

That is my prediction. The resolution is identical in its entire scope with the Cuban resolution. As the Presiding Officer knows, as chairman of the Subcommittee on Latin American Affairs, I was an ardent supporter of the final draft of the Cuban resolution. I believe we must adopt the Berlin resolution, just as we adopted the Cuban resolution, because, as was pointed out by the Senator from Minnesota, the Democratic whip [Mr. HUMPHREY] in his speech a few moments ago in the Senate, there is reason to believe that some time in November or December Mr. Khrushchev is likely to make a move in respect of the Berlin crisis.

It is of great importance that before we adjourn we adopt the concurrent resolution. The House has already done so. I know of no reason why there should be any delay in the Senate with respect to it. With all respect, let me say that I shall wait until Wednesday for action by the Committee on Foreign Relations. If the Foreign Relations Committee does not act on Wednesday, I hope the majority leader, when I make my motion to lay aside whatever pending business is before the Senate at the time—if it is necessary to make such a motion—to take up the Berlin concurrent resolution, he will give me his support. It is of the utmost importance that the Senate join with the House on a concurrent resolution on the Berlin crisis, and that Congress make clear to the world that we have no more intention of surrendering the precious rights of freedom with respect to Berlin than we do with respect to Cuba.

I sincerely hope that this will be the last time that the suggestion will have to be made on the floor of the Senate by any Senator that the time to act on such a resolution with respect to the Berlin crisis has arrived, and that the American people have the right to ask Congress to adopt that resolution prior to adjournment.

I say to my good friend the majority leader, who has just entered the Chamber, that I have been giving a review of my position with respect to a concurrent resolution on Berlin. I announced that I have conferred with the acting chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN], who has told me that steps are being taken to call up the concurrent resolution for action in the Committee on Foreign Relations on Wednesday morning, and that he has reasonable hope that a quorum will be present on Wednesday morning; that a quorum of the committee is not in Washington today. I said, good naturedly, that I am also suspicious that if an attempt were made to get a quorum of the Senate this afternoon in order to take up the concurrent resolution, probably there would be difficulty in getting a quorum if I carried forward with my announcement earlier this afternoon that I intended to bring it up.

I reported the position of the majority leader, namely, that he would be inclined to move to postpone the consideration of the concurrent resolution until the Committee on Foreign Relations had had an opportunity to act. I explained that I have tried to cooperate on parliamen-

tary questions, but that I believed that Wednesday would be the last opportunity for the Committee on Foreign Relations to take action this year; but if the Committee on Foreign Relations did not act by Wednesday, then I thought the Senate ought to act, committee action or no committee action. The House has already acted.

The majority whip has just finished a speech in which he set forth what many of us believe, namely, that Khrushchev will probably make some move with respect to Berlin in the latter part of November or December. Some of us believe that the Javits-Morse concurrent resolution should be adopted as giving notice not only to Khrushchev but also to the world that we have no more intention of compromising freedom in relation to Berlin than we do in relation to Cuba. The Javits-Morse concurrent resolution is identical in its scope and nature with the resolution on Cuba.

The senior Senator from Oregon believes that prior to adjournment the Senate should join with the House in a statement with respect to the Berlin crisis. I shall wait until Wednesday for further action on the resolution, in the hope that the Committee on Foreign Relations will act. But in case the committee does not, I shall feel it my clear duty to seek to have action taken on the concurrent resolution on Wednesday afternoon.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on today, October 8, 1962, he presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bills and joint resolution:

S. 914. An act to provide for more effective administration of public assistance in the District of Columbia, to make certain relatives responsible for support of needy persons, and for other purposes;

S. 1288. An act to amend section 362(b) of the Communications Act of 1934;

S. 1552. An act to protect the public health by amending the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to assure the safety, effectiveness, and reliability of drugs, authorize standardization of drug names, and clarify and strengthen existing inspection authority; and for other purposes;

S. 1563. An act to authorize the conveyance of certain lands within the Clark Hill Reservoir, Savannah River, Georgia-South Carolina, to the Georgia-Carolina Council, Inc., Boy Scouts of America, for recreation and camping purposes;

S. 1658. An act to amend the act of January 2, 1951, prohibiting the transportation of gambling devices in interstate and foreign commerce;

S. 2454. An act to amend the Housing Amendments of 1955 to make Indian Tribes eligible for Federal loans to finance public works or facilities, and for other purposes;

S. 2928. An act for the relief of Seymour K. Owens;

S. 3631. An act to amend title 13, United States Code, to preserve the confidential nature of copies of reports filed with the Bureau of the Census on a confidential basis;

S. 3679. An act authorizing an appropriation to enable the United States to extend an invitation to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to hold a World Food Congress in the United States in 1963; and

S.J. Res. 235. Joint resolution to extend the time during which loans for mass transportation facilities may be made under title II of the Housing Amendments of 1955.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, if there is no further business to be transacted, I move that the Senate adjourn, under the order previously entered, until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 3 o'clock and 52 minutes p.m.) the Senate adjourned, under the order previously entered, until tomorrow, Tuesday, October 9, 1962, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate October 8, 1962:

U.S. MARSHAL

Ray H. Hemenway of Minnesota to be U.S. marshal for the district of Minnesota for the term of 4 years, vice Harry A. Sieben, resigned.

The following-named officer under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 3066, to be assigned to a position of importance and responsibility designated by the President under subsection (a) of section 3066, in rank as follows:

IN THE ARMY

Maj. Gen. Harvey Herman Fischer, O18832, U.S. Army, in the rank of lieutenant general.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1962

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

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

Psalm 35: 5: Commit thy way unto the Lord; trust also in Him; and He shall bring it to pass.

Eternal God, our Father, who art always surrounding us with Thy divine providence, make us more responsive to the overtures of Thy love and grace.

Grant that daily we may be strengthened in mind and heart as we face our duties and responsibilities, our trials and temptations, our fears and frustrations.

Inspire us to reach out and go forward with renewed confidence and hope for the triumph of the principles of truth and justice.

May we strive to elevate the moral and spiritual character and conduct of our beloved country and be partners with all who are seeking to build a nobler civilization of good will and brotherhood.

Hear us in Christ's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. McGown, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the bill (H.R. 12907) entitled "An act for the relief of Dr. Mehmet Vecihi Kalaycioglu," disagreed to by the House; agrees to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of

the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. EASTLAND, Mr. ERVIN, Mr. DIRKSEN, and Mr. KEATING to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

THE \$280 MILLION DUKE STEAMPLANT

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

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, I fervently hope and sincerely believe the Senate-House conferees will permit Duke Power Co. to build a little retaining wall only across the Savannah River at Middleton Shoals, thus diverting enough water to permit the construction and operation of the largest steamplant in the world. The Duke project must be authorized at this session so that they can begin construction of the necessary rail connections and make preliminary plans in the spring of 1963.

Mr. Speaker, no one that I know of is against the Duke project. It will not flood 1 acre of land privately owned in South Carolina or Georgia. Duke already owns the site and every acre necessary for the reservoir—a small reservoir which will go little beyond the banks of the riverbed and only a length of 8 miles. The Duke project will greatly benefit Georgia as well as South Carolina. Cheap electricity will be made available to the people of Georgia as well as South Carolina. It will be the heart of the industrial "golden strip" now developing between Atlanta and Charlotte. It will be nearer to Atlanta than Charlotte and by focusing the attention of the business world on northern Georgia as well as South Carolina, it will be of stupendous benefit to the great State of Georgia.

I trust and believe the conferees will retain that provision of the House bill permitting Duke to proceed immediately.

TROTTERS SHOALS DAM

Mr. Speaker, when the omnibus rivers and harbors bill passed the House, not one word was said about a Government dam at Trotters Shoals on the Savannah River between South Carolina and Georgia. An amendment was added in the other body authorizing the \$78 million dam at Trotters Shoals. I was not even consulted or informed about Trotters Shoals until after it had been adopted in the other body. From time immemorial, it has been common congressional protocol and courtesy to consult with the Member of Congress and at least inform the Member who lives nearest to the project. I live closer to Trotters Shoals than any Member of the House or any Member of the other body. It is literally in my backyard.

The report from the Corps of Engineers with reference to Trotters Shoals has never been forwarded from the Corps to the Department of the Army, much less to the Bureau of the Budget. The South Carolina Legislature adopted a resolution unanimously opposing Trotters Shoals. The Governor of South Carolina, the State planning board, and

a vast majority of the people who have contacted me from my own congressional district, have bitterly opposed this project. The South Carolina Farm Bureau is very much opposed to Trotters Shoals as well as many other people from both South Carolina and Georgia.

All that I am asking, Mr. Speaker, is that the Congress hear all parties concerned on Trotters Shoals before a final decision is made. When the full facts are developed, the pine tree farmers of South Carolina and northern Georgia may decide that a Mead Pulp and Paper Mill above Trotters Shoals may be worth much more to the economy of South Carolina and Georgia than a Government dam at Trotters Shoals. Mead owns a 1,000-acre site at the junction of Rocky River at Savannah just above Trotters Shoals. They want and deserve to be heard as I have reliable information that they intend to build on the Rocky River-Savannah site. Then, too, Mr. Speaker, the Seaboard Airline Railroad crosses the Savannah at the Mead site. The Seaboard is a leader in industrial development in South Carolina and Georgia. Seaboard engineers also deserve to be heard by the Congress before approval of Trotters Shoals.

Mr. Speaker, there are other sites on the river where Government dams could be considered. Why at Trotters Shoals? Why, without hearings, without a report from the Corps of Engineers, without approval by the Bureau of the Budget? Why, may I ask, Mr. Speaker, is the rush on in the dying days of this session?

Mr. Speaker, all of the parties should be heard and the feasibility of Trotters Shoals firmly established before we proceed further with Trotters Shoals. But, Mr. Speaker, justice, fair play, and economics demand the approval of Duke without another moment of delay.

HON. CLEM MILLER

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I take this time to advise the House that we have been receiving reports from California that one of our colleagues, the gentleman from California, CLEM MILLER, has been reported missing on a flight from Santa Rosa to Crescent City. The plane has not been sighted. A search is being made by the Air Force, the Coast Guard, and the Forest Service, but as of this hour there is no report of the missing plane with our colleague, the gentleman from California, CLEM MILLER, aboard. The gentleman from California, CLEM MILLER, together with the pilot and the pilot's son, were flying from Santa Rosa to Crescent City, a flight of about an hour. He was reported missing yesterday afternoon after the plane had radioed to the field that they were waiting for instructions to land. There was a very bad storm in the area and so far the plane has not been sighted. I know that all of us here in the House of Representatives

want to express our sincere hopes and prayers that our colleague will be found safe and well before this day is over.

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. COHELAN. Mr. Speaker and my colleagues, I know you have all been stunned by the news this morning that our colleague, CLEM MILLER of the First California District is missing. As Congressman JOHNSON has pointed out, he was on his way in a private aircraft from Santa Rosa to Crescent City where he was to attend a dinner meeting. I, too, have been involved this morning in contacts with various agencies in an effort to determine the correct and objective situation.

I am pleased to announce that the President has expressed great concern and that Air Force air rescue operations are underway. Every conceivable thing is being done to find CLEM and his companions. There is still hope, although it fades with each hour of silence.

Unfortunately the search this morning has been delayed because of bad flying conditions. Many of you who have been in northern California know that this is a coastal town and that the weather is often foggy.

Mrs. Cohelan and Mrs. Moorehead are with Mrs. Katharine Miller and the family—a family which includes five lovely girls.

I know you all join me in my prayer that CLEM may somehow be found and returned safely to his valiant wife and wonderful family.

DANGEROUS BILL

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. Speaker, last week the House voted to approve a bill intended to curb the traffic in obscene literature in the District of Columbia. I felt that the bill went far beyond this stated purpose, however, and voted against it. The membership will undoubtedly be interested in knowing how the editors of the Washington Daily News viewed this legislation, and so I append an editorial on the subject:

DANGEROUS BILL

Perhaps the outstanding piece of mischief done by Congress in its rush to go home was the passing, this week, of a bill to amend the laws governing publication of indecent material in the District of Columbia.

The bill, which has now gone to the White House, would make it a crime to advertise, edit, write, publish, or exhibit any obscene, lewd, or indecent material, to sell it or give it away, or even to possess it with intent to sell it or give it away, or to offer to do so.

The penalties imposed are enough to give many District citizens cold-sweat nightmares for months to come. They include, besides fines and imprisonment, the confiscation of

"all moneys, vehicles, fixtures, equipment, stock (including without limitation, furniture, and fixtures, adaptable for other uses, and equipment and stock for printing, filming, exhibiting, recording, transporting, safekeeping, or communications) or other things of value."

What this means is that if you had a copy of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales" and had planned to let your son take it to his 12th-grade English class (which was studying Chaucer), and if some District policeman decided that "Canterbury Tales" was indecent (which it sort of is), the District could proceed to seize your furniture, your car, your lawn mower, your icebox, your television set, your clothes, and everything else you possess—and padlock your house for a year.

No Washington newspaper, radio, or television station is in favor of obscenity. However, this new law would mean that they could be similarly seized and closed down overnight. The controlling factor would simply be the police standard of morality. And this standard, of course, would depend on the police interpretation of this proposed law.

As the whole history of censorship shows, there are pretty nearly as many views of morality as there are people in this world.

We trust President Kennedy will not hesitate to give this bill the veto it so richly deserves.

AEROSPACE EDUCATION

Mr. LANGEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. OSMERS] may extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. OSMERS. Mr. Speaker, on two earlier occasions, I have been privileged to report to my esteemed colleagues on aerospace education in New Jersey. In both instances—September 1959 and September 1961—I discussed current developments in this activity which had been so successful, particularly, in Bergen County. I closed each of these earlier reports with the sincere recommendation that this sorely needed program be duplicated throughout our Nation.

It should be even more apparent today, in light of the recent advancements of Soviet space accomplishments, that we have a critical need for a long-range, coordinated program of educating every American citizen—young and old alike—on the significance of aerospace technology and its effects on our way of life. It may well be said that the very survival of the entire free world could hinge on how soon and how well we organize and implement such a program.

This need has not been completely ignored. Many of our Government agencies and groups of forward-looking citizens have been dedicating their efforts to this task. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the U.S. Air Force—through its civilian auxiliary, the Civil Air Patrol and its Air Force Reserve—the Federal Aviation Agency and the National Aerospace Education Council are a few of the leaders in these efforts. But excellent as these efforts may be, they are not enough—because we are running out of time. The excellent programs already in existence must

be multiplied a hundredfold, so that all of our people are properly educated as quickly as possible on all aspects of aerospace.

How we can meet this challenge is, I believe, best illustrated by detailing the program in the State of New Jersey with which I have been privileged to serve, since its inception in 1958. It is a program which has been conducted on a voluntary basis by a mere handful of Air Force reservists and the New Jersey wing of the Civil Air Patrol—working with professional educator associations in Bergen and several other counties in our State.

For the third year, the Bergen County Aerospace Education Workshop presented a formal course of in-service instruction to public school teachers. In addition, another workshop was presented to the teachers of Middlesex and Somerset Counties. Following the plans which have already proven successful in preceding years, these projects provided interesting and broadening aerospace experiences to about 800 teachers. These experiences included distinguished resource speakers, practical demonstrations, and coordinated field trips.

As a result of this year's efforts, we now have about 3,000 educators in New Jersey who have been familiarized with the basic concepts of space science and aeronautics. They, in turn, are better qualified to awaken the interest and guide the understanding by the students of today—who are our adult citizens of tomorrow.

The major problems in organizing and conducting such programs are threefold: The personnel to undertake the tremendously involved task—the procurement of qualified speakers and instructional material—and the recruitment of trainees or registrants, who are willing to devote the extracurriculum hours to this experience. It is with modest pride that I point to the achievements of our group in an effort to prove that the acceleration of the overall task can be done. The U.S. Air Force has assigned its own aerospace education program to the Civil Air Patrol—which is organized in every State of our Union. The Air Force also has a large pool of exceptionally skilled and experienced manpower in its Air Force Reserve units; these, too, are fairly well distributed throughout our Nation. These two groups comprise the potential manpower to implement the countrywide program that I urge.

Qualified speakers and supporting study material—as well as top quality training aids—are already available and in use from the Government agencies, private industry, related nonprofit organizations and our colleges and universities—some which I mentioned earlier in this report. The third requirement—that of recruiting the trainees—again has been demonstrated in our particular activities: Enlisting the active support of the professional teacher organizations. In every State and county—indeed, in nearly every community across our land—we have the counterpart of our Bergen County Education Association and the New Jersey Education Association, which have played such an important role in our staging the

largest workshops of this type ever conducted anywhere in the free world. With the joint sponsorship of these teacher groups and support of the respective local boards of education, we found that this problem could be easily and quickly resolved. I am confident that similar results could be obtained in every other congressional district in our Nation.

Even now, in New Jersey, this program which was initiated by two dedicated officers of the Air Force Reserve only 4 years ago, is in the process of expansion on a full statewide scope. With the wholehearted support of the New Jersey Wing, Civil Air Patrol, and the education leaders throughout the State, we are confident that the figure of 3,000 "graduates" will soon be doubled, and tripled. Our pioneering air reservists and the two or three CAP squadrons will be reinforced in practically all of New Jersey's 21 counties by other volunteers from the Air Force Reserve and the full complement of the New Jersey Wing, CAP. To this impressive lineup has already been added the interest and support of the New Jersey Council of Education.

The detailed plans for this expansion will be presented to the full 48,000 membership of the New Jersey Education Association this coming November, at its annual convention in Atlantic City. Under the sponsorship of the New Jersey Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development—NJASCD—a panel of distinguished aerospace education authorities will present this program, supported by the Spacemobile demonstration lecture of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Another area that is currently being explored is that of organized service to adults of the community. Many, if not all, of our cities and towns have established adult education schools. Aviation and astronautics are interesting and important areas which could be developed in some form of package program for these schools. Our committee has been working for many months on this type of offering—with the full support of the national resource agencies. There are problems peculiar to adult education which have not been previously encountered in our inservice operations for professional educators. However, we are certain that these problems can be resolved—and we expect to present, before too long, a successful case history for adaptation by others.

This report, Mr. Speaker, would not be complete without recognition for some of the dedicated people whose untiring efforts have made all of this phenomenal progress possible. I use the term "phenomenal" deliberately not only because of the actual accomplishments—but also because it has not involved the expenditure of public moneys. All of the committee work has been on a volunteer basis, without compensation. Funds for the necessary supplies and facilities have been obtained by registration fees, paid by the individual educators or their school boards. The only costs to our Federal Government have been indirect ones—in the form of providing support by personnel from various agencies,

printed literature and the like. I feel that this is indeed unusual or phenomenal in this day and age.

Among the various agencies who have given so generously of their facilities and their personnel in support of our projects—and who, I am sure, will give equal measure to similar efforts in other States—we must single out the Education Services Branch of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Under the direction of Mr. John Sims, this office supplied countless valuable reports and study literature—as well as outstanding speakers for major topic areas. They also made available their Spacemobile demonstration unit for the two workshops. In Bergen County, this unit was assigned for 1 full week, concurrent with the workshop schedule. During that week, we set up a precise timetable which permitted the viewing of the demonstration by nearly 20,000 students and educators.

This particular support drew unprecedented acclaim from parents, educators and the public press as well as from the students. Just as important as their specific contributions to individual top areas was the guidance and counsel given by Mr. Sims and his assistants. Dr. Mervin K. Strickler, Jr., aviation educationist with the Federal Aviation Agency, is another whose counsel was invaluable to our program.

Among the high spots of the instructional programs were the presentations by various major commands of the U.S. Air Force and field trips to nearby McGuire Air Force Base. The cooperation and courtesy extended on the field trips to our educator-registrants helped to make these most convincing demonstrations of aerospace power. For this wholehearted support, I would like to express my appreciation to Brig. Gen. Arthur G. Saulsbury, commander, New York sector, Air Defense Command; Col. J. B. Wallace, commander, 1611th Air Transport Wing—MATS—and to Col. Robert Sunde, commander of the 1611th Air Base Group—MATS—as well as to those members of their respective commands who actively participated in these efforts.

Earlier in this text, I cited the need for active support by the professional educator groups. Our program in New Jersey—which has brought the aerospace story to hundreds, compared to the dozens enrolled in other workshops—could never have started were it not for the foresight and interest of the Bergen County Education Association. Most particularly, I wish to cite the workshop planning committee of this group—led by Mr. Leslie D. Wilding of Ramsey and Dr. Harold T. Shafer, of Ridgewood. Others on that committee included Mr. William Dunn, of Paramus—the community which so generously provided the school auditorium for the lecture sessions; Mr. George Dykstra and Miss Mary P. Foran, both of Ramsey; Mr. Waldro Kindig, of Englewood; Dr. Gile Warren, of Westwood. Also Mr. Michael Elia, of Waldwick; Mr. Donald Duff, of Demarest, and Miss Patricia Reid, of Teaneck.

As one of the active partners in the development of this entire undertaking,

the New Jersey Wing, Civil Air Patrol, furnished both skilled leadership and willing workers for the many arduous details. I feel that we should recognize the support of Col. Nanette Spears, Wing commander, and Lt. Col. Margaret Dunn, her director of training; Lt. Col. Harold Spencer, and Capt. Maureen Jordan should also be singled out for praise. In advisory capacities and also coordinating the difficult tasks of procurement of speakers and materials were Capt. Jackie L. Humphrey, USAF liaison officer, and Mr. Antone Straussner, of the Air Force—CAP regional headquarters staff.

I have reserved for the last the names of the three dedicated citizen-soldiers whose leadership and experience have provided the necessary impetus which has made these New Jersey workshops so successful. Three officers of the Air Force Reserve—Lt. Col. John S. Edwards, Jr., of Oradell; Lt. Col. John S. Gardner, of Fanwood; Maj. Harold T. Shafer, of Ridgewood, are all busy executives in their own vocational fields. But in this activity, they have furnished impressive evidence of the marvelous resource which our Nation has at its service. These Reserve officers deserve the highest praise for the manner in which they have not only represented their specific military service—but for their larger contribution to the future strength of our country.

I would also like to pay tribute once again to the hundreds of classroom teachers and school administrators who so willingly gave of their time and, in many instances, of their own funds, for their own professional betterment and toward the awakening of the American public to the challenges of aerospace.

I shall close this report, Mr. Speaker, with the same appeal which I voiced on those two earlier occasions: the future security and well-being of our Nation, and, indeed, the entire free world depends on the degree with which our young people can be taught to understand and apply themselves to the complex technology of the aerospace age. The dynamic impact of these fields of science has already affected our social, economic, political, and cultural structures. Full appreciation of these forces can be accomplished only by a major educational effort. We have the skills and the resources which are more than adequate for even such a formidable task. I urge that the example set by the Bergen County and the New Jersey aerospace education programs be mirrored throughout all of our 50 States.

PERSONAL STATEMENT

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, a summary of votes on legislation for the session shows me as having been paired on one occasion.

Mr. Speaker, the clerks have direction never to pair me. I am never paired on a vote on any occasion, and I wish to make this statement at this time.

THATCHER FERRY BRIDGE DEDICATION

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House

for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks, and to include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, on October 12—Columbus Day—the Thatcher Ferry Bridge across the Panama Canal, on the site of the Thatcher Ferry—which it will supersede—will be formally dedicated. An appropriate program has been arranged, to be concluded by a talk by Maurice H. Thatcher, who will thereupon cut the ribbon and permit traffic to begin. Governor Thatcher is the sole surviving member of the Isthmian Canal Commission, the body which had supervisory authority over the construction of the canal.

The ceremonies of dedication will be carried out in the forenoon, and Under Secretary of State George W. Ball will deliver the principal address. Doubtless, Gov. Robert J. Fleming, Jr., of the Canal Zone and president of the Panama Canal Co., will preside. The President of Panama, Hon. Roberto F. Chiari, and other prominent Panamanian and Canal Zone officials are expected to be present, together with Panamanians and U.S. citizens.

The bridge—from all accounts—is a splendid structure; and, aside from its utility, will symbolize—in the largest degree—the ideal of unity between and among the American nations.

The Thatcher Ferry, and connecting Thatcher Highway on the west side of the canal, were provided under congressional legislation enacted years ago while Governor Thatcher was a Member of the House from Kentucky. Since its establishment the ferry has carried across the canal nearly 100 million passengers and nearly 25,000 vehicles. Indeed, in the more than 30 years of its operation, toll free, it has performed for the Canal Zone and the Republic of Panama indispensable services; and the name given the bridge by the Congress retains the ferry's historic designation, and, at the same time honors Governor Thatcher for his long-continued and most useful service for the canal enterprise, and its employees—U.S. citizens and noncitizens—and for all the Isthmian people. In specific legislation, in addition for that establishing the ferry and highway, was the act of 1928, which he introduced and sponsored to enactment, which authorized the establishment, in Panama City, of the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory, which through the years has come to be one of the outstanding institutions of the world dealing with research involving the cause and prevention of tropical disease; and since his retirement from Congress he has served as vice president and general counsel of the supervisory authority, the Gorgas Memorial Institute of Tropical and Preventive Medicine, without compensation, as is true of all the officers of the institute. Governor Thatcher has also been chiefly responsible for congressional legislation granting benefits of annuity and retirement character for both U.S. citizens of the canal construction, and

noncitizens, both of construction and maintenance service.

For considerations thus involved the Congress, by unanimous action of the two Appropriation Committees and the two Houses, wrote into the appropriations act for the Panama Canal for 1926 the formal designation for the bridge, thus specifically honoring Governor Thatcher; and following bridge nomenclature in the United States in carrying in bridge names, where the structures succeeded historic ferries, the names of ferries superseded—as, for instance, Harpers Ferry Bridge across the Potomac River, the Egner's Ferry Bridge across Kentucky Lake, and many others. The Thatcher Ferry Bridge will be free of tolls; and its construction costs have been—as its maintenance and operations costs will be—borne entirely by funds provided—directly or indirectly—by or under congressional authorization.

A Thatcher Ferry Bridge stamp, symbolic in character, 500,000 4-cent, will be issued the day of dedication.

The bridge has been constructed by the Panama Canal Company—the official organization now authorized by law to maintain and operate the canal. To its officers and agents, and to the contractors, and all others who have contributed to the building of the structure, the thanks of all are due. The bridge, and its 2 miles of approaches, are wholly within the Canal Zone. It should symbolize the spirit and purposes of pan-Americanism, and the labors of all those who have participated in the construction, maintenance, operation, and defense of the great Isthmian waterway; this, in addition to the specific honor conferred and the historic utility perpetuated. All of which the Congress evidently had in mind, and the man thus honored has emphasized.

A joint Republic of Panama-United States of America Thatcher Ferry Bridge Dedication Committee has been in charge of the arrangements for the dedication, headed by Will G. Arey, chairman, and representatives of the canal organization and the Republic of Panama.

A dispatch on the subject of the dedication, prepared by the veteran correspondent, Harry W. Frantz, of the United Press International is made, by leave accorded, a part of these remarks, as well as are certain articles appearing in the October 1962 issue of the official magazine of the canal enterprise, the Panama Canal Review, as now shown, together with the formal program for the dedication, just announced by Governor Fleming.

THATCHER FERRY BRIDGE DEDICATION

(By Harry W. Frantz)

WASHINGTON, September 12.—Maurice H. Thatcher, now a Washington attorney, has accepted an invitation from the Governor of the Canal Zone to attend the dedication on Columbus Day, October 12, of the bridge across the Panama Canal which bears his name.

His participation will interest countless persons who have watched the progress of interoceanic transportation and inter-American relations.

Thatcher has been identified with affairs pertaining to the Panama Canal for more than a half century since he was appointed

as a member of the Isthmian Canal Commission by President William Howard Taft in April 1910. He is the last living member of the Commission which supervised the construction of the canal, sometimes called the "Big Ditch."

Thatcher served in the Canal Zone as head of the Department of Civil Administration, in charge of all civil activities and represented the Commission in relations with the Republic of Panama and the foreign representatives there. He therefore is commonly known as the Governor of the zone.

He served in the House of Representatives from the Louisville, Ky., district for 5 terms from 1923-33, during which period he was the author of legislation for the Thatcher Ferry and the approach road on the western side known as the Thatcher Highway; the legislation which created the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory and other important acts affecting the welfare of the Canal Zone and the people of the Republic of Panama.

Thatcher is also given credit for other national projects, such as the Mammoth Cave National Park, the Zachary Taylor National Cemetery, and the permanent improvement and maintenance of the Lincoln birthplace farm in Kentucky.

The Thatcher Ferry Bridge across the Panama Canal was built by the United States, in fulfillment of a commitment made during World War II, at a cost of about \$20 million. Although the bridge and approaches are entirely within the Canal Zone, its utility is chiefly to the Republic of Panama.

The bridge will supplant the Thatcher Ferry, over which an estimated 100 million persons and 20 million automobiles have passed since the service was started in September 1932.

The bridge will facilitate traffic to a part of the Republic of Panama, capable of great economic development, and expanding output of bananas, rice, cattle, citrus fruits and other agricultural commodities. The Pan American Highway section from Panama City to the Costa Rican frontier may be completed in 1963.

The bridge, without approach roads, is about 4,900 feet long in three spans without any draw. The central span has a clearance of 210 feet above mean sea level, and any vessel transiting the canal can pass under it without any interruption in passage. The top of the central arch is 284 feet above mean sea level. The approach roads have been modernized, and total 2 miles.

There is a confident feeling in Washington that the Thatcher Ferry Bridge will become symbolic of a new era of increasing cordiality and understanding between the people of the United States and the people of Panama. Unlike other public personalities whose interest wanes after leaving the scene of their early achievement, Governor Thatcher still lives in the atmosphere of the Panama Canal. He has long been vice president of the Gorgas Memorial Institute of Tropical and Preventive Medicine (which supervises the work of the laboratory), one of the founders of the Panama Canal Society of Washington, of which he is still the guiding spirit, and has rendered innumerable legal services—gratis—to the workers employed on the canal in construction years, and since. The isthmian historical society was organized at his suggestion.

As recently as 1944 he was chiefly instrumental in obtaining congressional enactment of laws for payment of annuities to the canal workers, both U.S. citizens and aliens. He has an extensive correspondence with these workers, including the west Indians.

Hundreds of Congressmen, diplomats and officials have availed themselves of Thatcher's extraordinary knowledge of the Canal Zone and the Republic of Panama, and both Houses of Congress last year unanimously approved the naming of the bridge in his

honor. The Thatcher Ferry Bridge will become a major link in the Pan American Highway connecting North and South Americas. The name that it bears will be a reminder to many republics of his friendly identification with inter-American affairs. He was active in enactment of pioneer legislation which advances the growth of the hemispheric civil aviation network.

He was a member of the United States Commission which in 1930 attended at Caracas the presentation of a bronze statue of Henry Clay to the Venezuelan Government and people. As a Member of the House of Representatives, Clay had been one of the greatest North American champions of South American independence. Thatcher's political career has many resemblances. Thatcher's association with the bridge across the Panama Canal was not accidental. In Congress he was author of a bill for construction of the great George Rogers Clark Memorial Bridge across the Ohio River. That bill contained original provisions for financing which established a precedent that facilitated construction of many other bridges in all parts of the United States.

[From the Panama Canal Review, Oct. 5, 1962]

THE LAND REUNITED

It is doubtful if any bridge in the world surpasses the Thatcher Ferry Bridge as a uniting element between two parts of a country, two continents, two peoples, and, soon, the two parts of the world's greatest highway system.

Nothing, perhaps, could better express the historic setting for the October 12 dedication and opening of the huge new bridge linking the Americas.

The above words, from Elmer B. Stevens, bridge project resident engineer, stress the true meaning of this new major world traffic link.

The bridge also is viewed by Mr. Stevens as "a fitting and proper sequel to the slogan coined during Canal construction days, 'The Land Divided, the World United.' We can now say, 'The Land Reunited' with the secure knowledge that this fact further enhances world unity, and at a time when such unity is sorely needed."

Techniques, technology, and equipment have improved vastly since the days of canal construction. But the key roles have ever been those of the men and women of the isthmus. Magnitude of the jobs faced, and conquered, is evident in every picture and every account of the bridge project.

The date of the ceremonies is a memorable one for more than one reason. It was on an October 12 that Christopher Columbus first saw American soil.

DEDICATED TO SERVICE

The only surviving member of the Isthmian Canal Commission will be present October 12 at the ceremonies to be held to dedicate the impressive new bridge which bears his name.

He is Maurice H. Thatcher, a man who celebrated his 92d birthday in August and whose enthusiasm and vitality won for him the unofficial title of the "First Governor of the Canal Zone." He was, in fact, the youngest member of a group of extraordinary men which included Col. W. L. Sibert, Joseph Bucklin Bishop, Adm. H. H. Rousseau, Col. Harry F. Hodges, Col. David D. Gaillard, Col. William C. Gorgas, and Col. George W. Goethals.

Mr. Thatcher served as Chief of the Department of Civil Administration which controlled Canal Zone civil affairs and included the representation of the Isthmian Canal Commission in its relations with the Republic of Panama and the foreign diplomatic missions. He held this position from May 13, 1910, until August 8, 1913.

His name has long been associated with matters relating to the Isthmus of Panama. On two occasions he has been president of the Gorgas Institute and was one of the founders of the Panama Society of Washington. In addition, he is closely connected with the Isthmian Historical Society, which was organized at his suggestion.

For five consecutive terms, from 1922 until 1933, Mr. Thatcher was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives from the district of Louisville, Ky. It was during these years that he introduced legislation which created the ferry service across the Canal later known as Thatcher Ferry, made possible construction of a road connecting the west terminal of the ferry with the town of Arraijan, and established the Gorgas Memorial Institute of Tropical and Preventive Medicine.

Tireless in his efforts on behalf of the canal workers, Mr. Thatcher made every possible effort to obtain approval by the U.S. Congress of a law which was passed in 1944 giving disability retirement benefits to non-U.S. citizen employees of the Panama Canal. This legislation has benefited thousands of Panamanians as well as a number of employees of other nationalities.

The work done by Mr. Thatcher on behalf of the Isthmian community did not go unrecognized. During a meeting held July 30, 1930, the Federation for Highway Education unanimously approved a motion asking that former Gov. Harry Burgess of the Canal Zone give the name "Thatcher Highway" to the road between Balboa and Arraijan.

Perhaps it was this eloquent demonstration of public affection which inspired the U.S. Congress to pass Public Law 87-125 which gave the name of the well-known "Governor" to the magnificent bridge which unites the Americas, an action which has been termed by former Panama President Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro an "act of justice and a well-deserved tribute."

A gesture of recognition was made by the residents of the town of Arraijan who gave Mr. Thatcher a parcel of land in that area in gratitude for the part he took in the development of the town. On his part, Mr. Thatcher has set aside this lot for the construction of a children's playground which has been named in his honor.

The Government of Panama also has honored the distinguished canal pioneer by presenting him the Order of Vasco Núñez de Balboa with plaque. Ecuador has given him the Order of Merit and the Order of the Elloy Alfaro Foundation. In 1930 he received the Order of Bolívar from Venezuela when he visited Caracas as a member of a committee which presented Venezuela a statue of Henry Clay.

An enthusiastic promoter of pan-American ideals, Mr. Thatcher stated recently: "I have done whatever I could to promote good relations between Panama and the United States; I will always try to see that the Republic of Panama receives just treatment and I believe that I can depend on the good will of the Panamanian people."

In addition to the honors which Mr. Thatcher has received from Panama, Ecuador, and Venezuela, all proof of the high esteem in which he is held, he recently was presented the pen which President Kennedy used to sign the law naming the new bridge across the Panama Canal "Thatcher Ferry Bridge."

THE LAND REUNITED

(By Elmer B. Stevens, bridge project resident engineer)

On the night of September 8, 1962, Thatcher Ferry Bridge blossomed out with all its roadway lighting plus the aircraft warning lights atop the high arch. At this stage it could be compared with a fine lady primping for a party, complete except for the final touches of "putting on her face."

All the graceful curves are now outlined with the proper degree of daring and discretion, essential fastenings secured, and the tout ensemble neatly poised on high heels. Just as our lady is now ready for the mirror of the public eye, which reflects sidelights and highlights that she may or may not suspect, our bridge is nearly ready for the same critical scrutiny.

The hard work now lies behind and the lighter moments of the party lie just ahead.

Just as our lady waits her escort at this stage, it should prove interesting to pause and reflect on some of the lighter moments that led to the present, as well as to confirm some of the vital statistics such as those that the dressmaker had to know, when she fashioned the alluring creation for the public to see.

Tackling the latter first and leaving the spice for last, a word may still be in order about the type of structure. Bridges are generally identified by the structural type of the main span, and classified as to size by the clear length between piers of that span.

This frequently leaves much unsaid about the balance of the structure which sometimes exceeds the scope of the main span. The three main spans of the Thatcher Ferry Bridge are properly considered as a unit and are accurately described as a cantilever, tied-arch combination. The approach spans are of the deck type (roadway on top) and are cantilever, simple-span combinations.

In technical parlance, the tied-arch of the central span is called a suspended span because of the manner by which it is attached to the adjacent cantilevers, but this does not make it a "suspension" bridge, since that term refers to the type that is supported by heavy main cables, rather than trusses, draped over high towers on the main piers.

In terms of size, Thatcher Ferry Bridge is one of the largest "south of the border" but does not rank high among the large bridges of the world. It is properly compared in size only with other cantilever bridges and on that basis, its main span of 1,128 feet is less than two-thirds that of the world's largest cantilever bridge, across the St. Lawrence River at Quebec, Canada, and built many years ago.

Its total weight of structural steel, about 14,000 tons, is less than one-quarter that of the huge Quebec bridge. Its height of 201 feet above high water, however, places it among the highest in the world—for which the height was dictated by shipping requirements rather than natural terrain at the site. None is known to be higher in that artificial respect, though many bridges have greater clearances (height) that were dictated by the terrain at their sites.

Whatever the Thatcher Ferry Bridge lacks in size among the world's large bridges, however, it amply compensates as a symbol of unity. It is doubtful if any bridge in the world surpasses it as a uniting element between (1) two parts of a country, (2) two continents, (3) two peoples and, in the not-too-distant future, (4) the two parts of the world's greatest highway system.

The bridge is a fitting and proper sequel to the slogan coined during canal construction days, "The Land Divided, the World United." We can now say, "The Land Reunited" with the secure knowledge that this fact further enhances world unity, and at a time when such unity is sorely needed.

At this point a fast curve is justified by the fact that articles have already been written on the sublime and the technical features of the bridge and we will now throw the switch that illuminates some of the lighter moments of the construction period.

There was the day, for instance, when an inspection party from the heights arrived at the site of pier 4 a few minutes ahead of the scheduled start of the footing pour. The concrete plant on shore had already been

cranked up and the first delivery, consisting of a large bucket of grout (sand, cement, and water without large aggregate—fortunately) was already on the way.

Told that they had only a few minutes to make their inspection, the party decided to take their chances and descended to the bottom of the cofferdam. In the meantime the grout arrived and the bucket containing it was hoisted over the receiving hopper, some 70 feet above the exposed rock within the cofferdam. At this point a workman, later professing innocence concerning the party below, opened the bucket gates and down went the grout.

Almost as if blown up by the same force that sent the grout down, the inspection party appeared topside, bringing most of the grout back up with them on their persons. Soberly assured of an error, the inspection was called off, the inspectors went home, and the pour was resumed.

It is a matter of pure coincidence, of course, that the bucket operator got a 10 cents per hour raise starting that day, and that the contractor's project manager was heard to remark that it was the first time in his life he ever had six inspectors lined up in his sights for one pull of the trigger.

There also was the time when a waterborne concrete delivery unit—an LCM with concrete buckets in this case—was being charged under the large collection hopper at dock 7. When the buckets were filled, a malfunction of the hopper gates prevented their closure and the concrete kept on coming. The LCM operator began receiving shouted and conflicting instructions in two languages.

Before he could decide which order to follow, the LCM capsized and sank.

(NOTE.—Fortunately this occurred toward the end of the pour and a "next" LCM was standing by to finish the deliveries.)

On other occasions, heavily loaded delivery units capsized en route from dock 7 to pier sites and the buckets had to be fished out from Captain Jack's harbor to prevent the possibility of their becoming a part of a ship's wheel.

Lighter moments on the superstructure seemed to center around the period when final closure was being made on the big arch, although one of those moments was not so funny for the operators of a fat pool, based on the time of closure, who had to explain the circumstances under which the pool went to a high Panama Canal official who later awarded an honor (?) to one of the engineers.

