

In the District of Columbia today, interstate highway construction has been stopped until mass transportation studies are completed. You know how long these studies take. How much redtape is involved. The cities are now being strangled by traffic bottlenecks. With the movement of population to urban centers, if highway construction is stopped until these mass transit systems are developed, you are going to have chaos in our cities.

Think of the tremendous economic loss, in accidents, in time loss, in vehicle operating costs, while we attempt to get agreement on the type, location, and financing of a new mass transit system. With the tremendous increase in urban population, you are going to need not only presently planned highways but additional highways, as well as mass transit systems.

It took us years of fighting to get highway taxes put aside for road construction. These user taxes are being held in trust (for those who pay them) to be spent on highways. It would be morally wrong now to divert them to build other transportation systems. Let the users of those systems pay for them.

The congressional highway investigating committee, as I have said, is pointing its finger at State highway officials, contractors, consulting engineers, realtors, lawyers, etc., who are not toeing the line. The question is, will this committee have the courage to unmask wrongdoing and political chicanery at the Federal level?

In my remarks to the American Association of State Highway Officials at Denver last October, I said:

"Although I cannot prove it at this time, I am reliably informed that the White House is ready to add some 150 miles to the Interstate System in West Virginia. Of all places where this valuable mileage is not needed and not justified is the State of West Virginia."

Lo and behold, in less than a week after the October American Association of State Highway Officials meeting, this mileage by order of the White House, was given to West Virginia.

I then immediately addressed a memorandum to the chairman of the investigating committee. This memorandum tells the full story. Here it is:

"The Department of Commerce, after consultation with the White House, has

allocated 180 miles for a new interstate highway between Washington, Pa., and Charleston, W. Va. This 180 miles has been taken from the remaining 285 unallocated miles of the Interstate System.

"As we all know, these 285 miles have been held in reserve for vitally needed final mileage adjustments required to complete the Interstate System. This mileage, like money in the bank, was to be used to connect segments of the Interstate System and to provide bypasses around population centers where traffic density is great and accident rates high. Almost every State in the Union has made a request for an allocation of some mileage from this road-bank to relieve critical traffic needs. The Bureau of Public Roads has consistently turned down all applications because this 285 mile reserve is needed for final adjustments.

My memorandum continued:

"As an example, Texas asked for a 6-mile addition to an interstate route to close a gap over the Houston ship canal. This 6 miles will carry about 96,000 vehicles a day by 1975. The only presently approved route will have to carry more than 200,000 vehicles a day. This application for 6 miles was rejected. Yet, it is admitted that the new West Virginia route in 1975 will not carry in excess of 5,000 vehicles a day and possibly less.

"Knoxville, Tenn., requested a 10-mile segment to take heavy through traffic around the city. It was denied. There are dozens of other examples.

"There is already under construction a designated interstate route between Charleston, W. Va., and Washington, Pa., which is only about 7 miles longer than the new interstate route between these two cities, to be built over costly mountainous terrain. Talk about waste. Some which the committee is now looking at is peanuts compared to this.

"If an improved road is needed between Washington, Pa., and Charleston, W. Va., the existing Federal aid primary highway could be improved or rebuilt and no one would be hurt.

"If this were done, West Virginia, of course, would have to pay 50 percent of the cost. As you know, West Virginia will only be required to contribute 10 percent of the cost of this new interstate highway. It's obvious that the Kennedy administration wants to pay 90 percent of an expensive superhighway that is not needed as a reward for what

the West Virginia politicians did in the presidential primary.

"If the administration wants to help West Virginia, it shouldn't loot this precious reserve of vitally needed mileage and engage in an unconscionable waste of money on a superhighway that's not needed. In fact, of all the places where this valuable mileage is not needed is in the State of West Virginia, especially when compared to the critical requirements of the other States.

"This unwarranted allocation violates one of the basic concepts of the new highway program. In this program we abandon the old pork barrel formula of dispensing highway funds. We sold it to the people of this country on the promise that we would build these expensive highways where the traffic was and not necessarily where the votes were. By this blatant, callous, political maneuver we have destroyed this fundamental principle of the 1956 act.

"The dedicated experts in the Bureau of Public Roads, whose job it is to build adequate highways where needed, vigorously opposed the allocation of this valuable mileage to West Virginia. The politically inspired and often inept in the Department of Commerce steamrollered the Bureau of Public Roads. In fact, I am reliably informed that the Department of Commerce is letting political considerations control many decisions on highway locations, etc."

My memorandum concluded:

"Our highway investigating committee should make its first order of business when it returns in January to condemn this misuse and abuse of power by the Department of Commerce, and attempt to find a means to reverse this action of the administration.

"If we don't face up to this challenge, I don't see how our investigating committee can in fairness and in all good conscience continue to point its finger at shortcomings of State highway departments contractors, engineers, and others throughout the country—shortcomings and derelictions which have a far less adverse and costly effect on the highway construction program than this recent action of the Department of Commerce."

This memorandum was sent October 30, 1961. It is now March 5, 1962, and to date I have not so much as received an acknowledgment of same.

