropriation of funds for the elderly housing direct loan program from $50 to $100 million.

Section 205 would authorize the Public Housing Administration to contract for the approximately 100,000 additional dwelling units which can be financed from the $50 million of funds originally authorized by the act.

Section 303 would increase the capital grant authorization for the urban renewal program by $2.5 billion.

Section 304 would remove the ceiling on relocation payments to families and to business establishments provided all amounts in excess of $300 for families and $5,000 for businesses, the maximum amount under existing law, are paid out of the reserve in gross project costs and shared two-thirds by the Federal Government and one-third by localities. Amounts up to the maximum under existing law would continue to be paid out of Federal funds.

Section 311 would change the urban planning grant program—section 701 of the Housing Act of 1954—to, first, increase the Federal share of the cost of urban planning projects to 70 percent; second, extend the authorization for appropriations for grants from $20 to $100 million; and, third, authorize grants for planning activities in areas and other urban areas crossing State boundaries.
Section 401 would provide for an immediate increase of $100 million for fiscal 1961 and increases of $250 million on July 1 of each of the years 1961 through 1965 in the college housing loan authorization.

Section 501 would increase the FNMA special assistance fund by $750 million, from $550 million to $1,700 million. Most of this fund is expected to be used to finance the new program for low- and middle-income families authorized by this bill.

Section 503 (a) of the bill would provide for a 4-year extension of the home repair and improvement program under title I of the National Housing Act. Under present law, the program is due to expire on October 1, 1965.

Section 503 (b) and (c) would remove the present dollar ceiling on FHA's general mortgage insurance authorization, and existing law would be amended to provide that loans on mortgages, except certain programs which have their own time limitation, may be insured until October 1, 1965.

Section 503 (d) would extend the armed services mortgage insurance program until October 1, 1962, and would further amend the provision pertaining to that program to increase the number of units which could be constructed after June 30, 1965, to 37,000.

Section 701 would provide for a 4-year extension, that is, until October 1, 1965, of the farm housing program as is provided in title V of the Housing Act of 1949.

Section 704 would provide for a 4-year extension of the voluntary home mortgage credit program, that is until October 1, 1965.

Section 706 would, first, establish a formula for determining the eligibility period during which veterans of World War II and the Korean conflict will be eligible for the direct loan program; second, extend the direct loan program for veterans of World War II until July 25, 1967, and for Korean conflict veterans until January 31, 1975; and third, increase the VA direct loan authorization by $1.2 billion over a period of 6-1/2 fiscal years.

Mr. President, as I stated a moment ago, I believe these are the highlights and principal provisions of S. 1922. It is my personal view that S. 1922 is sound legislation and I am hopeful that it will receive favorable consideration by the Senate, by the House of Representatives, and will be signed into law by the President.

Mr. President, just this afternoon I read in the Evening Star that article which appeared upon one provision in the bill. I believe one of the most popular programs in the field of housing over many years has been that of college housing. The bill proposes to increase the funds which will be available for college housing throughout the United States. The article in the Evening Star, on the first page of section B, is entitled "Housing: American University." It states that many students, particularly young women, who desired to attend American University and had paid their tuition, had been given refunds ac-

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The article "Shortage Hits American Women's Dormitories" discusses the shortage of dormitory spaces for women at American University, with the fall classes set to begin. The shortage is so severe that the university has had to force some applicants to drop out. The number of dorms available is insufficient to meet the demand, and the university is unable to accommodate all applicants.

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The article "Housing: American University" highlights the university's housing shortage, which has led to a backlog of applications. The university is forced to reject many applicants due to the shortage of dormitory spaces.