There was the ironworker, for instance, who, in the absence of flags, wanted to place one of our lady's garments on the ceremonial (closing) piece of steel.

Through the entire construction period the keen interest of the public has been an inspiration, even if at the same time its occasional skepticism has been a problem. During the trying period when cofferdam plans were being revised "in midstream," it seemed difficult to assure the public that "there will be a bridge" and that the steel parts that later went together so rapidly and well, were, even then, being rolled, fabricated, and shop assembled.

The work going on that very time, far from the site of the bridge, was the work that made the future rapid and spectacular erection possible.

Later on, as the two huge cantilevers were being erected from the main piers toward the midchannel, it was evident that the public was experiencing more agony than the erectors as to whether or not the spans would meet, being unaware of the built-in devices that guaranteed a perfect closure before the first panel was ever cantilevered out over the water.

Finally, there was the staunch belief among the devoted public that the ironworkers were predominantly Indians, this being the result of past publicity given to a group of Mohawk

Indians who are high ironworkers in the New York area.

Efforts were made to advise the public that these local "Indians" were predominantly converted cowpunchers from the plains of Texas. Some progress was being made until a photograph was published showing some ironworkers in action, including their names on the caption of the picture. All efforts at explanation were suspended when one of the names proved to be "Rainwater." Some times you have to let the public win.

(Elmer B. Stevens, resident engineer on the \$20 million Thatcher Ferry Bridge project at Balboa, is retiring early in 1963 after a quarter century of service with the Canal organization. From the time he graduated from the University of Vermont with a civil engineering degree until he joined the bridge project, he has spent a good part of his time designing and building bridges. He designed the Gatun Locks swing bridge and made the cost estimate for the bridge at Balboa on which the appropriation was based.)

SAYS EX-PRESIDENT ALFAROS "WELL-DESERVED TRIBUTE"

Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro, former President of Panama (1931-32), now Justice of the International Court of Justice in The Hague, Holland, wrote the following letter to the Honorable Maurice H. Thatcher commenting on an article which appeared in a leading U.S. newspaper regarding the Thatcher Ferry Bridge:

ROCKVILLE, Md., December 6, 1961.

The Honorable MAURICE H. THATCHER,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR GOVERNOR THATCHER: Please find enclosed the clipping you kindly handed me day before yesterday, which I am returning to you with my thanks. I have read it with utmost interest and pleasure and I am very happy that your signal services to your country and to the cause of pan-Americanism are duly recognized by a paper of such great prestige as the Christian Science Monitor.

The parallel between yourself and your famous fellow Kentuckian Henry Clay is both just and accurate. If Clay is entitled to be remembered as the pioneer of Pan-Americanism in the United States, you have no lesser title to the recognition, the gratitude and the respect of all the peoples of our continent and particularly of the people of Panama for your magnificent work on behalf of good understanding and real friendship between the Americans of the North and the Americans of the South.

Giving your illustrious name to the colossal bridge that will reestablish continuity in the land divided by the Panama Canal is an act of justice and a well-deserved tribute. The Thatcher Bridge will be the culmination of a noble thought which had its first expression in the Thatcher Ferry. I congratulate you upon the honor you have received and my highest praise goes to the Congress and to President Kennedy for their worthy action in honoring you.

Amelia joins me in congratulating you and in expressing best wishes for your prompt and complete recovery, and with renewed assurances of my admiration and esteem, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

R. J. ALFARO.

PROGRAM, THATCHER FERRY BRIDGE DEDICATION,
OCTOBER 12, 1962

Thirty-minute concert: Joint U.S. Army-Air Force Band and Panama National Guard Band.

Invocation: The Very Reverend Mainert J. Peterson, President, Isthmian Religious Workers Federation.

Introductory remarks: The Honorable Robert J. Fleming, Jr., Governor of the Canal Zone.

Address: The Honorable Max Delvalle, Minister of Public Works, Republic of Panama.

Prayer: Rabbi Nathan Witkin, director, Jewish Welfare Board, Armed Services Division, Caribbean Command.

Musical selection: "Hymn of the Americas," Joint U.S. Army-Air Force Schools for Latin American Glee Club.

Introduction: Governor Fleming.
Address: The Honorable George W. Ball, U.S. Under Secretary of State.

Presentation of bridge: The Honorable John F. Beasley, representing the contractors, to Col. Matthew C. Harrison, contracting officer, to Governor Fleming.

Remarks: The Honorable Maurice H. Thatcher.

The "National Anthem": United States and Republic of Panama Bands.

Benediction: Msgr. Jose Maria Carrizo V., prelado domestico de Panama.

Ribbon cutting: The Honorable Maurice H. Thatcher.

The "Thatcher Ferry Bridge March": An original presentation by the U.S. Army-Air Force Band.

PUBLIC BUILDING PROJECTS PROSPECTUSES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication, which was read by the Clerk and referred to the Committee on Appropriations:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., October 5, 1962.

HON. JOHN W. MCCORMACK,
Speaker of the House, The Capitol, Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the provisions of section 7(a) of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, the Committee on Public Works of the House of Representatives approved prospectuses for the following public building projects:

Location	Type	Approved
Tulsa, Okla.....	Amendment to include space for courts in the post office and Federal office building.	Oct. 1, 1962
Washington, D.C.	Housing and Home Finance Agency.....	Do.
Do.....	Old Post Office Building (USIA) (alteration).....	Do.

Total, three projects.

Sincerely yours,
CHARLES A. BUCKLEY,
Chairman, Committee on Public Works.

THE HONORABLE FRANK E. SMITH

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. JONES] is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, one phase of the long and notable career of FRANK ELLIS SMITH, Representative of the old Fifth Congressional District of Mississippi, is closing. But also opening is one of equally large and challenging responsibilities that will be cast upon his capable shoulders.

FRANK SMITH soon will become a member of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority. He will follow in the footsteps of distinguished predecessors and will join a distinguished company of civil servants, but to the TVA, FRANK SMITH will bring rich experience, versatile talents, and the diligence to duty which has marked his career. We, his colleagues in the House, wish him many years of fruitful endeavor in his new tasks.

His leaving the Congress is a genuine loss to the people and State of Mississippi. In a highly literal sense, nobody knows more about his native State, its people and their problems and aspirations than FRANK SMITH. The nationally known publishers, Rinehardt & Co., who publish the American Rivers series of books, sought the outstanding authority on Mississippi history to be embodied in the book, "The Yazoo." The search was short. Leading historians and educators of Mississippi unhesitatingly recommended our colleague. His book long will be regarded as the standard history of his State, its solid facts enlivened with colorful anecdotes and wit.

After a successful career as a newspaperman, FRANK SMITH entered the U.S. Army as a private in 1942, but emerged from the service as a major of artillery

and was awarded the Bronze Star for his gallantry in Europe. He was a legislative assistant to Senator JOHN STENNIS. Later he was elected a member of the Mississippi State Senate.

He came to the House in 1950, superbly equipped to represent the people who elected him. On the House Public Works Committee, he quickly became a valued member because of his intimate knowledge of the need for better water use and conservation, better highways, harbor and inland waterways development, and the critical needs of rural areas for electrical power and telephone service. He was a staunch champion of any proposal which promised better living for rural people and for industrial development in underdeveloped areas of the country at large, but particularly in his own district and State.

His background in journalism and in research for his many writings enabled FRANK SMITH to probe quickly, but deeply into complex problems and all of us on the committees on which he served were indebted to him constantly for his knowledgeable, judicial reasoning. His historical knowledge was used to good effect in the House Administration Committee and as a man of letters he left his mark in the Joint Committee on the Library.

FRANK SMITH's leaving the House is a true loss not only for Mississippi people, but to the Congress itself. But the TVA is about to gain in having a man with unbounded talents and proven dedication to the public service.

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

Mr. JONES of Alabama. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, first I would like to express my appreciation to the gentleman from Alabama, a very close friend of my colleague from Mis-

Mississippi, FRANK SMITH, for arranging this time so that some of us might have the opportunity to express our sincere feeling about our colleague and to wish him well in his new undertaking.

Mr. Speaker, FRANK SMITH is an honorable man. FRANK SMITH is a man of conviction. He is a man who believes in what he advocates and is willing to fight for it.

Mr. Speaker, as has been pointed out by our colleague, the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. JONES], FRANK SMITH is a very versatile as well as a very dedicated and capable man, author, soldier, legislator. He is both a forthright and dedicated man.

Mr. Speaker, I think it is well known here that my friend's philosophy of Government and mine are considerably different, but he has the courage of his convictions. I always admire a man who is willing to stand up and fight for what he thinks and what he believes in, and that is what our colleague, the gentleman from Mississippi, has done during his service in this body.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure that he goes out of this body with a clean conscience and a feeling of having done what he thought was right under all circumstances, and even at times when he perhaps did not regard them as popular.

Mr. Speaker, I join with my colleagues in wishing for FRANK SMITH, whom I regarded as my good personal friend throughout his service here, the best of luck in his new field. Mrs. Colmer joins me in extending to him, to Helen, his very charming and splendid wife, and their two sons, a long and enjoyable life in his new undertaking or in whatever pursuit he follows.

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

Mr. JONES of Alabama. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Speaker, I too want to thank my friend, the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. JONES], for taking this time and permitting us to join in paying tribute to our colleague, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. Speaker, certainly no man in this House has been more dedicated to serving his district than FRANK SMITH. He has worked hard and long for his people. When he arrived his task was not an easy one because he had succeeded one of the most able and most prominent men ever to serve in this body, the late Mr. Will M. Whittington. Mr. Whittington had made a tremendous reputation for himself, particularly in the field of flood control and public works which are so very essential to the lower Mississippi Valley and to the district which Mr. SMITH now represents.

Mr. Speaker, FRANK has followed well in the footsteps of his predecessor. He has been deeply interested in protecting the alluvial area which he represented from the dangerous waters which so frequently threaten to overflow the banks of the delta rivers. He has rendered good service to his district, his State and to the lower Mississippi Valley in espousing and promoting flood control legislation.

Mr. Speaker, FRANK's district is an agricultural district, one of the best in the Union. He has exhibited active interest and effort in promoting the agricultural economy of the Mississippi Delta.

As has been said by my colleague, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. COLMER], Mr. SMITH is a man of courage and conviction. He has at all times pursued that which his conscience and conviction dictated.

Mr. Speaker, FRANK on leaving the House will become a member of the Board of the Tennessee Valley Authority. I cannot think of a more responsible position for one to serve in than as a member of this Board. A large part of the future and growth of the Tennessee Valley is wrapped in the program of the Tennessee Valley Authority. He will assume this position with our good wishes. We are confident he will give to the duties thereof the full benefit of his energy and effort. As a member of the Board we wish for him every success.

Mr. Speaker, we regret to see FRANK leave the House of Representatives, and we also regret to see his fine family, his wife, his daughter and his son, depart this Capital. They will depart with our sincere good wishes, and our hope for much happiness.

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

Mr. JONES of Alabama. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma, the distinguished majority leader.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I am happy that our distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. JONES], has taken this time to pay a word of tribute to one of our finest friends and colleagues, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. SMITH].

FRANK SMITH's years in this House have been characterized by outstanding service and devotion to duty. His grasp of problems relating to flood control and public works projects has made him one of our most knowledgeable Members in this field.

He has rendered outstanding service also to the cotton farmers of his district and of the country. He represents one of the most important cotton-producing districts in the United States. He has guarded the interests of the farmers in his district on every front. FRANK SMITH is a man of deep conviction, broad knowledge, and wide experience. He is dedicated and courageous. He has a big heart and a fine mind; he is a noble soul. He is going on to important service with the Tennessee Valley Authority, for which he is by inclination, training, and experience eminently qualified. We wish him every success in this new undertaking.

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

Mr. JONES of Alabama. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. BOGGS].

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to have an opportunity to join in this tribute to FRANK SMITH. FRANK is my neighbor in two senses, in that he comes from my neighboring State of Mississippi and he is my office neigh-

bor in the House Office Building. And I have known him as a Member of this distinguished body and as a good neighbor for many years.

I can only restate and reiterate what my colleagues already said about FRANK SMITH. His dedication, his humility, his devotion to duty, his understanding of the problems of legislation, his patriotism and devotion to his State, and to the United States of America are known to all of you. His knowledge of public works is superb.

One of the great losses to the House will be the fact that we will no longer have with us a man who has this intimate knowledge of the resources and the potentials of our great country.

I join with the majority leader and the others in wishing him well in his new undertaking, and in wishing happiness for him and his fine family.

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

Mr. JONES of Alabama. I yield to the gentleman from California, a member of the Committee on Public Works.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. Speaker, I join the gentleman from Alabama in the statement he has made in recognition of the service FRANK SMITH has rendered in the House. It has been my privilege during the past 8 years to serve with FRANK SMITH on the Committee on Public Works. He has been a diligent and most conscientious member of that committee. During the last several years he has served as chairman of the Watershed Development Subcommittee of that committee.

It was my privilege last year to travel with him on a subcommittee inspection trip in Mississippi to inspect some of the flood control and conservation projects in the portion of Mississippi in which his district is located. He did everything that could conceivably be done to make that trip a pleasant one as well as an informative one for the Members of Congress who took part. I appreciated his attitude and his helpfulness to us then. He has worked very hard and very diligently for the interests of the people in his district. It was evidenced by his interest on that trip in informing the other members of that subcommittee of the problems of his area in flood control and soil conservation. I join the other Members of the House in wishing FRANK SMITH success in the important work which will be his as soon as this Congress adjourns.

Mr. BASS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES of Alabama. I yield.

Mr. BASS of Tennessee. To know FRANK SMITH is to like FRANK SMITH. I was preceded in this body by the gentleman from Mississippi, but immediately upon taking my seat here I think he was one of the first men I got to know well. There has been no man who has served in this body during my time here that has spent more time in assisting individual Members with their problems than has FRANK SMITH. As a member of the outstanding Committee on Public Works, FRANK took a personal interest in the problems and the projects of the individual Members of this body that

came before that committee. Therefore, I know of no man who is more respected and more liked as an individual than FRANK SMITH. He is a man of outstanding conviction and great courage. I have never seen the time when FRANK SMITH was not big enough to do the job in the House of expressing his convictions on various matters of legislation. He is a big man. He is big in stature. But it takes a big body and a big frame to hold a big heart and a big mind such as FRANK SMITH possesses. Immediately upon being notified that FRANK would be retired from the House, it was my privilege to recommend to the proper appointing official that his great talents and great ability be used by this country in a position for which he is eminently qualified. The position being a member of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority. We who are fortunate to be the recipients of the great advantages of this outstanding agency are fortunate to have a man such as FRANK SMITH as one of the Directors of that great body. This man's knowledge and ability in the field of public power, navigation, flood control, and all of the work of the Tennessee Valley Authority will certainly stand him in good stead in his service there. We in my area certainly appreciate the fact that the President of the United States saw in this man this ability and this talent.

I wish for FRANK SMITH the best that a man can have in life because he deserves it. I want to commend him for a great career here in the House and wish for him great success in his chosen field as a Director of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. HEMPHILL].

Mr. HEMPHILL. Mr. Speaker, first I would like to salute my distinguished friend from Alabama for taking this time to give us an opportunity to express our happiness and gratitude for the fact that we knew FRANK SMITH and have served with him.

When I think of a man in the House of Representatives or in the Senate, I think of him in terms that I can classify his service. I think of FRANK SMITH in terms such as "political honesty," "unhesitating courage," "courteous patience." On various occasions I have had projects go before his subcommittee. I have always received help. I have always received advice. I have always received efficiency. I think those three qualities are characteristic of his desire not only to serve his Nation, but to accommodate those of us who served in the Congress with him.

I am happy that I have him as a friend. I have been privileged to know him as a statesman. I have been honored to know him as a patriot. He goes now to another place where he can serve his Nation and his people and all of us. We all wish him well. I am sure the brilliance that he has exhibited here will be exhibited again. I am sure that the energy that is characteristic of any service that he undertakes will be displayed in his new position. I am sure the same dedication will be found in the TVA that we found here in the Congress. I know lots of men here that I am proud

to serve with. Among them is FRANK SMITH. I just hope I will have the opportunity and the privilege of seeing him again and often, and of watching his great service to his Nation in this new and progressive position.

Recently he gave timely hearing, accurate advice, personal assistance in authorizing a worthy project in my district, known as the Thickety Creek project in Cherokee County, S.C. Hundreds will benefit directly, other thousands indirectly, because of the establishment of this new effort in conservation and flood control. In behalf of my people, benefited by his service, I thank FRANK SMITH for helping us here.

Along with others who rise today to do him honor, I wish for him the continuing satisfaction of good works and significant service. We have been privileged to have him in the Congress; we will be proud of his new service with TVA.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. BENNETT].

Mr. BENNETT of Florida. Mr. Speaker, we are all deeply grateful that the gentleman from Alabama has taken this time to say a few words about the gentleman from Mississippi [FRANK SMITH]. A great many words have been said and they have all been well said. They have covered the fact that FRANK is a man of great mental attainment and achievement, and that he has in the Congress and back home shown great leadership for waterway projects and many facets of development of his own area and of his country. One thing has not been said that I would like to say because I think it is worth saying about FRANK SMITH because to me it is one of the most appealing things about this man. That is that although his name will always be a bright star in the heaven of conservation, and all that is good for our country and for mankind, he also represents to me a man who is living in his age, a man who represents the new South. He conserves what is good of the past, but he has the vision and the courage to work for the things that are good for our future in this country and the future of his constituents.

It has been an inspiration to me to work side by side with a man who has the courage to say things which although they may not always be exactly what those about him would like to hear, nevertheless are characteristic of the way he looks at the world, as it is today rather than as it was yesterday. So I feel that the name of FRANK SMITH will always be held in the highest esteem and his friendship a thing to be treasured. The greatest glory that surrounds the name of FRANK SMITH, to me, grows out of the fact that he is a man who can see the world as it is and who can work with the things which are necessary for its preservation in the future. So I am deeply grateful that I have had the privilege of associating with this man and being inspired by his philosophy of life.

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

Mr. JONES of Alabama. I yield.

Mr. EVERETT. Mr. Speaker, I wish to thank the gentlemen from Alabama

for making it possible for us to pay tribute to FRANK SMITH. I wish to concur in everything that has been said relative to his service here in the House of Representatives.

It has been by pleasure and honor to have known FRANK SMITH for some 16 or 17 years, as we both served as administrative assistants to our respective Senators, he with Senator STENNIS and I with Senator Stewart over the other body. There I learned to know FRANK SMITH, and we had very pleasant associations. Later on he was elected to the House of Representatives, and I had the honor and privilege of being elected later. That friendship has continued since we served in this body.

FRANK SMITH has made a wonderful contribution not only to his district, to the State of Mississippi, but also to the Nation. We in the Mississippi Valley have flood-control problems. He has taken active interest in helping to solve those great problems and to make the valley a better place in which all can live and enjoy life.

We certainly are happy in Tennessee that he is soon to become a citizen of Tennessee and be on the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority, itself a great governmental agency and one that has meant so much, as the gentleman from Alabama well knows, in the uplifting of living conditions and the economic conditions in our great Tennessee Valley.

The people of our congressional district wish for FRANK SMITH the best of everything in the years to come, and we are certainly happy that he will still be with us and will continue to make a great contribution to the betterment of our Nation.

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

Mr. JONES of Alabama. I yield.

Mr. WINSTEAD. Mr. Speaker, I wish to join with others in paying tribute to our colleague, FRANK SMITH. I have found FRANK SMITH not only a hard worker for the people of his own district and for various public works projects, but always ready to help other Members whenever possible.

FRANK SMITH has made many valuable contributions as a member of the Public Works Committee. I am sure he will be a great asset to the Tennessee Valley Authority as a member of the Board of Directors.

To FRANK, his lovely wife, Helen, and their two fine children, Cathy and Fred, I extend every good wish for the future.

Mrs. PFOST. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES of Alabama. I yield to the gentlewoman from Idaho.

Mrs. PFOST. Mr. Speaker, I, too, would like to commend the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. JONES] for giving members of the House an opportunity to say something on behalf of our good friend and colleague, FRANK SMITH, who makes his departure this week to accept an assignment as a Director of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

It has been my pleasure to serve with Congressman SMITH on the Committee on Public Works for the past 4 years and he has been of valuable assistance to me

in the work of that committee. FRANK has a vast knowledge of the legislative process and is simply steeped in the intricacies of flood control and related matters. He serves as chairman of the important Watershed Development Subcommittee, of which I am a member, and I found him to be truly an expert in the field of water resource development.

Congressman SMITH is the author of an extremely interesting book, "The Yazoo," a story not only about a river in his district, but of people and places, of cities, towns, and countrysides, of local legends and national history. The Yazoo rises in the southern part of western Tennessee and joins the Mississippi in Vicksburg, an area rich in history, the very heart of the old plantation system. Mr. SMITH's book abounds in folk tales of that rich triangle of land.

Because most omnibus flood control bills contain something for almost every area and every section of the country—East, West, North, South, Middle States and all, the charge has been made time and again that these measures are pure "pork barrel." FRANK SMITH has been one of the most ardent defenders of these programs, pointing to the economic benefits which result from remedial flood control works and navigation improvements.

He has directed his interests to the special problems of conservation and development of natural resources. It is gratifying to know that he will be continuing his interest in these fields in his new assignment as a member of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

No better selection could have been made than that of FRANK SMITH to serve on the Tennessee Valley Authority. I know he will do a tremendous job. Those of us who have so much at stake in the type of development he will be administering are most appreciative of the fact that the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. SMITH], will be there looking after the interests of the people.

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

Mr. JONES of Alabama. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Tennessee, chairman of our great Subcommittee on Flood Control.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I, too, want to express my deep appreciation to our colleague, ROBERT JONES, of Alabama, for his thoughtfulness in seeking this time in order that some of us might pay tribute to our good friend and colleague, FRANK SMITH, of Mississippi.

I know of no man in this House who has enjoyed, more than BOB JONES the fine tributes paid FRANK SMITH, because it was BOB who nicknamed FRANK "REX." How he got on to that name nobody will ever know. I am sure BOB JONES does not know, but somehow or other it seemed to fit him. The two, JONES and SMITH, have been the dearest of friends.

All of these tributes today have been fine and have been sincere and have been genuine. FRANK SMITH is my neighbor to the south of me. Representing as I do, Memphis, sometimes known as I do, Memphis, sometimes known as the capital of the Midsouth and sometimes

known as the second capital of Mississippi. I have become very close to FRANK. I, too, recognize that he has been an author. He is an author, but to me I shall ever be indebted to FRANK, as BOB JONES will ever be indebted to him, because the three of us found upon ourselves the responsibility of managing the Tennessee Valley self-financing bill. That was a long fight in the House. It was a fight, because sufficient money was not forthcoming from appropriations and it was necessary to go into the money markets of this country and sell financing bonds against that property. Of course, now all of this property is owned by all of the people of the 50 States of this Nation, and those of us in the valley who buy electricity will redeem these bonds. But it was a long, slow process, and it took a lot of hard thinking and a lot of selling to this House. But FRANK SMITH was right there, always intelligent in the presentation of this important bill.

So I should add one more thing that has been mentioned already. FRANK SMITH has extraordinary courage. On the committee he could always be expected to explode, and I use that word with reverence and certainly with affection. When a delicate situation arose, it was FRANK SMITH who was always able to develop the point and argue the question with success, ability, and finality.

I wish for FRANK all the success in the world. I am so glad this tribute to him does not come when his star is lowered. We are paying tribute to a man today when he begins anew a real service to his country, in many respects a very much greater service to his country in this new administrative position with the TVA.

My wife joins me in wishing for FRANK SMITH and his family every possible success, and certainly health and happiness for a very long time to come in his service to our country.

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

Mr. JONES of Alabama. I yield to our beloved Speaker.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, it is a personal honor for me to join with the gentleman from Alabama and my other colleagues who are paying tribute to their friend and great colleague of ours, FRANK SMITH, of Mississippi.

FRANK SMITH has served the people of his district ably and with great distinction in this body. He is a dedicated legislator and a great American, possessing a national outlook which has been an inspiration to all others to recognize and follow.

Mr. Speaker, my dear friend the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. DAVIS] properly referred to FRANK SMITH's great courage. I have never met any legislator who has displayed and evidenced greater courage than has FRANK SMITH. He leaves the Halls of Congress with the knowledge that he has contributed during his service here greatly to the progressive and outstanding legislative history of our country. He leaves here to assume another important role as a member of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Mr. Speaker, it was my great pleasure years ago to support the establishment

of the Tennessee Valley Authority and all legislation that has been enacted since to strengthen that great agency in the service to the people of a great section of our country, directly so, and indirectly to all of our country.

Mr. Speaker, FRANK SMITH, as one of the members of the Tennessee Valley Authority will bring to that Authority a wealth of experience, a wealth of knowledge in the historical aspects of the legislation establishing and developing the Tennessee Valley Authority, and in all aspects of the practical operation of that Authority.

Mr. Speaker, I join with my colleagues in wishing FRANK, Mrs. Smith, and their children every future happiness and success.

Mr. MORRIS K. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES of Alabama. I am happy to yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. MORRIS K. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, there is not a great deal I can add to what has already been said. I do want to go on record associating myself with all the richly deserved tributes to FRANK SMITH, of Mississippi.

Mr. Speaker, FRANK comes from an area which has contributed much to the development of our country, both economically and politically. As one who has worked with FRANK only a brief time, I have been impressed in a body which has such a large number of distinguished and outstanding Members, with his generosity, with his kindness, with the breadth of his statesmanship and ability.

Mr. Speaker, I would only add that the United States of America could use a lot more FRANK SMITHS.

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

Mr. JONES of Alabama. I shall be glad to yield to the distinguished gentleman from Ohio [Mr. FEIGHAN].

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, I welcome this opportunity to join with my colleagues in paying tribute so richly deserved to our very able and distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Mississippi, FRANK SMITH.

It was my privilege to meet FRANK when he first came to Congress 12 years ago and to have the opportunity to speak with him on many occasions concerning vital legislation affecting the welfare of our Nation.

For many years, FRANK and I had offices on the same corridor which afforded me an additional opportunity to be in frequent contact with him. He has impressed me, and I am sure all of the Members, as being a man of great knowledge, a man of courage and devotion, a man of pleasant manner and congenial spirit which made him popular and respected by all with whom he came in contact. FRANK has served his district, his State, and Nation with distinction.

I am confident that when he assumes his new position with TVA, he will bring those same qualities of leadership to that body which he has brought to the House.

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

Mr. JONES of Alabama. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. TRIMBLE].

Mr. TRIMBLE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to join with my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. JONES], and others in paying tribute to FRANK SMITH, one of the greatest men I have known. I served with him on the House Committee on Public Works for many years. He is indeed one of God's noblest.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to join the gentleman from Alabama in paying tribute to our distinguished colleague from Mississippi, Congressman FRANK SMITH.

For the past 4 years it has been a distinct pleasure and a privilege to have served with FRANK SMITH both here in the House and also as a member of the Committee on Public Works. FRANK SMITH is outstanding in his great contributions in the field of conservation and natural resource development.

With his retirement from the House of Representatives, the Congress loses an outstanding leader in this field; however, the Congress always will have before it the fine example which FRANK SMITH has set for us.

It was with deep regret that I learned of our colleague's retirement from Congress, but I do want to wish him every success in the years ahead. I know that he will take up where he left off as an extremely valuable member of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority. We will miss FRANK SMITH here in Congress, but I know that we all want to wish him well as he continues his long and faithful service to this Nation.

Mr. GRAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise with my other colleagues today to pay tribute to a great American, a fighting Congressman, and I am happy to say a dear friend. It has been my pleasure to serve on the House Committee on Public Works for 8 years with FRANK SMITH. I have also had the pleasure of serving on the Subcommittee on Small Watersheds headed by the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi. Many kind things will be said here today about FRANK SMITH, but I believe if I were to pick out any one of his sterling qualities I would say his unequivocal stand on matters he believes to be right is an attribute few possess. FRANK is a leader but knows how to follow. He is always ready, willing, and able to help a friend. His wise counsel has been of tremendous help to all of us. I know he will bring to the Tennessee Valley Authority the same wise counsel, devotion, and public service he has given to the Congress and the people of Mississippi. As he takes on his new line of endeavor, I want to join the distinguished gentleman from Alabama [Mr. JONES] and my other colleagues and friends in wishing FRANK many years of success, health, and happiness.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I have been proud to number FRANK SMITH among my friends in the House of Representatives, and I am happy to join in this well-deserved tribute to him.

In his 12 years in this body he has established himself not only as an extremely intelligent and hard-working legislator, but also as a man of great courage and integrity, willing to stand

up for his principles—alone, if need be—in the face of tremendous pressure.

It was because of this courage and integrity that FRANK achieved stature as a truly national lawmaker, that is, one who is really attuned to the needs and well-being of the country as a whole. But this is not to say that he slighted the interests of the people in Mississippi whom he represented. On the contrary, as Mississippi's sole representative on the Public Works Committee he was extremely faithful and effective in promoting the welfare of his people. His diligence in attending to the interests of his constituents was well documented by Stephen Bailey and Howard Samuel in their book "Congress at Work." They chose FRANK SMITH, then a freshman in the House of Representatives, as the subject of a chapter describing an average day in the life of a Congressman, and the energy with which he devoted himself to his work then has not flagged in 12 years.

But his devotion to the common good, his independence of thought and action, raised FRANK far above the level of one whose efforts are devoted to the service of one particular interest, and for this reason his departure from Congress will be a real loss not only to the people of Mississippi, but to the country as a whole. I know that, speaking for myself, I shall miss the warmth of his friendship deeply.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate my good friend, BOB JONES, calling me about this occasion.

Mississippi this year, like a number of States, was faced with reducing its number of districts, or Congressmen from six to five. In view of that fact, I made a thorough study of the Constitution, of the Constitutional Convention, and of the past actions of the Congress.

To me, there is no question but what the Founding Fathers intended that the Membership of the House of Representatives was to be increased as the population of the Nation increased. This they did numerous times. I went before the Judiciary Committee to present my argument. Unfortunately the House, through its committees, turned down our pleas. Regretfully to me at least, my district and FRANK'S were consolidated.

Today friends and colleagues have expressed themselves on the results, not I hope on the outcome of our campaign, but on the failure of Congress to increase the number of Members of the House and have paid tribute to the fine job my colleague, FRANK SMITH, has done in numerous fields.

Mr. Speaker, I would be remiss if I did not here state that while FRANK'S philosophy differs considerably from my own, that in the heat of campaign, since our districts were put together, that, naturally, from my viewpoint, many things were said and done, which I deplore and, of course regret, I feel I should say here:

FRANK SMITH has done an excellent job in many fields, particularly in the field of flood control, watershed protection, flood prevention, public roads, and public works generally. His effective ef-

forts will be missed not only by the area but by me.

Mr. Speaker, this is not an easy speech for me to make, but in all fairness, FRANK SMITH has done a fine job in many areas. Perhaps a new day is dawning, perhaps I do look to the past, but I give to my colleague the same sincerity of purpose, the same acknowledgement for his constructive work. Truly, I wish for him and his fine family the very best.

Sincerely, Mr. Speaker, in the final analysis, with what I sometimes think I see ahead, it is an open question as to who won.

Mr. LIBONATI. Mr. Speaker, I am grateful that our colleague from Alabama [Mr. JONES] made it possible for us to voice our admiration and respect for the Honorable FRANK SMITH, from Mississippi, upon his departure from the House.

He stands out as one of the most ardent supporters of flood control, developing of natural resources, and conservation legislation. His foresight in this area of legislation has been the most valuable contribution to the economy in preserving our natural riches and controlling flood damage and navigation problems.

His appointment to the Tennessee Valley Authority by our discerning President, John Kennedy, was a masterstroke, in that his long service in the House identified him with the self-same problems that will confront him as a member of the Authority. It took courage, sincerity of purpose, and an analytical study for him to steer legislation in this field—against the opposition's far cry over the land, through the press and radio, labeling every public improvement as a "pork barrel" deal. His long fight for the Authority equips him with detailed and minute knowledge of its workings and goals.

We are sorry to lose his fine talents and professional services, both in debate on the floor and in his committee work. But we know that, in this administrative position, he will be of tremendous value to the future successes of the Authority.

To him we bid a sad adieu upon his departure—but we are proud of his Presidential appointment—and wish him and his dear wife, Helen, and lovely children, Cathy and Fred, God's blessings and the good gifts of this life.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Speaker, it is a great privilege to express my appreciation for the public service of our colleague, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. SMITH].

FRANK SMITH has had an outstanding decade of service in the U.S. House of Representatives. He came well prepared. He had behind him an outstanding record of military service in World War II when he rose from the rank of private to that of major of artillery. He had behind him a period of service as administrative assistant to Mississippi's great Senator, JOHN STENNIS. He had behind him a fine formal education. He had behind him fine professional training in the field of writing. This fine background coupled with FRANK SMITH'S ability, his honesty,

and his dedication gave him a good start in the House.

Then, FRANK SMITH had the good judgment to realize that his district had a paramount interest in flood control and public works, and he made himself a widely recognized expert in these fields. His knowledge and experience in these fields will be widely missed in the House by those of us who had come to rely heavily on his knowledge and judgment.

FRANK SMITH has great learning. He has great ability. He has extraordinary courage. He has good judgment.

All these fine qualities admirably suit our colleague for his new job as a Director of the Tennessee Valley Authority, to which position he will soon go.

I believe and I predict that FRANK SMITH will make an outstanding member of the Board of Directors of TVA. There he will find another great field for public service, and one that directly affects the northern one-fifth of my State.

As FRANK SMITH leaves the U.S. House of Representatives he can be justly proud of his outstanding record here. He can look forward with anticipation to his service in his new capacity.

I want to publicly express to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. SMITH] and his fine family my very best wishes for a long and happy and successful future.

Mr. FORRESTER. Mr. Speaker, under general leave authorizing all Members to revise and extend their remarks regarding the gentleman from Mississippi, Hon. FRANK ELLIS SMITH, I take this opportunity to express my deep regret that the service of this distinguished friend and colleague comes to a close in this body at the end of the present session, and my deep appreciation for his ability and his friendship, and the many courtesies and favors he has so willingly granted me.

Congressman SMITH and I entered our congressional careers on the same date. He was one of the first of the freshmen Congressmen I had the privilege to meet. Doubting my ability to find my way through the twists and turns in the subway for the first time I expressed that doubt to Congressman SMITH who immediately and graciously suggested that since he had been on the Hill for some previous time as administrative aid to a Senator and was thereby familiar with the surroundings, he would take me over to the House Chamber for the opening session of the 82d Congress. I accepted his kindness, and from that day on he has been my friend.

Congressman FRANK SMITH possesses a brilliant mind and is conceded to be an outstanding authority on rivers and harbors, flood control, and other matters coming before the House Public Works Committee. I have never asked him a question on such matters that he did not courteously and correctly answer. I have been the beneficiary many times of his skill and ability and have had successes because of that assistance that otherwise might not have resulted.

Congressman SMITH will render outstanding service in the new job which he will assume at the close of this session. I wish for him and his fine family

the very best of health, happiness, and success.

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, may I join my colleagues in paying tribute to our friend and able colleague, the gentleman from Mississippi, FRANK SMITH. I have never served with a Member from this body who stood more steadfastly by his convictions. Our loss here in the House is a gain for TVA. FRANK SMITH will carry to this great public organization the same devotion and dedication that he brought to this House. Mrs. Dorn joins me in wishing for him and his lovely family the very best always; and FRANK, with privilege of the floor, you just come back to see us at any time.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members be permitted to extend their remarks at this point in the Record.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BASS of Tennessee). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama? There was no objection.

RELIEF FOR RESIDENTIAL OCCUPANTS OF UNPATENTED MINING CLAIMS

Mrs. PFOST submitted a conference report and statement on the bill (S. 3451) providing relief for residential occupants of unpatented mining claims.

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS, 1963

Mr. ROONEY submitted a conference report and statement on the bill (H.R. 12580) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE OLDEST COMMUNITY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES

Mr. LIBONATI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. O'HARA] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, today I wish to speak of the anniversary last week of the oldest community newspaper in the United States. This is an event of historic interest and one entitled to mention here in the Congress of the United States.

In 1907 the late Honorable William A. Rowan, then a young man of 25, became the city editor of the Chicago Daily Calumet, the publication office of which was and still is at 9120 Baltimore in the district I have the honor to represent. For 20 years Mr. Rowan remained first as city editor, then as editor of this newspaper.

He later became the alderman of the 10th ward of the city of Chicago and later served with outstanding distinction as the Representative from the 2d District of Illinois in the 78th and 79th Congresses. His death not long ago weighed with grief the Members of the Illinois delegation and his former colleagues in the House from other States.

So, Mr. Speaker, what I shall say on this occasion of journalistic importance is a tribute not only to a great newspaper, but as well a tribute to the memory of a great American statesman who gave 20 years of his life to that newspaper.

Not many newspapers live to reach their 82d year. The mortality rate is very high. The Chicago Chronicle, the InterOcean, the Record, the Post, and many, many other Chicago newspapers that wielded great influence have come and gone. With the exception of the Chicago Tribune and the Chicago Daily News, I doubt that there is any newspaper in Chicago, certainly not a daily newspaper, that was in existence in September of 1881, the natal month of the Chicago Daily Calumet.

The Chicago Daily Calumet, which has the proud distinction of being the oldest community newspaper in the United States, entered its 82d year last week. I am sure I speak the sentiment of all my colleagues in the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States in extending to this daily community newspaper that has battled and conquered the journalistic waves for 81 years, warm congratulations and wishes for another 81 years of service and of success. In another 81 years it is within the realm of possibility that the Chicago Daily Calumet will become one of the great newspapers of the world. The possibilities for growth in the Calumet region, which the Daily Calumet serves, are beyond imagination. With the coming of the St. Lawrence Seaway and with the development of the Cal-Sag project to connect the Great Lakes with the Gulf of Mexico, the door of opportunity of undreamed of possibilities has opened for the area served by the Chicago Daily Calumet.

Mr. Speaker, my colleagues I know will be interested in some of the historical data, as given by the newspaper and which follows:

In September 1881 a newspaper company called the South Chicago Publishing Co. was organized. The first edition of its daily newspaper, the South Chicago Independent, was published the following month.

Within a few years the Independent changed its name to the Daily Calumet. The corporation also changed its name to the Calumet Publishing Co.

At that time the office of the newspaper was located on South Chicago Avenue immediately west of 93d Street.

In February 1911 the offices and plant of the Daily Calumet were moved to 9120 Baltimore Avenue (then called Erie Street).

Officers of the publishing company in those early years were H. H. Colehour, president; Ernest Hummel, vice president; D. B. Stancliff, secretary, and Jacob Bremer, treasurer.

In those days there were many who predicted dire disaster for the new newspaper and the loss of the stockholders' investments.

The stockholders in the year of 1884 were Jacob Bremer, holder of 28 shares; Alexander

Beck, 17 shares; Theophil Laramie, 16 shares; Fred Taeger, 15 shares, and Ernest Hummel, 6 shares.

Capitalization of the Daily Calumet during those early years was \$10,000.

In August of 1885, Laramie, then the managing editor, resigned after reporting that he could not run the newspaper and do himself justice because the plant was going in the red and all the employees were 2 weeks in arrears in salary payment.

The following month, the Sunday issue of the Daily Calumet was discontinued by order of the directors.

After World War I, Robert W. Worden, former circulation manager of the Daily Calumet, and Robert Williamson, former superintendent of the job plant and estimator for the Calumet Publishing Co., purchased an interest in the company.

At a reorganization meeting held in February 1919, they were elected president and secretary-treasurer, respectively. John V. Hanberg was elected vice president.

Following Worden's death, Williamson purchased his stock, was elected president and served as such until 1951 when he retired. He disposed of his stock to Walker Butler, James P. Jamieson, and a small group of local citizens.

In the spring of 1957, Norris J. Nelson and a diversified group of representative businessmen purchased the ownership of the Daily Calumet and the Calumet Publishing Co.

That August, the board of directors changed the name of the newspaper to the Chicago Daily Calumet.

In June 1960, the Calumet Publishing Co. moved into the suburban field with the purchase of five weekly newspapers. They were the Lansing Journal, Calumet City Journal, Hammond Journal, Highland Journal, and Munster Journal.