We got this highway program. Let's keep it and not throw it away by permitting some of the things I have mentioned here today.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, MARCH 12, 1962

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Rabbi Max M. Landman, Temple Beth El, West Palm Beach, Fla., offered the following prayer:

Eternal Father, Creator and destiny of all flesh, from the depth of my heart I thank Thee, and bless Thee for this spiritual honor accorded me, to stand in this citadel of justice, to invoke Thy blessing upon this healthy, strong, intelligent body called the House of Representatives.

This body makes up an impregnable fortress from where comes justice, faith, liberty, equality to the highest degree. Through Thy grace, O Lord, we have men and women who, like the prophets of old, lead the people on the right path.

May the hearts, minds, and souls of these leaders always remain healthy, normal, and like a strong chain, never

to be broken, so that they may think, feel, and act justly and harmoniously for the benefit of all citizens of our blessed country, America, and for all men in Thy beautiful universe.

Bless the President of our great Republic, the Vice President, and members of the Cabinet. Bless the Speaker of this assembly, and also the Members of the Senate and the Justices of the Supreme Court. Give them wisdom equal to their physical strength, and courage equal to their responsibilities, so that they, too, will close their link of leadership in this great insoluble chain of liberty, justice, and freedom.

United we shall never permit our enemies from without and from within to destroy our faith and our democratic way of life. May Thy divine light flood the world with true brotherhood, and the sound of the Liberty Bell echo to the four corners of the earth, calling all men to walk side by side to the mountain of the Lord, and there build the temple of love, of faith, and of true peace.

Blessed be Thy name from this time forth and forevermore. And let us say, "Amen."

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, March 8, 1962, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. McGown, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 1023. An act to amend the act of August 20, 1954 (68 Stat. 752), in order to provide for the construction, operation, and maintenance of additional features of the Talent division of the Rogue River Basin reclamation project, Oregon.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendment of the House, with an amendment, to the bill

(S. 1969) entitled "An act to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, as amended, to provide for supplemental air carriers, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendment to the amendment of the House to the foregoing bill, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. MONRONEY, Mr. SMATHERS, Mr. THURMOND, Mr. COTTON, and Mr. MORTON to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Vice President has appointed Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina and Mr. CARLSON members of the Joint Select Committee on the part of the Senate, as provided for in the act of August 5, 1939, entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of certain records of the United States Government," for the disposition of executive papers referred to in the reports of the Archivist of the United States numbered 62-14.

MANPOWER TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT ACT

Mr. HOLLAND submitted a conference report and statement on the bill (S. 1991) relating to manpower requirements, resources, development, and utilization, and for other purposes.

WELFARE AND PENSION PLANS DISCLOSURE ACT

Mr. HOLLAND (at the request of Mr. POWELL) submitted a conference report and statement on the bill (H.R. 8723) Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act.

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Ways and Means may have until midnight Friday, March 16, to file a report on the bill (H.R. 10650).

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

There was no objection.

RESERVISTS DESERVE ADDITIONAL PAY

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing a bill which would provide for an additional \$100 per month for enlisted reservists called to active duty during the Berlin crisis. This extra \$100 per month will be retroactive from the date of recall of each reservist.

The passage of this bill is necessary to help alleviate the many hardships of the 150,000 reservists recalled to active duty. A large majority of the personnel recalled have previously served 2 or more years in the Armed Forces. They have been trying to get established in

civilian life. Many of them have gone in debt to pay for automobiles, furniture, homes, and in many cases, to establish small businesses.

Mr. Speaker, this involves financial losses which cannot be recovered. The average reservist is enduring personal hardships suffered by his family, separation of families, and loss of job opportunities and promotions. Regular Army personnel know that they may be moved at any time. Therefore, they do not become permanently settled in any one location like a reservist. They also know what their income will be from month to month and live accordingly. Many reservists that were recalled had to adjust from monthly incomes of \$400 to \$1,000 to only \$155 to \$250. This resulted in their families moving in with relatives or to lower priced rentals. Those who had small businesses had to close them up since it was difficult to secure a qualified manager with only a 15-day notice. Doctors in the Regular Army are granted extra pay each month to compensate for their expensive education and loss of pay from private practice.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is fair; it is just and timely. This bill will create a feeling among reservists that the Government recognizes their hardships. It will help promote higher morale among the reservists and above all, it is an obligation we owe these men for preserving the peace.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON MINES AND MINING

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Mines and Mining of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs may sit during general debate this afternoon.

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

There was no objection.

CUBAN TOBACCO STILL FINDING ITS WAY INTO THE UNITED STATES

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HARSHA. Mr. Speaker, Cuban tobacco is still finding its way into the United States.

The Foreign Assets Control Division of the Treasury Department has ruled that cigars made of Cuban tobacco may be imported into the United States if made in a foreign country other than Cuba and Cuban leaf may be imported if "substantially transformed" in such foreign country.

Unless such a ruling is reversed and the embargo made total the desired effect of the President's proclamation will be nullified, the embargo in its present form will permit back-door transactions with Cuba contrary to the spirit and intent of the embargo and Castro will

continue to obtain U.S. dollars to finance his unholy operations.