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The article "Housing: American University" mentions that the university is unable to accommodate all applicants due to the shortage of dormitory spaces. It also notes that the university is facing a backlog of applications, which has led to a delay in processing new admissions.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Georgetown University.</td>
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<tr>
<td>The American University.</td>
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<td>Trinity College.</td>
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<td>The Catholic University of America.</td>
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<td>The George Washington University.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dumbarton College.</td>
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<th>FLORIDA</th>
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<tr>
<td>University of Florida, Gainesville.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Florida A. &amp; M. College, Tallahassee.</td>
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<tr>
<td>University of Miami, Miami.</td>
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<tr>
<td>John B. Stetson University, DeLand.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Florida Southern College, Lakeland.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Florida State University, Tallahassee.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rollins College, Winter Park.</td>
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<td>University of Tampa, Tampa.</td>
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<td>University of South Florida, Tampa.</td>
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<th>GEORGIA</th>
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<tr>
<td>Emory University, Atlanta.</td>
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<td>Mercer University, Macon.</td>
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<td>Morris Brown College, Atlanta.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clark College, Atlanta.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Georgia Military College, Milledgeville.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wesleyan College, Macon.</td>
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<tr>
<td>University of Georgia, Athens.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Georgia Tech and U.S. Mines, Atlanta.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta.</td>
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<tr>
<td>North Georgia College, Dahlonega.</td>
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<td>Tift College, Forsyth.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Morehouse College, Atlanta.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gordon Military College, Barnesville.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Young Harris College, Young Harris.</td>
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<tr>
<th>HAWAII</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>University of Hawaii, Honolulu.</td>
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<tr>
<td>UH Manoa</td>
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<tr>
<td>University of Idaho, Moscow.</td>
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<tr>
<td>The College of Idaho, Caldwell.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Northwest Nazarene College, Nampa.</td>
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<tr>
<td>North Idaho Junior College, Lewiston.</td>
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<td>Boise Junior College, Boise.</td>
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<tr>
<th>ILLINOIS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Knox College, Galesburg.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Southern Illinois University, Carbondale.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Illinois College, Jacksonville.</td>
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<tr>
<td>North Central College, Naperville.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Loyola University, Chicago.</td>
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<tr>
<td>North Park College and Theological Seminary, Chicago.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lake Forest College, Lake Forest.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lincoln College, Lincoln.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Quincy College and Seminary, Quincy.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bradley University, Peoria.</td>
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<tr>
<td>University of Illinois, Urbana.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aurora College, Aurora.</td>
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<tr>
<td>The University of Chicago, Chicago.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Barat College of the Sacred Heart, Lake Forest.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Greenville College, Greenville.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shimer College, Mount Carroll.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Illinois State Normal University, Normal.</td>
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<tr>
<td>National College of Education, Evanston.</td>
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<td>Western Illinois University, Macomb.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Northern Illinois University, DeKalb.</td>
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<td>Eastern Illinois University, Charleston.</td>
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<td>MacMurray College, Jacksonville.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Milliken University, Decatur.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Augustana College, Rock Island.</td>
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<tr>
<td>St. Xavier College, Chicago.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Monmouth College, Monmouth.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rosemary College, Florissant.</td>
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<td>Elmhurst College, Elmhurst.</td>
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<td>St. Francis College, Loretto.</td>