Last fall, the Calumet Publishing Co. underwent a reorganization move. Interests of various shareholders were purchased by a new corporation headed by the firm's president and publisher, Norris J. Nelson.

Nelson was reelected president. George Arquilla was elected vice president and Elmer Johnson, secretary. Harold Holden was reelected treasurer for the fifth consecutive year.

THE CRIME PREVENTION BUREAU IN ITS OPERATION IS A VALUABLE CONTRIBUTION TO THE PREVENTION OF CRIME

Mr. LIBONATI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. LIBONATI. Mr. Speaker, it is unfortunate that the Crime Prevention Bureau, an organization formed by civic-minded citizens of the State of Illinois, and so forth, for disseminating informative advice among the youth of Cook County and the city of Chicago through lectures and movies depicting the end results of criminal practices and addiction to narcotics is being castigated by powerful forces seeking its dissolution.

As a youth, I recall as a member of the original Chicago Boy's Club, located between Van Buren and Jackson Boulevard on the west side of State Street, the vivid impression made upon me by a similar program. The State Street merchants sponsored the club and appointed Mr. Colby of the Colby Furniture Co. as

managing director, the celebrated sociologist, Mr. Furman, was director.

Chicago's Loop was saturated with all kinds of people of all types, some of whom frequented the tenderloin that flourished on South Clark Street and Federal near Polk Street and up to Harris Street, interspersed with gambling joints and cheap bars.

We attended the Jones School at Plymouth and Harrison, and after school each boy ran to his newsstand that dotted the Loop, in time to pick up the 3:30 p.m. edition of the Daily News—the first paper delivered. My stand was at Dearborn and Harrison Streets in front of the Pontiac Building. The building is still there. Our problems were many, mostly adult ones—being subjected to the raw life experiences on Chicago's city streets. I recall drugstores selling narcotics in pill form in full view in open wooden buckets on the counter. And I saw many an addict giving himself a shot in the arm in the alley running North from Polk Street to Harrison between Clark and Federal Street. A kid could not possibly make it in these days without a two-fisted father and a watchful mother with a thick long leather strap. Our schoolteachers were wonderful disciplinarians, too—the rulers in the classroom were used more by the teacher in ruling lives by banging little palms than ruling lines on paper. So we needed a place to go for our social and cultural training. The State Street merchants had the answer—a boys' club in the Loop for the South End Loop kids—a pretty sophisticated group experienced in watching the many viceful ways of adulthood. So we had to be handled by experts, and the Colby's, the Field's, the Pirie's, the Maurice Rothchild's and Rothchild's store, the Lytton's, the Siegle's, and the Cooper's, the Hillman's—Fair Lehman's—Boston Store—Netcher's saw to it; also the newspaper publishers—Ames of the Post, McCormick of the Tribune, Thompson of the Journal, Mr. Hearst of the Examiner and American, and Strong of the Daily News.

It was the common practice to sell our unsold papers at the stands by visiting the bars or Tenderloin area in the Loop.

We were proud to hold membership in a club sponsored by the leading merchants and citizens of our city. We attended evenings through Saturday, learning to weave baskets, were trained in manual training—making footstools, shine boxes, book and tie racks and sleds—playing all sorts of games including pool and table croquet with stone hammers and balls to send under the hoops—also received instruction in free-hand and watercolor drawing.

But Tuesday night was the best—movies about far-off different lands and the customs of the people, with a lecturer explaining in detail. We were entranced with interest. And also at given times, lectures on sexual diseases and narcotic addiction with slides to better depict its effects. And also movies on the development of an industry from its infancy to its complexity of organization and its contribution to the strength of the economy. And patriotic movies covering the Constitution and biographies of the lives of our American heroes and statesmen.

These pitfall lessons in our youth portrayed by real characters and events made a lasting impression upon our youthful minds. We learned secrets of life through lectures and slides by eminent physiologists of that era—something our family folks could not bring themselves around to tell.

At this period in our lives it was surely the most important contribution to our maturity within our memory. The slides showing deformities and diseases of the human family were never forgotten. The appearance first of a healthy robust youth and then a year later showing the same individual an emaciated and cadaverous looking skeleton was more than a warning to us of the terrible consequences of dope addiction.

The crime prevention bureau does just that much for the youth of today.

We have before us part of the statements that Lois L. Higgins, director of Illinois Crime Prevention Bureau sent to the Illinois Revenue Commission in defense of the Illinois Crime Prevention Bureau, as follows:

It has been suggested that the Illinois Crime Prevention Bureau present, in a few moments, a commentary on its past activities and its justification for continued existence.

It has been suggested that I, as director, account for 15 years of experience as a social worker and a woman officer of the law and for 12 years as the director—the woman director—of one of the Nation's few statewide crime prevention bureaus.

This I willingly undertake—to the best of my ability, for I am deeply conscious of the responsibility that I undertook 13 years ago—to help the citizens of Illinois combat the rising tide of crime in Chicago and throughout the State.

The Illinois Crime Prevention Bureau need make no apologies for its existence.

It was established, in part, to combat the alarming post-World War II growth of narcotics addiction in Illinois, which had—and has—its focus in Chicago.

The Illinois Crime Prevention Bureau participated in public agitation for the present stiff State and local narcotics laws and for the establishment of the Chicago Police Department Narcotics Bureau, and the municipal narcotics court, through the parent organization, Crime Prevention Council.

The bureau maintained an observer for some years in the narcotics court to follow up each case.

It provided information on this subject directly to the Chicago Police Department. It assisted in efforts toward establishing the Illinois Narcotics Commission and has at all times cooperated with it. As late as September 20, 1962, it was included in the group of delegates from Illinois to the White House Conference on Narcotics and Drug Abuse, scheduled for September 27–28, 1962.

When the crime prevention bureau was established, the State of Illinois was the No. 2 State in the Nation, after New York, in official Federal narcotics statistics indicating the extent of addiction.

Today it is the No. 3 State, after New York and California, which have had more permissive laws. Let us ask ourselves if these laws and these activities had anything to do with reducing addiction in Illinois, and the attendant petty and grand larceny and crimes against the person that every police officer and store owner knows accompany addiction. I am proud of the fact that I testified before legislative bodies in Springfield and in Washington, and supplied statistical information and suggestions—the result of crime prevention bureau research—on what might be done to curb narcotics addiction.

On April 7, 1961, at the invitation of Congressman SIDNEY YATES, of Illinois, I appeared before the Ways and Means Subcommittee of the House of Representatives in Washington, D.C., to urge increased penalties for peddlers and narcotics law violators prosecuted by the Federal Government.

On June 26, 1951, I testified before the special Senate committee appointed to investigate organized crime in interstate commerce.

At all possible times and on all possible occasions the bureau pressed for stronger Federal as well as State and local narcotics laws.

Evidently the work this bureau—and others—did was effective. We now have new Federal narcotics legislation with stiff mandatory sentences—without parole.

At the recent White House Conference on Narcotics and Drug Abuse in Washington on September 27-28, Lois L. Higgins, director of the crime prevention bureau, and several other delegates from Illinois were also invited.

She attended upon the invitation of the President of the United States.

She also has acted as a special adviser during the past 3 years of the U.S. Commissioner of Narcotics.

The bureau, early in its history, arranged for programs in the public and parochial high schools—and some grammar schools—explaining that the courts have no "go easy" policy on juvenile auto thieves. A final meeting was held in the city council chambers, attended by student leaders, faculty members, and school newspaper editors.

Upon repeated urging of the bureau, the first metropolitan point-to-point police radio system was set up, partly to reduce the incidence of auto theft.

The 1954 annual report of the Chicago Police Department officially notes that the bureau-sponsored assemblies and the point-to-point radio system brought about a reduction by one-third of auto thefts for the year.

Bowling lanes were sometimes congregating points for juvenile problems. The Illinois Crime Prevention Bureau cooperated with the Bowling Proprietors Association of Greater Chicago in setting up a "Family Twosome" tournament several years ago.

This tournament is still in progress. In 1962 some 3,000 young people participated in this family program.

We would like to think that we did something to establish a family atmosphere in Chicago and Illinois bowling lanes. It is our impression that this idea has been adopted in other States.

The bureau acted as cosponsor of a series of Codes of Conduct Congresses in the Chicago area public and parochial schools, again culminating in a joint meeting in the city council chambers. This program was predicated on the belief that the No. 1 crime prevention problem is the inculcation of proper standards of behavior.

In the 1950's, the Crime Prevention Bureau sponsored a meeting on sex offenses in the Chicago City Hall council chambers. The meeting was addressed by Marshall Korshak, chairman of the Illinois Commission on Sex Offenders.

Today the bureau acts as the Chicago representative—for the receipt of mail and messages—of this commission. Its name is on the office door.

The bureau is in no way ashamed of lectures delivered or the pamphlets it has published. It is in no way ashamed of any efforts that it has made to bring about a better understanding of the crime problem in Illinois and the Nation.

It is not ashamed—it is proud—of its resolute opposition to the concept of the wide open town—the town in which there exists uncontrolled or tolerated gambling, com-

mercialized prostitution, narcotics trafficking, and violation of the liquor control laws.

It is proud of its public advocacy that bars that harbor prostitutes and criminals and violate the closing and other liquor control laws be closed permanently.

It applauds Superintendent of Police Orlando W. Wilson for his similar stand—expressed in a recent interview in the U.S. News & World Report.

It recommends Virgil Peterson, director of the Chicago Crime Commission, for the views he has expressed on legalized gambling.

The Illinois Crime Prevention Bureau strongly believes in the value of education as a crime prevention measure.

It believes that education for crime prevention and police preventive and protective measures are legitimate public functions. It believes that they are a necessary supplement to the efforts of police to deter and repress crime.

It believes that in a community where the public—and especially young people—are not informed of their responsibility to uphold the law, the tendency will be to try to place a disproportionate burden on the police.

As others have suggested, in such a community, police must rely on a show of force to prevent law violation in high crime areas. In such a community, a disproportionate number of police will be needed to force the criminal element to observe the law.

The best guarantee of obedience to the law is a citizenry that recognizes its obligations and willingly upholds the law.

Even in the high crime areas, a majority of the population voluntarily obeys the law. But some citizens are unwilling to aid the police and courts in seeing that others obey the law.

It has been suggested that there is something scandalous in sending out 211,000 copies of bureau literature in a year.

We have to date sent out about 300,000 copies of the "Laws and Suggestions to Youth and Their Parents." We are in our fourth reprint. This publication explains the principal laws applying to juveniles in the Chicago area. It gives suggestions to parents on inculcating a responsible attitude in their children.

The 1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth suggested such a publication. We were the first agency in the Chicago area to issue such a pamphlet. Others followed. We applaud them for it. If we are to be forbidden to circulate such literature, are the others to drop similar literature as an unjustified expenditure?

Here is another publication that we have distributed to schools literally in figures ranging in the hundreds of thousands. "This Is for You" booklet.

It urges schoolchildren not to accept rides with strangers. Who printed this? Convicts at the State penitentiary when Joseph E. Ragen was warden. He considered it a worthwhile expenditure. It is now out of print. We would like to print more. Will we—or anyone—be allowed, at public expense, to urge children of Illinois not to accept gifts or rides from strangers, to beware of strangers who sit down beside them in theaters, to beware of strangers who try to touch children or rearrange their clothing?

We are not ashamed of the pamphlet I hold now, "Venereal Disease: The Menace of Youth," which was issued earlier this year. May I refer you to page 74 of Time magazine, September 21, where it states:

"Only 5 to 10 percent of today's youngsters learn anything about VD from their parents, and many learn little more in school."

One hundred percent of today's youngsters in Illinois could learn about the subject if this or similar pamphlets were circulated among them.

Is this the type of literature which is felt to be a waste of the taxpayers' money?

We are not ashamed of this little booklet on "Code of Conduct" that was designed for teenage discussion. I defy anyone to find a "Dr." prefixed to my name on this leaflet. This pamphlet discusses so-called chicken games—dares to perform foolish or illegal acts because one is afraid of crowds—or mob—opinion. May I quote:

"Not being chicken is supposed to prove that a person is a man—that he is brave and ready to accept a challenge.

"There is nothing wrong about belonging to a gang or accepting a challenge, but when people accept a dare to do something that they know is wrong or silly, they are not necessarily proving their manliness. They may only be proving that they are afraid of not belonging. They may really be deathly afraid that someone will call them a name.

"It takes guts to choose our own behavior. It takes guts to do what is right when other people in our crowd would rather do something wrong. * * *

"Who is the real chicken?"

"A little thinking will tell you that the real chicken is the person who is afraid to speak up when one or two members of his crowd want to do something wrong."

I am not ashamed of this leaflet. What I am ashamed of is that I—am one of those who hold similar beliefs about right and wrong—and that we were unable to get this message or a similar message into every home and classroom in Illinois.

Perhaps we might have been accused to talking in an unacceptably intellectual, high-brow tone in this publication—"Civic Leadership and Moral Crisis," in summarizing some of the remarks of Prof. David Riesman—of Chicago University:

"In the smaller families of urban life, and with the spread of permissive child care to ever wider strata of the population, there is a relaxation of older patterns of discipline. Under these newer patterns the peer group (the gang or crowd when one is speaking of juveniles) becomes much more important to the child, while the parents make him feel guilty not so much about violation of inner standards as about failure to be popular. Moreover," I am still quoting Professor Riesman, "the pressures of the school and peer-group are reinforced and continued by the mass media: movies, radio, comics, and popular culture media generally."

This publication is directed to adults. We have no apologies for the intellectual tone. We have faith in the sovereign power of reason—to quote the Chief Justice of the United States—in human affairs.

We are not ashamed of the fact that we issued "The Spirit of Liberty" by Judge Learned Hand on Law Day, 1962. May I quote from this famous speech by Judge Hand:

"The spirit of liberty is the spirit which is not too sure that it is right; the spirit of liberty is the spirit which seeks to understand the minds of other men and women; the spirit of liberty is the spirit which weighs their interests alongside its own without bias; the spirit of liberty remembers that not even a sparrow falls to earth unheeded; the spirit of liberty is the spirit of Him who, here 2,000 years ago, taught mankind that lesson it has never learned but has never quite forgotten; that there may be a kingdom where the least shall be heard and considered side by side with the greatest."

We are not ashamed of issuing this brief speech by Judge Hand, which was written as a prelude to the taking of "the pledge of allegiance" on I Am an American Day in New York in 1944.

I am not ashamed—I am proud—of "The Role of the State in Delinquency Control"—which was delivered at a meeting at which I shared the platform with Governor Hughes, of New Jersey.

May I quote from this publication: "State crime prevention commissions and councils and other 'crime preventers' should

take the lead in developing strong police and court efforts to suppress vice. Especially they should favor strict laws against juvenile involvement in vice situations. They should take the lead in advocating stiffer penalties for illegal vice operators. They should go and fight for their program in the State legislature and executive mansion and inform the public of the need for it."

Is this the sort of messages that should not be given the people of Illinois?

I am not ashamed of telling the people who read the comparatively few copies of our publications about the need for strong vice laws and strong enforcement efforts in control of such vice conditions as prostitution, gambling, narcotics addiction, and violations of the liquor control laws which Orlando Wilson sees as the principal support of big-city or organized crime.

I am not ashamed of the fact that I testified as follows on H.R. 10226, 87th Congress, 2d session, a bill by Representatives GREEN and ZELENKO to guarantee equal pay for equal work to both sexes.

May I quote from that—

"It is an unhappy fact that the best-paying job that some women can obtain today is that of the so-called call girl, or high priced prostitute.

"Many of the States of our Nation today are currently facing a budget crisis. The primary cause of this crisis is to be found in that section of the Social Security Act of the 1930's which established Federal fund-matching programs in aid of State-administered unemployment compensation programs and of dependent children."

In my testimony, I spoke to the latter point:

"A contributing factor to this problem, surely, is the fact that there is a working mother—or a nonworking mother—involved in many cases of child dependency. The mother cannot make a decent living for her often abandoned children, quite often simply because she is a woman and is discriminated against."

Is this the sort of message that we cannot afford to have heard in our State today?

I am not ashamed of being a woman, of even perhaps appearing to be a hard-talking woman in her fifties who has blond white hair because it happens to run in our families. If what is meant by this remark is that I am a hard talker against crime and corruption, of dope peddlers and of fifth-mongers, then the statement is quite correct.

It will be noted by those who are interested in crime statistics that the arrest rate for men and women is not equal—many more men are arrested than women in the United States each year, according to official Federal Bureau of Investigation statistics. When women are arrested, it is usually not for the serious crime for which men are arrested.

I do not believe in the innate perfection of women, but I do believe that women may tend to be somewhat more law abiding. I believe that women have their proper role in our police departments and in our public life. I believe that the outraged women citizens of a community may be the means that will finally clean up the vice and corruption that unfortunately exists wherever the populace is not sufficiently vigilant or interested to oppose it continuously.

I am not unmindful of what women have done to prevent crime in nearby Lake County, Ind., and perhaps it is time for the women of the United States to start doing something about the wide-open conditions in some parts of this land—as we in this crime prevention bureau tried to do in Calumet City a few years ago. We were successful too, momentarily. This is a story which in itself would be of interest, perhaps—one which there is not time to relate here.

The Illinois Crime Prevention Bureau is not ashamed of the concept of a statewide

crime prevention bureau that emphasizes education and public understanding of the tremendous problem posed today by rising crime rates.

Illinois has been in the forefront in its efforts as a State to establish such a statewide program. Is it now proposed to take a step backward and give way to more progressive States?

No one in this room can be unaware of the increased seriousness of the crime problem in our country.

No one can be unaware of the fact that the citizenry is demanding that something be done about the growing crime problem.

No one can be unaware that such eminent citizens as Robert Kennedy and Senator KEFAUVER have called for the establishment of a Federal Crime Commission.

Only last year President John F. Kennedy signed into law a Juvenile Delinquency Control Act that set up projects all over the country to study means of controlling juvenile delinquency and youth crime.

These projects will be carried out largely at Federal expense. The Federal Government is stepping in to perform tasks that the States are tending to ignore by default.

Economy is undoubtedly demanded by our taxpayers. Our citizens certainly deserve a full accounting for the uses that are made of their money.

At the same time, this commission might consider well where the bloody "hatchet" that has been handed to it by one who has agitated concerning this bureau in the public prints should be welded.

In eliminating various State activities, it might be asked whether or not one might not be helping to dismantle State government in the United States.

The U.S. Constitution says that we have a Federal form of government. It says that the States and the Federal Government in Washington shall be coexisting and coordinate powers.

It does not make any difference what the Constitution says if the powers of our States and localities are being whittled away. The net result will be creeping centralized government.

If we abdicate our local responsibility for crime prevention and police and law enforcement because it costs too much money—someone will quickly say "the Federal Government can do it better."

The Federal Government will step in and do the job that you failed to do. Crime arises in local neighborhoods and local communities—it does not rise in Washington, D.C. We have to do something about it in our own States and communities if anything effective is going to be done about it. That is where young people learn to be criminals. When they break the law, they break largely State and local laws.

The Illinois Crime Prevention Bureau is not and never has been a partisan political operation. It has existed under both Democratic and Republican administrations. It deprecates the fact that an attack has been made upon it for apparently political reasons—because of the longtime personal association with the bureau of Governor Kerner and Mayor Richard Daley. We might point to the fact that the bureau has enjoyed the support and good will of members of both parties. Whatever my own personal fate, for this bureau to be abolished for a purely political motive would be a crime against the people of Illinois.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1961—CRIME PREVENTION BUREAU OF ILLINOIS, LOIS L. HIGGINS, DIRECTOR

SUMMARY

Information supplied to the public: 35,000 requests for information were filled by mail; 8,000 telephone requests were answered; 5,000 requests made by visitors were handled.

Publications: 68,000 copies of "Laws and Suggestions for Youth and Their Parents," a new publication, were printed in 3 separate editions during the year and distributed as follows:

Schools.....	25,000
Police departments.....	12,000
American Legion post.....	10,000
Churches.....	6,000
Parent-teachers' associations.....	10,000
Miscellaneous (including many individual requests).....	6,000

Two self-mailing leaflets, "Codes of Conduct" and "Stop the Pornography Crook" were issued for use in classroom and family discussions—2,500 copies of each were distributed.

Text of two other self-mailers was prepared on teenage venereal disease and on merchandise and services offered through the mail to young people.

Two multilithed discussions of the narcotics addiction problem entitled "Is Drug Addiction Serious Business?" and "Drugs: Dope and Death" were issued—6,500 copies of those and other bureau publications on narcotics were distributed.

Twenty-two thousand and ninety-five copies of "This Is for You," a comic book designed to warn children against would-be molesters, were distributed. The supply of these booklets was exhausted, and we are planning a new publication to replace them.

Thirty-one thousand and ninety-five copies of "Straight From the Shoulder," our Dick Tracy comic book, specially prepared for the bureau by Chester Gould, Chicago Tribune cartoonist, were distributed.

The following copies of the speeches were distributed in multilithed form:

"Legal and Social Aspects of the Alcohol Problem," Institute of Scientific Studies for the Prevention of Alcoholism, Los Angeles, July 13, 2,000 copies.

"The Role of the State in Delinquency Control," National Police Conference, Hoboken, N.J., September 12, 5,000 copies.

"The Need for an Affirmative Crime Prevention and Delinquency Control Program," Union College, Lincoln, Nebr., October 29, 500 copies.

"How Business and Employee Communications Can Help Contribute to Crime Prevention," Industrial Editors Association, November 15, 400 copies. Three hundred copies of these distributed by the association; 250 copies distributed by La Salle Extension University.

The first three of these were also published in the Police Digest, which circulates among Chicago area policemen.

One hundred and fifty copies of a letter to Senator HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, making recommendations on his bill, S. 2036 (the proposed Youth Employment Opportunities Act) with Senator HUMPHREY's reply, were distributed. (Comments were made at the suggestion of A. W. Motley, Director of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.)

Two thousand five hundred copies of a multilithed speech delivered in 1959 on pornography as an organized racket were reissued as an undated bureau publication. Five hundred copies of a facsimile of a lengthy letter published by the Honolulu Advertiser in support of Chief Dan Liu's action in a pornography dispute were distributed.

One hundred and fifty copies of the new State obscenity law and 150 copies of the Chicago municipal code obscenity provisions were mimeographed and distributed.

Three thousand five hundred copies of the reprinted articles from Police and the Delphin Quarterly on the 1960 White House Conference on Youth were distributed.

Three thousand eight hundred copies of a reprinted article on the 1960 United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders were distributed.

Twenty-six thousand seven hundred copies of miscellaneous bureau publications on

various bureau crime prevention programs (bowling, etc.) were distributed.

Forty-five thousand copies of various bureau publications on juvenile delinquency were distributed.

In all about 185,000 pieces of literature were distributed.

Speaking engagements: Fifty-five talks were delivered before Chicago area and Illinois PTA's, church groups, and clubs, on juvenile delinquency, crime prevention and narcotics addiction.

Several of a number of talks delivered in other States while on official leave were multilithed and distributed as bureau publications.

Addressed police recruits in Michigan City and Honolulu, among other out-of-town talks (leave status).

Radio and television talks and discussions: WGN-TV, Paul Salner, "At Home" program February 9 and April 12. WCFL, radio station, Bob Elson Pump Room discussion, February 6. WMAQ, Sig Zakowicz program, February 1. WIMS (Michigan City, Ind.), May 15. WBKB-TV, Norman Ross, discussion of narcotics, September 1. Tape recording, Phil Lind Show, 188 West Randolph Street January 5.

Magazine articles: Prepared an article for the International Criminal Police Review, published by Interpol, Paris, France, on the Illinois Crime Prevention Bureau-Chicago Police Department stolen vehicle program in the Chicago area schools several years ago.

Police Chief magazine, published by the International Association of Chiefs of Police, published the speech delivered in Cincinnati, June 21 before the International Juvenile Officers Association.

The October 20 speech delivered in Lincoln, Nebr., was sent to the Delphian Quarterly for publication as an article.

Other publications: Cooperated with Science Research Associates, Chicago, in preparation of an occupation brief on the work performed by policewomen. Helped prepare a leaflet on the same subject for the International Association of Women Police.

Interviewed by various writers, Kitte Turmell, Christian Science Monitor newspaper, Parade magazine, Miss Leslie Artol, Associated Press, etc.

Cooperation with police and other organizations: Helped organize regional policeman's seminar at Monticello, Ill., in cooperation with University of Illinois.

Served as member International Association of Chiefs of Police Crime Prevention Committee.

Chairman, National Police Officers Association of America, advisory board.

Appointed dean of correspondence school.

Medic alert: Appointed member of board. They maintain files of emergency medical information on diabetics, etc., who may be found unconscious in street by police, etc. American Medical Association is considering extending this program under its sponsorship—cooperated also with them.

Fellowship Club, Chicago Police Department (Alcoholics Anonymous): Participated in their annual banquet. This program will now be conducted among all city employees rather than simply among police officers.

Bowling Proprietors Association of Greater Chicago: Cosponsored the family twosome competition—2,000 families participated in this annual event, which the bureau helped originate. Helped select winners of scholarships awarded by the association.

Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police: Served as member of board, helped handle public relations, etc.

Cooperation with other government agencies:

Mayor's office: 15 requests for information were filed.

Commissioner of health: Participated in venereal disease conference, Morrison Hotel.

Municipal court: Appeared as the city's only "expert witness" in pornography trial involving 30 cases, which the city won. (Defense had seven witnesses.)

Cooperation with corporation counsel's office in pornography case involving Henry Miller's "Tropic of Cancer." Expert witness. State of Oregon: Supplied attorney general with suggestions for organization of a State crime prevention program.

Regional White House Conference, Chicago: Participated at invitation of President John F. Kennedy.

U.S. Children's Bureau: Reviewed proposed publication entitled, "Police Contacts with Juveniles." (Wrote lengthy comments on same.)

U.S. Bureau of Narcotics: Continued to serve as a member of advisory committee.

U.S. National Committee for Children and Youth: Participated in Washington conference on unemployed—school dropouts, a followup meeting of the 1960 White House Conference on Youth, to which I was a delegate. Harvard President Emeritus Conant presided.

Personnel: It is my sad duty to report the death of James L. Doherty, the bureau's voluntary public relations counselor, which occurred on December 24. Mr. Doherty, a retired Chicago Tribune crime reporter, helped organize the bureau in 1949, and devoted much of his own time to it. At the time of his death, he was also serving as president of Crime Prevention, Inc., a citizens group which supports bureau activities.

I have been named to succeed Mr. Doherty as president of Crime Prevention, Inc.

The bureau is now and has been cooperating with the following, especially in the area of coordination and research:

U.S. Children's Bureau, "Guidelines and Perspectives for Police Contacts With Youth"—a 2-year study completed—now at Government Printing Office.

U.S. Bureau of Narcotics—retired Hon. Harry Anslinger—now Acting Commissioner Henry Giordano. White House Conference on Narcotics—September 27-28, 1962, State Department Auditorium.

U.S. Department of Health (in VD studies and invited to the World Congress on VD, September 1962). Unable to be present.

National Committee for Children and Youth (the continuing group during the years between White House Conferences on Children and Youth—several areas of research—latest, youthful drivers).

Medic alert—of vital concern to people who are picked up unconscious, in shock, etc.—or are unable to communicate, who may be allergic to a certain drug. A file of 55,000 such persons in Turlock, Calif., is available without charge with a collect call from a doctor or other authorized person.

Science Research Associates (Chicago) provided research that developed the first brief on subject of "Policewomen," No. 107—they charge \$0.25 each.

National Police Officers Association of America, Law Enforcement Institute NPOAA, auxiliary.

National Council on Crime and Delinquency Research Center, 44 East 23d Street, New York City (national center for research in our field.)

On Central File Index, New York City, various subjects; they pay cost of postage and other costs.

Narcotics Education, Inc. distribution to some 6,500 people in this way.

Congressional information upon request or suggestion, Youth Opportunities Act, Senate bill 2036; developed letter and did research on this.

[From the Chicago Sun-Times, Jan. 31, 1962]
TWO TEACHERS FOUND GUILTY IN SMUT CLUB TRIAL

A university professor and a high school teacher, members of the Adonis Male Club,

were found guilty here Tuesday of conspiring to send obscene material through the mails.

They are Glenn D. Willbern, 58, associate professor of Spanish at Indiana University, and James Poulos, 40, a high school teacher in Lansing, Mich.

A sealed verdict of guilty was opened before U.S. District Court Judge Richard B. Austin. A jury of six men and six women had reached the verdict Monday night after 2 hours and 40 minutes of deliberation.

Judge Austin ordered a presentencing investigation and set February 6 for hearing of any motions.

Each man could receive a maximum sentence of 5 years in prison and a \$5,000 fine.

Willbern and Poulos were among 52 persons indicated last year following Federal investigation of the Chicago-headquartered Adonis Male Club and the International Body Culture Association.

The Government charged that a "pen pal" operation was used to circulate smut through the mails.

Judge Austin also is conducting a bench trial for six other defendants in the case.

As a result of this interview the Daily News graciously printed her contentions and responses to the previous articles critical of the operations.

SEPTEMBER 21, 1962.

Mr. THOMAS COLLINS,
City Editor, Chicago Daily News,
Chicago, Ill.

DEAR MR. COLLINS: It has been a pleasant experience to meet with you. Some day it is my earnest hope that we may earn the respect of the Daily News. Meanwhile it is just nice to have met you—and to learn, once again, that newspapers really do have people behind the printing on the pages.

Thank you for your time and for the few words at least, that may be printed on behalf of crime prevention.

Women in public life need desperately the opportunity to be of service in a confused and drifting world. A "crime fighter" is indeed useless without resources and the support of a community which really ought to care more than it does—at times.

Thanks again.

LOIS L. HIGGINS.
(Mrs. Frank J.)

[From the Chicago Daily News, Sept. 24, 1962]

CRIME BUREAU DOING JOB, DIRECTOR VOWS

The Crime Prevention Bureau of Illinois is doing its job well and deserves full support, says Mrs. Lois L. Higgins, its director.

In a letter to the Daily News, she deplored recent columns by John Justin Smith, saying they contained inaccuracies and distorted the picture of the bureau's values.

Smith has contended that the agency, which is tax supported, is an ineffective use of taxpayers' money, serving largely as a lecture bureau for Mrs. Higgins, and that he believes it should be disbanded.

Among the "positive contributions made by the bureau to the cause of crime prevention" cited by Mrs. Higgins, were these:

1. "Upon repeated urging by the bureau, the first metropolitan point-to-point police radio system was set up. On the first day of operation, a suspect who shot a policeman was apprehended as a direct result of this hookup."

2. "A principal reason this bureau was established was the growth of youthful narcotic addiction in parts of this area." Presenting information to investigating bodies was cited. "Evidently the work we—and others—did was effective," Mrs. Higgins said, citing new, stiff antinarcotic laws.

3. "This bureau was directly responsible for stiffer State and local narcotics laws, for the establishment of municipal narcotics courts through the parent organization's

crime prevention council. Illinois has now fallen to third place nationally in narcotics statistics. . . ."

4. The bureau has maintained an observer in narcotics court and it assisted in establishing the Illinois Narcotics Commission. Today there is no observer.

5. The bureau organized an anti-auto-theft campaign in high schools, "explaining that the courts have no go-easy policy on juvenile auto thieves," climaxed by a city hall meeting.

6. "Bowling lanes were sometimes congregating points for juvenile problems," and in cooperation with proprietors, the bureau set up family twosome tournaments that brought youths and adults together at the alleys.

7. "The bureau sponsored a series of 'codes of conduct' congresses in public and parochial schools," again capped by a city hall meeting, "on the belief that the No. 1 crime prevention problem is the inculcation of proper standards of behavior."

8. "During the last year, the bureau had a vital part in assisting the corporation counsel in successful prosecution of 30 cases of pornography."

In discussing her own qualifications, Mrs. Higgins refers Mr. Smith to an introduction in her recent book "The Policewoman's Manual," in which Chicago Police Superintendent O. W. Wilson writes:

"Lois Higgins' own stature as a social worker, teacher, and policewoman should prove an inspiration to others already working in this field and to young women who may be considering law enforcement as a career."

Mrs. Higgins also made these points in an interview:

"Mr. Smith has implied that the crime prevention bureau is nothing more than a lecture bureau. If he means that the staff has responded to more than 1,000 requests of civic, social, fraternal—or religious groups in 1 year—he is correct.

"We have a speakers' bureau. But the sad fact is that for the last 2 years, because of lack of personnel, the director (Mrs. Higgins) is the only one available to service these requests. She refers, almost daily, those she is unable to fill to personnel of youth-serving agencies.

"If the bureau is doing nothing, its reputation has held firm. This week its director will attend the White House Conference on Narcotics upon invitation of the President.

"She has been invited to attend the First Congress of American Women Leaders in early October where 35 women will be in attendance."

Mrs. Higgins also said Smith has made "misstatements of fact too numerous to recount." She made these points:

1. Smith was in error in what he said was the sign on the door of the bureau office.

2. "No one from the Chicago Police Department is assigned to the office."

3. "The quotation ascribed to Superintendent Wilson must certainly be inaccurate, since our files reflect the fact that Mr. Wilson is quite familiar with the functions and goals of this bureau. Smith had written that when Wilson was asked about the bureau, he replied, 'I'm not sure I've heard of it. What is it?'"

4. "Judge John Gutknecht was not State's attorney in 1949," as Smith had stated.

5. "The bureau's legislative appropriation is one of the smallest of any State agency. In spite of this fact, the bureau has been the recipient of countless citations and awards at the city, county, and State as well as national levels."

[From the Garfieldian]

A COMIC BOOK EVERY CHILD SHOULD READ

There has been considerable controversy about certain types of comic books, but there is one comic book we feel belongs in the

hands of every youngster. This wholesome, color comic book, entitled "This Is for You," gives graphic demonstrations of six don'ts for children.

The don'ts are intended to warn children of dangers they may encounter from perverts in their everyday routine away from parental supervision. Now with some schools already closed for the summer and public schools about to close children will be spending more and more time outdoors—away from adult supervision a great deal of the time. The latest outrage of child molestation of the 6-year-old Detroit girl last week forcibly reminds parents that youngsters cannot be told often enough to stay away from strangers. This booklet does it with illustrations which are particularly impressionable on children.

Distributed by the Crime Prevention Bureau and the board of education the comic book advises parents to discuss and emphasize these practical rules with their children. The don'ts include:

Don't ever get into an automobile with a stranger. Don't even go near the car.

Don't allow a stranger to pick you up or touch you.

Don't take candy or money or presents from a stranger.

Don't let anyone fuss with your clothes.

Don't go away from the playground or school with any stranger.

Don't go into a stranger's home or workshop or room.

The comic book also tells parents to be on the lookout for suspicious individuals, to observe his car license number, to make a note of his description and to notify police.

Since the triple murder of the Schuessler brothers and Peterson boy in 1955 and the recent Grimes sisters' death more than 500,000 copies of this comic book have been distributed. A Crime Prevention Bureau worker said requests for copies jumped greatly after the bodies of the sisters were found.

The bureau has been distributing the booklet since 1949. They are printed at the Stateville penitentiary. Warden Joseph E. Ragen has ordered reprints and it is expected soon approximately 1 million copies will have been issued through the Crime Prevention Bureau.

PTA's who may want to see that the comic book is distributed before schools close may obtain copies at the board of education, 228 North La Salle or the Crime Prevention Bureau, 160 North La Salle. The bureau requests copies be picked up to save time and postage.

We might add we believe the printing of the comic books at Stateville is a worthy example of prison labor wisely used.

[From the Police Digest, August 1958]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, 1ST SPECIAL SESSION, 70TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES IN COMMENDATION OF DR. LOIS LUNDELL HIGGINS

(Offered by Messrs. Semrow, P. J. Miller, and W. G. Clark)

"Whereas Dr. Lois Lundell Higgins, director of the Illinois Crime Prevention Bureau, a cooperative agency fostered and encouraged by the general assembly which since 1950 has made a biennial appropriation for its maintenance, is the coauthor of a book titled 'Criminology and Crime Prevention' which has just been published; and

"Whereas Dr. Lois Higgins has been identified with the Illinois Crime Prevention Bureau since its inception in 1949 and has been its director since 1951, and has been carrying the message of crime prevention in Illinois to audiences in 125 cities of 28 States of this country, the West Indies, Europe, and most recently around the world from San Francisco to Tokyo, Hong Kong, the Philippines, India, Lebanon, Greece, Turkey, Egypt, Rome, and London, and she has appeared on the platforms of some 50 universi-

ties and colleges, adding to the prestige of this State in the important field of crime prevention; and

"Whereas in her scholarly approach to the problems inherent in this field, Dr. Higgins has put the work of law enforcement and crime prevention on an extremely high professional level and has enlisted the assistance of people everywhere in the work to which her life has been dedicated; and

"Whereas the book 'Criminology and Crime Prevention,' is an authoritative work dealing with all forms of crime and stresses ways and means of helping youth escape the pitfalls that lead to ruin, and is based on the actual and practical experience of Dr. Higgins as a social worker, policewoman, instructor, and lecturer, to which has been added the collaboration of Dr. Edward A. Fitzpatrick, president emeritus of Mount Mary College of Milwaukee, Wis.; and

"Whereas the problem of an alarming increase in juvenile delinquency confronts all of the authorities in Illinois as well as the entire country, recent reports indicating that the crime rate is increasing all over the world, and Dr. Higgins has made a global study of crime conditions and ways of combating juvenile delinquency; and

"Whereas the book 'Criminology and Crime Prevention,' gives considerable attention to juvenile delinquency, drug addiction—a subject on which Dr. Higgins has long been rated as an expert—and other phases of modern crime, including data on communism, treason, and disloyalty—matters of extreme importance at this time all over this country and throughout the free world—as well as much information useful to present and future law enforcement officers and all persons engaged in the administration of justice; and

"Whereas Dr. Higgins is known far and wide as president of the International Association of Women Police and as a member of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, and as a faithful and efficient civil service worker in Chicago and the State of Illinois and has the approval and commendation of the mayor, police commissioner, members of the city council, chief justice of the municipal court, and other officials of the city of Chicago and the county of Cook: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the 70th General Assembly of the State of Illinois at the 1st Special Session thereof, That the house go on record as commending Dr. Higgins for her fine contribution to the literature of criminology and complimenting her on her accomplishments as an author and law enforcement officer, the excellence of her crime prevention activities and her service to the people of the State of Illinois; and be it further

Resolved, That a suitable copy of this resolution be forwarded to Dr. Higgins and that a copy of this resolution and the book, 'Criminology and Crime Prevention,' be made a permanent part of the record of the Illinois Historical Society, and such other copies of the book as may be deemed necessary be made available as part of the Illinois State Library for all to read.

Adopted by the house, June 17, 1958.

WARREN L. WOOD,

Speaker, House of Representatives.

FRED W. RUEGG,

Clerk, House of Representatives.

A similar resolution was passed June 18, 1958, by the Illinois Senate. Senator Marshall Korshak (Democrat, 5th) was its sponsor along with Senator Arthur Bidwill (Republican, 7th), the president pro tempore of the senate, and Senators Daniel Dougherty (Democrat, 13th), Robert E. Cherry (Democrat, 31st) and W. Russell Arrington (Republican, 6th) and Daniel Rostenkowski (Democrat, 27th).

Earlier Mayor Richard J. Daley and the Chicago City Council went on record as ap-

praising the book and the crime prevention activities of coauthor Higgins.

Democrats as well as Republicans like the book, as was evidenced by the action of the general assembly in extraordinary session last June. A resolution submitted by Representatives Harry Semrow and William G. Clark, Democrats, and Representative Peter J. Miller, Republican, all of Northwest Side districts and neighbors of the Higgins family, was unanimously adopted, on June 17, and read as follows:

"RESOLUTION PRESENTED TO THE CITY COUNCIL BY HARRY L. SAIN, ALDERMAN, 27TH WARD

"Whereas Dr. Lois Lundell Higgins, a policewoman of the city of Chicago for the past 21 years, and at present assigned to the Chicago municipal court as crime prevention coordinator, and serving as a director of the crime prevention bureau—a cooperative organization of State, city, county, school board, and park district employees—is the coauthor of a book titled "Criminology and Crime Prevention" which has just been published; and

"Whereas "Criminology and Crime Prevention" is an authoritative work dealing with all forms of crime and stresses ways and means of helping American youth escape the pitfalls that lead to ruin, and is based on the actual and practical experiences of Dr. Higgins as a social worker, policewoman, instructor, and lecturer, and in which she had the collaboration of Dr. Edward A. Fitzpatrick, president emeritus of Mount Mary College of Milwaukee, Wis.; and

"Whereas the problem of an alarming increase in juvenile delinquency confronts the authorities of Chicago as well as the entire country, and, in her recent tour of the world Dr. Higgins made a study of crime conditions and ways of combating juvenile delinquency, and for many years Dr. Higgins has been receiving great praise for her efforts and accomplishments in her chosen profession; and

"Whereas the book "Criminology and Crime Prevention" gives considerable attention to juvenile delinquency, drug addiction—a subject on which Dr. Higgins has long rated as an expert—and other phases of modern crime, including data on communism, treason, and disloyalty—matters of extreme importance at this time all over this country and throughout the free world: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the city council of the city of Chicago go on record as commending Dr. Higgins for her fine contributions to the literature of criminology and complimenting her on her accomplishments as an author, on her recent admission to membership in the Far East Criminologist Association, and expressing our appreciation of the excellence of her service to the people of the city of Chicago, and in general for her outstanding position in the great profession of law enforcement."