Moreover, this ruling is an open invitation to unscrupulous speculators to profit at the expense of the American consumer, the U.S. cigar industry and its employees.

I am today urging the President to take the necessary steps to prohibit the importation of Cuban tobacco products in whole or part irrespective of where they are manufactured or transformed and to make his embargo total.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks, and to include a letter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, on May 20, 1936, President Roosevelt signed into law the bill that was popularly known as the Norris-Rayburn bill, thus creating the Rural Electrification Administration.

Our late Speaker, friend, and colleague, Mr. Sam, loved the REA and greatly valued the benefits it brought to the American farmer and our farm communities. The REA has enabled our farm families to share on a more equal basis the fruits of our democracy.

I need not tell you that the REA battle was not over when President Roosevelt signed the Norris-Rayburn bill. Each year the Congress is asked to vote on matters materially affecting the rural electric program.

A few days ago it was my pleasure to read a letter from Mr. Clyde T. Ellis, who is general manager of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, concerning the actions in behalf of the REA by one of my colleagues from Oklahoma, Congressman VICTOR WICKERSHAM.

I should like to read to the House of Representatives Mr. Ellis' letter because I feel that the gentleman from Oklahoma, Congressman WICKERSHAM, can be proud of his record, and this letter illustrates the feeling we in Oklahoma have for the program begun so many years ago by Speaker Rayburn.

NATIONAL RURAL ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION,

Washington, D.C., February 7, 1962.

Hon. VICTOR WICKERSHAM,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR VICTOR: This will confirm my wire to you today regarding your voting record in the House of Representatives on rural electrification and related issues.

The CONGRESSIONAL RECORD shows that you have voted on 25 rural electrification and related issues during the time you have been in the House. The RECORD also shows that you voted favorably to the rural electric position on all 25 issues.

I congratulate you on your 100-percent support of the rural electrification program reflected by your voting record and by your efforts in behalf of rural electrification on other issues for which there is no recorded vote.

Sincerely,

CLYDE T. ELLIS,
General Manager.

AMENDING FEDERAL AVIATION ACT OF 1958

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (S. 969) to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, as amended, to provide for supplemental air carriers, and for other purposes, disagree to the Senate amendment to the House amendment, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. ROUSSELOT. I object, Mr. Speaker.

INDIAN FISHING RIGHTS

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. WESTLAND. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing a resolution today I believe will solve a situation which, at least in my district, has grown almost intolerable.

This situation has to do with Indians, either treaty or nontreaty, fishing off the reservation in violation of State regulations.

There are many cases on this subject and I have personally reviewed all those believed to be pertinent. I have also had the Library of Congress make a report on the subject, as well as receiving opinions from various lawyers and the attorney general of the State of Washington. These opinions vary from one extreme to the other—with the attorney general stating that the State has no right to regulate despite the opinion rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States in *Tullee* against Washington and more recently, in the case of the *Village of Kahe et al.* against Egan.

Since the State enforcement agencies refuse to enforce what I believe to be the law and since these same agencies have appealed to the Congress to solve this problem, I have introduced the resolution today. I trust that the Department of the Interior will expedite its report on this measure so that hearings may be scheduled in this session.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BUSINESS

The SPEAKER. This is District of Columbia day. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. McMILLAN], chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia.

AUTHORIZE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TO SELL PROPERTY IN PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY, VA.

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (H.R. 9699) to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to sell certain property owned by the District of Columbia located in Prince William County, Va., and for other pur-

poses and ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

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

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I have no desire to object to the consideration of the bill in the House as in Committee of the Whole, but I want to say to the gentleman that, unless there is assurance that there will be ample time to ask questions and discuss the bill, I will object. I do not intend to forfeit general debate on a bill of this kind without the assurance that there will be no effort to unduly restrict debate.

Mr. McMILLAN. As far as I am concerned, you can have as much time as you desire by striking out the last word.

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

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized and empowered in their discretion, to sell and convey, in whole or in part, under the provisions of a contract to be negotiated by them, real estate now owned in fee simple by the District of Columbia consisting of approximately four hundred and fifty-five acres of land located in Prince William County, Virginia, and described in a deed conveying said land to the District of Columbia recorded on June 17, 1927, in liber 83, as folios 311 and 312, in the clerk's office of the circuit court of Prince William County, Commonwealth of Virginia.

SEC. 2. The said Commissioners are further authorized to pay the reasonable and necessary expenses of sale of each parcel of land sold pursuant to the provisions of this Act. They shall deposit the net proceeds of the sale in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the District of Columbia.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 5, strike out "under the provisions of a contract to be negotiated by them" and insert "for its reasonable market value".

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Speaker, the Commissioners sent to the Speaker a request for this legislation. It seems that several years ago the District of Columbia purchased this property in Virginia for a location for a garbage disposal. At the present time it is not required for that purpose. Now, Prince William County, Va., would like to purchase this property with certain restrictions. The Commissioners, of course, will see that the present market price is paid for this property, and that is why this proposed legislation is necessary.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Speaker, it is my understanding that this bill would permit the District of Columbia to sell 455 acres of land in Prince William County, Va., the land having been obtained in part in 1918, and another parcel in 1927.