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<td>Muhlenberg College, Allentown.</td>
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<th>INDIANA</th>
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<tr>
<td>Butler University, Indianapolis.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anderson College and Theological Seminary, Anderson.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indiana University, Bloomington.</td>
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<tr>
<td>St. Joseph's College, Rensselaer.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Franklin College, Indianapolis, Franklin.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Manchester College, North Manchester.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Earlham College, Richmond.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Taylor University, Upland.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marion College, Marion.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Purdue University, Lafayette.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ball State Teachers College, Muncie.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indiana University (medical), Indianapolis.</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Vincennes University, Vincennes.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Evansville College, Evansville.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Valparaiso University, Valparaiso.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indiana State Teachers College, Terre Haute.</td>
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<tr>
<td>University de Notre Dame du Lac, Notre Dame.</td>
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<td>Drake University, Des Moines.</td>
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<td>Morningside College, Sioux City.</td>
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<td>Iowa Wesleyan College, Mount Pleasant.</td>
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<td>Simpson College, Indianola.</td>
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<td>Upper Iowa University, Fayette.</td>
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<td>Luther College, Decorah.</td>
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<td>Waldorf College, Forest City.</td>
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<td>Buena Vista College, Storm Lake.</td>
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<td>Parsons College, Fairfield.</td>
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<td>St. Ambrose College, Davenport.</td>
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<td>Northwestern College, Orange City.</td>
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<td>Coe College, Cedar Rapids.</td>
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<th>KANSAS</th>
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<tr>
<td>Municipal University of Wichita, Wichita.</td>
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<td>Ottawa University, Ottawa.</td>
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<td>Baker University, Baldwin.</td>
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<td>Kansas Wesleyan University, Salina.</td>
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<td>Fort Hays Kansas State College, Hays.</td>
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<td>St. Benedict's College, Atchison.</td>
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<td>Bethany College, Lindsborg.</td>
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<td>Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia.</td>
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<td>University of Wichita, Wichita.</td>
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<td>Tabor College, Hillsboro.</td>
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<td>Murray State College, Murray.</td>
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<td>Nazareth College, at Louisville, Louisville.</td>
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<th>LOUISIANA</th>
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<td>Tulane University, New Orleans.</td>
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<td>Centenary College of Louisiana, Shreveport.</td>
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<td>Southern University, A &amp; M College, Baton Rouge.</td>
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<td>Loyola University, New Orleans.</td>
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<td>Bates College, Lewiston.</td>
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<td>Bowdoin College, Brunswick.</td>
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<td>Colby College, Waterville.</td>
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<td>University of Maine, Orono.</td>
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<td>Universitv of New England, Portland.</td>
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<th>MASSACHUSETTS</th>
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<td>Boston University, Boston.</td>
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<td>Harvard University, Cambridge.</td>
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<td>Northeastern University, Boston.</td>
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<td>Wheelock College, Boston.</td>
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<td>University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.</td>
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<td>Eastern Michigan University, Ypsilanti.</td>
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<td>Oakland University, Rochester.</td>
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</table>
Northwest Missouri State College, Maryville.
Webster College, Webster Groves.
William Woods College, Fulton.
Southwest Missouri State College, Springfield.
Tarkio College, Tarkio.
Northeast Missouri State Teachers College, Kirksville.
Southwest Missouri State College, Cape Girardeau.
Wentworth Military Academy, Lexington.
Washington University, St. Louis.
Cottey Junior College, Nevada.
Stephens College, Columbia.
Christian College, Columbia.
Furman College (St. Louis University), East St. Louis, Ill.
Kirkville College of Osteopathy and Surgery, Kirksville.
Maryville College of the Sacred Heart, St. Louis.
Culver-Stockton College, Canton.