"STATE OF ILLINOIS,
"County of Cook, ss.

"I, John C. Marcini, city clerk of the city of Chicago, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of that certain resolution adopted by the city council of the city of Chicago at a regular meeting held on Wednesday, the 26th day of March, A.D. 1958.

"Witness my hand and the corporate seal of the said city of Chicago this 28th day of March, A.D. 1958.

"RICHARD J. DALEY,
"Mayor.

"JOHN C. MARCINI,
"City Clerk."

RESOLUTION PRESENTED BY ALFRED J. CIELELLA, ALDERMAN 36TH WARD

"Whereas the crime prevention bureau was organized in 1949 for the purpose of cooperating with the various law enforcement

agencies, to prevent crime and especially to combat the narcotics evil and to curb sex offenses, automobile thefts, and other related crimes in Cook County and the Chicago metropolitan area; and

"Whereas Dr. Lois Higgins on March 3, 1955, will commence her fifth year as director of the crime prevention bureau; and

"Whereas the crime prevention bureau under the energetic and inspiring leadership of Dr. Lois Higgins, as director, has made a substantial contribution to the development and growth of Chicago by its important work in behalf of crime prevention and juvenile delinquency; and

"Whereas Dr. Lois Higgins, as a devoted mother and wife, sociologist, humanitarian, criminologist, policewoman, volunteer civic leader, and member of the Chicago Youth Commission is largely responsible for this all-important contribution; and

"Whereas public necessity in Chicago at the present time demands that all civic-minded citizens, law enforcement agencies, public officials, religious, fraternal, and labor groups, unite in a common effort to combat juvenile delinquency and teenage vandalism and crime and that persons engaged in this all-important work be encouraged to continue their efforts in its behalf: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the city council of the city of Chicago go on record as commending the fine work of the crime prevention bureau, and especially extending to Dr. Lois Higgins, our sincere thanks and appreciation for her many accomplishments as its director and also congratulating her upon the occasion of her fifth year as director of the crime prevention bureau; be it further

"Resolved, That this resolution be spread of record on the journal of the proceedings of the city council and that a copy of this resolution be presented to Dr. Lois Higgins.

"STATE OF ILLINOIS,
"County of Cook, ss.

"I, Ludwig D. Schreiber, city clerk of the city of Chicago, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of that certain resolution adopted by the city council of the city of Chicago at a regular meeting held Wednesday, the 23d day of February, A.D. 1955.

"Witness my hand and the corporate seal of the said city of Chicago this 28th day of February, A.D. 1955,

"LUDWIG D. SCHREIBER,
"City Clerk."

THE JAMES L. DOHERTY MEMORIAL

"Whereas the late James L. Doherty, ace Chicago Tribune crime reporter, was a leader in forming crime prevention programs that attracted worldwide acclaim, the National Police Officers Association of America has established the special James L. Doherty Memorial Award; and

"Whereas women police have long been established as devoted to the prevention of crime in the United States and that chief among their small group is the Honorable Lois L. Higgins, president, International Association of Women Police, director, Illinois Crime Prevention Bureau and author, lecturer, historian, and leader of the program to prevent crime worldwide; and

"Whereas the National Police Officers Association of America wishes to honor the outstanding contribution made to the prevention of crime and to alerting the public of the menace that faces this world today and thus it is fitting that the first James L. Doherty Memorial Award be presented to Dr. Lois L. Higgins, who has contributed every moment of her life to mankind and the treatment of its crime ills; and

"Whereas so many of her associates gather here in Hawaii tonight to meet in fellowship and do honor to many distinguished Americans, we have asked Chief of Police Daniel S. C. Liu, Honolulu Police Department to

present this resolution and a check for \$100 to be used by Dr. Higgins in any manner she sees fit and to encourage her to keep up her war against crime and evil and to continue to lead so many of us as law enforcement officers in a path of honor and humility."

Issued this 20th day of August 1962, at the Police Hall of Fame, Port Charlotte, Fla., by direction of the board, National Police Officers Association of America.

EDWARD M. RICHARD,
President.
FRANK J. SCHIRER,
Executive Director.

CHICAGO, September 30, 1960.

Dr. LOIS HIGGINS,
Director, Crime Prevention Bureau,
Chicago, Ill.

DEAR DR. HIGGINS: Thank you for the information contained in your letter of September 22, 1960, on the operations of the Crime Prevention Bureau of Illinois. I appreciate the kind words which you have for Policewoman Grace Hayes and Sgt. John J. Hartigan and for the services which they render to your bureau.

It is not my function to advise you on the operations of your bureau, but I do feel that the present arrangement by which members of the Chicago Police Department are loaned to you for extended periods of time is, at best, an awkward one. It seems to me that any governmental program of a worthwhile nature should be financed by its parent organization—which in this instance I would presume would be the State legislature. Certainly with the very impressive alignment of supporters that you cite in your letter, your bureau should have no difficulty in obtaining the necessary funds for its operation.

I recognize that arrangements of this sort cannot be worked out immediately. For this reason, I am agreeable to continuing the services of the two police officers presently assigned to the bureau through July 1, 1961, on the assumption that an effort will be made to obtain funds in the new State budget for the bureau's support.

I am sure that you can understand my desire to have police officers on the payroll of the city of Chicago work under the direct control of the police department in the provision of police service to the citizens of Chicago.

Sincerely yours,
O. W. WILSON,
Superintendent of Police.

DEAR SUPERINTENDENT WILSON: In reply to your September 16, 1960, letter, I would like to take advantage of your request that I call to your attention factors that demand the services of Policewoman Grace Hayes and Sgt. John Hartigan in this office.

As you have no doubt determined upon this general course of action because you do not desire a dispersion of your own forces, you will appreciate that we deplore a dispersion of our own personnel.

You state of the work being performed by Mrs. Hayes and Sgt. Hartigan that "it appears to us that these duties are of a non-police nature and would seem to be more properly performed by a regular member of your staff."

This seems to assume that there are "regular members" of a Crime Prevention Bureau staff. Actually, every person in this office is on the pay rolls of other agencies, and there is no "regular" staff.

This is a cooperative agency that has existed entirely on the good will and interest of various government officials, city, county, and State, and on the efforts of various members of the Chicago business community, who form an advisory council, to get a crime prevention program established.

This agency was started in 1949 with the interested efforts of such individuals as:

1. James Doherty, Chicago Tribune crime reporter, who now serves as our unpaid public relations counsellor;

2. John S. Boyle, subsequently State's attorney and now a candidate for judge of the superior court;

3. Donald Walsh, managing editor, Chicago American; and

4. John C. Prendergast, commissioner of police (Chicago).

The Governor, mayor, sheriff, Chicago police commissioner, superintendent of schools, superintendent of the Catholic parochial schools, have served as members of our coordinating council.

Commissioner John C. Prendergast was himself the first chairman of our coordinating council. One of the principal functions of the bureau has always been supplying information on juvenile problems to the mayor's office.

This is and always has been a completely nonpartisan operation. It received the support of Governor Adlai Stevenson, and it has had the support of Governor Stratton, through Joseph D. Bibb, director of the department of public safety.

Director Bibb has not felt that we were performing duties of a nonpolice nature. One of our regular clerical staff members is carried on his departmental payroll. Another member is carried on his appropriation through bimonthly contractual vouchers. We also receive part-time contractual services from Dr. James S. Sweet, who was at one time a civil service employee of the Los Angeles Police Department and helps prepare our informational material.

Beyond this, and an allowance for supplies and the provision of office space, we have no other State support. I myself am carried on the payroll of the municipal court. Other office assistance is carried on the Cook County payroll.

If we lose Mrs. Hayes and Sergeant Hartigan, the only nonclerical people left will be Mr. Doherty, who performs his duties gratis, myself, and Dr. Sweet.

Before we came into existence, there was no crime prevention program at all in this area. There was no mayor's youth commission, and there was no police crime prevention bureau.

We are of course flattered at the fact that others followed in our footsteps.

Following are some of our accomplishments:

1. Upon the repeated urging of this bureau, the first metropolitan point-to-point police radio system was set up. On the second day of the operation, a suspect who shot a policeman was apprehended as a direct result of this hookup.

2. A principal reason this bureau was established was the growth of youthful narcotic addiction in parts of the Chicago area. This bureau gathered statistical data on the problem which was presented to such investigating bodies as the Kefauver committee of the early 1950's. I myself appeared all over the Nation on television as a witness at these hearings. Evidently the work we and others did was effective. We now have a stiff new Federal narcotics act with mandatory sentences. Under this act, Vito Genovese and other leading participants in the Appalachian, N.Y., crime conference received long prison terms.

3. This bureau was directly responsible for stiffer State and local narcotics laws and for establishment of the municipal narcotics court. Illinois has now fallen to third place nationally in narcotics statistics issued by the U.S. Government. New York and California, with a more "gentle" approach to jailing narcotics peddlers, lead the Nation.

4. This bureau maintained an observer for some years in the narcotics court to follow up on each case, and provided informa-

tion on this subject directly to the Chicago Police Department. We were planning to put Sergeant Hartigan back in this court in an observational capacity, as nobody at all is doing this now.

5. This office arranged for programs in all the public and parochial high schools, explaining that the courts have no "go easy" on juvenile automobile thieves. Following this campaign auto theft in the area fell off by one-third.

6. Bowling alleys were becoming congregating points for juvenile delinquents. We cooperated with the Bowling Proprietors' Association in setting up a family-twosome tournament, which is still going. The atmosphere in bowling alleys has considerably improved. Chicago police reportedly have received much better cooperation from bowling alley proprietors. I now serve on a committee of the bowling alley people that annually grants a college scholarship to a deserving young person.

7. This bureau sponsored a series of "Codes of Conduct" congresses in all the Chicago area public and parochial high schools, culminating in an area Congress in the city hall. This was predicated on the belief that the No. 1 crime-prevention problem is the inculcation of proper standards of behavior. Police officers on our staff were used in conducting these programs. We think it is important that students get to look upon police officers as human beings who only appear at scenes of distress and unpleasantness. We were planning to revive this program again this year. If Sergeant Hartigan, who did a good deal of contact work with schools, is taken from us, we shall be severely handicapped.

8. Sergeant Hartigan and Mrs. Hayes prepared a handbook of laws affecting juveniles for distribution in the public schools. This directly follows a recommendation of the President's White House Conference on Children and Youth. If they had not been available, there would be no handbook.

We cannot understand how this type of activity can be a nonpolice nature, unless it is believed that crime prevention is not a police function.

Police officers above all should directly participate in this work. If anything is to be accomplished, it will be done by people who have an actual day-to-day knowledge of the problems. At every step we already find people whose knowledge of this field is only theoretical who say that the worst thing that can happen in the treatment of juvenile offenders is to let the police have anything to do with them.

This attitude has undoubtedly developed because many people have never seen police officers in any other capacity than crime repression.

They do not want them doing anything but "pounding a beat," which represents their stereotype of what a police officer should do.

Chicago Police Department personnel have always been the mainstay of this office, despite its apparent State identification.

Not very much of the above would have been accomplished without them, and we shall be severely hindered in the future if Mrs. Hayes and/or Sergeant Hartigan are taken from us.

Be assured that whatever your decision we will continue to the best of our ability to cooperate in every way with you and with your department.

Sincerely,

LOIS L. HIGGINS,
Director,
Illinois Crime Prevention Bureau.

PUBLIC POWER ADVOCATES URGE POLITICAL ACTION ON OMNIBUS RIVERS AND HARBORS BILL

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my re-

marks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, with the omnibus rivers and harbors and flood control bill still pending in the Congress, there has been increased talk and activity in recent days concerning the large public power projects included in that bill. I have just read two interesting statements which I would like to read to my colleagues here in the House of Representatives. The first one says in part:

We have set up municipal plants * * * [another] * * * attempt which I look upon as much more hopeful than the one which seeks to set up through Government ownership * * * yardsticks by which the successfulness of private ownership under regulation may be measured * * * we cannot hope to take over the whole [electric power] industry successfully even if it were thought generally advisable to do so at the moment.

The second statement is contained in a newspaper article in the Oregon Journal, October 3, 1962, by Watford Reed. Mr. Reed said of a recent speaker:

At the same time, he acknowledged that Federal and State ownership of utilities is not in the cards in the United States now but expressed belief that increased public ownership is possible through municipal ownership and organization of more PUD's. The only way we'll get nationwide public ownership is gradual.

These two statements may seem to have been made by the same man and perhaps at even the same meeting. But, no, Mr. Speaker, the first statement was written by H. S. Raushenbush in an article entitled "A Program of Gradual Socialism of Industry" for the New Leader, March 12, 1927. The second statement was made by the well-known general manager of the national electric cooperative outfit here in Washington, Clyde T. Ellis, at a recent meeting of public power advocates out in Portland, Ore. It seems as though the advocates of nationalizing the electric industry never give up and rarely change their ideas and methods of doing business.

Watford Reed, in his article for the Oregon Journal, also reports on the speech made at the same meeting by another well-known public power advocate, Kenneth Holum, Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Water and Power. Mr. Holum warns the faithful that if they want their program of accelerated water and power development they had better get active in politics, particularly on the congressional level.

Another old public power campaigner, Michael Straus, was also on hand to fan the fires of public ownership of electric utilities. Mike also called upon the faithful to put pressure on the Members of Congress here in Washington now and in the next few weeks of the congressional campaign. He urged his listeners to "look the candidates over now and make them stand up and be counted now so you will get the men in Washington who will follow the policies we advocate with no funny business in the process."

Mr. Speaker, in these remaining few hours of the 87th Congress, we, the Mem-

bers who have already been elected to represent the best interest of our constituents and the Nation, cannot and must not bow to the pressure of this kind of public power fanatic who would try to make us follow the policies they advocate with no "funny business in the process" by approving an omnibus rivers and harbors and flood control bill with all these unnecessary or uneconomic public power dams.

My friends, so that you too might know and recognize the nature of these individuals who advocate this needless expenditure of millions of dollars of taxpayers' money, I am including Mr. Reed's article from the Oregon Journal, entitled "Public Power Advocates Urge Political Action Support for Projects at Meet":

PUBLIC POWER ADVOCATES URGE POLITICAL ACTION, SUPPORT FOR PROJECTS AT MEET
(By Watford Reed)

(NOTE.—Clyde Ellis and other well-known public power advocates have been having a pow-wow out in the West to bring pressure to bear on Members and candidates for Congress "to follow the policies" they advocate. They go on to say that "the only way we'll get nationwide public ownership is gradual." The many public power dams that these public power supporters are trying to pressure into the omnibus public works bill would go a long way in the direction of nationwide public ownership. Clyde Ellis must expect to be the first national Commissioner of public power in his scheme of things.)

The heat will be turned up on the public power side of the public-private power vendetta if leaders follow pleas made at the Western States Water and Power Consumers' Conference at the Multnomah Hotel.

One speaker after another urged more political action and mutual support.

Kenneth Holum, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, declared Tuesday night in the last speech of the daylong meeting:

"Your programs are making progress because a handful of western congressional leaders, strongly assisted by the administration, have been able to eke out narrow margins of victory with the support of the East.

"In a very real sense, what is accomplished in 1963 and 1964 will depend upon the vigor and decisive leadership you provide.

"If you want a common carrier interconnection from the Pacific Northwest to the Pacific Southwest, you have work to do. If you want the Missouri River development from Fort Benton to Fort Peck, don't leave all the work to Senators Mansfield and Metcalf and Secretary Udall.

"If you really want an accelerated program of water and power resource development, the next 5 weeks are critical. Five weeks from now the country will know the makeup of its new Congress."

Michael W. Straus of Washington, D.C., longtime U.S. Reclamation Commissioner, entitled his speech "Turn Up the Heat" and said:

"As a veteran Federal bureaucrat who has been through the Washington mill, I call on you to keep the heat on—and turn up the rheostat.

"We are in a congressional campaign, and the American way is to look the candidates over now and make them stand up and be counted now, so you will get the men in Washington who will follow the policies we advocate with no funny business in the process."

At the same time he jabbed at bureaucratic delays in these words:

"Somewhat as a squirrel in a spinning cage, there are some signs of circular inaction which we must not confuse with progress forward."

In the same vein, members of a panel called for mutual support.

Wallace Campbell, of Columbus, Ohio, director of public affairs for Nationwide Insurance, farmer-owned firm, suggested that unions invest reserves in buying electric companies.

He told his his company was begun with a \$10,000 investment by farmers and has grown to a \$500 million firm and how a Utah electric cooperative borrowed \$800,000 from the insurance company to buy a privately owned electric company in the middle of its territory.

Campbell declared in summary:

"Our problem is to use the resources we have for our own benefit."

Pat Greathouse, of Detroit, vice president of the United Auto Workers, likewise declared:

"The only way to get results is to provide all the self-help possible."

He, too, urged more political efforts and said:

"The shift of 76,000 votes in exactly the right places would have meant the election of 29 additional liberal Congressmen in 1960. The fact that they weren't elected is not President Kennedy's fault; it our fault.

"If the coming election does not support Kennedy, the 1963 program will be smaller than the 1962 program. If it supports him the 1963 program will be bigger."

Clyde T. Ellis of Washington, D.C., general manager of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, likewise called for "more cooperation among ourselves."

At the same time, he acknowledged that State and Federal ownership of utilities is "not in the cards in the United States now" but expressed belief that increased public ownership is possible through municipal ownership and organization of more PUD's.

"The only way we'll get nationwide public ownership is gradual," he declared, claiming at the same time that "the power companies are combining to kill off the public utilities."

Campbell also recommended help for democratic elements abroad. He declared:

"It is quite possible that \$5 billion in oversea aid brings us more security than \$55 billion for armaments.

"If the Communists take over abroad, we'll have to spend far more for a 'fortress America.'

"If India, the biggest democracy in the world with 440 million people, went Communist, all of southeast Asia would too, and maybe Africa and Latin America."

In a discussion period, Representative Beulah Hand, Democrat, of Milwaukee, declared that a few members of the Oregon Legislature have fought the public power fight "without even thanks" from groups that urge them on.

Norman Clapp, of Washington, D.C., Rural Electrification Administrator, told the group that "a record of \$250 million is available for loan to cooperatives to build electric transmission lines and generating facilities."

He reported that 11 percent of American farms were electrified in 1935, before the REA was set up but now 97 percent have electricity. Of \$4 billion lent by the REA, \$1 billion had been repaid a year ago, he said.

At the same time, Clapp declared:

"If we are to avoid waste in resources development, we will need cooperation of the highest order in planning and development at all levels—Federal, State and local, between both public and private groups.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Walter Mattila, a writer for the Portland Reporter, covered the same meeting for his newspaper. So that we may have another reporter's viewpoint of that meeting, I will also include Mr. Mattila's article "What Price

Power Interties for Northwest?—Work":

WHAT PRICE POWER INTERTIES FOR NORTHWEST?—WORK

(By Walter Mattila)

(NOTE.—Ken Holum, the well-known doctrinaire public power advocate, calls for several unnecessary public power dams which some people are trying to cram down the throats of the House in the omnibus public works bill. Holum implies that these dams are necessary for the first leg of the Federal power national grid which would lead to the nationalization of the electric power industry. Holum and his cronies must be rebuffed.)

"If you want a common carrier intertie from the Pacific Northwest to the Pacific Southwest, you have work to do," Kenneth Holum, Assistant Secretary of Interior, told banqueting members of the Western States Water and Power Conference here Tuesday night.

"The Northwest needs Bruce Eddy, Knowles, Asotin, and China Gardens Dams. Are you prepared for the effort that is needed to secure authorization and appropriations for these projects?" he asked the delegates from public-power groups, conservation and water districts, labor unions and other organizations.

"Yes," was the chorus answer.

Holum acknowledged some feel little progress has been made to carry out the blueprint for power development that John F. Kennedy presented while campaigning in 1960 at Billings, Mont. But he pointed out that the Bureau of Reclamation will invest \$347 million in dams, irrigation works, power facilities and lines in 1962, a new record.

He said, "every organization represented at this conference and every Member of Congress from the Northwest can take pride in the Hanford victory for real conservation."

Holum also listed as fruit of the Billings speech the studies of potential interties between the Northwest and California and the Missouri Basin and the Southwestern Power Administration. He reported that studies are underway of a Bonneville-Missouri Basin intertie.

Earlier in the 1-day conference, Harry MacPhail, who represented Rural Electrification Administration units in Colorado Basin negotiations, said his people were not happy about Secretary of Interior Stewart Udall's decision to seek contracts with private utilities for wheeling Colorado River power from new Federal projects in certain areas instead of putting up all Federal lines.

MacPhail reported that Pacific Power & Light Co. in Colorado limited its noncompany wheeling to Government power, implying exclusion of power that REA's and PUD's might generate.

The conference heard Norman Clapp, REA chief, urge interties and more cheap power.

"The challenge to get adequate, low-cost power is national and plans for its ultimate achievement also must be national in scope," he said.

"Our final and overall goal is consumer benefits and to obtain this goal we must be prepared to take advantage of the amazing technological advantages which have marked the development of the power industry."

Clapp noted that the REA's had already paid back to the U.S. Treasury \$50 million in interest, \$1 billion in principal on their \$4 billion loans.

One of the greatest trumpets for cheap power in American history, Michael Straus, Reclamation Commissioner during New Deal days claimed private utilities were opposed to interties because pumping in of cheap power would threaten their monopoly control. Although gray haired, the old New Dealer had lost none of his cutting wit and power evangelism.

Howard Morgan, Federal Power Commissioner, and formerly Oregon public utility

commissioner, reviewed his Russian dam tour and summed up:

"We have been challenged by the Soviet Union to an energy race and, like it or not, we are in that race. Because, energy, electrical energy, is the heart of any industrial system, the outcome of this race may very well determine which nation will eventually command the largest and most productive industrial plant in the world.

"Whoever possesses the world's greatest industrial capacity can and will use that capacity to exert economic, political, and military leadership in the decades to come.

Mr. Speaker, I was particularly interested in another article still covering the same meeting by Harold Hughes in the Oregonian. Mr. Hughes reported that the strongest blast was fired by Clyde T. Ellis, who said of the private power firms:

Their object is to take over the Government. They are public enemy No. 1, more dangerous than Communists, because Communists are not a threat but dictatorship is a threat.

This statement by Clyde Ellis is without a doubt the most ridiculous statement that I have had the misfortune to read in my memory. This man is so vicious in his attack as to claim that the industry which collectively pays more taxes for the support of this Government than any other industry today is public enemy No. 1 and is trying to take over this Government. More than \$2 billion a year is paid by the investor-owned electric utility industry in local, State, and Federal taxes to support the necessary and worthwhile activities of these governments, while at the same time these groups which he so actively represents pay absolutely no Federal taxes. The only group which I know of directly or indirectly engaged in electric energy production, transmission, or distribution which actively seeks to take over part of the Government is Clyde Ellis' own public power cronies. I suppose Clyde Ellis envisions himself as the first national commissar of a Russianized electric power industry.

In order to complete the newspaper coverage of the meeting in Portland, I am also including the article by Harold Hughes from the Oregonian.

FPC'S COMMISSIONER TELLS OF RUSSIAN POWER ADVANCES

(By Harold Hughes)

(NOTE.—Clyde Ellis accuses the industry that has powered the progress of America's greatness of now being Public Enemy No. 1. The only group actively trying to take over the direction of the Government is his own public power crowd. Like an insidious cancer, they are trying to sap the vitality of our electric power companies that pay over \$2 billion a year in taxes to support our great Nation.)

The United States is well ahead of the Russians in the electrical energy race, but the Soviet Union is gaining at an "alarming rate," Howard Morgan, a member of the Federal Power Commission declared Tuesday in Portland.

Morgan warned the 1-day meeting of the Western States Water and Power Consumers Conference that the seriousness of the electrical energy race, a race that determines which nation has the most industrial capacity, is such that informed public discussion is urgently needed. He said there is a possibility the United States might eventually lose the race with the Russians.

The ex-Oregon public utility commissioner's warning preceded a pledge to the conference from Kenneth Holum, assistant secretary of the Interior Department, that the Kennedy administration is "determined that the Nation's electric facilities shall be the world's best, and that all electrical systems in the country shall have an opportunity to participate in these technological advances."

Morgan, who recently returned from Russia where he visited Soviet electrical plants in the company of a group of American, electrical experts, declared, "Today in the generation of electrical power, Russia has outstripped not only every nation in Europe by a very wide margin, but every other nation in the world as well, except for the United States."

He said the Russians are planning more efficient use of their power by linking it all together into one grid, extending to Siberia, all under automated control by regional interties.

The conference heard Norman Clapp, Rural Electrification Administrator, say that the Kennedy administration is living up to its campaign promises to restore REA to its former role of preeminence.

The conference at times developed strong political overtones as various speakers urged support of candidates who backed public power projects and organizations. At one point funds were collected by Democrats.

PRIVATE POWER CRITICIZED

Sam Moment, Portland power consultant, urged the conference to face up to the "fact private power firms have no useful future to service the people of Oregon" and need be taken over by the PUD's.

Strong attacks and blasts of verbal shot were fired at private power firms, particularly because of their opposition or silence to the Hanford project to produce electricity from wasted nuclear heat.

The strongest blast was fired by Clyde T. Ellis, general manager of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, of Washington, D.C., who said of the private power firms:

"Their object is to take over the Government. They are Public Enemy No. 1—more dangerous than Communists because Communists are not a threat, but dictatorship is a threat."

Earlier, Senator WAYNE MORSE, speaking in absentia, blasted away at private power firms. William Berg, his administrative assistant, delivered the talk for the Senator, who, along with Representative EDITH GREEN, was unable to attend the meeting.

MORSE supported a 1,000-mile-long, high-voltage intertie between the Pacific Northwest and California, saying it had "tremendous potential advantages" for the west coast and "is a lucrative proposition and the private power companies are eager to exploit it."

MORSE called the private power firms "regulated monopolies" and said, "They do not pay taxes in the sense that other enterprises do; they collect them from consumers. They enjoy sheltered markets and virtually risk-free investment."

Mr. Speaker, Clyde Ellis and his wolf-pack of public power enthusiasts are using every means at their disposal in an effort to pressure Congress into including the following public power projects in the omnibus rivers and harbors and flood control bill:

The Knowles Dam in Montana which is unnecessary because the taxpaying Montana Power Co. has an alternate proposal to construct facilities in that area at no cost to the taxpayer which will utilize the resources more advantageously.

The China Gardens Dam which is also unnecessary and premature because it should be considered as an integral part of another project, the High Mountain Sheep Dam for which Pacific Northwest Power Co. presently has a license application pending before the Federal Power Commission. This taxpaying company assured the Senate Public Works Committee that if they are permitted to construct High Mountain Sheep, they will also request a license for construction of China Gardens at no cost to the Nation's taxpayers.

The Burns Creek project in Idaho which the Members of the House have already recognized as being unnecessary, uneconomic, and unworthy for inclusion in the omnibus rivers and harbors bill by their positive vote to delete Burns Creek from the House bill.

The Devils Jumps Dam on the Cumberland River in Kentucky which is so uneconomic that the TVA itself indicated that it had no interest in power from Devils Jumps because it was too expensive.

The House Public Works Committee and the House of Representatives included only one of these projects—China Gardens—in the bill which we approved last week. In my opinion, even including China Gardens was unfortunate.

Mr. Speaker, in the next few hours we will be asked to go to conference with the other body on the omnibus rivers and harbors and flood control bill. In granting permission for such a conference and appointing conferees, it is my fervent hope that the expressed will of the House in its vote last week be carried out. We cannot, we must not, allow Clyde Ellis and his public power cohorts to force their will through naked political pressure upon the honest and dedicated Members of this body.

For this reason, I call upon every Member of this body to stand firm in our resolve that Clyde Ellis will not prevail and these unnecessary public power projects will not be included in the omnibus rivers and harbors and flood control bill.

RUSSIAN SUBMARINE MISSILE THREAT TO THE UNITED STATES

THE SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. FEIGHAN] is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, during recent weeks we have heard much talk about the defensive nature of the Russian arms going to Cuba and Russian military installations in Cuba. This downgrading of the threat comes mainly from the Department of State. As arms continue to pour into Cuba all the State Department spokesmen still claim they are intended for defensive purposes. This ostrich head in the sand type of thinking is typical of that small, but entrenched group of reactionists in the State Department. That small group has tried to mislead the American people for too long. Now they even believe their own propaganda. This type of thinking is dangerous since it affects the security of everyone of us.

I have here a photograph which I defy even the softest of appeasers in the De-

partment of State to describe as defensive. This is the photograph of a Russian missile firing submarine. I invite the Members to examine it closely. In the conning tower or sail as it is called in naval terminology, can clearly be seen two missile firing tubes.

Reports have recently come from the area surrounding Cuba that these submarines have been seen escorting Russian ships. In order to place this "escorting of Russian ships" phrase in proper perspective, I quote from Khrushchev's address before the 22d Congress of the Russian Communist Party on October 17, 1961:

Construction of a submarine fleet is proceeding successfully. It is being equipped with atomic engines and armed with ballistic as well as with self-guiding (samanavodyashchiesaya) rockets.

This statement by Khrushchev taken in light of the picture which I have here, amply demonstrates the clear and present danger to our Nation. I now quote from a report last October by an Izvestia reporter while aboard a Russian submarine:

Our atomic submarines have an extensive array of weapons. They carry long-range missiles with nuclear warheads. They also have winged missiles for firing at various targets. They carry several types of torpedoes—magnetic, self-aiming and other types—for attacks against surface ships and other submarines.

Until now the submarine performed only tactical maneuvers. The new nuclear weapons and new propulsion system make it possible for a submarine to go out onto the high seas and perform operational missions. The atomic submarine and its armament can destroy a large enemy naval base, a large industrial center or an aircraft carrier formation.

With the construction of the so-called fishing port, which we all know will, in reality, be a naval base, there will be in being an additional offensive threat against the entire United States.

We know the range of our Polaris missiles and we must assume that the Russians possess the same type missiles. There have been reports emanating from Europe that large range missiles have been fired from submarines by the Russians.

If the Department of Defense possesses any information on this type submarine firings then they should release it to the American people. The people have a right to know if missile carrying submarines are prowling off our coast and if the Russians possess an underwater missile firing capability.

This photograph is enough evidence that the Russians have missile firing submarines. I believe that it will overtax the ability of the foremost appeasers in our Department of State to come up with an explanation that this submarine is a defensive type weapon.

We must serve notice on the Russians that basing of missile firing submarines in Cuba is an aggressive act and must be dealt with accordingly.

LEGISLATION AND REGULATION PERTAINING TO OCEAN SHIPPING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentle-

man from Washington [Mr. TOLLEFSON], is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. TOLLEFSON. Mr. Speaker, no one government, by itself, can regulate the commercial practices and, to some extent, the prices of the ocean common carriers of all flags serving its inbound and outbound foreign commerce without generating serious international problems. But problems or no, that is precisely what the United States undertook to do when, in 1916, it passed the Shipping Act. Moreover, last year's amendments of that statute¹ may be interpreted—though incorrectly, I am sure—as a recent congressional endorsement of our earlier unilateral undertakings.

In what must necessarily be a rather summary manner, I would like to discuss with you today our present unilateral attempts to regulate ocean shipping, some of the resultant problems, and a few possible solutions.

SHIPPING ACT, 1916, AS AMENDED

I assume that most of you know a fair amount about the pertinent events leading up to the enactment of the Shipping Act, 1916. If you do not and if sometime you want to delve more deeply into its historical antecedents, you might find worthwhile source material among the references cited below.²

But for our purposes today, I think it quite sufficient to recall merely these facts:

During the early years of this century there was a great deal of concern, here and in Great Britain, in particular, and elsewhere, too, about the activities of ocean common carriers. Especially was there alarm about their practices when operating in concert, in groups known as steamship conferences.

From 1906 to 1909 Britain studied conferences to determine whether they were detrimental to its foreign commerce and, if so, what to do about it. The conclusion was that on balance, conferences were beneficial to British foreign commerce; and, in any event, conferences were not so detrimental as to justify attempting unilaterally to outlaw or even to regulate them. Obviously, Britain's lack of effective jurisdiction—and I emphasize the word "effective"—over many of the foreign-based transactions which are an integral part of its foreign commerce, must have loomed large in its decision to refrain from asserting regulatory dominion over the British and

¹ E.g., Public Law 87-346 (75 Stat. 762 et seq., 87th Cong. 1st sess.), 46 U.S.C. 814 et seq.

² Hearings before the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, "Investigation of Shipping Combinations," 62d Cong., 2d sess. (1913); House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, "Report on Steamship Agreements and Affiliations in the American Foreign and Domestic Trade," H. Doc. No. 805, 63d Cong., 2d sess. (1914); Marx "International Shipping Cartels," (Princeton University Press, 1953, chap. IV, pp. 45-67); Hearings before the Special Subcommittee on Steamship Conferences of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, "Steamship Conference Study," (86th Cong., 1st sess. (1959), pp. 254-257); House Antitrust Subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary, "Report on the Ocean Freight Industry" (87th Cong., 2d sess. (1962), pp. 5-12).

foreign-flag lines involved. I like to think, too, that the Englishmen involved had not forgotten the principle of "freedom of the seas" for which our forefathers had so valiantly fought theirs and others approximately 100 years before.

Thus, although Britain in 1909 was generally recognized as the reigning maritime nation, it did not consider it within its power or in its own best interest to prescribe a commercial code which the rest of the shipping world would have to follow when trading to and from the United Kingdom. Instead, it entrusted the welfare of its foreign commerce to (a) the self-interest of the businessmen involved, the shippers and the carriers; (b) carrier self-regulation through conferences; and (c) the counterbalancing economic force of shipper groups authorized and, indeed, encouraged by Great Britain to bargain collectively with the conferences.

In 1912, shortly after Britain completed this landmark work, our own House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, then chaired by Congressman Joshua Alexander, began an extensive study of steamship conferences. As the events leading up to that study prove, our chief concern was threefold:

First, whether our foreign commerce was being controlled by foreign interests to our national detriment; there were then very few American-flag lines in relation to the large number of foreign-flag carriers serving U.S. foreign trade.

Second, whether because steamship conference activities necessarily conflicted with the antitrust law we had enacted in 1890—the Sherman Act—they should be subjected thereto or exempted therefrom.

And third, if the decision to exempt were reached, whether to exempt outright or to exempt and to regulate as we had done in the case of domestic common carriers—railroads—under the Interstate Commerce Act.

After 2 years of study—1912-14—Congress, in 1916, enacted the Shipping Act. Despite the preponderance of foreign-flag lines serving this country, we, like Britain, concluded that on balance steamship conferences were not detrimental to our foreign commerce and, therefore, should not be outlawed. But unlike Britain, which had no antitrust laws, we found it necessary to enact a statute exempting conferences from our Sherman Act.

Seemingly in consideration of thus granting conferences a statutory antitrust exemption, and without, in my opinion, giving due weight to certain critical factors, we unilaterally, undertook to proscribe and to regulate many of the commercial activities of American- and foreign-flag lines occurring and documented abroad, as well as those occurring and documented here.

The "critical factors" we ignored—and I ask you to bear them in mind as you weigh our present plight—were these:

First. There must be equal justice under law. Surely this is a cardinal principle of our jurisprudence. If a statute cannot be enforced equally

against the parties it claims to cover, it is fatally defective. This becomes painfully obvious when the statute undertakes to regulate and to restrain a group of competitors some of whom it reaches easily, others of whom, for all practical purposes, remain immune.

Second. Statutory restraints and prohibitions incapable of being enforced according to the letter and spirit of the law should not be enacted. They breed disrespect for the law and its enforcement. In the process, they create grave confusion and uncertainty. Those who are cynical, sophisticated, or realistic enough to treat the law as empty and meaningless, gain; those who abide by it are often thereby placed at serious competitive disadvantage.

Third. Any unilateral attempt by any nation to regulate both ends of its foreign trade is selfishly nationalistic and is bound to restrain commerce, restrict economic growth, and generate retaliatory or defensive action by the other affected nations unwilling to tolerate such violations of their sovereignty. It is axiomatic that in such critical times as these, a target nation such as ours cannot have enough friends. Red China stands menacingly on the threshold of becoming a nuclear power. Russian fishing ports are springing up in hostile Cuba. Certain Latin American and African nations balance on the razor's edge between communism and freedom. Every one of our allies is beset by scores of its own debilitating national problems.

It is incomprehensible therefore, that we would long continue any program likely to alienate the respect and trust of our allies. But this, in my opinion, is precisely what we are doing when we undertake to tell the other maritime nations that if they want to do shipping business with us, they must do it our way, in their countries as well as ours, under rigid regulations laid down and enforced by us against their will, without their permission, and, in many cases, in conflict with their own time-honored customs and practices.

Surely our unilateral approach to the regulation of international shipping, begun in 1916, is a dangerous vestige of an isolationistic era, ill-suited to the primary tenet of our current foreign policy, that is, international interdependence among the free nations.

It would be impossible to measure what effect, if any, our maritime regulatory endeavors have had on the decision of certain of our maritime allies to continue "doing business as usual" with Cuba despite our obvious desires to the contrary. I have no doubt they have had some. Perhaps, too, they have been at least partially responsible for a recently reported statement by a high official of a heretofore friendly European maritime nation to the effect that his country still considers the United States an ally but no longer a friend.

You might well ask, "How is it possible that in enacting the Shipping Act, Congress ignored or underestimated the importance of such critical legal, and legislative principles?" Since I was not in Congress in 1916, I cannot answer

on the basis of personal experience. But from reviewing much of the Shipping Act's legislative history, and by reading between the written lines, I would answer your question this way:

In 1912-16 it was our national habit to think in strict protectionist terms. When Congress then "discovered" steamship conferences, its first impression must have been that these were price-fixing cartels operating in conflict with our antitrust laws and made up chiefly of foreign-flag lines. As the investigation progressed, Congress discovered that most American shippers wanted and needed conference-liner service, that without conferences our foreign commerce would be seriously disrupted, and, therefore, that conferences should be legalized. But this conclusion required giving them legislative exemption from the antitrust statutes. Without bothering to analyze carefully the vast difference between their earlier decision to regulate the antitrust-exempt activities of domestic carriers and similar activities of international shipping, Congress decided to follow the pattern which it had already established in the Interstate Commerce Act.

Unquestionably, there were some Members of Congress who realized that it would be impossible for the regulatory agency to enforce effectively and equally such a detailed scheme of extraterritorial regulation. But there were not enough such men. They must have found themselves in much the same position those of us were in last year who tried to have Congress legalize a truly effective dual-rate contract system. To put it bluntly, in order to achieve the basic maritime objective—for them in 1916, legalization of conferences; for us in 1961, legalization of dual-rate contracts—statutory provisions, known to be unworkable and deficient, were accepted. Such is the so-called art of compromise; often an unhappy but nevertheless valuable aspect of our legislative process.

A few final matters of historic interest worth recalling concern certain important and troublesome provisions of the Shipping Act, 1916, as it read before the steamship conference dual-rate law was enacted last year. They may be summarized as follows:

Section 1 defines "common carrier by water in foreign commerce," in such way as to extend our regulatory reach over ocean common carriers engaged in our import as well as export trade. By providing that "a cargo boat commonly called an ocean tramp shall not be deemed such 'common carrier by water in foreign commerce.'" Section 1 exempts from regulation all ocean tramps engaged in our foreign trade. Parenthetically, I assume that a number of you are aware of the fact that this broad regulatory exemption of contract carriers is, because of today's overtonnaged market, dangerously disrupting many important conferences.