Mr. McMILLAN. If the gentleman will yield, that is correct.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, it is my understanding the District of Columbia paid for this land approximately \$75,000. My further understanding is, according to the report, that the District of Columbia would now get only \$85,000, this being the so-called fair market value of the land.

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

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. McMILLAN. That seems to be the agreement between the District officials and the Virginia officials. I do not know if that is correct.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, the question I want to ask the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. McMILLAN] is this: Has this 455 acres of land in Virginia enhanced only \$15 an acre in value over this period of time, from 1918 and 1927 until the present time?

Mr. McMILLAN. If the gentleman will yield, I understand this is marsh, swampland, and never will increase in value. I do not know what use they can make of the property. However, our committee certainly placed safeguards around this legislation to prevent any unusual speculations.

Mr. GROSS. Does the gentleman from South Carolina mean to say that farmland in Virginia enhanced only \$15 an acre in this period of time?

Mr. McMILLAN. That is the information they gave our committee. I do not know the value of property in that area. I am not an expert on land value in Virginia, or any other place. The District officials and District of Columbia Commissioners agreed on the price with certain safeguards. The gentleman from Iowa has a Virginian standing beside him. Perhaps he can answer the gentleman's question.

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

Mr. GROSS. If it will help the gentleman from Pennsylvania I will yield to him.

Mr. KEARNS. It certainly would, and I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, this is a matter that we worked out amicably in the committee. I think the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS] would be very honest in going along with this bill. We had no fight in the committee. The distinguished chairman, the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. McMILLAN], and the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BROYHILL], and all of us were for it. My distinguished minority leader on the committee, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. AUCHINCLOSS], was for it.

The gentleman from Iowa can, of course, debate the matter on the floor of the House, but I think it was all done in the committee.

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

Mr. GROSS. Yes, I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. BROYHILL. Mr. Speaker, the purchase price of \$75,000 to which the gentleman referred includes the cost of the garbage reduction plant, and not

just the cost of the land alone. The garbage reduction plant has since been demolished, and is no longer being used. The \$75,000 was not just for the cost of the land alone.

Mr. Speaker, the committee also amended the bill to provide that the District of Columbia would be paid the reasonable market value of the land. I do not think the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS] would expect the county of Prince William or anyone else to pay more than the reasonable market value for the property. The cost of the land to the District government of \$75,000 included the garbage reduction plant.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, it is hard for me to believe, I will say to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BROYHILL], that this land increased in value only \$15 an acre over such a period of time. As I understand it, the county wants it in order to set up what is known as an industrial park. In other words, they want to locate industry down there; is that correct?

What does the board of supervisors of the county want to do with the land?

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

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. KEARNS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to say to the gentleman from Iowa and to all of our colleagues that we ironed this out in the committee and with the very distinguished chairman of the committee, Mr. McMILLAN. We like the bill. If anyone wants to make an issue out of it, he can.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS] has expired.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. BROYHILL. In answer to the gentleman's question, and I believe it is the same question he asked before, why there has been no greater increase in the value of the property since it was first purchased, the first 10 acres cost \$50,000, but that included the cost of the garbage reduction plant that has since then been demolished. The cost of the land itself at that time was not \$50,000. The total cost of the land was probably \$35,000. The reasonable market value today is apparently more than double what it was at that time. No one expects the county of Prince William or anyone else to buy that land for anything less than the reasonable market value, but no one can expect anyone else to pay more than the reasonable market value.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I will say to the gentleman that the question arose in the minds of the committee as to the possibility of speculation in this land, is that not correct? The report indicates it. But there is nothing in the bill in the way of a restrictive clause providing that if the Prince William Board of Supervi-

sors gets this 455-acre tract that it must use it for the purpose for which the District of Columbia sells it to them.

Mr. BROYHILL. That is the reason we amended the bill so that instead of providing for a contract to be negotiated we provided for the land to be conveyed for its reasonable market value.

Mr. GROSS. The report indicates that the reasonable market value is \$85,000.

Mr. BROYHILL. What is wrong with that?

Mr. GROSS. That does not seem to me to represent a reasonable increase in value over such a long period of years.

Mr. BROYHILL. The language of the bill prohibits the land from being sold under negotiated contract for less than the reasonable market value.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I have every respect for the Committee on the District of Columbia, but I do recall that the District of Columbia Committee came out with a bill to build a bridge across the Potomac River costing some \$15 million, and connecting the States of Virginia and Maryland. The committee has had no hesitancy in coming out with bills under which the taxpayers of the country take care of the facilities which are of great benefit to the States of Virginia and Maryland. The District of Columbia claims to be in need of revenue. I want to see the District get all of the money to which it is entitled in a deal of this kind. I do not think it is getting all that it is entitled to out of this deal.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Speaker, I think this needs some clarification. As to the cost of this property, it was bought many years ago, it is true. It was bought in two parcels. One parcel, consisting of 10 acres, cost \$50,000, upon which parcel was situated a rendering plant. The real purpose then was to have a rendering plant to render the garbage that came from the city of Washington.