MONTANA
Montana State University, Missoula.
Northern Montana College, Havre.
Eastern Montana College of Education, Billings.
Western Montana College of Education, Dillon.
Montana State College, Bozeman.
Montana School of Mines, Butte.
Northern Montana College, Havre.
Carroll College, Helena.
Rocky Mountain College, Billings.

NEBRASKA
Nebraska Wesleyan University, Lincoln.
The Creighton University, Omaha.
Nebraska Wesleyan University, Lincoln.
McCook College, McCook.
Hastings College, Hastings.
Daan College, Blair.
Midland College, Grand Island.

NEVADA
University of Nevada, Reno.

NEW HAMPSHIRE
Dartmouth College, Hanover.
Rivier College, Nashua.
St. Anselm's College, Manchester.
New England College, Henniker.

NEW JERSEY
Fairleigh Dickinson University, Teaneck.
Westminster Choir College, Princeton.
Upsala College, East Orange.
Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton.
Rutgers University, New Brunswick.
Drew University, Madison.
Rider College, Trenton.
Bloomfield College and Seminary, Bloomfield.

NEGLIGENCE
Georgian Court College, Lakewood.
Suffern College of Technology, Hoboken.

NEW MEXICO
New Mexico School of Mines, Socorro.
New Mexico Highlands University, Las Vegas.

NEW YORK
Manhattan College, New York.
Iona College, New Rochelle.
Russell Sage College, Troy.
Adelphi College, Garden City.
Wagner College, Staten Island.
Colgate University, Hamilton.
Fordham University, New York.
University of Rochester, Rochester.
Emirine College, Elmira.
Hamilton College, Clinton.
Bard College, Annandale-on-Hudson.
Skidmore College, Saratoga Springs.
Vassar College, Poughkeepsie.
Houghton College, Nicholls.
Columbia University, New York.
St. Bernardine of Siena College, Loudonville.
University of Buffalo, Buffalo.
College of New Rochelle, New Rochelle.
Nazareth College of Rochester, Rochester.
Manhattanville College of the Sacred Heart, Purchase.
Rochester Institute of Technology, Rochester.
D'Youville College, Buffalo.
The College of Saint Rose, Albany.
Roberts College, Geneseo.
Long Island University, Brooklyn.
Union College, Schenectady.
New York State Dormitory Authority, Albany (52 campuses).
C. W. Post College, Brookville.
Sarah Lawrence College, Bronxville.
Barnard College, New York.
Brooklyn College Student Services Corp., Brooklyn.
Utica College (Syracuse University), Utica.
Rosary Hill College, Buffalo.
College of Mount St. Vincent, New York.
Ithaca College, Ithaca.
Fulton Institute of Technology Dormitory Authority, New York.
Briarcliff College, Briarcliff Manor.
Marist College, Poughkeepsie.

NORTH CAROLINA
Elon College, Elon College.
Campbell College, Buies Creek.
St. Mary's Junior College, Raleigh.
East Carolina College, Greenville.
North Carolina State College of A. & E., Raleigh.
University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.
Wingate Junior College, Wingate.
Western Carolina College, Cullowhee.
Pfeiffer College, Misenheimer.
Appalachian State Teachers College, Boone.
Lenoir Rhyne College, Hickory.
Louisburg College, Louisburg.
The Woman's College of the University of North Carolina, Greensboro.
Atlantic Christian College, Wilson.
Queens College, Charlotte.
Agricultural and Technical College of North Carolina, Greensboro.
North Carolina College at Durham, Durham.
Livingstone College, Salisbury.
Bennett College, Greensboro.
Chowan College, Murfreesboro.
St. Andrews Presbyterian College, Laurinburg.
Belmont Abbey College, Belmont.

NORTH DAKOTA
Jamestown College, Jamestown.
Mayville State Teachers College, Mayville.
State Teachers College, Dickinson.
University of North Dakota, Grand Forks.
State Teachers College, Minot.
North Dakota State University, Agriculture and Applied Science, Fargo.

OHIO
University of Dayton, Dayton.
Antioch College, Yellow Springs.
Xavier University, Cincinnati.
Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware.
Findlay College, Findlay.
Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea.
Heidelberg College, Tiffin.
Ashland College, Ashland.
John Carroll University, Cleveland.
Oberlin College, Oberlin.
Muskingum College, New Concord.
Case Institute of Technology, Cleveland.
Wittenberg University, Springfield.
Miami University, Oxford.
Marietta College, Marietta.
University of Akron, Akron.
Hiram College, Hiram.
Central State College, Wilberforce.
The Ohio State University, Columbus.
College of Mount St. Joseph, Mount St.
Joseph.
The Defence College, Defiance.
University of Toledo, Toledo.
Ohio Northern University, Ada.
University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati.
Lake Erie College, Painesville.
Ohio University, Athens.
Kent State University, Kent.
Denison University, Granville.
Bowling Green State University, Bowling
Green.
Mount Union College, Alliance.
Western Reserve University, Cleveland.
The College of Wooster, Wooster.
The College of Steubenville, Steubenville.
Otterbein College, Westerville.

OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma Baptist University, Shawnee.
Oklahoma State University, Stillwater.
Oklahoma City University, Oklahoma City.
University of Oklahoma, Norman.
Phillips University, Enid.
Southwestern State College, Weatherford.
Oklahoma Christian College, Oklahoma City.
Northeastern Oklahoma A. & M. College, Miami.
Northeastern State College, Tahlequah.
Bethany Nazarene College, Bethany.
Central State College, Edmond.
Eastern Oklahoma A. & M. College, Wilburton.
Cameron State Agricultural College, Lawton.

OREGON

Lewis and Clark College, Portland.
Reed College, Portland.
University of Portland, Portland.
Linfield College, McMinnville.
Pacific University, Forest Grove.
Eastern Oregon College, La Grande.
Southern Oregon College of Education, Ashland.
Mount Angel College, Mount Angel.
Willamette University, Salem.
George Fox College, Newberg.

 PENNSYLVANIA

LaSalle College, Philadelphia.
Philadelphia Textile Institute, Phila-
delphia.
Villanova College, Villanova.
Duquesne University, Pittsburgh.
Allegheny College, Meadville.
Juniata College, Huntingdon.
Elizabethtown College, Elizabethtown.
St. Francis Seminary, Loretto.
Beaver College, Jenkintown.
Dickinson College, Carlisle.
Temple University, Philadelphia.
Lincoln University, Lincoln University.
Thiel College, Greenville.
Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster.
Lauren College, Annville.
Westminster College, New Wilmington.
Wilson College, Chambersburg.
Lycoming College, Williamsport.
University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.
Waynesburg College, Waynesburg.

GETTYSBURG COLLEGE, GETTYSBURG.
Gannon College, Erie.
Seton Hill College, Greensburg.
Pennsylvania College of Technology, Johnstown.
Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pitts-
burgh.
University of Scranton, Scranton.
Eastern Baptist College, St. Davids.
St. Joseph's College, Philadelphia.
Mercyhurst College, Erie.
Delaware Valley College of Science and Agriculture, Doylestown.
Moravian College, Bethlehem.
Drexel Institute of Technology, Philadel-
phia.
Chatham College, Pittsburgh.
Pennsylvania State University, University Park.
Muhlenberg College, Allentown.
Susquehanna University, Selinsgrove.
Geneva College, Beaver Falls.
Mount Mercy College, Pittsburgh.
Villa Maria College, Erie.

PUERTO RICO

Catholic University of Puerto Rico, Ponce.
Inter-American University, San Germán.
University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras.

BROKE ISLAND

University of Rhode Island, Kingston.
Rhode Island School of Design, Providence.
Bryant University, Providence.
Brown University, Providence.
Rhode Island College of Education, Providence.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Medical College of South Carolina, Charles-
ton.
Allen University, Columbia.
Wofford College, Spartanburg.
Columbia College, Columbia.
Newberry College, Newberry.
Furman University, Greenville.
Converse College, Spartanburg.
Presbyterian College, Clinton.
Erskine College, Due West.
Landers College, Greenwood.
Benedict College, Columbia.
College of Charleston, Charleston.
Claffin College, Orangeburg.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Augustana College, Sioux Falls.
Dakota Wesleyan University, Mitchell.
South Dakota State Teachers College, Spring-
field.
South Dakota School of Mines and Tech-
nology, Rapid City.
Black Hills Teachers College, Spearf
South Dakota State College of A. & M. A. Brookings.
University of South Dakota, Vermillion.
Northern State Teachers College, Aberdeen.
General Beadle State Teachers College, Madison.
Stout Falls College, Sioux Falls.
Huron College, Huron.