Section 14 forbids certain practices by common carriers serving our foreign commerce, namely, deferred rebates, fighting ships, retaliation against shippers by refusing space because the shipper has patronized another carrier, the

making of unfair or unjustly discriminatory contracts with shippers based on the volume of freight offered, or unjust discriminations as to cargo space or claims settlements. This section prescribes a fine of not more than \$25,000 for any carrier violation.

Section 15 provides that every common carrier by water or other person subject to the Shipping Act, 1916, must file with the board—now the Federal Maritime Commission—a true copy of every agreement with another such carrier or other person subject to the act "fixing or regulating transportation rates or fares; giving or receiving special rates, accommodations, or other special privileges or advantages; controlling, regulating, preventing, or destroying competition; pooling or apportioning earnings, losses or traffic, allotting ports or restricting or otherwise regulating the number and character of sailings between ports; limiting or regulating in any way the volume or character of freight or passenger traffic to be carried; or in any manner providing for an exclusive, preferential, or cooperative working arrangement."

Under section 15, only those agreements requiring approval of the regulatory agency, and approved by it, are lawful. Before such approval or after disapproval, it is unlawful to carry out any such agreement.

Every agreement lawful under section 15 is excepted from the antitrust laws. A penalty of \$1,000 a day for each day a violation of this section continues may be recovered by the United States in a civil action.

Section 16 provides that common carriers by water in foreign commerce, individually and in conjunction with others, are forbidden to grant undue preference or advantage to any person, locality or description of traffic, or to subject any person to any undue or unreasonable prejudice or disadvantage in any respect whatever. They are forbidden to allow transportation at less than the established rate by false billing or other unfair device, or to influence insurance companies to discriminate among competing water carriers. A fine of not more than \$5,000 for each offense is provided by this section.

Section 17 prohibits all common carriers by water in foreign commerce from charging any rate which is unjustly discriminatory between shippers or ports, or is unjustly prejudicial to U.S. exporters as compared with their foreign competitors. It requires every carrier and other person subject to the act to establish just and reasonable regulations and practices relating to the receiving, handling, storing, or delivering of property.

Section 20 prohibits common carriers or other persons subject to the act from disclosing certain information to any unauthorized person if it may be used to the detriment of the shipper, consignee or carrier.

Section 21 empowers the regulatory agency to require any common carrier by water or other person subject to the act to file with the agency "any periodical or special report, or any account, record, rate, or charge, or any memo-

randum of any facts and transactions appertaining to the business of such carrier or other person subject to this Act."

For each day of default, this section requires that \$100 be forfeited to the United States by anyone who fails to file any documents required by this section. Anyone convicted of disclosing, mutilating or falsifying such documents is subject to a fine not more than \$1,000, or imprisonment for not more than a year, or both.

Section 27 allows the regulatory agency by subpoena to compel the attendance of witnesses and the "production of books, papers, documents, and other evidence from any place in the United States."

STEAMSHIP CONFERENCE/DUAL RATE LAW

In 1961, after 3 years of investigating conference activities, we further amended the Shipping Act, 1916, by enacting Public Law 87-346, often called the dual-rate law. To do so, we had to overcome the vigorous opposition of certain anticonference forces, led by persons steeped in domestic antitrust theory, many of whom unfortunately knew or cared little about the true needs of ocean common carriers and the shippers they serve.

To accomplish our basic objective of legalizing dual-rate contracts before the expiration of interim legislation which insulated existing dual-rate systems from the damaging effects of the Supreme Court's 1958 *Isbrandtsen* decision, we found it necessary to accept, for the time being at least, a number of highly questionable legislative provisions. Fortunately, before doing so, the Senate and then the House defeated vigorous antitrust forces which sought to amend the Shipping Act so as to require the regulatory agency to encourage nonconference lines, able but unwilling to join conferences, to remain nonconference.

Speaking only for myself, among the most questionable of these "highly questionable legislative provisions" was one requiring ocean common carriers of all flags serving our foreign commerce, inbound and outbound, to file with the Commission their rates and charges at least 30 days before they become initially effective or before the effective date of increases in existing rates. To me it seemed perfectly clear that such a provision would make the regulated common carriers sitting ducks for unregulated, predominantly foreign-flag tramp-type operators, many of whom know countless ways to carry substantial parcels of liner cargo.

Another "highly questionable legislative provision," in my opinion, is that requiring the FMC to disapprove rates or charges of ocean common carriers which it finds to be "so unreasonably high or low as to be detrimental to the commerce of the United States." It is true that the legislative history of this provision proves that its scope is extremely limited. Nevertheless, the provision constitutes such a crass, unilateral disregard for the coequal rights of all other nations at the opposite ends of our foreign-trade transactions that the best I can say for it is

that I am sure we will repeal it, in our own national self-interest, once we are able to examine it carefully and objectively.

When we enacted the dual-rate law there were a number of matters which, for various reasons, we could not deal with if we were to accomplish our basic legislative objective. Since some of these matters unfortunately are of great importance, it is quite likely that before long Congress will have to face up to reviewing them. For example, because of the maritime regulatory agency's prior uniform policy of vigorously asserting its primary jurisdiction to decide, in a judicially reviewable manner, all matters involving possible violations of the Shipping Act, I certainly did not consider it necessary for Congress to spell out in the statute our endorsement of that policy. As my interrogation of Assistant Attorney General Lee Loevinger, in charge of the Justice Department's Antitrust Division, reveals, I made it as plain as I could that I was quite unwilling to trust any matter of national shipping policy to the hostile views of his Division. At page 444 of our hearings on the dual-rate bill—it was then H.R. 4299—I said this to Mr. Loevinger:

I just want to say for the record that I hope somebody down in the Justice Department becomes aware of the fact that we have an American merchant marine which we badly need if we are to believe our Defense Department and I would like to see somebody down there with a little sympathy toward the American merchant marine rather than taking, shall I say, an antagonistic attitude toward it.

Nor was I alone in my unwillingness to leave matters of Shipping Act policy to initial, judicially reviewable determination by the Antitrust Division. Our committee's report on the dual rate bill indicates our refusal to defer to Justice's determination of shipping policy. The Senate committee report contains even more specific rejection of Antitrust Division doctrine.

You will therefore appreciate my concern with the fact that the present Commission, ably chaired by my friend, Tom Stakem, seems to feel that it may, or should, refer matters of possible Shipping Act violation to the Department of Justice for initial judicial proceedings even though the Commission itself has made no judicially reviewable findings of violation. I do not say that Justice should not take whatever steps are necessary to prevent the running of the statute of limitations; in fact, it clearly should. But this, it seems to me, does not justify the Commission's voluntary abdication of the primary jurisdiction function which Congress and the courts have long expected it to perform.

Another matter we were unable to deal with satisfactorily, in my opinion, was the so-called FOB/FAS problem. I realize that some authorities consider it legislatively insoluble. Whether it is or not, I do not know. But of this I am sure; a better legislative solution can be devised than that now in the Shipping Act.

Apparently, too, we did not make it sufficiently clear that the FMC cannot

and should not expect conference self-policing devices such as neutral bodies to act as conduits of documents and information which the Commission could not obtain by direct proceedings against the lines involved. If further legislative amendment is necessary to enable the Commission to create a regulatory climate favorable to reasonable self-policing mechanisms, the Commission should request it. In short, I consider it up to the Commission to make conference self-policing work even if it means asking Congress for additional legislative assistance.

I understand that the Commission is construing the new law as though Congress did something to require ocean common carriers and conferences thereof to abandon their age-old practice of including in their tariffs a "cargo n.o.s." rate; that is, a rate covering cargo not otherwise specified in the tariff. If there is any evidence in the hearing record of our committee or in that of the Senate Committee on Commerce to support such a construction, I would like to see it. But, be that as it may, if the statute or its legislative history supports such a view, prompt amendment is clearly essential. For try as they must to be specific in their tariff descriptions, carriers cannot anticipatorily describe all commodities they may be asked to carry. Then, too, without a permissible "cargo n.o.s." rate the dual-rate law requirement that new or initial rates must be filed 30 days in advance of their effective date would probably prove to be an intolerable restraint upon our foreign commerce.

There are a number of similar matters of commission and omission which we could profitably discuss today, time permitting. Unfortunately, it does not.

CONCLUSION

I submit that before long we in Congress must, for the first time, face up to the fundamental question of how much unilateral regulatory authority over international shipping our Government can exercise, effectively and equally. Then, once we know that, and within that area, we must decide to what extent it is in the national interest for us unilaterally to exercise such regulatory authority.

A year has passed since Public Law 87-346 was enacted. No one doubts that the present Commission has done a sincere and earnest job of trying to administer and enforce the law. But in the process, I fear, fundamental, avowed congressional purposes are in peril. Generally speaking, conferences today are weaker than they were this time last year. As I understand it, nonconference foreign-flag competition has increased in number of vessels and cargoes carried. At best, little progress has been made administratively to achieve the desired state whereby all conferences serving U.S. ports will have established effective self-policing devices.

Last year, the Department of State, in endorsing the Senate Commerce Committee's version of the dual-rate bill, urged Congress to continue its study of

this complex international regulatory dilemma for the purpose of finding satisfactory answers to the many questions raised by the conflicting jurisdictions involved. When Congress reconvenes, I hope we will be able to do just that.

REPORT ON 2D SESSION—87TH CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. QUIE] is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. QUIE. Mr. Speaker, ever since I was first elected to Congress, I have asked my constituents for their views on some of the major issues facing our country. My means for doing this is a public opinion questionnaire. The response which has always been gratifying was especially so this year. In addition to a large number of people taking the time to reply, many added their comments and expressed appreciation for having the opportunity to state their views. I only wish I could personally thank each person who replied.

The questionnaire enables people to become active participants in the decision-making process of our Government. They are made acutely aware of the complexity of the decisions which the Congress and the President must make. Even though I must vote my own convictions based on the facts involved and the final responsibility for my votes in Congress rests with me, nevertheless, I believe the people I represent should have an opportunity to share their opinions with their Representative. These views are most helpful to me in recognizing my congressional responsibility to the people of my congressional district.

QUESTIONNAIRE RESULTS AND CONGRESSIONAL ACTION

1. Question: Do you favor spending the estimated \$25 billion necessary to put an American on the moon by 1970? Yes, 33.8 percent; no, 61.1 percent; undecided, 5.1 percent.

1. CONGRESSIONAL ACTION

Man in space: Rough estimates for the U.S. lunar project range from \$20 to \$25 billion for this decade. The big increase in the science and astronautics for fiscal 1962 reached \$1.7 billion. The total authorized for fiscal year 1963 is \$3.7 billion, about \$2 billion of which was for the man in space program. A man is expected to be placed on the moon by 1970.

2. Question: Do you favor a broadening of U.S. trade policy and a general lowering of our trade barriers provided there is a truly reciprocal lowering of European trade barriers? Yes, 79.6 percent; no, 13.5 percent; undecided, 6.9 percent.

2. CONGRESSIONAL ACTION

Foreign trade: The Congress passed the President's trade bill in almost the exact form which he requested. The authority to lower tariffs up to 50 percent across the board by categories will allow the President the opportunity to develop a workable relationship with the European Common Market. If the basis of U.S. negotiations is "hardheaded bargaining," this new trade policy holds out the possibility of larger markets for American industry and agriculture in

Europe. It could also provide an opportunity to show the rest of the world an escape from poverty and Communist tyranny.

3. Question: Do you favor the sale of farm products and nonstrategic items to Communist countries? Yes, 30.9 percent; no, 63.5 percent; undecided, 5.6 percent.

3. CONGRESSIONAL ACTION

Foreign aid: The Senate had included provisions in the foreign-aid bill to prevent all aid to nations known to be dominated by communism or Marxism except farm surpluses given under Public Law 480. Under the Senate plan, the President would have been denied the authority to make any exceptions.

Later in conference, both bodies accepted the House provisions which denied aid to Communist nations unless the President determined and reported to Congress that the aid was vital to U.S. security, that the nation receiving the aid was not dominated by the international Communist conspiracy, and that the aid would promote those nations' independence from international communism. Many House Members, including myself, had hoped that a tougher position would be adopted.

In approving the House plan, many Members expressed the belief that because the Constitution gives the President the authority to conduct our foreign policy, he should not be limited by congressional action as to the means of carrying out that foreign policy.

4. Question: Do you believe that the United States should test nuclear devices in the atmosphere? Yes, 53.6 percent; no, 36.8 percent; undecided, 9.6 percent.

4. CONGRESSIONAL ACTION

Nuclear testing: On March 2, President Kennedy, in a nationwide television-radio speech, announced that the United States would resume nuclear testing in the atmosphere in late April unless the Soviets agreed to a general test ban before that date.

There was little reaction, either in Washington or throughout the Nation, against the decision. The only complaint from any large number of Congressmen was that the renewal of testing had come too late and that the delay had endangered our national security.

5. Question: Do you favor the use of Federal funds for the construction of community fallout shelters? Yes, 23.2 percent; no, 71.4 percent; undecided, 5.4 percent.

5. CONGRESSIONAL ACTION

Fallout shelters: An administration proposed bill authorizing financial assistance for the construction of public facilities designed for use as fallout shelters is still pending before the House Armed Services Committee. No hearings have been scheduled. The appropriations bill authorizes \$38 million to be used in the research of fallout shelters.

6. Question: Do you favor the United States purchasing \$100 million of U.N. bonds in an attempt to force other countries to pay their share of U.N. peacekeeping operations? Yes, 47 percent; no, 42.6 percent; undecided, 10.4 percent.

6. CONGRESSIONAL ACTION

U.N. bonds: The Senate early this year authorized the President to either purchase \$100 million in U.N. bonds or lend

\$100 million to the U.N. The loan would have been shorter term than the bonds. Lack of information presented by the administration, criticism of the actions of the U.N. and indecision on how to assist the U.N. without supporting what many considered to be undesirable practices held up House action until late in the session. The biggest criticism stemmed from the fact that the assessments of many smaller nations, including some Communist nations like Cuba and Poland, had been reduced, which in effect meant that the United States had to pay a portion of Cuba's assessments.

The bill finally passed provided that the United States would match the bond purchases of other nations. Approximately \$27 million presently have been purchased by the nations which we are matching immediately. The remainder will be purchased not as other nations pledge to purchase them but only as they make their actual purchases. The law prohibits the United States from purchasing any bonds in the event it is used to reduce the assessments of other nations.

Most of us felt that to withhold the purchase of U.N. bonds would greatly weaken that organization and strengthen the position of world communism.

7. Question: Which concept of medical care for the aged do you prefer: (a) Compulsory medical care financed by an increase in social security taxes, 23.7 percent; (b) voluntary medical care for the needy elderly financed out of the general revenue, 65.6 percent; (c) no preference indicated, 10.7 percent.

7. CONGRESSIONAL ACTION

Medical care: A watered down version of the much publicized King-Anderson bill to provide limited hospital care for the elderly financed under social security was defeated in the Senate.

The Minnesota poll, published in the Minneapolis Sunday Tribune, September 23, 1962, demonstrated a noticeable lack of support for the King-Anderson bill. The percentage favoring medical care under social security in the Minnesota poll was almost identical to that in my questionnaire—25 percent in the Tribune poll and 23.7 percent in mine.

In the last Congress the Kerr-Mills law was enacted which provides medical care for those who need it under a cooperative Federal-State arrangement. These are medically in need people who are not indigent since the indigent are cared for under old age assistance. Kerr-Mills has as its purpose to assist people who could not pay for expensive medical care unless they dip heavily into their savings and sacrificed the property which they own.

I wish it would have been possible to study this law and make any improvements which would be found necessary. However, the Ways and Means Committee felt that it should be permitted to function longer before any amendments were made and States like Minnesota have an opportunity to come under it, since Minnesota did not choose to pass its enabling legislation last session.

The King-Anderson bill, which the committee pointed out would only cover approximately 25 percent of the medical needs of older people, and seriously endanger the entire social security system,

was turned down by a vote of 16 to 9 by the House Ways and Means Committee.

Question: 8. Do you favor aid to education for: (a) Elementary and secondary schools, yes, 39.1 percent; no, 45.8 percent; undecided, 15.1 percent; (b) private and parochial schools, yes, 10.3 percent; no, 69.6 percent; undecided, 20.1 percent; (c) higher education, yes, 45.6 percent; no, 38.3 percent; undecided, 16.1 percent.

8. FEDERAL AID TO EDUCATION

Since the House rejected a program of Federal aid to elementary and secondary education during the last session of Congress, a similar program has not been considered this session by either House of Congress.

Both the House and the Senate passed bills aiding higher education early in this session. The House offered loans and grants to all colleges and universities for the construction of academic facilities. The Senate provided loans with grants for constructions limited to public community colleges. The Senate also offered a \$350 grant to the institution for every student enrolled under a Federal scholarship. The House included no scholarships.

After the House voted to recommit the conference report on higher education it became evident that the conferees had misjudged the degree of House opposition to scholarships.

The conferees had accepted grants for academic facilities but had limited them to libraries and science and engineering buildings. I believe the House would have accepted such a change.

However, the conference report also included a student assistance provision in the form of loans. The colleges and universities would administer the loan funds for student assistance and would be allowed to use 20 percent of the funds allocated to them as grants to exceptionally needy students of proven academic ability who would not otherwise attend any college. This provision the House would not accept.

As one of the House conferees on the college-aid bill, it has been one of my greatest disappointments this session that a bill providing aid for academic facilities could not have been passed. American higher education is much in need of such help if it is to meet the demands of the continually growing student enrollment and the need for professionally, scientifically, and technically trained people. To me the defeat of this bill was one of the biggest tragedies of this session.

9. Question: What type of a farm program do you favor: (a) Rigid controls and quotas on individual production, mandatory land retirement—a strictly regulated farm economy, 8.6 percent; (b) no controls, no supports, no protection—a completely free farm market, 33.6 percent; (c) moderate and flexible price supports, voluntary large scale land retirement—a moderate role of Government in the farm economy, 49.1 percent; (d) no preference indicated, 8.6 percent.

Farm bill: Any discussion of congressional action on farm legislation is of necessity complex. I will be as brief as possible.

It became evident very early in the session that the administration would propose a plan for strict Government regulation of agriculture.

The administration dairy proposals were ill prepared and had they been enacted would have blocked the great progress being made in the dairy industry. All future dairy production would have been based on a farmer's 1961 dairy production. This would prevent many farmers from improving their herds. If a farmer wanted to improve the production per cow, he would actually have to cut back on the size of his herd in order to comply with the quota limitation.

Remember, in 1961 the President activated Army Reserve and National Guard units for the Berlin crisis. Many of the young men involved were farmers. When they entered active duty it was necessary for them, if they were dairy farmers, to greatly reduce their milk and butterfat production. If future dairy quotas are based on 1961 production, their quotas will be correspondingly lower.

The effect would be to penalize these young farmers for serving their country in time of national need. This I could not approve.

The House Agriculture Committee is to be commended for not allowing the dairy section to remain in the bill.

Perhaps the most objectionable language in the original bill was the section providing for heavy fines and/or imprisonment in a Federal penitentiary for dairy farmers. This was removed.

I felt the voluntary feed grains program of 1961 and 1962 had worked quite well. The Secretary indicated, however, that this program had been too expensive, was self-defeating, and disrupted normal marketing channels. This was to be replaced by a mandatory feed grain program. This was turned down by the House of Representatives primarily because it would have denied a farmer the right to raise enough feed for his own livestock in many instances. Another reason why many Midwest Congressmen including myself could not support this legislation was that so-called deficit areas would have been exempted from taking acreage cuts so that the entire burden of reduction in production would have been borne by Midwest farmers.

The feed grains section would have offered two choices. The first alternative was a combination of flexible price supports and mandatory controls.

The second alternative would take effect if one-third of the feed grains farmers rejected the mandatory controls. There would be no price supports whatsoever, and the Secretary of Agriculture would be able to ruin market prices of feed grains by dumping up to 10 million tons of feed grains held in Government storage into the commercial channels.

Before the House committee reported the administration bill I offered an amendment to extend an improved version of the present Feed Grains Act, which was turned down.

To the credit of the House, it rejected the administration bill as reported by the committee.

The House later passed what at the time was a more acceptable bill. It provided for a general extension of the present farm laws and contained none of the mandatory controls asked for by the administration.

This compromise bill was based on voluntary land retirement, price supports contingent on compliance with the program, and the use of payment in kind. It extended—as my earlier amendment in committee attempted to do—the generally successful program of voluntary land retirement through 1963.

I considered it an honor to be appointed to my third conference committee dealing with farm legislation and looked forward to the opportunity of helping to develop a sound farm bill. When the conference reported the bill I was greatly disappointed.

The objectionable parts of the bill were not the sections to take effect in 1963. Most of them were good: voluntary land retirement, extension of present programs, and payment in kind.

Objections to the bill came primarily because of the 1964 provisions.

The program would lower corn price supports to 80 cents a bushel. To make matters worse, the Secretary of Agriculture would be able to dump all of the corn and feed grains in Government storage onto the market at 84 cents per bushel, plus carrying charges. Also, 75 million bushels of feed wheat would be moved into feed channels in competition with corn.

For 3 weeks the Agriculture Committee studied the CED farm report. Most witnesses were sharply critical of the fact that in 5 years 2 million farmers would leave the farm if price supports were lowered over the 5 years as much as the CED plan suggested.

Comparison shows that the conference report accepted by the House, but which I strongly opposed, does in 1 year what the CED wanted to do in 5 years. The motive behind the adopted bill seems to be to make farmers so desperate that they will accept a program of rigid control of agriculture.

I am hopeful that next year Congress will see fit to reverse its decision on farm policy.

STATUS OF ADDITIONAL IMPORTANT LEGISLATION

Mr. Speaker, there were naturally many important pieces of legislation not covered in the questionnaire. Any summary of the 2d session of the 87th Congress must include the action of that legislation.

Housing for the elderly: Congress enacted needed legislation with my support to increase from \$125 million to \$225 million the revolving fund for direct loans for urban rental for the elderly and to provide \$100 million to broaden the rural housing program for the elderly.

Manpower retraining: This act provides added means for overcoming chronic unemployment. It authorizes the use of Federal funds to retrain unemployed workers for some of the increasingly complex jobs now available in our society. In signing the bill, the President stated that "it is perhaps the most significant legislation in the area of employment since the historic Employment Act of 1946." I heartily agree, it is the only legislation which will effectively get at the problem of chronic unemployment due to obsolete skills.

Drug bill: The stories of the tragic thalidomide disclosures provided the necessary impetus for the Congress to

enact legislation tightening Government regulations on the manufacturing and distribution of prescription drugs. The action ended years of congressional hearings and several months of sharp debate.

Reserve callup: Congress granted the President the requested standby authority to activate up to 150,000 reservists if the international situation requires it.

Cuban resolution: Closely connected with the Reserve callup bill was a resolution on Cuba. It expressed U.S. "determination to prevent by whatever means may be necessary, including the use of arms, the Marxist-Leninist regime in Cuba from extending by force or threat of force its aggressive or subversive activities to any part of this hemisphere."

Berlin resolution: This resolution carried two especially significant statements. The one is—

Whereas it is the purpose of the United States to encourage and support the establishment of a friendly, unified, democratic Germany,

And the second is—

That the United States is determined to prevent by whatever means may be necessary, including the use of arms, any violation of those rights by the Soviet Union directly or through others, and to fulfill our commitment to the people of Berlin with respect to their resolve for freedom.

Foreign aid appropriations: The Congress finally accepted foreign-aid appropriations amounting to approximately \$3.9 billion. This was a substantial cut from the original request of the administration of \$4.7 billion. Most of the cuts came in grant assistance and military aid. Both development loans and Alliance for Progress loans remain quite close to original requests. My feeling on foreign-aid appropriations is that we should stress hard loans. If a recipient country knows that they have a repayment schedule and must pay interest on the money which they borrow, the respect for the United States will be greatly improved.

Public works: Congress approved the administration emergency public works bill. This gave the President authority to spend an additional \$900 million on public works projects throughout the country. This new authority would allow the President to bypass all normal public works procedures.

Since the Federal Government was already engaged in a massive public works program, I believe it is highly questionable whether the new program will either stimulate the economy or reduce areas of high unemployment. Our normal public works program is so huge that over \$2.5 billion already appropriated by Congress for such programs had not yet been spent by the President when the emergency bill was enacted. It has been proved that countering a short and mild recession with new public works spending does not work; the effect comes after the end of the recession. This being the case, the Congress has appropriated \$400 million for the above program.

Communications satellites: After a lengthy Senate filibuster, Congress ap-

proved the communications satellites bill. The issue was simply whether the new communications satellites industry was to be operated solely by the Government or by free enterprise under Government regulation. I am happy the latter prevailed.

Tax revision bill—Congress never seriously considered giving the President his requested authority to adjust taxes. We kept this responsibility for the Congress as it has been its prerogative so far in our history. The Congress rejected the objectionable 20 percent withholding of dividends and interest. This would have been especially burdensome to the many aged whose largest source of income is in this field.

The tax revision bill would include a 7-percent-a-year direct tax credit for business investments in new equipment. Although many of us feel that depreciation regulations are a better incentive for capital investment, most of the objectionable features of the tax credit plan were removed before the bill was passed. The Treasury Department, under authority already present, gave a much-needed acceleration to depreciation schedules.

An important Presidential decision was to not request a quickie tax cut. Such a hasty cut would have caused even greater Federal deficits. When the President announced this last decision, he stated that permanent tax reform and rate reduction will be proposed next year.

Postal rate increase and Federal employee salary raise: Congress passed the bill to raise by 1 cent the basic postal rates on first-class mail and raised the rates on second- and third-class mail on a graduated scale. Under the provisions of the bill, Communist propaganda would not be delivered unless addressee, after notification, advises he wants it. Libraries and certain professional institutions would be exempt from this provision.

Civil service and postal employees, under the provisions of legislation passed by both Houses, would get about a 10-percent salary increase in two stages, this was designed to make the Federal worker's pay comparable to that paid for similar work in private industry. Federal retirees would receive a 5-percent boost.

At the close of the session a large number of bills were not enacted. Among these were.

Mass transit: This bill is still pending in the House Rules Committee. It would provide \$500 million in Federal assistance to State and local governments to pay part of the cost of providing improved private and public mass transportation.

Medical school construction: Also pending in the House Rules Committee is the bill to provide \$750 million in Federal grants for medical and dental school construction. The bill would also provide \$72.5 million in loans for medical and dental students and authorize \$150 million more for the existing health research facilities construction program.

Youth corps: A third major bill still held in the Rules Committee is the youth

corps bill. It would have created a 3-year Youth Conservation Corps costing \$150 million and a 3-year program for an urban service corps for unemployed youth, costing \$91 million.

Urban affairs plan: Early in the session the House rejected a Presidential reorganization plan to establish a Department of Urban Affairs and Housing. The vast majority of House Members, of which I was one, opposed the plan because it was unnecessary, it would not accomplish what was claimed, and it circumvents the State in its dealings with the cities. The effect of this would be to greatly weaken our Federal form of government.

Wilderness system bill: Although the Senate passed a bill creating a national wilderness system early in 1961, the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee did not act on the wilderness system bill until late in this session of Congress.

The House committee bill has been ordered reported but no report has been filed. The committee attempted to bring this bill up under suspension of the rules which would have prevented full debate and adding any amendments to the measure which they reported.

It is unfortunate that no House action on this worthwhile legislation is expected this session of Congress. Evidently, we will have to wait until at least another year to see a bill enacted that would protect the last remaining wilderness areas in America.

Mr. Speaker, it has been a great privilege representing the wonderful people of the First Congressional District of Minnesota in the Congress of the United States. I am also happy to have had the responsibility of serving on the House Committees on Education and Labor, and Agriculture. A great deal of work is left to be done in both of these committees as well as the entire Congress, and I am hopeful that when the 88th Congress convenes I will again have the privilege of serving in this illustrious body.

SUMMER EMPLOYEES OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

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

Mr. HECHLER. Mr. Speaker, on Monday last the House of Representatives passed H.R. 5698 by an overwhelming vote of 309 to 19. This bill extended the apportionment provisions of the Civil Service Act of 1883 to summer employees of the Federal Government in such a way that those summer employees should be apportioned among the several States. I certainly want to pay tribute to my colleague from Texas [Mr. BECKWORTH], who introduced this bill, and also my colleague from West Virginia, the very effective and well-respected Representative JOHN SLACK, who introduced a companion bill and worked hard for its passage. Representative SLACK was also instrumental in moving this bill forward in the other body, where it is being sponsored by Senator JENNINGS RANDOLPH.

In the course of the debate on this bill, I was looking over certain material that had been placed in the RECORD by my colleague from Texas [Mr. BECKWORTH] and I was rather disturbed by the fact that he had a great deal of difficulty getting information from various agencies, and the names and addresses of the summer employees employed by the agencies. The thing that disturbed me the most, however, was the very great difficulty in obtaining such information from the Library of Congress which, as the Members know, is for the purpose of serving the Congress. I, therefore, wrote a letter to the Librarian of Congress, dated October 8, 1962, which letter has already been delivered to the Librarian. I would like to read the things I wrote to Mr. Mumford. I told Mr. Mumford:

While paging through the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the other day, I came across a copy of a letter which you had addressed to Representative LINDLEY BECKWORTH, of Texas, dated July 10, 1959. The letter is printed on page 21539 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of October 1, 1962.

Although your letter to which I refer is dated over 3 years ago, apparently the policies expressed in that letter still prevail and that is what disturbs me.

In response to an inquiry for the names and addresses of summer employees of the Library of Congress, you have written Representative BECKWORTH that you regret you cannot fully comply with his request because of "our longstanding policy of not providing personal information, including addresses, regarding Library employees."

In checking the official U.S. Government Organization Manual, I find this statement concerning the Library:

"Under the organic law, the Library is, as its name implies, the Library of Congress. As such, in all its departments and as a whole, its first responsibility is service to Congress."

This statement, along with other statements of the function of the Library, has been noted as having been approved by you as the Librarian. I believe that the service provided by the Library of Congress is superior, its employees are courteous and cooperative, and on countless occasions the Library has come to my rescue in my official duties. That is why I am puzzled as I read this statement and try to square it with your reply to the gentleman from Texas, Representative BECKWORTH. It puzzles me a great deal, because it fails to square with every other aspect of the Library's work, and the cooperative, frank, and open relationship you have built up with Congress and its Members.

As a political scientist, I have deep admiration for the learned scholars who grace the staff of the Library of Congress. They are giants in the political science profession, and I look up to them for the justified reputation they have earned by their writings and their teachings.

They hold important positions which enhance the prestige of the Library of Congress. I would not wish to embarrass any of these learned gentlemen by singling out any specific quotations from their writings. But each of these great political scientists has written lucidly on the subject of government, the ability to obtain the necessary basic background information in order to legislate soundly and intelligently, and the occasional frustrations when executive agencies—not a "family" agency such as the Library of Congress—attempt to thwart the will of Congress or its efforts to obtain legitimate information needed in the performance of legislative duties.

As I read your letter to the gentleman from Texas, Representative BECKWORTH, I have a mental picture of these political science giants marching across the horizon in splendid array and stumbling and falling flat when they reach your uncompromising sentence about your "longstanding policy."

Usually, when Congress is refused information which Congress legitimately needs for the performance of its legislative duties, there is a real reason for such refusal. The reason may relate to the national security, or the danger of war which may result from passing such information. Surely that is not the case here—it is simply "our longstanding policy." I believe it is the Director of the Budget who has an expressive cartoon on his wall showing a meek-looking Budget examiner seated at the desk of a two-fisted admiral; the admiral is pounding the desk and shouting, "There's no reason for it, I tell you. It's just our policy."

What is the basic *raison d'être* for the Library of Congress? It serves Congress, and it also serves the general public with information. When one enters its hallowed halls, one goes to seek learning, to engage in a free search for truth. It is out of keeping with the entire spirit of the Library of Congress, to give aid and comfort to censorship. Some evenings I have stood by the reference desk just to hear the nature of the fascinating inquiries which pour into the Library of Congress. Not once have I ever heard one of the Library of Congress staff say, "That's a silly question." The entire attitude is one of cheerful cooperation. I would hate to see the day come when either the public or the Congress would think of the Library of Congress as a huge clam, jealously guarding all its intellectual treasures against exposure.

On the third floor of the Library of Congress are some inspiring displays of documents of freedom. One sees here also the tremendous influence of the spirit of Thomas Jefferson, whose personal library furnished such an important addition to the Library of Congress in its early years. I paused the other evening to reread the text of Jefferson's first inaugural, in which he eloquently espouses the "diffusion of information" as one of the greatest principles necessary in a free government.

What would the Sage of Monticello think of your letter to Representative BECKWORTH? In a letter to James Madison, Jefferson as President wrote:

"I think, on the meeting of Congress, we should lay before them everything that has passed to that day, and place them on the same ground of information we are on ourselves."

Writing to Henry Lee, Jefferson once said: "There is not a truth existing which I fear, or would wish unknown to the whole world."

To John Smith, Jefferson wrote: "It is essential to the public interest that I should receive all the information possible respecting either matters or persons connected with the public."

Finally, since the spirit of Jefferson so well represents the spirit of the Library of Congress, there is the letter which Jefferson wrote from Monticello on July 12, 1816, to Samuel Kercheval:

"I have not been in the habit of mysterious reserve on any subject, not of buttoning up my opinions within my own doublet. On the contrary, while in public service especially I thought the public was entitled to frankness, and intimately to know whom they employed."

Now I realize that you state you have conferred with the chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library on this matter, but the point is: Have you recommended a change in this silly policy? Just what damage do you feel it will do for Congress to know what States your summer employees come from? Will this cause any personal embarrassment to the employees? Will it

enhance the prestige of the Library of Congress to keep this information secret? Is it worth the risk of a pitched battle with Congress to continue to keep this information secret? Is this in keeping with the operation of responsible government? Is this in keeping with the whole spirit of the Library of Congress?

I also told Mr. Mumford that my letter was prepared exclusively by myself, with no help from the Legislative Reference Service or any employee of the Library of Congress.

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

Mr. HECHLER. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. I should like to compliment the gentleman for the research he has done on this subject. As the gentleman may know, the State of Oklahoma has but 1 employee over there out of 2,400. I want to compliment both the gentleman from West Virginia and the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BECKWORTH] for the research they have done on this. It is a matter that should have the attention of Congress and should be looked into immediately.

Mr. HECHLER. I thank the gentleman from Oklahoma. I understand the bill is making progress also in the other body, where it has already been reported unanimously by the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee. However, in view of the lateness of the session, its fate in the other body is problematical.

Mr. BENNETT of Florida. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HECHLER. I yield to my good friend from Florida.

Mr. BENNETT of Florida. I compliment the gentleman on the speech he has just made and its content. I would like to make an observation about the Library of Congress. I believe the Library of Congress Legislative Reference Service is doing a difficult job about as well as it can be done. Some of us have the feeling that if they are not doing all that is requested of them it may be because of two things: One, they do not have an adequate staff and we do not adequately provide for them; and that is something we can correct. The second is I think a great deal of the time of the Library of Congress, is regrettably to say, occupied by what is essentially the writing of theses and essays for people who are in school or back home in some Congressman's district. It is a very regrettable thing and I think it needs to be corrected, but just how I am at a loss to know, whether it should be by a law prohibiting such practice or whether the superintendents of schools should make a regulation, or what should be done. It is a very difficult thing to distinguish between those who are really making a scholarly appeal to the Library of Congress for assistance, and those who are merely trying to obtain a thesis or an essay ready written from the Library of Congress for presentation to their own people. I think this does need correction, but I do not know just how to correct it. I do think, however, it ought to be corrected.

Mr. HECHLER. I agree with the gentleman, and I believe that the Library Legislative Reference Service has already

made regulations which limit this type of activity.

I want to make it clear to the gentleman that my remarks are not directed to any criticism of the Legislative Reference Service but rather the refusal of the Library of Congress, apparently, to furnish our colleague from Texas [Mr. BECKWORTH] the names and addresses of summer employees. I can see no violation of national security, nothing which affects our relations with Red China, or any other facet of the Nation's safety. I am sure every employee of the Library is proud of the State he or she comes from, and would give the Librarian full permission to release such information.

Mr. BENNETT of Florida. I want to compliment the gentleman again and say that I understood that. I hope I have not given the wrong impression. I hope this can be corrected.

And if I may take just a short minute more, I wish to say and I am sure the gentleman will agree with it, that the Reference Service is doing a splendid job on the whole and that we should look to see whether they need additional assistance in helping them cut down on those things which may not be their real responsibility.

Mr. HECHLER. I would agree with the gentleman's observation.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from West Virginia yield?

Mr. HECHLER. I yield to the gentleman from Texas, the author of the excellent bill under discussion.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate your kind words about me and I certainly do appreciate what the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. HECHLER], has done in connection with our efforts to get information from the Library of Congress, which, of all agencies, should supply to the Members of the House information we seek.

I say to this House I, too, have a very high regard for the good people and good work of the Library of Congress. The people of the Library of Congress do a fine job I feel.

It is the overall problem I am more concerned with than the difficulty I have

had in getting information from the Library of Congress. More and more it is difficult and often impossible to get information from Government departments by Members of the House.

You will remember the other day, when our colleague from Louisiana [Mr. PASSMAN] was discussing foreign aid. He spoke frequently about how difficult it is to get information. I have had the same difficulty with reference to a number of departments including the Department of Agriculture in getting information. Mr. Freeman last March issued an order saying he wanted to cut out some of the nepotism in summer jobs.

THE FEDERAL DIARY—AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT POLICY TO DISCOURAGE NEPOTISM IS ISSUED

(By Jerry Klutzz)

Agriculture Secretary Freeman has issued a general policy that discourages nepotism in the Department.

He doesn't want close relatives to be given jobs in the same agencies where the related employees and officials are working.

In no case does he want employees to work directly under relatives who are supervisors.

Freeman informed his staff in a special letter that he had decided to take the steps, after much soul searching, to avoid public criticism particularly in the Department's handling of summer and other part-time jobs.

He explained that his 'general policy guidance' in no way restricts the employment of persons, relatives or not, who qualify for them through competitive tests.

I wish to emphasize again at this point that it is disturbing more and more to me that some agencies of our Government are slow to furnish what individual Members of Congress ask for in the way of information. The excuse that it would take too much time and cost too much and is in another form is often used. This in most instances is incorrect in my opinion. Today if one sought to ascertain how many people over 45 years of age have been hired by the U.S. Government in the last 12, 18, or 24 months, he would find it very difficult to obtain such information.

I include some communications:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
June 18, 1962.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
Third District, Texas,
Congress of the United States,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: We are writing you in regard to your letter of June 4, 1962, which requested information on various grain loans. We have been informed by our State

director that the information you seek has been furnished by the State office to the Department in Washington, D.C.

Yours very truly,
ALFRED H. OLSON,
Office Manager, County ASC Office,
Wyandotte County, Kans.

Yet when I asked for the names and addresses of the people who got the jobs, I did not get them. I had to go to our colleague, the gentleman from California [Mr. MOSS] who has helped me very much. I also have been to others who are close to the departments and they have been of help. Today I have the information. It just came in Saturday from the Department of Agriculture. I include it in the RECORD.

Mr. HECHLER. I hope the gentleman will put that in the RECORD.

Mr. BECKWORTH. I am.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., October 5, 1962.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: I am attaching a list of the summer employees here at the Department in accordance with your recent telegraphic request for these individuals and their addresses. As you know, before receiving your wire we had transmitted to you a list of these individuals together with the school or university they attended. This attached list not only indicates their university but the addresses as well.

We also have a request from you concerning figures on the number of loans made on various crops and the number of farmers by States who have loans on two or more of these crops. As you remember from the experience of last year when you requested this same information, this is a tremendously expensive and very difficult and time-consuming process but we are currently nearing completion of this material and I can assure you that it will be finally completed and in your hands by Monday, October 15.

I understand that you have raised a question as to whether we have forbidden State and county ASC committees to provide this type of information. These committees are under tremendous pressure these days to keep up with their assigned responsibilities and because of this fact and because of the fact that we have been able to work out a procedure whereby we can develop this material here in Washington from around the country, we have preferred to make the response from here to your request. This gives us better coordination of the material and assures the accuracy and internal check of the material to provide you with the broadest possible picture available nationwide in answer to your request.

Sincerely yours,
KENNETH M. BIRKHEAD,
Assistant to the Secretary.