They then bought for \$25,000 all of this 400 and some acres. They stopped using the rendering plant. It has been taken away and torn down.

There is nothing there but bare land. Much of it is very rough and mountains and other parts of it are swampland. The only thing that the District of Columbia uses it for now is as a fill in this swampland to get rid of the refuse from the District of Columbia. Under the contract which is to be negotiated between Prince William County and the District of Columbia, the District will continue to use the part they are now using for as long as they want to use it. That is a part of the agreement.

There was some discussion in the committee, and we were just as careful as the gentleman from Iowa always is to see that there was no opportunity for speculation in this land. This is a deal between a governing body in Virginia and the governing body in the District of Columbia.

It has the unanimous approval of the District Commissioners in a letter to the Speaker and is approved by the Bureau of Budget. The purpose of it is to take this land and organize a nonprofit gov-

ernmental corporation for the purpose of developing this property as an industrial park under the auspices and control of the county. Every safeguard has been put around it to see that any speculation by private persons in this situation shall not occur. As a matter of fact, there are private people who have been trying to get hold of this property for speculative purposes. I want to say to the gentleman from Iowa, I appreciate his diligence in looking after the proper interests of the Government and to see that we do not throw away any money and that we do not permit private people to make money by speculation in Government property. But, I think the gentleman knows, I am very sympathetic to that situation, and I raised some questions on the bill myself although I introduced the bill, and tightened it up with an amendment.

With reference to the price, it is not going to be \$85,000; there is going to be a reappraisal by the District Commissioners to ascertain what is the present fair value of that property with authority for the Commissioners to act.

If the gentleman from Iowa can suggest any further safeguards that we can put on this situation, I would be glad to hear them and consider them. But, certainly, the gentleman's fears about this being a speculative thing and that some private person is going to be able to make a profit in this situation are unfounded, I can assure him. I would be very happy to answer any question about this.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, with that assurance, I shall not object further to the passage of the bill.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I thank my colleague.

Mr. BROYHILL. Mr. Speaker, this bill will afford the District of Columbia Board of Commissioners the rather unique opportunity of aiding in the industrial development of a nearby county and at the same time benefiting the District of Columbia. This will be accomplished by authorizing the sale of a tract of some 455 acres of land now owned by the District and located near Quantico in Prince William County, Va.

Prior to 1918, the District of Columbia contracted with private companies for the disposal of the city's garbage. The largest of these companies owned and operated a garbage reduction plant on a tract known as Cherry Hill, on the Potomac River in Virginia. When the District decided in 1918 to operate its own garbage disposal system, the city purchased this plant, with about ten acres of land. Then in 1927, an additional 445 acres were acquired. The total purchase price for the entire tract was approximately \$75,000. The city operated the reduction plant until 1946. At that time, the operation was proving no longer economically practical, and so the plant was dismantled. Since that time, the only use the District of Columbia has made of this tract has been the dumping of a small amount of its garbage as a land-fill on some 25 acres of swampy land.

I am informed that the Prince William County Board of Supervisors has become interested in this land being purchased

from the District of Columbia and developed as an industrial park. They envision this project as a tremendous boost to the economy of Prince William County. Also, they have expressed their willingness to permit the District of Columbia to continue its present limited use of the property for an indefinite period of time.

The property has recently been appraised at \$85,000, which figure would represent a profit to the District.

I feel that the authorization to sell this land is entirely logical, and I welcome the opportunity to support a measure which will be mutually beneficial to both the District of Columbia and nearby Virginia.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXPANSION AND IMPROVEMENT OF GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (H.R. 8916) to authorize grants for planning and carrying out a project of construction for the expansion and improvement of the facilities of George Washington University Hospital in the District of Columbia.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there are hereby authorized to be appropriated from time to time such sums, not exceeding \$2,500,000 in the aggregate, as may be necessary to enable the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service (hereafter in this Act referred to as the Surgeon General) to make a grant or grants in order to assist the George Washington University in defraying the cost of planning and carrying out a project of construction to expand and improve the facilities of George Washington University Hospital in the District of Columbia. Sums appropriated pursuant to this section shall remain available for such purpose until expended.

Sec. 2. Grants made pursuant to this Act shall not exceed, in the aggregate, an amount found by the Surgeon General to be equal to 50 per centum of the cost of construction of the project covered by an application of the university submitted to the Surgeon General and approved by him pursuant to section 3.