TENNESSEE

Memphis State College, Memphis.
The Vanderbilt University, Nashville.
Tennessee A. & I. State University, Nash
ville.
University of Tennessee, Martin.
The Tennessee Wesleyan College, Athens.
Carson-Newman College, Jefferson City.
East Tennessee State College, Johnson City.
Tennessee Polytechnic Institute, Cooke-
ville.
Christian Brothers College, Memphis.
The Fisk University, Nashville.
George Peabody College for Teachers, Nash-
vile.
Maryville College, Maryville.
Knoxville College, Knoxville.
Middle Tennessee State College, Murfrees-
boro.
Lambuth College, Jackson.
Siena College, Memphis.
University of Tennessee, Knoxville.
Bethel College, McKenzie.
Southwestern at Memphis, Memphis.

TEXAS

St. Mary's University, San Antonio.
Baylor University, Waco.
Howard Payne College, Brownwood.
Trinity University, San Antonio.
Hardin-Simmons University, Abilene.
Lamar State College of Technology, Beaum-
ont.
Huston-Tillotson College, Austin.
University of Texas, Austin.
Abilene Christian College, Abilene.
McMurry College, Abilene.
Sam Houston State Teachers College, Hunt-
vile.
Southern Methodist University, Dallas.
North Texas State College, Denton.
West Texas State College, Canyon.
Texas Wesleyan College, Fort Worth.
Texas Christian University, Fort Worth.
Austin College, Sherman.
Texas Technological College, Lubbock.
West Texas College, El Paso.
Texas A & M College, Texarkana.
University of Corpus Christi, Corpus
Christi.
St. Edward's University, Austin.
Texas Women's University, Denton.
University of St. Thomas, Houston.
Wharton College, Wharton.
Tyler Junior College, Tyler.
Tarleton State College, Stephenville.
Our Lady of the Lake College, San An-
tonio.
Southwest Texas State College, San Marcos.
Texas College of Arts and Industries, Kingsville.
Texas College, Tyler.
Pan American College, Edinburg.
Howard County Junior College, Big Spring.
Sacred Heart Dominican College, Houston.
Trinity University, San Antonio.
University of Dallas, Dallas.
East Texas State College, Commerce.
Stephen F. Austin State College, Nacog-
doche.
South Plains College, Levelland.
Blinn College, Brenham.
Del Mar College, Corpus Christi.
St. Edward's University, Austin.
Sul Ross State College, Alpine.
Bishop College, Weatherford.
Texas Southern University, Houston.

UTAH

University of Utah, Salt Lake City.
College of Southern Utah, Cedar City.
Carbon College, Price.
Snow College, Ephraim.
Utah State University of Agriculture and Applied Sciences, Logan.
Dixie College, St. George.
Westminster College, Salt Lake City.
Weber College, Ogden.

VERMONT

Norwich University, Northfield.
Vermont Junior College, Montpelier.
Middlebury College, Middlebury.
Trinity College, Burlington.
St. Michael's College, Winooski.
University of Vermont, Burlington.
Windham College, Putney.
The Vermont College, Montpelier.

VIRGINIA

Hampton Institute, Hampton.
Morgan College, Gaithersburg, Richmond.
Emory and Henry College, Emory.
Clinch Valley College, Wise.
Roanoke College, Salem.
Bridgewater College, Bridgewater.
Virginia Union University, Richmond.
enacting an effective program for home building during the next 12 months.

ADJOURNMENT TO 10 O'CLOCK A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, under the order previously entered, I move that the Senate adjourn until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 4 o'clock and 57 minutes p.m.) the Senate adjourned, under the order previously entered, until tomorrow, Friday, June 2, 1961, at 10 o'clock a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate June 1, 1961:

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY


William L. Cargo, of Maryland, a Foreign Service officer of class 1, to be the deputy representative of the United States of America to the International Atomic Energy Agency.

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

Anthony B. Akers, of New York, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to New Zealand.