Summer employment, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1962

Name and residence	Sex	School	Agency	Title and grade
ALABAMA				
Copeland, Edward, III, Bessemer.....	Male.....	Harvard University.....	MOS	Student assistant, GS-3.
ARKANSAS				
Lentz, J. Gary, Paragold.....	do.....	Harding College.....	FS	Accounting technician, GS-4.
CALIFORNIA				
Cox, Wayne, Covok.....	do.....	California State Polytechnic.....	INF	Student assistant, GS-4.
Totten, Barbara A., Riverside.....	Female.....	University of California.....	AMS	Do.
CONNECTICUT				
Cook, Lucius J., North Willmington.....	Male.....	University of Connecticut.....	FS	Information trainee, GS-4.
Vogel, Rowen, West Port.....	do.....	Cornell University.....	MOS	Student assistant, GS-4.
Vogel, Stephen, New London.....	do.....	Mitchell College.....	MOS	Student assistant, GS-3.

Summer employment, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1962—Continued

Name and residence	Sex	School	Agency	Title and grade
DELAWARE				
McLucas, Ronald M., Hoekessin	do	Delaware Valley College	ARS	Crops research helper, WB-3.
Voigt, H. Carl, New Castle	do	Pennsylvania State	SCS	Student trainee, GS-3.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA				
Allen, Dana D., Washington	Female	St. John's College	MOS	Typist, GS-3.
Bauserman, Carolyn M., Washington	do	George Washington University	FAS	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
Borchardt, Edward K., Washington	Male	Landon School for Boys	ARS	Laboratory helper, GS-2.
Black, Virginia C., Washington	Female	Immaculate Junior College	SEC	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
Brice, Edward W., Jr., Washington	Male	Wooster School	FAS	Clerk, GS-2.
Carlson, Carol C., Washington	Female	George Washington University	FCIC	Stenographer, GS-4.
Brittingham, Roger K., Washington	Male	Howard University	ARS	Insect research helper, GS-3.
Chesler, Patricia, Washington	Female	George Washington University	MOS	Clerk-typist, GS-2.
Coleman, LeRoy, Washington	Male	Howard University	ASCS	Messenger, GS-2.
Colley, Margaret S., Washington	Female	Radford College	ARS	Bio. aid, GS-3.
Colona, William C., Jr., Washington	Male	Georgetown University	FCIC	Student trainee (accountant), GS-3.
Couzens, Frederick L., III, Washington	do	Calvin Coolidge High School	SEC	Mail clerk, GS-2.
Crittenden, Timothy, Washington	do	St. Francis College	LIB	Clerk, GS-2.
Davis, Carrington B., Jr., Washington	do	Howard University	FHA	Mail clerk, GS-3.
Deming, Constance D., Washington	Female	Purdue University	ARS	Home economics aid, G-4.
Fissell, Michael F., Washington	Male	Mount St. Mary's College	ARS	Farm laborer, WB-3.
Frantz, Suzan J., Washington	Female	Bridgewater College	INF	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
Gardner, Catherine, Washington	do	University of North Carolina	LIB	Library assistant, GS-4.
Gardner, Tom, Washington	Male	Knox College	MOS	Clerk-typist, GS-2.
Goodman, Nancy, Washington	Female	Smith College	ARS	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
Guggenheim, Joan, Washington	do	University of Rochester	MOS	Economic assistant, GS-3.
Hairstone, Ronald, Washington	Male	Harvard Medical School	FS	Bio. laboratory technician, GS-4.
Hale, Oswald, Washington	do	Duke University	ARS	Laborer, WB-3.
Hasco, Geraldine, Washington	Female	Mount St. Agnes College	ARS	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
Heller, Mary B., Washington	do	St. Mary of the Woods	FAS	Clerk-typist, GS-2.
Hetrick, Dex E., Washington	Male	Kittanning Senior High	ASCS	Do.
Hildebrand, Judith, Washington	Female	University of Maryland	MOS	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
Inman, Mary Jane, Washington	do	Washington and Lee High School (Gettysburg College)	ASCS	Do.
Kirkpatrick, Barry V., Washington	Male	University of Richmond	AMS	Physical science technician, GS-5.
Kirschbaum, Bernard H., Washington	do	George Washington University	ASCS	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
Kornfield, Ruth E., Washington	Female	Pennsylvania State University	FAS	Do.
Lindberg, Nancy, Washington	do	Swarthmore College	LIB	Clerk-typist, GS-2.
Margolin, Robert P., Washington	do	Columbia University	INF	Student assistant, GS-4.
Marshall, Terrence, Washington	do	Cornell University	ARS	Laborer, WB-3.
Minear, Suzanne C., Washington	do	St. Anthony High School	FS	Clerk, GS-2.
Morgan, Verda E., Washington	do	Georgetown Visitation	MOS	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
Mostow, Judith H., Washington	do	Oberlin College	FS	Clerk-typist, GS-2.
Mostow, Kenneth L., Washington	Male	do	MOS	Economic assistant, GS-4.
Mouser, John, Washington	do	Principia College	FS	Mail clerk, GS-2.
Murphy, Ann, Washington	Female	St. Mary of the Woods	ASCS	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
Murray, Aleibia, Washington	do	District schools (teacher)	MOS	Statistical clerk, GS-5.
Neustadt, Bernard R., Washington	Male	Columbia University	ARS	Physical science aid, GS-3.
Peck, Lorna, Washington	Female	Georgetown University	LIB	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
Porter, Kenneth M., Washington	Male	Georgetown Visitation	MOS	Student assistant, GS-4.
Porter, Richard D., Washington	do	University of Maryland	AMS	Bio. laboratory aid, GS-3.
Robinson, Margaret J., Washington	Female	Sidwell Friends High School (Swarthmore College)	FAS	Steno-typist, GS-3.
Sinclair, Mary Jean, Washington	do	Woodrow Wilson High School (University of North Carolina)	ARS	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
Snellings, Michael, Washington	Male	Ballou High School	REA	Engineering, draftsman, GS-4.
Stafford, Mary E., Washington	Female	University of North Carolina	AMS	Clerk-typist, GS-2.
Stevens, Laurence, Washington	Male	Archbishop Carroll High School	ARS	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
Taylor, Richard, Washington	do	Prince Georges Junior College	ARS	Insect research helper, WB-3.
Thompson, Kenneth W., Washington	do	George Washington University	REA	Engineering draftsman, GS-4.
Thorton, Gary, Washington	do	Youngstown College	FS	Clerk-typist, GS-2.
Wagley, Charles, Washington	do	Montreat-Anderson High School	ARS	Laborer, WB-3.
Wagman, Louis P., Washington	do	George Washington University	REA	Engineering draftsman, GS-4.
Weimer, Stanley R., Washington	do	Pennsylvania State University	ARS	Insect research helper, GS-3.
Witcher, Guy E., Washington	do	Howard University	INF	Laborer, WB-3.
Woldenberg, Irving, Washington	do	Talmudical Academy High School	MOS	Economic assistant, GS-2.
Wright, Annie Mae, Washington	Female	District of Columbia Teachers College	ARS	Physical science aid, GS-3.
Wright, Douglas, Washington	Male	Howard University	ARS	Physical science helper, GS-2.
FLORIDA				
Beck, P. K., Chiefland	do	University of Florida	ASCS	Photographic laboratory clerk, GS-3.
Moody, G. M., Bunnell	do	Daytona Beach Junior College	ASCS	Do.
Young, Edwina, Belle Glade	Female	David Lipscomb College	AMS	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
GEORGIA				
Budd, Joseph D., Oxford	Male	University of Georgia	ARS	Physical science aid, GS-4.
Dorsey, S. Lynn, Athens	Female	do	ASCS	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
Hamilton, Kenneth, Macon	Male	do	ARS	Physical science aid, GS-4.
IDAHO				
Graves, Melvin M., Jr., Pocatello	do	Johns Hopkins University	ARS	Crops research helper, WB-3.
ILLINOIS				
Brookhart, Jerry, Macomb	do	University of Illinois	MOS	Student assistant, GS-4.
Gehring, R. Wayne, Aurora	do	Harvard University	ARS	Budget analyst, GS-5.
Lebeck, John E., Jr., Harvey	do	University of Illinois	ARS	Student assistant, GS-4.
INDIANA				
Behling, David, Jr., Crawfordsville	do	Harvard University	MOS	Economics assistant, GS-7.
Blum, Kurt E., Bloomington	do	Indiana University	ARS	Agriculture research technician, GS-5.
Holm, Robert, Lafayette	do	Purdue University	ARS	Do.
Howell, Kathleen, New Albany	Female	do	ARS	Student trainee, GS-3.
McAuliffe, Margaret, Terre Haute	do	Indiana State University	OGC	Clerk-stenographer, GS-4.
IOWA				
Bolin, Sharon, Cain	do	Northwest Missouri State College	FCIC	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
Sterk, Kenneth R., Montezuma	Male	Iowa State College	FS	Clerk-typist, GS-2.
Van Houweling, Douglas, Amex	do	Iowa State University	ASCS	Cartographic aid, GS-3.
Zwanziger, Mary Ann, Volga	Female	do	ARS	Biological aid, GS-3.

Summer employment, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1962—Continued

Name and residence	Sex	School	Agency	Title and grade
KENTUCKY				
Ewbank, James, L., Warsaw	Male	University of Kentucky	MOS	Student assistant, GS-4.
Greene, Linda, Hindman	Female	do	ASCS	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
Prater, Willie, Hindman	Male	Moorhead State College	FS	Clerk-typist, GS-2.
Shields, John T., Lexington	do	University of Kentucky	MOS	Student assistant, GS-5.
Woodring, Charles, Morganfield	do	do	MOS	Student assistant, GS-4.
LOUISIANA				
Mangham, James, Shreveport	do	Louisiana Polytechnic Institute	ARS	Clerk, GS-2.
MARYLAND				
Adams, Elvin E., Takoma Park	do	Columbia Union College	ARS	Physiological aid, GS-3.
Anastasio, James J., Forest Heights	do	Johns Hopkins University	ARS	Clerk, GS-2.
Angel, Nancy Lee, College Park	Female	University of Maryland	ARS	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
Babcock, John C., Silver Spring	Male	Bullis School (University of Vermont)	ARS	Laborer, WB-3.
Balby, Elizabeth C., Beltsville	Female	Harvard University	ARS	Chemist, GS-7.
Barnes, Mary Jane, Silver Spring	do	St. Lawrence University (N.Y.)	FCIC	Actuarial clerk, GS-5.
Beach, Donna, Silver Spring	do	Montgomery-Blair High School	ARS	Laboratory helper, GS-2.
Beach, Roger, Hyattsville	Male	University of Maryland	ASCS	Carto. aid, GS-3.
Beall, Franklin, Glendale	do	Duval High School	ARS	Laborer, WB-3.
Berg, Susan, Hyattsville	Female	Northwestern High School (Gettysburg College)	FCIC	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
Bergeron, John A., Baltimore	Male	University of Pennsylvania	ARS	Laboratory helper, GS-3.
Berlin, Elliott, Baltimore	do	University of Maryland	ARS	Chemist, GS-7.
Betz, John, Lanham	do	Duval High School	ARS	Laborer, WB-3.
Black, Ira, Greenbelt	do	Harvard Medical School	ARS	Physical science technician, GS-5.
Blakely, Richard, Wheaton	do	Johns Hopkins University	ARS	Eng. aid, GS-3.
Bondareff, Susan, Silver Spring	Female	University of Pittsburgh	ASCS	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
Boswell, Cheryl, Oxon Hill	do	Oxon Hill High School	ARS	Do.
Bowman, Kimberly, Silver Spring	Male	Guilford College	ARS	Lab. Res. helper, GS-3.
Bozzella, Lawrence L., Hyattsville	do	Northwestern High School	FCIC	Student trainee (accountant), GS-3.
Brezon, Rebecca A., Silver Spring	Female	Holy Cross Academy	ARS	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
Brock, Joseph, Silver Spring	Male	West Maryland College	ASCS	Carto. aid, GS-3.
Brostus, Diane M., Ellicott City	Female	Madison College	ARS	Physical science aid, GS-3.
Buchanan, David, Seabrook	Male	Duval High School	ARS	Laborer, WB-2.
Buddington, Roland, Hyattsville	do	Duke University	ARS	Physical science aid, GS-3.
Calabrese, John F., College Park	do	St. John's High School	ARS	Laborer, WB-3.
Canada, Charles, Chevy Chase	do	University of Maryland	ARS	Biological laboratory aid, GS-2.
Carleton, Cheryl, Burtonsville	Female	Kansas State	ARS	Student trainee, GS-3.
Carney, Ellen, Takoma Park	do	Marietta College	ARS	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
Cheek, Douglas W., College Park	Male	Northwestern High School	ARS	Laborer, WB-3.
Combs, John G., Silver Spring	do	University of Maryland	ARS	Do.
Consulazio, William, Bethesda	do	do	ARS	Crops research helper, WB-3.
Crum, Robert S., Silver Spring	do	do	ARS	Physical science aid, GS-3.
Cullen, Robert P., Silver Spring	do	do	ARS	Biological aid, GS-3.
Currie, Rutledge, Chevy Chase	do	Washington and Lee University	REA	Engineering technician, GS-4.
Danchik, Nolan K., Silver Spring	do	George Washington University	REA	Engineering draftsman, GS-4.
Dashiell, William H., Hyattsville	do	Northwestern High School	AMS	Engineering aid, GS-2.
Davis, Carolyn, Bladensburg	Female	Bladensburg High School	ASCS	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
Denit, Jeffrey, Hyattsville	Male	Clemson College	ARS	Physical science aid, GS-3.
Dimock, Roy, Silver Spring	do	Duke University	ASCS	Carto. aid, GS-3.
Distad, Donna, Mitchellville	Female	Sasser High School	FAS	Clerk-typist.
Drennan, Margaret, Bethesda	do	University of North Carolina	ARS	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
Dreyer, Frederick, College Park	Male	University of Maryland	ARS	Eng. aid, GS-3.
Dunaway, David J., Adelphi	do	High Point High School	ARS	Insect research helper, WB-3.
Eisenberg, Richard, Bethesda	do	Walter Johnson High School (University of Michigan)	ARS	Laboratory assistant, GS-3.
Elder, Gary, Silver Spring	do	University of Maryland	ARS	Eng. draftsman, GS-3.
Elstein, Mary, Silver Spring	Female	Northwood High School	MOS	Clerk-typist, GS-2.
Elting, Virginia, Silver Spring	do	Gettysburg College	MOS	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
Eyler, John M., Beltsville	Male	High Point High School	AMS	Biological laboratory aid, GS-2.
Fairfax, Nancy, College Park	Female	Duke University	AMS	Physical science aid, GS-2.
Farhood, John, Wheaton	Male	Montgomery Junior College	ARS	Laboratory helper, GS-3.
Feinstein, Jay O., Silver Spring	do	University of Maryland	ARS	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
Fennel, John, Jr., Takoma Park	do	do	ARS	Eng. aid, GS-3.
Finael, Betsy, Silver Spring	Female	do	ARS	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
Finley, Dawnell K., Beltsville	do	Maryland State Teachers College	ARS	Clerk-stenographer, GS-4.
Finneth, David A., Greenbelt	Male	Prince Georges Junior College	ARS	Laborer, WB-3.
Floyd, James, III, Marrattsville	do	Gleneig High School	ARS	Do.
Fonda, Richard W., College Park	do	Duke University	AMS	Botanist (seed tech.), GS-5.
Frank, James P., Hyattsville	do	University of Maryland	ARS	Eng. aid, GS-3.
Fraser, Francis, Baltimore	do	Baltimore Dental College	ARS	Physical science aid, GS-4.
Fredlund, Carol E., Cheverly	Female	Bladensburg High School (Radcliffe College)	SEC	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
Freeman, Marcia J., Silver Spring	do	Pennsylvania State University	FAS	Clerk-stenographer, GS-4.
Frye, James, Riverside	Male	University of Maryland	ASCS	Photographic laboratory clerk, GS-3.
Fugate, Harold G., Jr., Hyattsville	do	do	ARS	Bacteriologist, GS-7.
Gerzham, Patricia A., Silver Spring	Female	do	FAS	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
Gordon, Robert, Edgewater	Male	Annapolis High School	ARS	Engineer aid, GS-2.
Grieb, Michael, Hyattsville	do	Mackin High School (Villanova University)	ARS	Laborer, WB-3.
Griffith, Samuel, College Park	do	University of Maryland	AMS	Physical science aid, GS-2.
Guidry, Claudia A., Adelphi	Female	do	ARS	Biological laboratory aid, GS-3.
Hadlock, Earl, Hyattsville	Male	do	ARS	Laboratory helper, GS-2.
Haenni, Carol A., Bethesda	Female	Wake Forest College	FS	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
Hamilton, Elizabeth, Hyattsville	do	Catholic University	ARS	Biological aid, GS-4.
Hannawald, James F., Hyattsville	Male	University of Maryland	ARS	Crops research helper, WB-3.
Hanson, William R., Hyattsville	do	do	ARS	Student trainee (civil engineering), GS-3.
Hart, Frederick, College Park	do	do	ARS	Chemist, GS-5.
Hartke, Barbara L., Wheaton	Female	Catholic University	ARS	Biological aid, GS-2.
Hatch, Edward, Millersville	Male	University of Maryland	ARS	Do.
Haven, Robert, Silver Spring	do	University of Chicago	MOS	Digital computer programmer, GS-3.
Hawkins, David, Rockville	do	Montgomery High School	ARS	Mail clerk, GS-2.
Heinze, R. Gerald, Beltsville	do	George Washington University	ARS	Laboratory helper, GS-3.
Hirst, Robert C., Bethesda	do	Bethany College	ARS	Physical science aid, GS-3.
Hoernack, Stephen, Bethesda	do	George Washington University	MOS	Student assistant, GS-5.
Hofman, James W., Bethesda	do	College of Holy Cross	AMS	Biological laboratory technician, GS-4.
Holt, Martin, Hyattsville	do	Northwestern High School	ARS	Insect research helper, WB-3.
Hopkins, James E., Beltsville	do	University of Maryland	AMS	Biological laboratory technician, GS-2.
Howard, Michael, Dayton	do	Virginia Polytechnic Institute	ARS	Physical science aid, GS-3.
Humphrey, Barbara J., Silver Spring	Female	University of Maryland	ARS	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
Hutchins, Paula, Kensington	do	Bethesda-Chevy Chase High School (Montgomery Junior College)	LIB	Do.
Ignatowski, John S., Baltimore	Male	University of Maryland	ARS	Biological aid, GS-3.
Irvine, Mary C., Chevy Chase	Female	do	MOS	Statistical clerk, GS-3.
Jamerson, Janet L., Ellicott City	do	Glen Elgin High School	ARS	Laboratory helper, WB-2.
Janoske, Howard, Laurel	Male	Laurel High School	ARS	Crops research helper, GS-3.
Jenkins, James P., Silver Spring	do	University of Maryland	ARS	Insurance research helper, WB-3.

Summer employment, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1962—Continued

Name and residence	Sex	School	Agency	Title and grade
MARYLAND—continued				
Johnson, Carole A., Bethesda	Female	Bethesda-Chevy Chase High School	AMS	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
Johnson, Daniel, Bethesda	Male	University of Maryland	ARS	Physical science aid, GS-3.
Jones, William C., Silver Spring	do.	Silverbrook High School	ARS	Laboratory helper, GS-2.
Jorgensen, Hans E., Greenbelt	do.	High Point High School	ARS	Laborer, WB-3.
Kalk, Carolyn E., Chevy Chase	Female	University of Maryland	ARS	Microbiologist.
Kane, David, Bethesda	Male	Bethesda-Chevy Chase High School	FAS	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
Kane, Kathleen, Silver Spring	Female	Academy of the Holy Name (I. Loyola University)	LIB	Clerk, GS-2.
Kanla, Leslie, Silver Spring	Male	University of Maryland	ASCS	Photographic laboratory clerk, GS-3.
Kelly, Louis, Jr., Silver Spring	do.	do.	ARS	Physical science aid, GS-3.
Key, Phillip, Silver Spring	do.	Good Counsel High School (Georgetown University)	ARS	Laborer, GS-3.
King, Robert C., Capital Heights	do.	Central High School	LIB	Clerk, GS-2.
Knox, David A., College Park	do.	Prince Georges Community College	ARS	Insect research helper, GS-3.
Krauch, Arthur, Beltsville	do.	University of Maryland	AMS	Physical science aid, GS-2.
Krause, Mary Jane, Carrollton	Female	High Point High School	FAS	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
Kunz, Lois, Silver Spring	do.	Utah State University	ARS	Do.
Lehnert, Thor, Silver Spring	Male	University of Maryland	ARS	Biological aid, GS-4.
Lewis, Claire L., Cheverly	Female	do.	FAS	Clerk-typist, GS-2.
Lippman, Mary Ellen, Silver Spring	do.	Montgomery High School (Fairleigh Dickenson University)	ARS	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
Loftus, Gregory T., Greenbelt	Male	Gonzaga High School	ARS	Laborer, WB-3.
Lynch, Joan, Silver Spring	Female	Dunbarton College	ASCS	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
Lynch, Kay, Kensington	do.	St. Mary's College	AMS	Clerk-typist, GS-4.
Maloo, Daniel L., Hyattsville	Male	Baltimore College of Dental Surgery	ARS	Physical science aid, GS-3.
Mannion, Robert E., Silver Spring	do.	University of Maryland	SCS	Engineer aid, GS-2.
Marr, William H., Hyattsville	do.	Northwestern High School	ARS	Laboratory helper, GS-2.
Mason, Louis M., Takoma Park	do.	University of Georgia	ARS	Physical science aid, GS-4.
Mausser, Fred, Hyattsville	do.	Gonzaga High School	ARS	Insect research helper, WB-3.
McClenny, Sandra L., Waldorf	Female	Bob Jones University	FAS	Secretary (stenographer), GS-5.
McDermott, William G., Hyattsville	Male	DeMatha	ARS	Laborer, WB-3.
McGinty, Linda, Brookmont	Female	Dickinson College	ARS	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
Mengers, John, Catonsville	Male	University of Maryland	SCS	Engineering aid, GS-3.
Menzer, John, College Park	do.	do.	ARS	Engineering aid, GS-4.
Merchant, Dennis, Mount Rainier	do.	Archbishop Carroll High School	ARS	Laborer, WB-3.
Miller, Linda, Kent Village	Female	Madison College	ASCS	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
Miller, Marilyn, Hyattsville	do.	Northwestern High School	AMS	Do.
Mitchell, James, Hyattsville	Male	University of Maryland	ARS	Statistical clerk, GS-3.
Modlin, Linda L., Laurel	Female	Maryland Institute—College of Art	AMS	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
Mystrom, Mary, Hyattsville	do.	University of Maryland	FS	Do.
Nelson, Frederick J., Bladensburg	Male	do.	MOS	Student assistant, GS-4.
Nightingale, Jane, College Park	Female	do.	MOS	Secretary, GS-3.
Norman, Lois, Hyattsville	do.	Muskengan College	ASCS	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
Oberschain, John C., Silver Spring	Male	Northwood High School	ARS	Laborer, WB-3.
O'Brien, Carmetta M., Laurel	Female	University of Maryland	AMS	Physical science aid, GS-2.
Orenberg, Karen A., Silver Spring	do.	Fairleigh Dickinson University	FAS	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
Oster, Frona Faye, West Hyattsville	do.	University of Maryland	ARS	Do.
Pacem, Anita, Mount Rainier	do.	do.	ASCS	Do.
Palmer, Dennis P., District Heights	Male	Gettysburg College	MOS	Economics assistant, GS-3.
Palmer, Marian, Kensington	Female	College of Southern Utah	AMS	Clerk-stenographer, GS-4.
Peet, John A., Silver Spring	Male	Montgomery Junior College	SCS	Physical science aid, GS-2.
Persion, Barbara A., Silver Spring	Female	Western Maryland College	ARS	Biological laboratory aid, GS-3.
Peters, Roberta, Silver Spring	do.	Montgomery County High School	FAS	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
Poplis, David A., Ednor	Male	Montgomery Junior College	AMS	Physical science aid, GS-2.
Powers, Van Stuart, Bowie	do.	University of Maryland	ARS	Insect research helper, WB-3.
Pritchard, Judith, Silver Spring	Female	Northwood High School	ASCS	Clerk-typist, GS-2.
Reese, David H., College Park	Male	University of Maryland	ARS	Agricultural research technician, GS-5.
Reisner, Barbara L., Silver Spring	Female	do.	ARS	Physical science aid, GS-3.
Rice, Judith, Riverdale	do.	do.	AMS	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
Ridgely, Oliver L., College Park	Male	do.	ARS	Crops research helper, WB-3.
Risen, Diana June, Bethesda	Female	Penbrooke College of Brown University	FCIC	Actuarial clerk, GS-3.
Rodenhisen, Brace, Bethesda	Male	University of Maryland	ARS	Crops research helper, WB-3.
Rosenberger, William F., Bethesda	do.	do.	ARS	Do.
Rosenthal, Leo J., College Park	do.	George Washington University	ARS	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
Rosenthal, Norman P., Oxon Hill	do.	University of Maryland	AMS	Physical science aid, GS-3.
Russell, Michael, Silver Spring	do.	Georgetown University	ASCS	Cartographic aid, GS-3.
Sanford, Patricia A., Hyattsville	Female	University of Maryland	ARS	Mathematics aid, GS-3.
Sappington, Phoebe J., Morningside	do.	do.	AMS	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
Sarlin, Ronald A., College Park	do.	do.	ARS	Crops research helper, WB-3.
Sarubin, Murray F., College Park	do.	do.	ARS	Crops research helper, GS-3.
Saxton, George W., Silver Spring	do.	George Washington University	FS	Cartographic photographers aid, GS-3.
Schiffman, Sterling, Silver Spring	do.	Northwood High School	SEC	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
Schindler, Rita, Takoma Park	do.	University of Washington	ARS	Home economist, GS-5.
Scott, William J., Laurel	Male	Laurel High School	ARS	Laboratory helper, GS-2.
Servis, Clyde, Silver Spring	do.	Montgomery Junior College	ARS	Biological laboratory technician, GS-3.
Shadrick, Arnold, Beltsville	do.	University of Maryland	ARS	Crops research helper, GS-3.
Shaffer, James, Jr., Lanham	do.	do.	ARS	Do.
Sherlin, Grover, Hyattsville	do.	do.	ARS	Engineering aid, GS-2.
Sherr, Mitchell, Silver Spring	do.	Montgomery-Blair High School (Dickinson College)	MOS	Student assistant, GS-2.
Shields, Sara, Kensington	Female	Knox School (Bethany College)	ASCS	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
Sidwell, Ronald, Takoma Park	Male	University of Maryland	ARS	Crops research helper, GS-3.
Siple, Donald, College Park	do.	do.	AMS	Physical science aid, GS-2.
Slavin, Margaret, Hyattsville	Female	do.	ARS	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
Smith, Eva A., Hyattsville	do.	do.	ARS	Clerk-stenographer, GS-4.
Smith, Leslie, Silver Spring	do.	do.	AMS	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
Smith, William G., Silver Spring	Male	Boca Ciega High School	ARS	Laborer, WB-3.
Sobers, David, Silver Spring	do.	University of Maryland	ARS	Physical science technician, GS-5.
Sooy, Richard, Edgewater	do.	Edgewater High School (University of Maryland)	ASCS	Cartographic aid, GS-3.
Sowder, Diane R., Silver Spring	Female	University of Idaho	ARS	Home economics aid, GS-3.
Spiegel, Florence, Takoma Park	do.	Earlhorn College	FAS	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
Stacey, James M., Oxon Hill	Male	Pennsylvania State	ARS	Insect research helper, WB-3.
Stang, Peter C., Silver Spring	do.	Gettysburg College	AMS	Biological laboratory technician, GS-4.
Starkey, Richard B., Mitchellville	do.	Severn Preparatory School	AMS	Physical science aid, GS-2.
Starkey, Thomas L., Mitchellville	do.	Frederick Sasser High School	ARS	Laborer, WB-3.
Steel, Joel S., Silver Spring	do.	Potomac State College	ARS	Crops research helper, GS-3.
Stern, Edward, Kensington	do.	George Washington University	MOS	Student assistant, GS-3.
Sutphin, Esther, College Park	Female	University of Maryland	ARS	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
Swanson, Richard, Kensington	Male	Montgomery Junior College	ARS	Laborer, WB-3.
Tatvydas, Kestutis, Lanham	do.	University of Maryland	ARS	Crops research helper.
Thatcher, William, Perry Hill	do.	do.	ARS	Laboratory helper, GS-2.
Thom, Gary, Hyattsville	do.	do.	SCS	Physical science aid, GS-2.
Thomas, Wilbert, Jr., Greenbelt	do.	do.	ARS	Laboratory helper, GS-3.
Thompson, J. Leslie, Baltimore	do.	do.	ARS	Engineering draftsman, GS-3.

Summer employment, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1962—Continued

Name and residence	Sex	School	Agency	Title and grade
MARYLAND—continued				
Thorton, Barbara, Beltsville	Female	Carnegie Institute of Technology	ARS	Physical science aid, GS-3.
Townsend, Richard, Takoma Park	Male	Emmanuel Missionary College	ASCS	Photography laboratory clerk, GS-3.
Trattler, Henry L., Silver Spring	do	University of Maryland	ARS	Physical science aid, GS-3.
Truesdell, Stribling B., College Park	do	do	ARS	Laborer, WB-3.
Vaccaro, Michael, Silver Spring	do	Northwood High School	ARS	Laboratory helper, WB-2.
VanDerVeer, Lynne, Silver Spring	Female	Montgomery Junior College	ASCS	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
Van DerVere, Pieter, Rockville	Male	University of Maryland	ARS	Crops research helper, GS-3.
Van Natta, Richard C., Cheverly	do	Prince Georges Commercial College	SEC	Clerk-typist, GS-2.
Volz, Gary A., Rockville	do	Texas A. & M.	SCS	Engineering aid, GS-3.
Vrana, Barbara Anne, College Park	Female	University of Maryland	SCS	Clerk-stenographer, GS-3.
Walsh, Richard, Silver Spring	Male	Our Lady of Good Counsel (University of Maryland)	ARS	Crops research helper, GS-3.
Ward, Steven, Silver Spring	do	University of Oklahoma	ASCS	Photographic laboratory clerk, GS-3.
Ware, John M., Wheaton	do	Montgomery Junior College	ARS	Insect research helper, GS-3.
Waters, Hester F., Elkridge	Female	Lycoming College	ARS	Insect research helper, GS-4.
Weaver, Claudia, Cheverly	do	Davis & Elkins College	ASCS	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
Wexler, Allan, Silver Spring	Male	University of Maryland	ARS	Engineering draftsman, GS-4.
Whitmore, John T., Beltsville	do	do	ARS	Crops research helper, GS-3.
Wickham, Mary Ann, Silver Spring	Female	do	SCS	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
Wilburn, Judith, Riverdale	do	University of Maryland (University of West Virginia)	ARS	Biologic aid, GS-4.
Wilson, Harry Norman, Jr., Easton	Male	University of Maryland	ASCS	Cartographic aid, GS-3.
Wilson, John S., Hyattsville	do	Northwestern High School (University of West Virginia)	ARS	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
Woodward, Sandra J., Silver Spring	Female	University of Maryland	FAS	Do.
Zidwick, Albert, College Park	Male	do	AMS	Biology laboratory aid, GS-3.
Zimmerman, Carol, Sandy Spring	Female	Montgomery Junior College	ARS	Crops research helper, GS-2.
MASSACHUSETTS				
Berle, Peter, Cambridge	do	Harvard Law School	ASCS	Staff assistant, GS-7.
Gilgut, Patricia, Amherst	Female	University of Massachusetts	MOS	Clerk-stenographer, GS-3.
Iden, George, Cambridge	Male	Harvard University	MOS	Economic assistant, GS-7.
Meahl, Robert K., Winchester	do	do	MOS	Student assistant, GS-7.
Fruitt, Sharon, Quincy	Female	Eastern Nazarene College	MOS	Clerk-stenographer, GS-4.
MICHIGAN				
Koch, Stephen D., North Houshegor	Male	Swarthmore College	ARS	Agricultural research technician, GS-5.
MINNESOTA				
Love, Daryll, St. Paul	do	University of Minnesota	MOS	Student assistant, GS-3.
MISSISSIPPI				
Hendrix, Barbara, Louisville	Female	Mississippi State College for Women	ARS	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
O'Neal, James, McComb	Male	University of Mississippi	ARS	Chemist, GS-5.
MISSOURI				
Hartman, Linda L., Rock Port	Female	Northwest Missouri State College	FCIO	Actuarial clerk, GS-4.
Klump, Sylvia Sue, Rock Port	do	Nebraska Wesleyan University	FCIO	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
Murphy, Edward E., St. Louis	Male	University of Pennsylvania	ARS	Family economy, GS-7.
NEBRASKA				
Elliott, Allen D., Lincoln	do	University of Nebraska	AMS	Student assistant, GS-3.
Gallamore, Robert, Fairbury	do	Weslyan University	FAS	Student assistant, GS-4.
Miller, Jerry, Davenport	do	University of Nebraska	AMS	Clerk, GS-2.
Waser, Judith M., Lincoln	Female	do	INF	Student assistant, GS-4.
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
Carrier, Stephen, Bedford	Male	Clairmont College	FS	Cartographic aid, GS-2.
NEW JERSEY				
Champion, Daniel, Pleasantville	do	University of Maryland	ARS	Physical science technician, GS-7.
Dunham, Carole E., Camden	Female	Bucknell University	AMS	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
Mueller, Raymond, Marlton	Male	East Carolina College	MOS	Student assistant, GS-3.
NEW YORK				
Fausty, Patricia N., Armonk	Female	Cornell University	ARS	Home economic aid, GS-4.
Hamilton, Winthrop, Weedsport	Male	do	MOS	Student assistant, GS-4.
Mulooly, John P., New York	do	Catholic University	ARS	Mathematical statistician, GS-7.
Tierney, John, Freeport	do	Cornell University	ARS	Physical science aid, GS-5.
Westcott, Diana Mae, Syracuse	Female	Syracuse University	SEC	Student assistant, GS-5.
Westcott, Susan, Syracuse	do	do	MOS	Student assistant, GS-3.
NORTH CAROLINA				
Ballou, Alfred, Jr., Oxford	Male	Campbell College	ARS	Physical science aid, GS-4.
Britt, Joe F., Lumberton	do	Wake Forest College	MOS	Economic assistant, GS-5.
Flake, Judith, Wadesboro	Female	East Carolina College	FS	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
Furey, Carol, Asheville	do	Women's College of the University of North Carolina	FS	Do.
LaNier, Hilda, Burgaw	do	Carver School	AMS	Secretary (typist), GS-5.
NORTH DAKOTA				
Keel, Vernon A., Turtle Lake	Male	University of North Dakota	AMS	Student assistant, GS-4.
OHIO				
Burrill, Robert M., Athens	do	Ohio State University	MOS	Geographer, GS-2.
Mayer, Ann, Fairborn	Female	do	ARS	Laboratory helper, GS-3.
Santorio, David S., Cincinnati	Male	do	ARS	Engineering aid, GS-4.
Sayre, James R., Sidney	do	do	FHA	Student assistant, GS-4.
Shurtleff, Clinton E., Ravenna	do	West Virginia University	FS	Statistical clerk, GS-4.
Wilhelm, Bonita J., North Lima	Female	Thiel College	FS	Clerk-stenographer, GS-4.
OKLAHOMA				
Mitchelmore, Gary E., Davis	Male	University of Oklahoma	INF	Student assistant, GS-4.

Summer employment, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1962—Continued

Name and residence	Sex	School	Agency	Title and grade
OREGON				
Bonebrake, Beverly R., Portland	Female	Oregon State University	SCS	Clerk-stenographer, GS-4.
Eversaul, Nancy E., Portland	do	University of Oregon	SCS	Do.
PENNSYLVANIA				
Allbeck, D. Ellen, Millville	do	Pennsylvania State University	INF	Student assistant, GS-4.
Bassett, Ronald, Williamsport	Male	University of Maryland	AMS	Biological laboratory technician, GS-2.
Cummerick, Patricia E., Greenville	Female	Thiel College	FS	Clerk-stenographer, GS-4.
Dupree, Judith A., Pittsburgh	do	Pennsylvania State University	ARS	Home Economic aid, GS-4.
Eye, Sue Ann, Sharpesville	do	do	FES	Student trainee, GS-4.
Garman, Elsie L., Ballwood	do	Bob Jones University	ASCS	Clerk-stenographer, GS-4.
Kinstlich, Judith A., Memacolin	do	Waynesburg College	FS	Clerk-stenographer, GS-3.
Lybarger, Earl D., Mann Choice	Male	Pennsylvania State University	ARS	Engineering aid, GS-3.
Overington, Dorothy, Waynesboro	Female	Waynesboro Business College	ARS	Clerk-stenographer, GS-3.
O'Toole, Gerald, Connellsville	Male	Salem College	ARS	Laborer, WB-3.
Plocinik, Barbara, Summit Hill	Female	Immaculate College	ARS	Physical science aid, GS-4.
Vidmar, Marie A., Central City	do	Shippensburg State College	ASCS	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Hendrix, Mary, Rockhill	do	Winthrop College	MOS	Student assistant, GS-4.
Jeter, William C., Winnsboro	Male	University of South Carolina	ASCS	Cartographic aid, GS-3.
McMillan, John, Florence	do	do	ASCS	Do.
Plyler, George M., Clemson	do	Clemson College	MOS	Economic assistant, GS-3.
SOUTH DAKOTA				
Frericks, Delbert L., Frankfurt	do	South Dakota State College	AMS	Student assistant, GS-4.
TENNESSEE				
Bradley, Lanita C., Cottontown	Female	David Lipscomb College	ASCS	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
Nichols, Kavid E., Nashville	Male	Harvard University	MOS	Economic assistant, GS-7.
TEXAS				
Barbee, Ray D., Austin	do	University of Texas	ARS	Agriculture research technician, GS-5.
Bruce, Dorothy, Waco	Female	Baylor University	FAS	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
Brune Kay, Sealy	do	Wellesley College	FHA	Clerk-stenographer, GS-3.
Knape, Bennie W., J. Sherman	Male	Texas A. & M. College	ARS	Physical science aid, GS-4.
Noble, Paul, Brownsville	do	Rice University	ARS	Student trainee, GS-3.
Schuler, Margaret R., Waco	Female	Baylor University	FAS	Clerk-typist, GS-2.
Summers, Frank, Longview	Male	Texas A. & M. College	SEC	Student trainee (math), GS-3.
Van Steenkiste, Richard, Austin	do	University of Texas	MOS	Student assistant, GS-4.
UTAH				
Allen, James, Provo	do	Brigham Young University	ARS	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
Jensen, Marilyn, Salt Lake City	Female	do	FHA	Do.
Newton, Shauna, Bountiful	do	University of Utah	ASCS	Do.
Shumway, Patti, Tremonton	do	do	MOS	Do.
Spekart, Stephen, Provo	Male	Brigham Young University	ARS	Do.
Tingey, Marilyn, Brigham City	Female	Utah State University	ARS	Do.
VIRGINIA				
Abbott, Ethelyn R., Arlington	do	William and Mary College	ARS	Clerk-stenographer, GS-4.
Abbott, Frank P., Arlington	Male	University of Virginia	MOS	Clerk, GS-2.
Abbott, Russell, McLean	do	Virginia Polytechnic Institute	ASCS	Cartographic aid, GS-3.
Adkins, Diane, Oakton	Female	Radford College	ASCS	Clerk-stenographer, GS-4.
Allen, Jacquelyn, Arlington	do	Madison College	FS	Do.
Atkinson, Betty A., Arlington	do	Longwood College	SCS	Do.
Avin, Judith N., Arlington	do	American University	FAS	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
Aylesworth, Nancy, Alexandria	do	Hammond High School (Michigan State University)	SEC	Do.
Bachman, Kenneth L., Annandale	Male	Ohio University	ARS	Digital computer systems analyst, GS-3.
Barber, Sharon, North Springfield	Female	Annandale High School	FAS	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
Barlow, Mary L., Falls Church	do	Louisiana State University	FAS	Do.
Barrett, Nancy Burton, Alexandria	do	George Washington High School	FCIC	Clerk-typist, GS-2.
Barton, Barbara J., Alexandria	do	Richmond Professional Institute	FAS	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
Baylo, Arthur, Alexandria	Male	St. Stephens High School	MOS	Economic assistant, GS-2.
Blum, Joanne, Annandale	Female	Wooster College	ASCS	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
Brenner, Janice H., Herndon	do	Lynchburg College	ASCS	Do.
Brewston, David, Falls Church	Male	McLean High School (Bowdoin College)	FAS	Do.
Browning, Marguerite, Arlington	Female	Peabody College	INF	Do.
Bruckner, Richard, Fairfax	Male	Purdue University	MOS	Comptometer operator, GS-3.
Burch, Cordell H., Alexandria	do	J. E. B. Stuart High School (Vanderbilt University)	INF	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
Burdette, Patricia M., Alexandria	Female	F. C. Hammond High School	FAS	Do.
Callaway, Robert, Arlington	Male	Brown University	ARS	Do.
Campbell, Judith A., Alexandria	Female	Oroveton High School	AMS	Clerk-typist, GS-2.
Cate, Meredith, Alexandria	do	Longwood College	FS	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
Conkley, Gare Lynn, Alexandria	do	Lynchburg College	MOS	Clerk-stenographer, GS-4.
Colby, Jeannette, Falls Church	do	Radford College of Virginia Polytech	MOS	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
Colby, Vergie L., Falls Church	do	University of Tennessee	SCS	Clerk-stenographer, GS-4.
Colvin, Sharon A., Sterling	do	Loudon County High School	FAS	Clerk-typist, GS-2.
Cook, Charlotte, Leesburg	do	Pembroke College	MOS	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
Copley, Barbara J., Falls Church	do	West Hampton College	ARS	Do.
Crown, Anne V., Arlington	do	Marymount College (University of Madrid, Spain)	SCS	Clerk-stenographer, GS-3.
Curnow, Richard, Alexandria	Male	Presbyterian College	ASCS	Cartographic aid, GS-3.
Curran, Barbara J., Alexandria	Female	Longwood College	FAS	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
Davis, Rudy, Alexandria	Male	Howard High School	ARS	Do.
DeCamp, Russel R., Fairfax	do	University of Florida	AMS	Student assistant, GS-2.
Dewton, Elizabeth, Arlington	Female	Smith College	LIB	Clerk-typist, GS-2.
Divers, Carolyn, Falls Church	do	Madison College	FS	Clerk-stenographer, GS-4.
Dowell, A. Yates, III, McLean	Male	Williams College	ASCS	Photographic laboratory clerk, GS-3.
Draper, James T., Arlington	do	George Washington University	ASCS	Clerk, GS-3.
Dudley, William E., II, Arlington	do	Dartmouth College	ARS	Medical biological technician, GS-3.
Eddicks, Thelma, Arlington	Female	Washington and Lee High School (Potomac State College)	ASCS	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
Flanary, Claudia L., Alexandria	do	George Washington High School	FES	Do.
Flora, Roger, Blacksburg	do	University of Virginia	MOS	Student assistant, GS-5.
Foresman, Elizabeth, McLean	do	Madison College	MOS	Clerk, GS-3.