Sec. 3. (a) The Surgeon General is authorized to approve the application of the university if—

(1) the application is in such form as may be prescribed by him and contains or is supported by such information as he deems necessary in order to carry out his functions under this Act;

(2) he finds that—

(A) the program of construction covered by the application provides for the facilities and services necessary (i) to provide adequate care for the patients expected to be served by the hospital and (ii) to constitute the hospital an adequate teaching hospital for the university's school of medicine;

(B) such program does not appear incompatible with any comprehensive plan for

health facilities for the metropolitan area of Washington that has been or is likely to be developed by a body found by the Surgeon General to be a responsible areawide planning group; and

(C) the plans and specifications for the project meet the minimum standards of construction and equipment prescribed for hospitals by regulation pursuant to section 622(e) of the Public Health Service Act; and

(3) he finds that the application contains or is supported by satisfactory assurances—

(A) that adequate funds will be available for payment of the non-Federal share of the cost of construction of the project, and that adequate financial support for the maintenance and operation of the project when completed will be available;

(B) that the construction contract for the project will be awarded in accordance with such requirements, including requirements as to competitive bidding, as the Surgeon General may prescribe, and will contain such provisions for performance and other bonds and undertakings to be furnished by the contractor as the Surgeon General deems necessary;

(C) that the construction contract will provide that the Surgeon General and his representatives will at all times have access to the work in preparation or progress and that the contractor will provide proper facilities for such access and for inspection of the work;

(D) that the university will provide and maintain competent and adequate architectural or engineering supervision and inspection of the project to insure that the completed work conforms with the approved plans and specifications;

(E) that the labor standards set forth in section 5 will be observed; and

(F) such other assurances as the Surgeon General finds necessary in order to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(b) Amendment of an approved application shall be subject to approval in the same manner as an original application.

(c) After approval of the application, the Surgeon General shall pay the Federal share of the cost of construction (as determined under section 2) at such time or times, in advance or by way of reimbursement, and in such installments and subject to such reasonable conditions (with respect to performance of work, purchase of materials, and other matters), as he may deem appropriate in order to safeguard the Federal interest and assure completion of the work in accordance with the approved plans and specifications.

(d) Funds paid under this section for construction shall be used solely for carrying out the project as approved by the Surgeon General, including any amendment approved by him.

Sec. 4. (a) For the purposes of this Act the terms "construction" and "cost of construction" shall have the meanings assigned to such terms in section 631 of the Public Health Service Act, and regulations issued pursuant thereto, and shall include architect's and consultant's fees incurred in the planning of the project prior to enactment of this Act.

(b) For the purpose of administering this Act, the Surgeon General may delegate to any officer or employee of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare any of his functions or powers under this Act, except the issuance of regulations.

Sec. 5. All laborers and mechanics employed by contractors or subcontractors in the performance of construction work financed in whole or in part under this Act shall be paid wages at rates not less than those prevailing on similar construction in the locality as determined by the Secretary of Labor in accordance with the Davis-Bacon Act, as amended (40 U.S.C. 276a-276c-5),

and every such employee shall receive compensation at a rate not less than one and one-half times his basic rate of pay for all hours worked in excess of eight hours in any workday or forty hours in the workweek, as the case may be. The Secretary of Labor shall have with respect to the labor standards specified in this section the authority and functions set forth in Reorganization Plan Numbered 14 of 1950 (15 F.R. 3176; 5 U.S.C. 1332-15) and section 2 of the Act of June 13, 1934, as amended (40 U.S.C. 276c).

Sec. 6 (a) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated, for each fiscal year, such sums as may be necessary for administrative expenses incurred in carrying out this Act.

(b) Nothing in this Act shall be construed as limiting or superseding any authority of the Surgeon General or the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare under title VI of the Public Health Service Act or any other law.

With the following committee amendments:

On page 4, after line 4, insert the following:

"(D) that the university shall keep such records as the Surgeon General shall prescribe, including records which fully disclose the amount and the disposition by it of the proceeds of assistance received under this Act, the total cost of the project or undertaking in connection with which such assistance is given or used, and the amount and nature of that portion of the cost of the project or undertaking supplied by other sources, and such other records as will facilitate an effective audit.

"The Surgeon General and the Comptroller General of the United States, or any of their duly authorized representatives, shall have access for the purpose of audit and examination to any books, documents, papers, and records of the university that are pertinent to assistance received under this Act."

On page 4, line 5, change "(D)" to "(E)".

On page 4, line 10, change "(E)" to "(F)".

On page 4, line 12, change "(F)" to "(G)".

On page 3, line 8, strike "622(c)" and insert "622(e)".

On page 3, line 9, after the words "Service Act" insert the words "as amended, 42 U.S.C. 291e".

On page 5, line 10, after the words "Health Service Act" insert "as amended, 42 U.S.C. 291i".

Page 5, line 24, strike "(40 U.S.C. 276a-276c-5)" and insert "(40 U.S.C. 276a-276a-5)".

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word.

I thought perhaps we would have an explanation of the bill, but if it is going to passage without an explanation, I am compelled to ask some questions.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman from South Carolina, chairman of the committee, how much the taxpayers of the Nation have spent on hospitals in the District of Columbia in recent years. Can the gentleman give me any idea of this? I understand this particular appropriation would authorize the direct appropriation of \$2,500,000 for the construction and expansion of hospital facilities at the George Washington University.

Mr. McMILLAN. The purpose of the bill is to provide matching funds in the amount of \$2,500,000 to George Washington University to construct 100 additional beds and certain research facilities and teaching facilities.

Mr. GROSS. Can the gentleman give me any idea how much we have provided for hospitals in the District of Columbia?