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

Erie Cook, Jr., of Georgia, to be U.S. Alternate Executive Director of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

Joseph F. Kelly, of New York, to be Collector of Customs for Customs Collection District No. 10, with headquarters in New York, N.Y.

U.S. ATTORNEY

Donald E. O'Brien, of Iowa, to be U.S. attorney for the northern district of Iowa for the term of 4 years, vice Francis E. Van Alstine, expired.

Richard P. Steln, of Indiana to be U.S. attorney for the southern district of Indiana for the term of 4 years, vice Don A. Tabbert.

Charles L. Goodson, of Georgia, to be U.S. attorney for the northern district of Georgia for the term of 4 years, vice Charles D. Read, Jr., resigned.

Donald H. Fraser, of Georgia, to be U.S. attorney for the southern district of Georgia for the term of 4 years, vice William C. Calhoun, resigned.

Warren C. Colyer, of Alaska, to be U.S. attorney for the district of Alaska for the term of 4 years, vice George M. Yeager, resigned.

Sidney I. Lezek, of Oregon, to be U.S. attorney for the district of Oregon for the term of 4 years, vice Clarence E. Luckey.

Joseph S. Lord III, of Pennsylvania, to be U.S. attorney for the eastern district of Pennsylvania for the term of 4 years, vice Walter E. Alessandroni.

Herman T. F. Lum, of Hawaii, to be U.S. attorney for the district of Hawaii for the term of 4 years, vice Louis B. Hissard.

Sylvan A. Jeppesen, of Idaho, to be U.S. attorney for the district of Idaho for the term of 4 years, vice Kenneth G. Bergquist.

Edward R. Phelps, of Illinois, to be U.S. attorney for the southern district of Illinois for the term of 4 years, vice Harlington Wood, Jr.

Kenneth Harwell, of Tennessee, to be U.S. attorney for the middle district of Tennessee for the term of 4 years, vice Fred Eledge, Jr.

Clausen Vernon Spratey, Jr., of Virginia, to be U.S. attorney for the eastern district of Virginia for the term of 4 years, vice Joseph S. Bambach.

U.S. MARSHALS

Harry C. George, of Illinois, to be U.S. marshal for the eastern district of Illinois for the term of 4 years, vice Vernon Woods.

Charles S. Horgan, of Pennsylvania, to be U.S. marshal for the western district of Virginia for the term of 4 years, vice Peter A. Bierstedt.

Frank W. Cotier, of Pennsylvania, to be U.S. marshal for the middle district of Pennsylvania for the term of 4 years, vice Oliver H. Metcalf, deceased.

Floyd Stevens, of Michigan, to be U.S. marshal for the western district of Michigan for the term of 4 years, vice Harry Jennings.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1961

The House met at 12 o'clock noon and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore, Mr. McCormack.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will read the following communication.

The Clerk read as follows:

The House of Representatives, June 1, 1961.

I hereby designate the Honorable John W. McCormack to act as Speaker pro tempore today.

S. HAYBURN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

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

James 2: 17: Faith without works is dead.

Almighty God, our Father, in these days of crises and chaos may we manifest the spirit of God-fearing men and women who are sensitive and alert to the various challenges of modern life is continually bringing to us.

We penitently acknowledge that we are often far too self-righteously complacent when there is so much that we ought to do and can do that will prove to be of concrete and constructive value in the building of a nobler civilization.

Bless our President with Thy needed wisdom and guidance and inspire all our citizens to do something more than merely take a so-called intelligent interest in national and international affairs by reading the magazines and daily newspapers and listening to newscasters and commentators.

Grant that we may have an effective participating and contributing role in finding the right solution to the many problems in the sphere and area of human relationships.

Give us the wisdom and the grace to live as brothers in the midst of bitter racial rancor and show forth great integrity of character when there are dangers of moral breakdown in the social order. Hear us in Christ's name. Amen.