Summer employment, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1962—Continued

Name and residence	Sex	School	Agency	Title and grade
VIRGINIA—continued				
Fortson, Christine, Falls Church	Female	William and Mary College	FAS	Clerk-stenographer, GS-3.
Frankel, Karen R., Arlington	do	Miami University	ASCS	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
Frazier, Meredith, Arlington	do	University of North Carolina	ASCS	Do.
Furr, Joan P., Arlington	do	Utah State University	FS	Do.
Gibson, David, Oakton	Male	Virginia Polytechnic Institute	MOS	Student assistant, GS-5.
Gilmer, George, McLean	do	Emory and Henry College	LIB	Library assistant, GS-2.
Godfrey, Gloria C., Alexandria	Female	Mount Vernon High School	AMS	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
Goodsell, Virginia P., Alexandria	do	Brigham Young University	ASCS	Clerk-stenographer, GS-3.
Gould, David S., McLean	Male	do	ARS	Physical science aid, GS-3.
Grant, Phyllis A., Arlington	Female	Carson-Newman College	LIB	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
Griffith, Kelley, Jr., Annandale	Male	Wake Forest College	FS	Public information specialist, GS-5.
Grimm, David M., Springwood	do	Michigan State University	ARS	Engineering draftsman, GS-3.
Hageman, Nan R., Fairfax	Female	Fairfax High School (Greensboro College)	SEC	Clerk-typist, GS-2.
Hamer, John P., Alexandria	Male	University of Colorado	FAS	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
Hanks, Sandra K., Falls Church	Female	Wakefield High School	MOS	Clerk-typist, GS-2.
Hanks, Lewis, Falls Church	Male	Randolph-Macon College	MOS	Clerk, GS-3.
Hankison, Audrey, Arlington	Female	George Washington University	ARS	Home economics aid, GS-4.
Hansen, Gail L., Falls Church	do	J. E. B. Stuart High School	FAS	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
Harris, Barry V., Vienna	Male	William and Mary College	MOS	Do.
Harrison, Pamela, Arlington	Female	Washington & Lee High School (Brigham Young University)	ARS	Do.
Healey, Kathleen, McLean	do	Marquette University	ASCS	Do.
Hein, Judith, Alexandria	do	Hammond High School	MOS	Clerk-typist, GS-2.
Henriksen, Dale, Arlington	Male	Brigham Young University	ASCS	Cartographic aid, GS-3.
Hergt, Joseph B., Arlington	do	Arkansas University	ASCS	Do.
Hertzler, Richard A., Arlington	do	North Carolina State	FS	Engineering aid, GS-3.
Hice, Gerald E., Alexandria	do	University of Virginia	FS	Cartographic, photo aid, GS-3.
Hill, Beverly Jane, Alexandria	Female	Shenandoah College	FCIC	Clerk-stenographer, GS-4.
Himes, Philip R., Springfield	Male	Lee High School	MOS	Clerk-typist, GS-2.
Himmer, Ronald G., Falls Church	do	West Virginia University	FS	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
Hobbs, Horton H., III, Falls Church	do	University of Richmond	ARS	Biological aid, GS-2.
Hoberg, Charles P., Alexandria	do	William and Mary College	ARS	Insect research helper, WB-3.
Holm, Patricia L., Arlington	Female	University of Maryland	AMS	Clerk-stenographer, GS-4.
Horton, Elizabeth, Arlington	do	Wakefield High School	MOS	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
Howard, James O., Falls Church	Male	Wesleyan University	AMS	Student assistant, GS-3.
Hurt, Anna, Alexandria	Female	William and Mary College	ASCS	Clerk-stenographer, GS-4.
Hungerford, Franklin, Alexandria	Male	University of Virginia	ASCS	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
Iliff, Barbara, Arlington	Female	Ohio University	FS	Do.
Jester, Jenifer Ann, Alexandria	do	Roanoke College	ARS	Do.
Johnstone, Loretta P., Alexandria	do	George Washington High School	FAS	Do.
Kendall, Stephen A., Alexandria	Male	Virginia Polytechnic Institute	FCIC	Actuarial clerk, GS-4.
Kimball, Pamela, McLean	Female	McLean High School	FS	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
King, Virginia Ann, Arlington	do	Radford College of Virginia Polytechnic Institute	SEC	Clerk-typist, GS-4.
Kraus, Linda, Arlington	do	Kansas State University	ASCS	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
Kube, Linda Gay, Unionville	do	Richmond Professional Institute	MOS	Do.
Lane, Trina K., Big Stone Gap	do	Emory and Henry College	ARS	Physical science aid, GS-4.
Lee, James, Arlington	Male	Pearl River Junior College	ARS	Biological aid, GS-3.
Lee, Ramon, Arlington	do	North Carolina State College	ASCS	Cartographic aid, GS-3.
Light, Sally R., McLean	Female	Graduated Duke University, 1961 (teaches in winter)	FAS	Clerk-stenographer, GS-4.
Linton, Virginia, Alexandria	do	Madison College	INF	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
Lisonbee, Mary Louise, Arlington	do	Brigham Young University	MOS	Student trainee, GS-2.
Mallard, Robert L., II, Arlington	Male	Louisburg College	INF	Phytopathology laboratory technician, GS-3.
Malotky, Carol L., Arlington	Female	Kent State University	FAS	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
Manning, F. Dale, Alexandria	Male	American University	INF	Clerk-typist, GS-2.
Marler, Janice M., Arlington	Female	University of Tennessee	AMS	Student assistant, GS-3.
Mason, William T., III, Annandale	Male	University of Virginia	FS	Cartographic photography aid, GS-4.
McGuire, Francis D., Arlington	do	Cornell University	FS	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
Meeks, John C., Arlington	do	Washington & Lee High School	ARS	Physical science technician, GS-2.
Meister, Jane, Arlington	Female	University of Connecticut	ASCS	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
Miller, Judith F., Vienna	do	Bridgewater College	FHA	Do.
Mitchell, Lynn M., Annandale	do	Smith College	MOS	Student assistant, GS-3.
Mitchell, Odessa, Alexandria	do	George Washington High School	FES	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
Moe, Thomas, Arlington	Male	Capital University	MOS	Student trainee, GS-2.
Morrison, Wayne, Vienna	do	Hampton-Sydney College	ASCS	Cartographic aid, GS-3.
Murphey, Joyce E., Arlington	Female	William & Mary College	FAS	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
Myatt, Betsy, Alexandria	do	University of Wisconsin	ASCS	Do.
Neff, Nancy Joan, Sterling	do	Madison College	SCS	Clerk-stenographer, GS-4.
Neil, Janet L., Annandale	do	William & Mary College	MOS	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
Nelson, Anna, Arlington	do	Mary Washington College	ASCS	Do.
Nichols, George, Arlington	Male	Haverford College	OGC	Clerk-typist, GS-2.
Nikkel, Florence R., Arlington	Female	Trinity College	SCS	Do.
Noble, David F., Falls Church	Male	Annandale High School	INF	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
Oldfield, Devereux A., Alexandria	do	Mary Washington College	ARS	Biological laboratory aid, GS-3.
O'Donnell, Owen, Arlington	do	Yale University	ASCS	Statistical clerk, GS-3.
O'Sullivan, Carol, Arlington	Female	Radford College	FAS	Clerk-typist.
Perry, James P., Arlington	Male	The Citadel	SEC	Budget trainee, GS-3.
Phillips, John R., Arlington	do	Brigham Young University	MOS	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
Pickett, Martie Mae, Alexandria	Female	George Washington High School	FAS	Do.
Plott, Barbara L., Arlington	do	University of Delaware	ARS	Home economics aid, GS-4.
Poland, Barbara A., Hamilton	do	Longwood College	FCIC	Clerk-Typist, GS-3.
Popham, Edward L., Arlington	Male	Ohio Wesleyan College	MOS	Do.
Porter, Nancy, Falls Church	Female	Middleburg College	MOS	Do.
Predmore, Durinda, Falls Church	do	J. E. B. Stuart High School (Brigham Young University)	AMS	Clerk-stenographer, GS-4.
Quintus, John A., Arlington	Male	University of North Carolina	OGC	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
Radcliffe, Mary, Arlington	Female	Furman College	SEC	Do.
Rainwater, Donna, Oakton	do	Lynchburg College	FS	Secretary, GS-4.
Rathbone, Joseph, Lexington	Male	Virginia Military Institute	REA	Engineer draftsman, GS-3.
Reese, Lynda L., Annandale	Female	Radford College	ARS	Biological aid, GS-3.
Reller, L. Barth, Alexandria	Male	Valparaiso University	SCS	Physical science aid, GS-4.
Ricks, Richard, Falls Church	do	Brigham Young University	SCS	Cartographic aid, GS-3.
Roberts, Thomas, McLean	do	do	FES	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
Rowe, Donna, Arlington	Female	Westhampton College	FS	Clerk-stenographer, GS-3.
Rouse, Linda, Annandale	do	Annandale High School	MOS	Clerk-typist, GS-2.
Rutledge, Carol, Alexandria	do	Groveton High School	ASCS	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
St. Clair, Wayne H., Springfield	Male	University of Notre Dame	AMS	Student assistant, GS-3.
Sands, Frank, Arlington	do	University of Virginia	MOS	Student assistant, GS-5.
Sapp, David G., Arlington	do	Manhattan School of Music	ARS	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
Schneier, Susan, Falls Church	Female	Pennsylvania State University	ARS	Student trainee, GS-4.
Scott, John Clayton, Arlington	Male	Iowa State University	ARS	Physical Science aid, GS-3.
Scott, Patricia, Arlington	Female	Washington & Lee High School	MOS	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
Scroggs, Patricia J., Alexandria	do	J. E. B. Stuart High School (Emory & Henry College)	ARS	Do.
Siedel, Mary, Falls Church	do	Roanoke College	MOS	Clerk-stenographer, GS-4.
Sigel, Meredith, Alexandria	do	Capital University	ASCS	Do.

Summer employment, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1962—Continued

Name and residence	Sex	School	Agency	Title and grade
VIRGINIA—continued				
Smart, E. Jean, Herndon	Female	Lynchburg College	AMS	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
Smith, Virginia, Arlington	do	Abilene Christian College	AMS	Do.
Somers, Carolyn, Arlington	do	Washington & Lee High School	AMS	Clerk, GS-2.
Somers, Thomas, Alexandria	Male	George Washington High School (University of North Carolina)	ARS	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
Spauls, Louise, Arlington	Female	George Washington University	ARS	Do.
Starkweather, Roger, Vienna	Male	James Madison High School	ARS	Laboratory helper, GS-2.
Stakem, Brian E., Arlington	do	Georgetown University	ARS	Physical science aid, GS-3.
Sullivan, William, Jr., McLean	do	University of Virginia	MOS	Student assistant, GS-3.
Suor, Stephen, Arlington	do	Duke University	FS	Research forester, GS-5.
Sykes, Victor, Alexandria	do	McCalle Preparatory School	ASCS	Cartographic aid, GS-3.
Taylor, Patricia, Alexandria	Female	Muhlenberg College	ARS	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
Thigpen, Mary D., Arlington	do	George Mason College of University of Virginia	FAS	Clerk-stenographer, GS-3.
Tompkins, Frances, Arlington	do	West Liberty State College	MOS	Clerk-typist, GS-2.
Turnage, Betty Lou, Annandale	do	Annandale High School (Wake Forest College)	LIB	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
Vasquez, Dolores, Arlington	do	St. Joseph College	ARS	Laboratory helper, GS-4.
Walker, Richard A., Annandale	Male	Randolph-Macon College	FCIC	Accounting clerk, GS-3.
Watson, Margot, McLean	Female	Oberlin College	MOS	Student assistant, GS-4.
Weeks, Judith L., Arlington	do	Longfellow Intermediate School	AMS	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
Welch, Jo Ann, Alexandria	do	William and Mary College	FAS	Do.
White, Carol A., Arlington	do	Washington & Lee High School	AMS	Do.
Whitfield, Amanda J., Falls Church	do	Richmond Professional Institute	INF	Illustrator, GS-3.
Wiegel, Bettie M., Fairfax	do	George Mason College of University of Virginia	SEC	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
Williams, Doris N., Arlington	do	William and Mary College	AMS	Do.
Winter, Mary Ann, Arlington	do	Radford College	ARS	Do.
Wurker, Bryan K., Arlington	Male	Pratt Institute	INF	Student assistant, GS-4.
Zirkle, Lynn C., Arlington	Female	Madison College	FAS	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
WASHINGTON				
Andrews, Fred L., Yakima	Male	Washington State University	MOS	Student assistant, GS-4.
Jones, Ronald, Tacoma	do	University of Maryland	AMS	Physical science aid, GS-4.
WEST VIRGINIA				
Bowers, Charles, Huntington	Male	Marshall University	ARS	Crops research helper, WB-3.
Coburn, James, Athens	do	Concord College	ASCS	Accounting aid, GS-3.
Sellers, Phyllis, Charleston	Female	Dickinson College	MOS	Clerk-typist, GS-3.
Widmeyer, Robert S., Parkersburg	Male	University of Maryland	ARS	Physical Science aid, GS-3.
WISCONSIN				
Swanson, Joseph, Madison	Male	University of Wisconsin	MOS	Student assistant, GS-4.
WYOMING				
Evans, Richard M., Laramie	do	University of Wyoming	SCS	Do.

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

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

Mr. GROSS. Since January 20, 1961, the payroll of the Federal Government has been increased by some 160,000 employees. I wonder why we cannot get information. Certainly the manpower is available. With an increase of 160,000 in this comparatively short space of time, by an administration that said it was going to economize, it was going to cut down on Federal bureaucracy, this becomes impossible for me to understand.

I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. HECHLER. Does the gentleman have a question he would care to ask me on this subject?

Mr. GROSS. I just wanted to make that observation.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, may I say that the gentleman from Rhode Island, [Mr. FOGARTY], has done a very wonderful job in connection with health matters in trying and in trying to help older people get work. He has worked diligently through the Labor Department, the Health, Education, and Welfare Department, and through the Civil Service Commission to find out the degree to which the U.S. Government today hires people over 45 years of age. But we run into too many blank walls. Even after President Eisenhower said he is for hiring older people, and President Kennedy says the same thing, and our distin-

guished Vice President Lyndon Johnson, the same thing, still it is almost impossible to find out how many older people our own U.S. Government is hiring. I include Representative FOGARTY's letter and some other letters.

APRIL 28, 1961.

Mr. ANTHONY FANTACI,
Director, Branch for Older Workers, U.S.
Department of Labor, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. FANTACI: Please note the enclosure.

It seems to me the officials of the division of the Labor Department which is trying to help the aged in their efforts to obtain work should be interested in getting in touch with the Defense Department and ascertaining from the Defense Department the extent to which this Department follows its policy of hiring older people. I request you to do this. Mr. BECKWORTH and I would like to get the actual figures.

With kindest regards,
Sincerely,

JOHN E. FOGARTY,
Member of Congress.

P.S.—It seems to me also you should get in touch with the other departments of our Government including the Civil Service Commission and ask for this information. We want the actual figures for each department.

Congressman JOHN FOGARTY,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN FOGARTY: Your letter of April 28, 1961, addressed to Mr. Anthony Fantaci of the Bureau of Employment Security, has been referred to me because of the Department and Government-wide implications of your request to look into the extent to which various Federal agencies are following a policy of nondiscrimination in em-

ployment with respect to age. In connection with previous inquiries by Congressman LINDLEY BECKWORTH, we have discussed this matter with the Civil Service Commission and the Federal Council on Aging. Virtually every agency has expressed interest in having such data but apparently do not have the staff required to obtain it on a regular or even one-time basis.

As soon as we obtain a response from the Civil Service Commission, followed by any needed discussion with its staff, I will let you know the outcome.

Sincerely yours,

W. WILLARD WIRTZ,
Under Secretary of Labor.

U.S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
Washington, D.C., January 27, 1961.
Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This refers to your letter of December 31, 1960, submitting a list you received from the Department of State, of employees over 60 years of age who were appointed to that Department during the calendar year 1960.

All of the employees listed, except Mr. Lehman P. Nickell, were appointed to positions excepted from competitive civil service examination and appointment procedures. According to information we received from the personnel office of the Department, Mr. Nickell was reinstated to the position of special assistant, grade GS-15, in that Department on January 4, 1960. None of the employees listed, therefore, was appointed through the competitive examination procedure.

Sincerely yours,

DONALD R. HARVEY,
Chief, Examining Division.

Mr. BECKWORTH. This Government is weakened to the extent that

Members of Congress cannot get information that Members of Congress ask for, and I say we should proceed with a vigorous policy where if a Member of Congress officially asks for information, it becomes the duty of the people in the agency to try immediately to help him obtain it. This should apply, of course, to all Members of the House and Senate and to all agencies.

I see the gentleman over there, Representative ODIN LANGEN, who has been investigating, along with others, the grain difficulty. Over and over again it was repeated in the press by authoritative officials, "I was working on something I thought more important."

Would that not be a great way for a Member of the House to answer his constituents: "The reasons I did not work on the problem was because I did not think it was important enough"?

Judgment is what a person is supposed to have when he is serving in a place of responsibility, be it in the House or the Senate or downtown, and he is supposed to be able to determine where his attention should be given today rather than tomorrow.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., September 6, 1962.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: Reference is made to Mr. CANNON's letter of August 17.

Enclosed are lists showing the names and addresses of summer employees on our rolls in Washington, D.C., during the 1962 season.

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE E. ROBINSON
(For Administrative Assistant Secretary).

U.S. BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT SUMMER
EMPLOYEES

Dorothy Angel, 8919 Brickyard Road, Bethesda, Md.

Rudy S. Apodaca, 1909 Key Boulevard, Apartment 558, Arlington, Va.

Barbara Brill, 502 Grafton Street, Alexandria, Va.

Jeffrey M. Burnam, 408 Stewart Avenue, Ithaca, N.Y.

Sharon K. Burnett, 1012 Terrace Drive, Annandale, Va.

Michael Wm. Burke, 9201 Sudbury Road, Silver Spring, Md.

Joan M. Carey, 316 Lanark Way, Silver Spring, Md.

Lowell D. Castleton, 61 West 300 North, Malad City, Idaho.

Linda Anne Chavez, 2510 North George Mason Drive, Arlington, Va.

Jean A. DeBuchanan, 12313 Remington Drive, Silver Spring, Md.

DeAnne E. Dorn, 7412 Oak Lane, Chevy Chase, Md.

Christopher F. Downey, 1440 North Inglewood Street, Arlington, Va.

Kathleen M. Draper, 10004 Sutherland Road, Silver Spring, Md.

William W. Everett III, 4746 Berkeley Terrace, Washington, D.C.

Peter W. Fischbach, 3107 Grove Street, Alexandria, Va.

Perry F. Gawen, Jr., 5917 North 14th Street, Arlington 5, Va.

Donald W. Gillfillan, Jr., 3712 North 14th Street, Arlington, Va.

Christine M. Gowen, 206 Skyhill Road, Apartment 1, Alexandria, Va.

Edward L. Halpern, 2702 Navarre Drive, Chevy Chase, Md.

Carell K. Heisig, 3125 North Nelson Street, Arlington, Va.

Jackie Sue Honeywell, 1914 Columbia Pike, Arlington, Va.

Susan I. Langley, 6825 Algonquin Avenue, Bethesda, Md.

Jonathan K. Lee, 7800 Maryknoll Avenue, Bethesda, Md.

Daniel J. Longen, 234 Grant Avenue, Takoma Park, Md.

Lynn M. MacGowan, 18 Park Valley Road, Silver Spring, Md.

Dorothy, McDonnell, 4821 South 28th Street, Apartment B-1, Arlington, Va.

John P. McMahon, Jr., 3705 Colvend Lane, Kensington, Md.

Gerald Hammond Miller, 5804 Sargent Road, Hyattsville, Md.

Stephen D. Mitchell, 115 Croydon Court, Silver Spring, Md.

Gordon F. Nahas, State Highway No. 5, Waldorf, Md.

Sylvia Jean Nottingham, 3197 North 18th Street, Arlington, Va.

Diane A. Patterson, 4506 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

Joseph Donald Peeler, 832 West Warren Street, Shelby, N.C.

Alan Kent Richards, 104 Belton Road, Silver Spring, Md.

Sue Adele Ribsby, 4405 Warner Avenue, McLean, Va.

Jonathan J. Seagle, 6505 14th Street, Washington, D.C.

Harvey H. Shapiro, 3602 Albemarle Street, NW., Washington, D.C.

Catherine A. Sherman, 9319 Sudbury Road, Silver Spring, Md.

John A. Tellier, Route 6, Box 57-A, Alexandria, Va.

William E. Thomas, Jr., 26½ East Masonic View Drive, Alexandria, Va.

Veda Ann Tudor, 1632 Nicholson Street, NW., Washington, D.C.

Edward W. Woodzley, 7709 Holliday Terrace, Bethesda, Md.

Sharon Zarkin, 6616 Georgia Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

William Davies, 4816 Maddux Lane, McLean, Va.

Carl Denk, 8 Marshall Court, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Robert J. Tagg, Rural Route No. 3, Allegan, Mich.

Gilbert Pascal, 306 Croton Drive, Alexandria, Va.

Charles Spooner, 215 Cedar Avenue, McLean, Va.

Michael Berry, 410 Fenwick Drive, Falls Church, Va.

Roy Loutzenheisen, 4500 South Eighth Street, Arlington, Va.

James Dwight, 2632 North Ohio Street, Arlington, Va.

John Lanier, Box 99, Bristow, Va.

James Haley, 4365 North 26th Street, Arlington, Va.

Bruce Leopold, 5705 Springfield Drive, Bethesda, Md.

Ronald Radlinski, 56 Volney Street, Port Allegany, Pa.

Victor Rogosa, 4750 Chevy Chase Drive, Chevy Chase, Md.

Patricia A. Mobley, 4000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

Wayne Robertson, 9509 Hale Street, Silver Spring, Md.

Charles F. Tobin, Post Office Box 113, Clinton, Md.

Louis Cameron, 4603 Tibbs Street, Shreveport, La.

Robert Webb, 718 Grandview Drive, Alexandria, Va.

Gabrielle Eordogh, 3611 South Taylor Street, Arlington, Va.

Olivia Greenbaum, 5818 Riggs Road, Chillum, Md.

Shirley Shoemaker, 2123 Annandale Road, Falls Church, Va.

Mary Atterbury, 2225 North Early Street, Alexandria, Va.

Thomas Szabo, 1825 New Hampshire Avenue, Washington, D.C.

Hunter P. Widener, Hill Crest Avenue, Damascus, Va.

Betty R. Goldberg, 8717 Sundale Drive, Silver Spring, Md.

Margaret Jarosh, 3724 Linda Lane, Annandale, Va.

Ellyn Cottingham, 8 Greenway Place, Greenbelt, Md.

Carey Ingram, 3207 North Hampton Street NW., Washington, D.C.

Laura Langbein, 4452 North 38th Street, Arlington, Va.

Katherine Chao, 1524 North Ohio Street, Arlington, Va.

Mariys E. Page, 15400 Layhill Road, Silver Spring, Md.

Tanya Suarez, 1119 Drewlaine NE., Route No. 4, Vienna, Va.

Christine Sullivan, 4405 East-West Highway, Bethesda, Md.

Patricia Barrick, 9214 Villa Drive, Bethesda, Md.

Robert McCarthy, 10116 Brunett Avenue, Silver Spring, Md.

George Manger, 3710 Woodbine Street, Chevy Chase, Md.

David A. Fleischer, 4542 Harrison Street NW., Washington, D.C.

Marlene R. Wecker, 10116 Hereford Place, Silver Spring, Md.

Sharie L. May, 1701 East-West Highway, Silver Spring, Md.

James M. Thompson, 6304 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

Novell B. Sullivan, 2305 Mount View Place SE., Washington, D.C.

John Bosley, 28 Sharpless Street, Keyser, W. Va.

David Sanford, 1645 South Columbine Street, Denver, Colo.

John R. Buckley, Jr., 5483 30th Street NW., Chevy Chase, D.C.

Kathryn Collins, 9120 Sheridan Street, Seabrook, Md.

Celeste Parker, 4758 Pamponio Place, Annandale, Va.

Elaine Libman, 2206 Washington Avenue, Silver Spring, Md.

Janet Russell, 10511 Proctor Street, Silver Spring, Md.

Thomas Windes, 9302 Flower Avenue, Silver Spring, Md.

John Durfee, 4 Carvel Circle, Westmoreland Hills, Md.

Mary Berezoski, 4613 Eighth Street NW., Washington, D.C.

Allen Hansen, 3901 Woodbine Street, Chevy Chase, Md.

Barbara J. Mann, 2534 North Jefferson Street, Arlington, Va.

Beverly Hicks, 11212 Monticello Avenue, Silver Spring, Md.

Rebecca Harris, 5012 Fort Sumner Drive, Washington, D.C.

Betty Jo Wiley, 4912 North 26th Street, Arlington, Va.

Andrea Rowe, 1906 Ladd Street, Silver Spring, Md.

Ellen Garfield, 2834 North Harrison Street, Arlington, Va.

J. Reed Pumpelly, 3610 North 26th Street, Arlington, Va.

J. Graham Lewis, 19 Castle Road, Falls Church, Va.

Mark Scher, 9701 East Light Drive, Silver Spring, Md.

Carl C. Shade, 5034 35th Road North, Arlington, Va.

Sally Adamson, 3101 North Nottingham, Arlington, Va.

Theodore Bahn, 2613 Key Boulevard, Arlington, Va.

Sandra Marsteller, 1619 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Va.

Susan Webb, 4806 Woodmoor Lane, McLean, Va.

Donald Milliken, 255 Rollins Avenue, Rockville, Md.

JoAnn Heath, 1105 North Ohio Street, Arlington, Va.

Charles Paydos, 47 West Main Street, Ware, Mass.
 Robin R. Ruzek, 1709 North Stafford Street, Arlington, Va.
 Benjamin Schneider, 712 Berry Street, Falls Church, Va.
 Linda Sanderson, 4807 Woodmoor Lane, McLean, Va.
 Linda Riggs, 2427 Executive Avenue, Falls Church, Va.
 James Winkle, 2123 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 Patricia Ranard, 1004 Maple Avenue, East, Vienna, Va.
 Caroline Bush, 7314 Holly Avenue, Takoma Park, Md.
 Frankie Murphy, 214 School Street, Alexandria, Va.

SUMMER EMPLOYEES, BUREAU OF MINES

James S. Reece, 5111 Eighth Road South, Arlington, Va.
 Arthur V. Fox, 3417 Southern Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.
 Richard G. Lamb, 7408 Wellesby Drive, College Park, Md.
 Mary K. Patterson, 1607 Sherwood Road, Silver Spring, Md.
 James K. Dashiell, 4916 40th Place, Hyattsville, Md.
 Christopher C. Stuart, 4300 East-West Highway, Bethesda, Md.
 James F. Dehn, care of Georgetown University, Washington, D.C.
 Conrad Wexelblatt, 4713 Berwyn Road, College Park, Md.
 Gerald L. Gibson, care of University of Florida, Gainesville, Fla.
 Carlos E. Kemper, 6804 Redtop Road, Takoma Park, Md.
 Paul E. Richardson, 5213 Shadyside Avenue, Washington, D.C.
 Maurice B. Smith, 4608 Asbury Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
 James W. Bassett, 4802 West Avenue, Suitland, Md.
 James C. Francis, 7411 Foster Street, District Heights, Md.
 James J. Webb, 6646 Hillandale Road, Chevy Chase, Md.
 Janet L. Gardener, 4505 Gilford Road, College Park, Md.
 Philip A. Sinsky, 2621 Blaine Drive, Chevy Chase, Md.
 Warren J. House, 5335 West Virginia, Denver, Colo.
 Peter A. Lekisch, Post Office Box 852, Midland, Tex.
 Patricia L. Lewis, 111 Yeonas Drive SE., Vienna, Va.
 M. Virginia May, 6504 Queens Chapel Road, University Park, Md.
 C. Jean Melcher, 5629 St. Johns Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
 Jerry L. Phillips, 5724 Melshire, Dallas, Tex.
 Suzanne Potter, 3034 Daniels, Dallas, Tex.
 Thomas R. Scollon, 6319 Walhonding Road, Washington, D.C.
 Kathleen Waddell, 747 South Mason Street, Harrisonburg, Va.
 Patrick J. Walsh, 1908 North Harvard Street, Arlington, Va.
 Diane E. Bernardon, 1330 56th Avenue, Hillside, Md.
 Arlene L. Buckner, 1391 Sheridan St. NW., Washington, D.C.
 Mary A. Burke, 5400 Little River Falls Road, Arlington, Va.
 Kathleen A. Cadem, 4337 Yuma Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 Carol L. Cady, 825 Juniper Street, Washington, D.C.
 Frances S. Campbell, 4519 Holmes Run Parkway, Alexandria, Va.
 Mary H. Coffman, 1401 North Illinois Street, Arlington, Va.
 John Cogan, 1726 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 Richard R. Cornwall, 7306 Meadow Lane, Chevy Chase, Md.

Mary S. Dalrymple, care of Col. R. W. Dalrymple, Staff and Faculty, Carlisle Barracks, Pa.

Russell A. DeCarlo, 4428 First Street South, Arlington, Va.
 Frances K. Dellinger, 2515 Minnesota Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.
 Ruth S. Gamble, 407 North Pleasant Street, Amherst, Mass.
 Barbara M. Hudson, 6002 Milo Drive, Bethesda, Md.
 Virginia A. Grogan, 707 Prosperity Avenue, Fairfax, Va.
 Lynn K. Hagen, 1020 Poplar Drive, Falls Church, Va.
 Letitia Hickson, 600 Taylor Run Parkway, Alexandria, Va.
 Robert W. Klepper, care of American University, Washington, D.C.
 Barbara Dean, 4936 North 33d Road, Arlington, Va.
 Mary Sue Wellens, 8216 Eastern Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 David R. Wells, 609 Hillsboro Drive, Silver Spring, Md.
 Sharon K. Vaughan, 9622 Woodberry Street, Seabrook, Md.
 Yvonne V. Verdell, 1610 Varnum Place NE., Washington, D.C.
 Phyllis C. Wampler, 2035 North Harrison, Arlington, Va.
 Nancy Pruett, Route 1, Box 136, Springfield, Va.
 Jan Helen Baker, 711 South Barton Street, Arlington, Va.
 Betty Carlson, 5912 Lemon Road, McLean, Va.
 Joyce L. Short, 4315 Gallatin Street, Hyattsville, Md.
 John G. Wangler, Jr., 4326 Rowalt Drive, College Park, Md.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE,
BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES,
Washington, D.C., August 22, 1962.

Memorandum of Director of Personnel, from Chief, Branch of Personnel Management; subject, summer employment data.

In reply to your memorandum of August 17, 1962 we have compiled a list of the names and addresses of persons who have been appointed to summer jobs in our Bureau:

Louis C. Adamo, 5919 23d Place, Washington, D.C.
 Vicky I. Chaet, 6359 South Sacramento, Chicago, Ill.
 Anita L. Kanis, 1383 Sheridan Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 Thomas M. Marceron, 6507 Parkway Court, Hyattsville, Md.
 Susan Simpson, 1105 Custis Parkway, Falls Church, Va.
 Judith A. Stevens, 827 North Woodrow Street, Arlington, Va.
 Clare J. Sturgeon, 89 Darrington Street SW., Washington, D.C.
 Terry J. Taylor, 706 North Frederick Street, Arlington, Va.
 Gail Ross, 3923 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 Linda R. White, 101 Duvall Street, Fairfax, Va.

T. C. KRELL
(For C. Doyle Innis).

U.S. DEPARTMENT
OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF TERRITORIES,
Washington, D.C., August 22, 1962.

Memorandum to Acting Director of Personnel, from Acting Personnel Officer, Office of Territories; subject, summer employment data.

There are listed below the names and addresses of persons who were appointed to summer jobs in this office:

Mr. John A. Aguon, 1729 Q Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 Mr. James D. English, 1304 Perry Street, NE., Washington, D.C.

Mr. Kaleb Udui, 1825 R Street NW., Washington, D.C.

M. L. KLOSKE.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D.C., August 29, 1962.

Memorandum to Director of Personnel, Office of the Secretary, from Chief, Branch of Personnel, Bureau of Indian Affairs; subject, Summer employment data.

In accordance with your memorandum of August 17, 1962, we are listing below the names and addresses of persons who were appointed to summer positions in the Bureau of Indian Affairs:

Ian Gilbert, 4537 Grant Road NW., Washington, D.C.
 Geraldine Vigil, Rout 1, Box 116, Nambé Pueblo, Santa Fe, N. Mex.
 Betsy D. Lindeman, 4107 Calla Drive, McLean, Va.
 Janice Atwood, 235 North George Mason Drive, Arlington, Va.
 Mary C. Gorham, 1110 North Illinois Street, Arlington, Va.
 Anne Knodel, 1301 Shreve Road, Falls Church, Va.
 Penny Zweigenhaft, 4514 Traymore Street, Bethesda, Md.
 Jeanette Mucha, Wausau, Wis.
 Sherry Lee Haring, 4719 Winslow Road, Oxon Hill, Md.
 Ronald Ragsdale, 6021 Hanover Avenue, Springfield, Va.
 Betsy Lynn Rose, 6403 Tulsa Lane, Bethesda, Md.
 Phillip R. Rogers, 2400 Colston Drive, Silver Spring, Md.

C. E. LAMSON,
Chief, Branch of Personnel.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION,
Washington, D.C., August 24, 1962.

Memorandum to Director of Personnel, from Chief, Division of Personnel, Bureau of Reclamation; subject, summer employment data (memorandum dated August 17, 1962).

The following is a list of the names and addresses of persons appointed to summer jobs in the Bureau of Reclamation:

Miss Jacqueline Graber, 211 Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, Va.
 Miss Linda C. Hoopes, 3114 44th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 Miss Carole G. Knowles, 216 Monticello Drive, Odessa, Tex. (separated August 10, 1962).
 Miss Marilyn P. Margetts, 7407 Wyndale Lane, Chevy Chase, Md.
 Mr. John R. Pusey, Route 2, Dickerson, Md.
 Mr. Franklin F. Sands, 1800 New Hampshire Avenue, Washington, D.C.
 Miss Barbara A. Sudduth, Box 367, Sanderson, Tex. (separated August 15, 1962).

D. R. HICKS.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE,
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE,
Washington, D.C.

M. Gene Barrett, 112 Peach Street, Shelby, N.C.
 David Bridge, 8-A Ridge Road, Greenbelt, Md.

William S. Birkhead, 730 University Avenue, Ithaca, N.Y.

Harold J. Cross, 924 Stanton Avenue, Morganton, W. Va.

Mary S. Dorasavage, 3600 Longfellow Street, Hyattsville, Md.

Deborah S. French, 2228 Q Street NW., Washington, D.C.

Roderick M. Hall, Jr., 5410 Hamilton Street, Hyattsville, Md.

Celma L. Hazard, 4922 Ashby Street NW., Washington, D.C.

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I include some additional data:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, D.C., August 16, 1962.

The Honorable LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
 House of Representatives.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN BECKWORTH: Thank you for your letter and enclosure of August 7, to the Secretary, requesting the names and addresses of persons who held summer or temporary jobs with the Department this summer.

I am enclosing the information which you request.

If the Department can be of any further assistance to you, please do not hesitate to call on me. Your letter and enclosure are returned as requested.

Sincerely yours,

DONALD F. SIMPSON,
 Chief, Employment Division.

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 Valerie Smart, 6005 Hawthorne Street, Cheverly, Md.
 Joann Snyder, 5314 Acacia Avenue, Bethesda, Md.
 Richard A. Stewart, 209 North Emerson Street, Arlington, Va.
 Jean C. Stirling, 7203 Holly Avenue, Takoma Park, Md.
 Ricard L. Stokes, 2103 Second Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 Janet Storm, R.D., Box 93, Ashville, Pa.
 Stephen B. Strauss, 900 Linden Avenue, Burlingame, Calif.
 Gertrude Streett, 414 Cleveland NW., Camden, Arkansas.
 Richard Stryker, 9070 Delano Drive, Riverside, Calif.
 John P. Sullivan, 1717 Riggs Place, Washington, D.C.
 Richard M. Sullivan, 7719 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 Rebecca L. Sutton, 106 Parshall Court, Clarksville, Ohio.
 Katherine S. Taylor, 5800 Bent Branch, Washington, D.C.
 Kenneth A. Taylor, 12902 Good Hill Road, Wheaton, Md.
 Stuart D. Tenney, 940 25th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

Mary M. Teu, 4306 South 36th Street, Arlington, Va.
 Anastasia P. Thomas, 1353 K Street SE., Washington, D.C.
 Gabriel Thomas, 2020 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 Ruth Tobin, 7100 Wilson Lane, Bethesda, Md.
 Atheur M. Tompkins, 1811 Irving Street NE., Washington, D.C.
 Joan C. Topalian, 4918 44th Street, Washington, D.C.
 Gary R. Transtrum, 5520 30th Place NW., Washington, D.C.
 Charles P. Trumbull, 2268 Cathedral NW., Washington, D.C.
 Peter A. Tscherning, 4700 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 W. Michael Vale, 3018 Arizona Avenue, Washington, D.C.
 Robert A. Vale, 3018 Arizona Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 Beatrice C. Visson, 5335 32d Street NW., Washington, D.C.

I include some additional information:

U.S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
 Washington, D.C., October 8, 1962.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
 House of Representatives,
 Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This is in reply to your letter of September 27, 1962. In answer to your question, I do not think that it makes sense to announce an examination on July 5 with a cutoff date for the sixth. The Civil Service Commission, when announcing open competitive examinations, follows the practice of allowing ample time for filing by the general public.