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

Mr. GROSS. Yes, I shall be happy to yield.

Mr. BROYHILL. The total Federal grants amount to \$40,455,453. That is for eight hospitals here in the District of Columbia. Incidentally, under the District of Columbia Hospital Center Act the Federal Government makes a grant of 70 percent. In this particular bill we provide for only a 50 percent matching grant, provided the other 50 percent is raised by private subscription.

Mr. GROSS. Why are not the hospitals in the District of Columbia built under the provisions of the Hill-Burton Act?

Mr. BROYHILL. In the first place, as the gentleman knows, the District of Columbia is the Nation's Capital. It is different than any other section of the country.

Mr. GROSS. How does that make it different from the standpoint of taking care of the ill, the infirm, and so on and so forth? Why does it make any difference?

Mr. BROYHILL. The Congress of the United States has legislative responsibility in the District of Columbia. The Federal Government owns approximately 50 percent of the property in the District of Columbia, on which we do not pay taxes; instead, we make a contribution of approximately \$30 million a year to the operation of the District of Columbia. I would say to the gentleman that the Federal Government, as a property owner, is faring very well here in the Nation's Capital.

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

Mr. GROSS. I yield.

Mr. WALTER. I think it is important in the consideration of this legislation to bear in mind the fact that the hospital which will benefit through the enactment of this legislation is the only downtown institution remaining. I think four hospitals were moved into outlying districts with the result that the accident load in this hospital is much larger than would ordinarily be the case; and I repeat, it is the only remaining downtown hospital, and it is a public hospital even though it happens to be connected with the George Washington University.

Mr. GROSS. I wonder if we will have enough hospital facilities to take care of the situation in the District if we continue to have a need for emergency services rendered by this hospital, and for that matter, other hospitals in the District, to take care of emergencies such as that was mentioned in today's paper where a public transportation bus was invaded by a group of young hoodlums, a bus with 30 passengers on board. These hoodlums attacked the driver, severely beat him, and stole his money. The passengers were unloaded and put aboard another bus but not one of the 30 passengers would give his or her name

as a witness except a 17-year-old boy. I wonder if Congress can appropriate enough money to take care of the victims of all this lawlessness in the District of Columbia.

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

Mr. GROSS. I yield.

Mr. KEARNS. Do you know what I would like to do? This hospital we are speaking about is more or less a tribute to our Speaker of the House of Representatives. CARROLL KEARNS from Pennsylvania would like to be a factor in trying to get this bill passed.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

(By unanimous consent (at the request of Mr. GROSS) he was allowed to proceed for 5 additional minutes.)

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

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. McMILLAN. I would like to say to the gentleman that we took into consideration the fact that the District of Columbia does not fare as well as the various States under the provisions of the Hill-Burton Act for one reason that 200,000 Government people are not counted in the census of the District of Columbia. They were counted in their individual States. That reduces the per capita number of beds under the Hill-Burton Act. The average for the States is four, while for the District it is six beds per thousand.

Mr. GROSS. If I understand the gentleman correctly, and under the Hill-Burton Act, the District of Columbia could not qualify because of the fact that it far exceeds the national criteria for beds per 1,000 patients?

Mr. McMILLAN. That is correct. And the reason for that is there are about 200,000 Government employees, in addition to approximately 100 embassies with thousands of personnel. Outside the census, members of the Armed Forces, for instance, and others, who are located here. They have to be hospitalized but are not counted in the census and does not reflect properly in connection with beds available per capita.

Mr. GROSS. The District of Columbia already exceeds the number of hospital beds by about 2 percent of the national average; is that right?

Mr. McMILLAN. Yes. According to the census but not actual count of floating population.

Mr. GROSS. But you want the taxpayers of all the country to provide \$2½ million through the process of this bill to expand hospital facilities in the District. In view of the fact that the District is already far above the national average in beds per 1,000 patients, the only excuse you can give for the bill is that you want to expand the medical facilities, medical training and care facilities, at this hospital. Are you prepared to accept an amendment that would provide that each State get \$2½ million to expand their medical training facilities?

Mr. McMILLAN. I certainly would approve an amendment of that nature

if it were germane to this bill. In fact, there is a bill coming out of the Committee on Interstate Commerce which will assist other medical schools. I know that we have a great shortage of doctors in my district. We have towns of 1,500 people without a doctor.

Mr. GROSS. It is my understanding that the District of Columbia has the highest per capita income of any comparable city in the United States, I suppose.

Mr. McMILLAN. I have no particular reason to have any special love for the District, but I want to see the people working for the District of Columbia and the U.S. Government have sufficient hospital beds in our Nation's Capital in addition to the residence shown in last census.

Mr. GROSS. They already have them.

Mr. McMILLAN. They say they do not.

Mr. GROSS. Hospital beds here are available far above the national average.

Mr. McMILLAN. Yes, but it is very difficult to get a bed in a hospital here at times.

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

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. ALBERT. Is it not true you have a little bit different situation? The District of Columbia is limited in its population to the District. It is different from the average metropolitan area, in that the metropolitan area here is not within the District of Columbia but is a burden upon the hospitals within the District of Columbia.