Our inspections have shown that those agencies, whose promotion plans require publicity for vacancies, follow this same practice of also allowing ample time for filing. In particular, the Bureau of Weapons, Department of the Navy, provides for periods of advertising from 6 to 30 days, depending on the size of the area in which it is thought well qualified and interested candidates may be located.

A study of the file which you submitted shows that the document of July 5, issued by the Bureau of Naval Weapons, was not an announcement of examinations. It was a current vacancy list of positions for which civilians were needed. For each of the positions listed, a vacancy announcement had been previously published. In publishing these vacancy announcements the Bureau was giving effect to its promotion plan which provides for publishing vacancies. However, applications are accepted not only from those interested in promotion but from those who might possibly wish reassignment. Applicants for reinstatement or transfer from another department are also considered if any such applications are received. These vacancy announcements are concerned primarily with noncompetitive appointments.

The vacancy listings, a copy of which you sent us, is then really a ready reference file, published twice a week, as a summary of current vacancy announcements then pending. It does not reflect the actual period during which applications were being received. For instance, NPR 75 amended, listed with a closing date of July 6, 1962, had been open from June 28, 1962, and NPR 173, listed with a closing date of July 5, 1962, had been open from June 21, 1962.

I believe that this additional information will give you a good picture of the situation. However, if I can be of further assistance to you, please let me know.

As you requested, the material forwarded with your letter is returned.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN W. MACY, Jr.,
 Chairman.

U.S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
 BUREAU OF INSPECTIONS,
 Washington, D.C., September 19, 1962.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
 House of Representatives,
 Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This is in reply to your letters of August 16, 28, and 31, 1962, and your telephone conversation with Mr. Eddinger of our Bureau of Recruiting and Examining regarding the publication "Current Vacancies for Civilians" issued by the Bureau of Weapons, Department of the Navy.

Under the Federal merit promotion program each agency is responsible for developing promotion plans, under certain guidelines issued by the Civil Service Commission. Agencies may, but are not required to, include in these promotion plans, provisions for advertising vacancies and receiving applications from those interested in promotion. Other agencies review the qualifications of employees by reference to existing files.

The publication you submitted is a list of current vacancy announcements published primarily to provide a ready reference file of positions for employees who are interested in promotion. The list is published twice a week and is posted on bulletin boards of offices in the areas where it is believed qualified and interested applicants may be found. This list consolidates in one record a compilation of individual announcements previously issued.

Without knowledge of the system used, it might appear from the review of a single listing that the publicity period for some positions is somewhat brief. However, those shown on any list as having a few days remaining in the filing period have appeared on previous listings, and have received publicity by individual announcement.

The periods of advertising vary from 6 to 30 days and are based on the size of the area in which it is thought well qualified and interested candidates may be located. Each position is shown on all listings published during the prescribed publicity period.

These areas of consideration are established by the agency concerned and are based on what is expected to produce a reasonable number of highly qualified candidates for the particular positions. If sufficient applications are not received, it is a normal practice to then extend the area of consideration and the time within which applications should be filed.

Please let us know if we can be of further assistance to you. As you requested, the items which accompanied your letters are returned.

Sincerely yours,

SEYMOUR S. BERLIN,
 Director.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY,
 HEADQUARTERS, U.S. MARINE CORPS,
 Washington, D.C., August 24, 1962.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
 House of Representatives,
 Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN BECKWORTH: This is in reply to your letter of August 16, 1962, in which you inquired as to whether the U.S. Marine Corps publishes a list of vacant positions showing specific cutoff dates. We do not publish such a list; however, individual position vacancy announcements are published from time to time at the various posts and stations and these usually have cutoff dates.

Your interest in this matter is appreciated. We hope this information is sufficient for your needs.

Sincerely yours,

H. G. DALTON,
 Colonel, U.S. Marine Corps, Director,
 Administrative Division (by Direction of the Commandant of the Marine Corps).

Bureau of Naval Weapons—Current vacancies for civilians

Vacancy number	Position and location	Closing date
RRRE-39	(8) Director, Research Division (RRRE) (PL-313)	7-21-62
KT-13	(8) Supvy. Aerospace Engr., GS-861-15 (RT) (PROPOSED PL-313)	None
S-291	(8) Supvy. Electronic Engr., GS-15 (SP-23) (PROPOSED PL-313)	None
GS-16 PROPOSED		
NPR-108 Amended	(8) Supvy. Contract Specialist, GS-15 (PROPOSED GS-16) (NPR-1)	7-15-62
GS-15		
SP-340	(8) Electronic Engr. (Gen.) (SP-20)	None
SP-313 Amended	(8) Supvy. Electronic Engr. (SP-23)	None
RMMO-137	(8) Physicist (Mech.) GS-1310-15 or Mech. Engr. (Ordnance) GS-830-15 (RMMO) (one vacancy)	None
RMWC-173	(8) Electronic Engr. (Gen.) (GS-855-15) or Physicist (Electron GS-1310-5) (one vacancy)	None
RT-13	(8) Supvy. Aerospace Engr., GS-861-15 (RT) (PROPOSED PL-313)	None
RAAV-51	(8) Supvy. Electronic Engr. (Electro-Magnetics) (RAAV-60)	None
NPR-108 Amended	(8) Supvy. Contract Specialist, GS-15 (PROPOSED GS-16) (NPR-10)	7-16-62
SP-317	(5) Supvy. Gen. Engr. (Aero-Electronic) (SP-231)	7-1-62
SP-291	(8) Supvy. Electronic Engr. GS-15 (PROPOSED PL-313) (SP-23)	None
RR-45	(2) Gen. Engr., GS-801-15 or Physical Science Administrator, GS-1301.1-15 (RR-2)	7-1-62
GS-14		
RRRE-27	(8) Physical Science Administrator, GS-12/13/14 (RRRE-6) (1 position to be filled)	None
RAAD-149	(8) Aerospace Engr. (Fluid & Flight Mech.) (RAAD-22)	None
SP-257	(9) Electronic Engr. (General) (SP-231)	6-7-62
RRMA-74	(6) Materials Engineer (RRMA)	None
SP-41 Amendment 3	(8) Aerospace Engr. (Fluid & Flight Mech.) (SP-2733)	7-21-62
RM-247 Amended	(8) Aerospace Engr. (Flight Systems) (RM-2)	7-15-62
CS-68	(1) Aerospace Engr. (Propulsion & Power) (CS-4)	7-6-62
RMGA-190	(1) Aerospace Engr. (Flight Systems) (RMCA-4)	7-5-62
PENS-1	(8) Personnel Officer—Duty Station: U.S. Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla., Submit SF-57 to C.O., U.S. Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla.	7-11-62
SP-307	(2) Supvy. Electronic Engr. (Gen.) (SP-242)	7-10-62
CS-70	(1) Aerospace Engr. (Flight Systems) (CS-4)	7-12-62
RAAE-18	(8) Physical Science Administrator, GS-1301.1-14 or Physiologist, GS-413-14	8-5-62
RAAE-17	(8) Physiologist, GS-413-14, or Physical Science Administrator, GS-1301.1-14	8-5-62
GS-13		
RRRE-28	(8) Electronic Engr. (Electro-Magnetics) (RRRE-2) GS-12/13 (1 position to be filled)	None
RRRE-27	(8) Physical Science Administrator, GS-12/13/14 (RRRE-6) (1 position to be filled)	None
RAAV-7	(8) Electronic Engr. (Electro-Magnetics) (RAAV-3311)	None
SP-170 (SP-458 Amended)	(8) Aerospace Engr. (Propulsion & Power) (RAPP-321)	None
RMGA-162 Amended	(8) Aerospace Engr. (Fluid & Flight Mech.) (RMGA-162)	None
RAAD-125A Amended	(8) Aerospace Engr. (Fluid & Flight Mech.) (RAAD-2)	None
RAAD-174	(8) Aerospace Engr. (Fluid & Flight Mech.) (RAAD-34)	None
RAPP-218	(8) Aerospace Engr. (Propulsion & Power) (RAPP-234)	None
DCM-135 Amendment 2	(8) Digital Computer Systems Specialist (DCM)	None
R-2-13 Amended	(8) General Engineer (R-2)	None
RAAV-32A	(8) Electronic Engineer (Electro-Magnetics) (RAAV-41)	None
RAAV-32B	(8) Electronic Engineer (Electro-Magnetics) (RAAV-41)	None
RAAV-32C	(8) Electronic Engineer (Electro-Magnetics) (RAAV-42)	None
RAAV-32D	(8) Electronic Engineer (Electro-Magnetics) (RAAV-43)	None
RAAV-32E	(8) Electronic Engineer (Electro-Magnetics) (RAAV-43)	None
SP-243 Amended	(8) Electronic Engineer (SP-234)	7-14-62
MB-24	(7) Budget Analyst (MBC-32)	7-14-62
RAPP-202 Amended	(8) Aerospace Engr. (Propulsion & Power) (RAPP-22)	None
NAB-13	(3) Administrative Officer (Reports) (MAB-3)	7-5-62
GLT-13 & GLT-14	(5) General Engr. (Mech.-Electronics) (two positions to be filled)	7-5-62
RMGA-153	(8) Aerospace Engr. (Flight Systems) (RMGA-344)	None
MAC-13	(3) Supvy. Financial Analyst (MAC)	7-9-62
RAPP-214	(8) Aerospace Engr. (Propulsion & Power) (RAPP-321)	None
GS-7		
NPR-144	(8) Contract Assistant-Trainee position. Several vacancies to be filled. See notice in BuWeps "Daily Log" of 6-11-62.	None
PFM-131	(5) Digital Computer Systems Analyst (PFM-4) GS-11/9/7/5	7-10-62
R-3-111	(5) Budget Analyst (R-34)	7-9-62
FW-612	(2) General Supply Assistant, GS-9/7 (FWAM-44) (1 position)	7-12-62
MB-31	(2) Fiscal Accounting Asst. GS-7 or Clerk, GS-5 (MBO-3) (1 position)	7-17-62
MSO-124	(5) Accountant, GS-9/7/5 (MSD-52) (1 position)	7-17-62
GS-6		
SP-316	(5) Secretary (Steno) (SP-11)	7-13-62
C-14-33 Amended	(1) Secretary (Stenography) (C-1411)	7-10-62
GLT-15	(1) Clerk (Stenography) (GLT)	7-10-62
GS-5		
NCS-69	(8) Supvy. Procurement Clerk (NCS-33)	7-15-62
NPR-173	(5) Clerk-Stenographer (NPR-54)	7-5-62
MSD-117	(5) Accounts Maintenance Clerk (MSD-23)	7-5-62
PFM-131	(5) Digital Computer Systems Analyst (PFM-4) GS-11/9/7/5 (one position)	7-10-62
MSD-105 Amended	(5) Fiscal Accounting Clerk (MSD-3)	7-12-62
NPR-139 Amended	(5) Secretary (Stenography) (NPR-23)	None
NPR-75 Amended	(1) Clerk-Stenographer (NPR-42)	7-6-62
FW-591 Amended	(8) General Supply Clerk FWAM-63	7-28-62
MSD-124	(8) Accountant, GS-9/7/5 (MSD-52) (1 position)	7-17-62
GLT-16	(1) Secretary (Typing) (GLT)	7-10-62
FS-371	(5) Stock Control Clerk (FTMO-53)	7-17-62
FF-78	(5) Secretary (Stenography) (FFPR)	7-19-62
GS-4		
NPR-84 Amended	(1) Clerk-Stenographer (recurring vacancy)	None
FF-72 Amended	(5) Clerk-Typist (NPR-25)	None
PAC-281 Amended	(5) Clerk-Typist (FFSD) Location: Naval Weapons Plant; Hours of Work: 7:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.	7-9-62
CW-39	(3) Stock Control Clerk (Typing) (PAC-33)	7-9-62
DPG-21	(5) Clerk-Typist (CW)	7-12-62
RM-253	(1) Clerk (Presentations) (DPG)	7-10-62
	(3) Clerk-Typist (RM-4)	7-19-62

Bureau of Naval Weapons—Current vacancies for civilians—Continued

Vacancy number	Position and location	Closing date
DOS-417	(1) Clerk-Typist (recurring vacancy) (3) Mail Clerk (DOS-33) (Male Applicants only)	None 70-62
DOS-372 DOS-402	(5) File Clerk (DOS-32) (5) File Clerk (DOS-32)	None None

Employees who wish to be considered for vacancies will submit an Application for Promotion Card (NAVEXOS-4395) and Standard Form 57 for each vacancy for which they are applying to the BuWeps Employment Reception Room 2013 Munitions Building. The required forms may be obtained in Room 2013 Munitions Building, or in Division Administrative Assistant's Offices.

Applications in accordance with BuWeps Instruction 12340.2 of 19 November 1959.

Applications will be accepted from:

- (1) BuWeps employees only.

(2) BuWeps and its field activities in the Metro D.C. Area.

(3) Navy Dept. and its field activities in the Metro D.C. area.

(4) Dept. of Defense and its field activities in the Metro D.C. Area.

(5) All sources in the Metro D.C. Area.

(6) BuWeps and its field activities.

(7) Navy Department and its field activities.

(8) All sources.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE,
Washington, D.C., August 30, 1962.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: In response to your inquiry of August 16, the Office of the Secretary of Defense does not publish a list of job vacancies for civilians similar to the attached published by the Bureau of Naval Weapons, which was enclosed with your letter.

Further information regarding the vacancy list published by the Bureau of Naval Weapons may be obtained from the civilian personnel office of that agency, Washington, D.C.

Sincerely yours,

MARTHA D. SULLIVAN,

Chief, Employment Section, Personnel Branch.

Mr. Speaker, this difficulty of getting information is unpardonable and must be stopped.

Mr. HECHLER. I thank the gentleman from Texas for his remarks. I selected this instance, because I thought it dramatized so well the need that Congress had for this information which it could not secure and could not obtain, even from the Library of Congress.

Mr. Speaker, when members of the press can obtain information like this on our own payrolls, I cannot understand why we, the Members of Congress, cannot obtain information necessary for legislation.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for further observation?

Mr. HECHLER. I am glad to yield further to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. I am glad the gentleman from Texas spoke of the Equal Jobs Opportunity Commission. Our subcommittee—and the gentleman is a new member of it, and we are glad to have him on this subcommittee—has spent weeks trying to get from this Equal Jobs Opportunity Commission its payroll, how much they are paying, and to whom the money is being paid.

In this matter of the right to know about how this Commission functions, we have exchanged a good many letters. Finally, after weeks and weeks, we obtained the information. Strange as it may seem, the Vice President of the United States, LYNDON JOHNSON, is the Chairman of that Commission.

Mr. HECHLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 additional minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I want to say that I am pleased that this whole matter is being aired. Many of my colleagues, I assure the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BECKWORTH] are interested in his bill and the good results we expect to flow therefrom. We are also very much concerned with Congress' right to know. When an agency looks up its information for reasons which appear capricious and unwarranted, it is the duty of Members of Congress to stand up and holler about it. That is just what I am doing today. Even though the Library of Congress may contend it no longer has summer employees, but only has permanent employees, I submit that the policy stated in the letter of July 10, 1959, is wrong, and this kind of thinking should be blasted out whenever an agency attempts to hide behind such a flimsy excuse.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HECHLER. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, the United States is beginning to exercise some initiative in meeting the Cuban-Communist threat. This initiative is largely due to the Congress of the United States.

The first word which came to the American people for action to meet the Soviet buildup in Cuba came from the Congress. On September 12 I urged a seven-point plan of specific, practical steps to be taken to counter the Soviet moves into this hemisphere. My plan included:

First, Full-scale military maneuvers to be held off the coast of Cuba in international waters, with warning issued to shipping.

Second, U.S. Government action to halt allied shipping to Cuba.

Third, Precautions for the protection of the Southeastern United States to assure the same defense as is provided by the system which is across the United States-Canadian border and the area to the North.

I also urged that a full investigation into free-world shipping be conducted by the House Select Committee on Export Control, and introduced a resolution reaffirming the principles of the Monroe Doctrine.

Mr. Speaker, what has transpired in the past few weeks has come as reassuring news to the American people. This

nation has witnessed the following developments in the Cuban crisis:

First. The Pentagon has announced military exercises to be conducted in an area surrounding Puerto Rico, and this show of U.S. force will be clearly visible to the Communists. An exhibit of U.S. might will serve as a powerful deterrent to the forces in Cuba, and will stand as a corollary to the strength clearly present at Guantanamo.

Second. Hearings were just concluded by the House Select Committee on Export Control, and the matter of free-world shipping to Cuba was given thorough exposure. As a result, public outcry for action was heightened, and action to cut this trade has been taken by several of our friends, notably West Germany, Turkey, and Norway.

Third. The executive branch has stated plans to bar the use of U.S. ports to any nation whose vessels traffic with Cuba. This step should be commended.

Fourth. The House Armed Services Committee has directed intensified military planning for the defense of the Southeastern United States.

The position taken by the Congress recently with passage of Senate Joint Resolution 230 reaffirms the principles of the Monroe Doctrine, and enunciates U.S. policies to halt the spread of communism in this hemisphere.

Mr. Speaker, from the events just summarized, it is clear that the persistence of the Congress may be credited with the alert to combat communism now underway in America, and the actions taken by this Government as well. It is in the Congress that the will of America is properly interpreted. That will exerts its pressure in the call for action, and action is beginning to occur.

THE QUALITY STABILIZATION BILL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Idaho [Mrs. FROST], is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mrs. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I sincerely hope that the quality stabilization bill will be brought to the floor of the House for a vote before adjournment.

I know how late it is—and how anxious everyone is to return home and campaign. Let me assure you that with a statewide Senate race on my hands in Idaho, no one is more anxious than I am to finish up our work. But I feel it would be breaking faith with the small

independent retailers out along the Main Street of America to adjourn this Congress before we vote on the bill which would assure a greater measure of fair-play in the marketplace.

This bill has been thoroughly aired in hearings. It is sponsored by a number of Members of both the House and the Senate and supported by many more. It was favorably reported to the House because it was obvious that quality stabilization is in the interests not only of the independent businessman, but of the manufacturer, and of the entire national economy.

Quality stabilization is in the best interests of the consumer. I am a consumer—and a shopper—myself. I come from a small community of 18,000 people—Nampa, Idaho—and I like to believe that I know and understand what goes on in the mind of the consumer, as well as in the mind of the independent retailer, when they are engaged in the buying and selling process.

The American consumer loves a bargain—as who does not—but she dislikes being fooled. She resents, for example, being lured into a shop by a retailer who advertises a deep cut in the price of a popular product—only to be told, at 9:30 in the morning that the item is all gone. She resents being enticed into the store on his pretext, and then exposed to the high pressure tactics of consumer-bait merchandise which is less familiar and on which the proprietor can make a higher profit.

The American consumer also dislikes to be outpriced by her neighbor. She feels cheated when she finds that her neighbor paid less for a particular brand item than she did.

In other words, the American consumer wants to pay a fair price for the things she buys. She does not want to be overcharged—nor does she want to be price-juggled out of the change and the greenbacks in her purse.

The quality stabilization bill goes a considerable way in eliminating from the marketplace the sharp practices that the American consumer resents. It assures that she will get value in terms of both quality and price when she shops in reputable stores in our country.

The quality stabilization bill will not add a single penny to the cost of living for the American consumer. We all know that a retailer must average out all of his prices to produce the profits he needs to stay in business. Every price in a store affects all other prices. The retailer who advertises big savings on some items prices his other goods high enough to put the customers' savings right back into his own cash register.

This practice by the giant retailer puts a few brand items at below cost, while he pads out the prices of other nonbrand items. This brings in shoppers by the hundreds, and hits hard at the small independent retailers of the country. These small stores—who line principal streets of our towns and cities and our villages, and even of our cross-road trading centers, are going out of business in shocking numbers. These are our family-owned enterprises whose proprietors do far more for the com-

munities in which they live than just provide goods and services for the people there. They provide the community with leadership in local government, and in service to their fellow citizens. They man the fund drives, work out the details for the local rodeos, help find new business to bring to their city, serve as Scoutmasters, work in veterans' organizations, and in a million and one ways contribute to the well-being and growth and prosperity of their hometowns. It can be truthfully said that my State of Idaho is a better place to live because of her independent merchants.

My interest in passing the quality stabilization bill is to preserve, protect, and advance the independent retailer. It goes far deeper than sentiment. I know that the independent businessman is the backbone of the community in which he lives—and the backbone of America—and we must not let him and his influence die out.

The independent businessman also has another significance for the American people. He is part and parcel of the great distribution system which helps make mass production possible. Given the incentive to sell—and that incentive is both preservation and profit—he can help to move more goods off more shelves, and thus to promote increased production and more and better jobs.

Likewise, the small independent retailer provides a strong check against monopoly in the marketplace. It is a truism that to have competition—effective competition—there must be competitors—living competitors. Of the 4.7 million businesses in the United States some 2 million are retail stores. And the overwhelming percentage of such stores are owned and operated by independent retailers. Enactment of the quality stabilization bill will not guarantee their profits or success or ability to hang on in business. It will, however, make for a marketplace atmosphere that gives these smaller retailers the opportunity to make good, an opportunity which I know most of them have the will and the ability to embrace.

We in the Congress long ago expressed our concern for the welfare of small business and, on occasion, reflected that concern in constructive legislation. We have in the quality stabilization bill an opportunity to take another constructive step. And we must take it, and take it now. Small businessmen need help. They cannot continue to compete against giant retailers who are interested only in padding their sales and profits at the expense of their smaller competitors. They cannot continue to compete against deception, against pricing which makes the customer believe he is getting a bargain when, in the end, it costs him just as much.

This type of competition—this type of deception—is darkening display windows and closing store doors all along the main streets of Idaho and of the Nation. It must be stopped. Once a shop hangs up its closing-out sign, once it stops doing business, it is lost forever to the community which it once served. To put a brake on small business failures we must pass the quality stabilization bill. If it does not clear the last legislative

hurdles of this congressional session, I submit it should be a top priority bill when Congress reconvenes in January.

THE HONORABLE WILBUR MILLS

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ALFORD. Mr. Speaker, without question one of the most admired and outstanding Members of this House is my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. MILLS], who is the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. Because of the tribute which was paid to him yesterday through an editorial which appeared in the Washington Post, I ask unanimous consent to have my remarks and this editorial extended in the daily RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

EVALUATION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITIES AND PROCEDURES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. COLLIER], is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Speaker, with the second session of the 87th Congress likely to grind to a painful sine die adjournment this week, it would certainly seem that Members of the House of Representatives—and particularly those in positions of leadership, should evaluate the legislative activities and procedures of recent sessions.

I do not believe there is a Member of this honorable body who would complain about the duration of any session if the legislative business demanded as much as a full 12 months' work.

But certainly the sporadic legislative actions which have characterized recent sessions provide reason for criticism not only within the halls of Congress but from the general public as well.

Keeping this body in session to deal with matters which have been delayed for many months is certainly not in the best interest of the public nor is it conducive to the best and most efficient process of legislating. It is a costly procedure and results in a last minute rush of bills which could easily be spread across many weeks and months of the session. If anyone is under the impression that the many bills we have handled in the past 3 or 4 weeks have all been emergency or rush legislation, they are mistaken. And the fact that we are dealing with a great deal of this legislation with a substantial number of Members not present is further indicative of a need to do something about this situation.

I want to make it imminently clear that this statement is not one of criticism or reprimand of any of my colleagues who have understandable and justified obli-

gations late in these prolonged sessions to fulfill elsewhere.

Representatives of the people of this country, it seems to me have obligations to be back in their district to meet with our constituents in order to discuss their problems and views with them, keep them informed on our activities, and, accordingly, be in a position to properly reflect the views of the folks back home as our system of representative government was intended to do.

The prolonged sessions of Congress which were provided by the declaration of a national emergency back in the days of the Korean conflict are still not alone justified but this outmoded resolution which has not been rescinded by either of the two administrations in the last 10 years. But the technical questions involved is not as significant as the condition and pattern it has produced.

The distinguished majority leader, the Honorable CARL ALBERT, said recently on this floor of the House the American people would salute Members of Congress for staying in session into the fall months. Now, if this Congress had worked as diligently and employed some positive direction to handling priority legislation earlier in the session, I would be inclined to agree with his observations. As it is however, I do not think that the people of America have any reason to salute a Congress which has procrastinated and dillydallied as has been the situation in the past 4 years.

It would be my hope, therefore, and I know this is a hope shared by many Members of this House—that this body does not move as aimlessly in the future as it has in the recent past—particularly during the first several months of the session. There should be some agreement within each Committee on the matter of handling major legislation on a priority basis and with a reasonable time schedule.

In other words, I think we need to pursue a much better planned schedule and program, letting political chips fall where they may on certain issues.

If such a policy is adopted—and if the leadership of both parties, and the committee chairmen conscientiously moved along these lines, it will not only be in the best interest of this Congress but in the best interest of the people of this Nation.

Continued indirection and chronic indecision in dealing with major bills will only compound the problems of our legislative processes and procedures in the years ahead.

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

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

Mr. GROSS. I want to commend the gentleman for the statement he is making, a statement calling attention to this long, drawn-out session of Congress. Can the gentleman give me any reason or has he heard of any reason why this session goes on interminably, why we did not work earlier? Does the gentleman think this is deliberately planned this way? Why is this done?

Mr. COLLIER. I have no idea whether or not it is deliberately planned, but certainly the net result is the same. I

would most humbly suggest that perhaps one of the means by which we could correct the situation would be for the various committees to meet early after the turn of each year and set up some kind of planned schedule and program based on what in the judgment of the majority members of the committee should have priority, and then pursue that schedule and let the political chips fall where they may as they meet this responsibility.

Mr. GROSS. Does not the gentleman think it is a little bit unreasonable if not quite a little unreasonable for the other body to cease operations as of last Saturday, the President and the majority whip of the other body taking off on a political jaunt across the country, contributing to keeping the House in session through this week, or perhaps into next week, who knows?

Mr. COLLIER. I am reluctant to criticize the other body because, as the saying goes, you cannot complain about the weeds in your neighbor's yard if perhaps your own yard is cluttered with weeds.

Mr. GROSS. Why do the weeds exist in this body then? Let us deal with this House of Representatives for a moment.

Mr. COLLIER. I think one of the reasons is the point I just tried to make, that is, we have failed on many occasions to deal with legislation of major importance on a priority basis and have not, perhaps, designed a schedule of handling legislation on a priority basis early in the session. The result has been that on many very important bills which we know have to be handled and upon which there should be prompt deliberation, the session moves into the late, hot summer months and into the fall before any decision is made with reference to them. This may to some degree be because it is sometimes politically desirable to put feelers out and to permit legislation to hang fire until public reaction is felt. Regardless of this, however, I do not think in the long run, as I have stated, that this is conducive to the best processes of legislating and I do not think it is in the best interest of the American people.

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

Mr. COLLIER. I am happy to yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. PILLION. I would like to add my commendation to the gentleman for his fine statement. But, I wonder if the basic problem is not just a bit more deep that just the problem of establishing priorities for legislation in the House of Representatives. It appears to me there is a basic fundamental lack of a national program and goals, both fiscally and in the field of international relations as well as in the economic field. It is this failure of administrative goals and policies and programs that I think has brought about this very late session that we are in now, a session that seems to lack direction and purpose and intent. I think the trouble is a little bit deeper than just a matter of establishing priorities in the House although I do agree with the gentleman that that too is lacking and needs considerable revision.

Mr. COLLIER. I thank the gentleman for his observations. I would sim-

ply like to say in closing, I was never more sincere in my life, that this session should certainly point up to all of us, and we must equally share the blame and responsibility, that we ought to re-evaluate the previous sessions, those in the last 4 years, and try to do something about it because continued indirection and chronic indecision in dealing with major bills will only compound the problem in the future.

Mr. PILLION. I agree with the gentleman.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

CONGRESSMAN GONZALEZ REPORTS ON LEGISLATIVE OBJECTIVES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Mrs. PFOST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GONZALEZ] may extend his remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, we are nearing the closing days of this Congress. Before we hear the final tap of your gavel and the mace is set down for the last time, I ask the indulgence of the House to permit the expression of a thought which may contribute something of value to our collective thinking.

It has not been my privilege to be a "first-termer" in this Congress. I entered this body at the beginning of this session, hence am merely a "first-half-termer."

No one need remind me of my lowly status, my limited experience, my lack of tenure. Of these I am aware. Being aware, I have endeavored to apply myself to learning my homework. Unsure at times of my own wisdom, I have listened to others expound theirs. Generally speaking, I have held my peace, except when matters of direct and urgent concern to my district were before us.

One of the times I held my peace was when the bill was before us to amend and extend the provisions of the Sugar Act of 1948. This appeared to be a dreadfully complex and intricate subject. The hearings on it before the Committee on Agriculture were lengthy and had begun before I left San Antonio for Washington. And the people of San Antonio appear to have small interest in the involvements of the worldwide sugar industry so long as refined sugar reaches them reasonably priced and well-packaged. They are neither producers nor refiners of sugar. The Sugar Act did not, therefore, strike me as a matter on which I should seek expert knowledge.

In retrospect, I regret my lack of interest. In retrospect, I realize I let pass an opportunity to assert an idea which I believe offers something new to our approach to foreign trade problems. Perhaps I am still too inexperienced to judge the merits of this idea. For that reason, if no other, I feel compelled to offer

it now so that those who have more knowledge in this area can pass their judgment on it. It is timely for this thought to be advanced.

We have just completed the biannual agonizing over the foreign aid question. It is a question the answer to which varies from year to year. This year the Congress lopped a billion dollars off that amount which the administration said was needed to safeguard our national interests and carry forward our national policies. I was not happy with this action, but in truth I must acknowledge I would not have been happy either had the administration's requested sum been granted.

I am one who feels there is something yet to be desired in our whole foreign aid program, and this something is not simply a matter of arithmetic. My quarrels with the program are not told in the amounts of aid moneys but rather in the methods, the approaches to the problems that necessitate this aid. I see us missing opportunities I wish we would seize. One such opportunity is in the Sugar Act—but we missed it this year.

Those people who glibly speak their devotion to "trade, not aid," are usually hard put to spell out any criteria for determining the form of either aid or trade. And I say that if our national goals and purposes are tied up in our programs of trade or aid, as I believe they are, then it is high time we adopted some criteria for dealing with and judging both.

I do not believe that men of the world are so rational or that the processes of the marketplace are so equitable that our national interests necessarily get served by our blithely proceeding year after year without a clearer definition of the criteria by which we shall determine both our trade and our aid policies.

Along with this I think we should recognize that much of our trade is a form of aid. Nowhere is this more true than in the sugar industry. This is a rigidly controlled and subsidized industry. It is an industry beset with intrigue, sponsoring well-paid advocates constantly jockeying for favored positions.

The hearings on the Sugar Act are a revelation in many ways. The elements that appear to enter into the determination of a nation's sugar import quota would defy a logician. What we do with respect to setting our import quotas from sugar producing countries seems to be determined by delicate but ill-defined formulas in which historical habits, favored nations, arbitrary preferences, and political desires are all factors. One searches for some hard standard which would suggest what factors might really be controlling in deciding whether Brazil is permitted to send us 3 million short tons or 2½ million as its quota for participating in the U.S. sugar market.

In the absence of such hard standards, I am wondering to what extent our determinations of these quotas are being used to advance those goals for which we promote both trade and aid for these countries. I realize that when a fateful and dramatic case like Cuba confronts us our national goals are asserted and

changes are made in the allocation of these quotas. But my concern is with the year to year functioning of this allocation process and not just our response to a crisis.

It is readily apparent that we have in this sugar program a vivid demonstration of one of the great economic facts of life in this world, which is that simply having access to the great American market is a thing of value. It is a positive thing of value to gain entree to the American marketplace.

This fact should suggest to us that we have a powerful factor to use in carrying out our national purposes in this world. It is one we have used arbitrarily or not at all, except in those cases where we slammed the door of this marketplace on those who have clearly shown their belligerence against our interests. I want to see us do more to use this thing of value as a reward, and not solely as a punishment. I see in it a mighty pry-hole which, if properly used, can result in our bringing about some of the very things we try so expensively to do with direct foreign aid or with measures which increase the volume of world trade.

As a nation we have dedicated ourselves to efforts to raise the standards of living of people elsewhere in the world. We have tried to accelerate the development of economically undeveloped countries. We have adopted a multitude of elaborate and expensive methods to elevate the living and working standards of foreign people so as to lessen the disparity between their world and our own. Much of this we have done to counter the seductive appeal Communist urgings have for people who have never lived far removed from hunger, poverty, and hopelessness.

We hear criticism of our foreign aid program from those who question the extent to which this aid is actually reaching those who know hunger and poverty. We must live with the embarrassing examples where sometimes our aid programs have had their purposes thwarted by rich men who grew richer and calloused political leaders who became more entrenched because of our aid. We have searched for a way to compel our aid to reach those at the bottom of the economic pyramids in these countries, and when we failed our whole programs came under attack. The American people want some measurable standards to determine the effectiveness of foreign aid. They want a program in which the Communist nations cannot follow us and play their game of "oneupmanship" with us. I wish to suggest such a program, and I propose that we consider testing the program in our administration of our sugar-import program.

My proposal is that we devise a means to give increases in sugar quotas to those countries in which sugar-producing companies or combines have demonstrated a deliberate effort to increase the level of earnings of their own workers. I am not interested in giving funds for the construction of a cane mill in a Central American country unless somehow this can be shown to raise the standard of living of the cane cutters. I am not in-

terested in arguing for an increase in import quota for the corporations in these countries unless this increase is translated into better housing, better food, better medical care, and all the other elements of a better standard of living for the least workers in those corporations.

It is time we applied this kind of test to our efforts on behalf of these countries. We can build factories, make loans, parcel out grants, send technicians and all the rest, but if the cane cutters and their kind do not realize measurable benefits from all these we have failed. And with our failure we have again failed to remove in time the conditions that create a Castro and will as surely create additional Castros. The appeal of communism is to those who do not share in the fruits of our many efforts.

I suggest that here in this sugar program we have an opportunity to make an effort that costs us nothing. We already peg a price for sugar that is above the so-called world market price. We already pay premiums for maintaining the stability of this industry. Now let us insist on paying this premium in such a way that we know it will benefit those we must help if our national purposes are to count for anything. We can use this as a pry pole to raise wages in areas where workers have been told we are only interested in exploiting their labor. We have every right to say we prefer to increase the quota of country X where a measurable increase in real wages was had instead of country Y where this was not the case. We can say there are added benefits for those countries and its sugar companies who work with us to these ends. Uncle Sam then becomes not the capitalist who builds a highway to a mill it has financed but also becomes the collective bargaining representative who secures a better living for the least workers in the same hard terms used by a labor union bargainer. It is not Communist pie-in-the-sky—it is a 10-percent increase in earnings this year. And anyone who doubts the appeal this has for workers throughout the world simply does not know what is going on within the free labor movement in the world. Politically oriented unions with all their promises have time and again lost ground to collective bargaining unions that could produce measurable gains now, today, not at some ill-defined future point.

I urge that we explore this possibility. I want to hear your thoughts on it. I know many of the objections that can be raised about the difficulties of establishing meaningful standards for measuring these wage movements, or increases in the standards of living. But anyone who says we cannot come up with objective measurements of these must be unfamiliar with what is already being done and which can be perfected, if we desire. Already the International Monetary Fund, the International Labor Organization, the Bureau of Foreign Labor Conditions of the U.S. Department of Labor, even the U.S. Department of Commerce collect some data bearing on these measurements. There are technicians who can give us reasonably objec-

tive standards for measuring these things. In any event, their standards will be more objective than one influenced by which lobbyist is hired by which country.

This has to do with our national goals and purposes, and, I submit, we should give it early attention. During this interim between Congresses we can develop our proposals.

I solicit your interest and I urge your assistance in this effort.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. TOLL, for Monday, October 8, 1962, on account of religious holiday.

Mr. BROWN (at the request of Mr. McCULLOCH), and that he be excused from attending further meetings of the House during this session because of serious illness in his family.

Mr. MORGAN (at the request of Mr. BOLAND), for Monday, October 8, Tuesday, October 9, and Wednesday, October 10, 1962, on account of death in his family.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

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

Mr. TOLLEFSON, for 30 minutes, today, and to revise and extend his remarks, and include extraneous matter.

Mr. QUIE (at the request of Mr. LANGEN), for 30 minutes, today, and to revise and extend his remarks.

Mr. HECHLER (at the request of Mr. ALBERT), for 20 minutes, today.

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina (at the request of Mr. ALBERT), for 60 minutes, tomorrow.

Mrs. PFOST, for 15 minutes, today.
Mr. COLLIER, for 10 minutes, today.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

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

Mr. BOLAND in two instances.

Mr. BECKWORTH, to include extraneous matter, including tables, in his remarks made during Mr. HECHLER's special order today.

Mr. ALGER.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. LANGEN) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. AYRES.

Mr. UTT.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Mr. BURLESON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 7927. An act to adjust postal rates, and for other purposes.

SENATE ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills and a joint resolution of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 1288. An act to amend section 362(b) of the Communications Act of 1934;

S. 1552. An act to protect the public health by amending the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to assure the safety, effectiveness, and reliability of drugs, authorize standardization of drug names, and clarify and strengthen existing inspection authority; and for other purposes;

S. 1563. An act to authorize the conveyance of certain lands within the Clark Hill Reservoir, Savannah River, Georgia-South Carolina, to the Georgia-Carolina Council, Inc., Boy Scouts of America, for recreation and camping purposes;

S. 1658. An act to amend the act of January 2, 1951, prohibiting the transportation of gambling devices in interstate and foreign commerce;

S. 2454. An act to amend the Housing Amendments of 1955 to make Indian tribes eligible for Federal loans to finance public works or facilities, and for other purposes; and

S.J. Res. 235. Joint resolution to extend the time during which loans for mass transportation facilities may be made under title II of the housing amendments of 1955.

ADJOURNMENT

Mrs. PFOST. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 34 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, October 9, 1962, at 12 o'clock noon.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

Mrs. PFOST: Committee of conference. S. 3451. An act to provide relief for residential occupants of unpatented mining claims upon which valuable improvements have been placed, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 2545). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. ROONEY: Committee of conference. H.R. 12580. A bill making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 2546). Ordered to be printed.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

Mr. ANFUSO introduced a bill (H.R. 13373) for the relief of Kiriakoula Hristoforatu, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Polish National Alliance, Group 1484, of Indian Orchard, Mass., Observes 50th Anniversary

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. EDWARD P. BOLAND

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 8, 1962

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, on September 16, 1962, the Polish National Alliance, Group 1484, of Indian Orchard, Mass., with its president, Bolac S. Midura, as chairman of the program, observed its 50th anniversary, beginning with a parade from Kosciuszko Hall to the Immaculate Conception Church where the members attended high mass. That evening a banquet was held in the Kosciuszko Ballroom and the members heard Mr. Charles Rozmarek, of Chicago, Ill., who serves in a dual capacity

as president of the Polish National Alliance of America and president of the Polish American Congress of America.

Mr. Speaker, the Polish American Congress was founded at a convention held in Buffalo, N.Y., May 28-30, 1944. It unites 6 million Americans of Polish origin. It has 30 State districts or divisions in the following States: Arizona, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts—eastern and western; Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey—northern and southern; New York—downstate, central and western; Ohio, Pennsylvania—eastern, northeastern, lower anthracite region and western; Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Oregon, and Washington.

During the war, the Polish American Congress, which includes the Polish National Alliance as member organization, cooperated fully with our Government toward victory in the war. And all the while, it sought for Poland its freedom

and independence, through every legitimate means. Every effort was made to bring Poland's cause to the consciousness of America. Everything said and done in defense of Poland and her cause was in full conviction that at the same time America's aims and cause were being defended, too.

The Polish American Congress through its president, Charles Rozmarek, presented many resolutions, memorandums, and declarations of policy to America's leaders, Presidents Roosevelt, Truman, Eisenhower and Kennedy, Secretaries of State Hull, Stettinius, Byrnes, Marshall, Acheson, Dulles, Herter, and Rusk, and to Members of the U.S. Congress.

President Rozmarek headed a delegation to the United Nations San Francisco meeting, and he and three other members of the executive board of the Polish American Congress attended the Paris conference and made a 13-week tour of Polish displaced persons camps in Western Europe. While abroad, Mr.