Mr. GROSS. Why do not these contiguous areas then build hospitals to take care of the people who work here yet do not pay any taxes in the District of Columbia?

Mr. ALBERT. That question is not before us.

Mr. GROSS. Why should the taxpayers of the country be saddled with this?

Mr. ALBERT. For the reason, first of all, we have it already with respect to all the other hospitals in the District of Columbia.

Mr. GROSS. I understand that, but as the old saying goes, two wrongs do not make a right.

Mr. ALBERT. But I do not think this is a wrong.

Mr. GROSS. Well, I do.

Mr. ALBERT. I do not admit that. But, the need has been demonstrated, if the gentleman will read the report. It seems to me that is the principal criterion, and if the Hill-Burton Act should be changed, we should change it and not take it out on the hospitals in the District of Columbia.

Mr. GROSS. I do not get that from the report. The report says in one place that legislation is needed because of the need for more hospital beds, and the report then goes on to say—I believe it is the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, Mr. Ribicoff—that it is needed for medical training facilities.

Mr. ALBERT. It is needed for both. I think that the report makes it clear that it is needed for both.

Mr. GROSS. They already have 6.2 beds per 1,000 as compared with the national average of 4.5 per 1,000.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has again expired.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman be permitted to proceed for 3 additional minutes.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. HARRIS. I think it is in order to try to resolve what I think is a very appropriate discussion which the gentleman has brought to the attention of the House. Since we are all quite familiar with the Hill-Burton program coming from our Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, I would like to say to the gentleman that in addition to what the distinguished chairman of the committee and our distinguished majority leader have said, within the District of Columbia there are only a few acres of land actually available and, as you know, the formula includes not only population but area. Now, because of the fact that there is such a small area within the District of Columbia, about the only part of the formula that amounts to anything in the District is the population itself. For that reason the Nation's Capital, Washington, with a population estimated, I think, at around 800,000, does not benefit under this formula on the same equality or equitable proportion as do the States of the Nation. Now, that was recognized, I will say to the gentleman, in connection with the Washington Hospital Center. And, it might be recalled that the total amount for the Washington Hospital Center, which this Congress provided, was, I believe, something like \$23,410,000. Now, the share of that of the District of Columbia was \$10,500,000. And, the same is true of other hospitals here in the District, I believe, in the use of Hill-Burton funds. There had to be special recognition given to them, and possibly the same consideration is being asked here for George Washington Hospital.

Mr. GROSS. But the District is supposed to have the highest income in the Nation, is that not true?

Mr. HARRIS. I think that is generally true. But, under the Hill-Burton formula you do not consider per capita income insofar as it relates to entitlement of the various States. You consider population and area.

Mr. GROSS. What I do not understand and never have is why, with this tremendous per capita income in the District of Columbia, the taxpayers cannot build some of the bridges, stadiums, and so on and so forth. Why do they have to go to the taxpayers of Iowa and Florida and everywhere else to get the money to do all these things for the District of Columbia?

Mr. HARRIS. I think that is a very good question. I have been seeking the answer for a long time myself.

Mr. ADAIR. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to put a question to the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. McMILLAN]:

It is my understanding, based upon the report and what has been said here today, that if this legislation is favorably acted upon we will be doing for the George Washington University Hospital only what we have done for other hospitals in the District of Columbia? Can the gentleman give us some assurance upon that point?

Mr. McMILLAN. That is my understanding, and that is what the testimony showed at the hearings.

Mr. ADAIR. So, by acting favorably on this matter we are simply acting in equity and good conscience?

Mr. McMILLAN. In fact, we did more for the Washington Methodist Center than we are doing for the George Washington University.

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

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

Mr. GROSS. Which ought to be an object lesson to the House of Representatives and to the Congress that once we initiate these programs there apparently is no stopping.

Mr. ADAIR. I think we would all have to agree that the gentleman is correct.

Mr. GROSS. This is the kind of a program that never should have been initiated in the first place. They should have been made to carry more of the responsibility than they are presently doing.

Mr. ADAIR. But once initiated—once the program is established, it is only proper and right that all hospital institutions be treated in the same way.

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, my committee reported H.R. 8916 to the floor of the House for your consideration and it is my opinion that the House should take favorable action on same. The only argument against this bill was the statement that we are doing more for the hospitals in the city of Washington than we are for the hospitals in the individual States.

However, if you will read the letter we received from the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, you will note that he states that the District of Columbia is not treated on an equal basis with the individual States in sharing the funds we appropriate to carry out the provisions of the Hill-Burton Act. I realize that we have approximately 200,000 Government employees and their families residing in the District of Columbia in addition to thousands of members of the Armed Forces and their families who are not counted in the census as being residents of the District of Columbia. All these people must be provided with hospitalization in case of illness and the figures indicated in the testimony from the office of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare during the hearings on this bill show that Washington has more hospital beds per capita than any State in the United States. However, it does not take into consideration the fact that we have a large floating population which must be hospitalized in case of illness.

I personally have never voted against an appropriation for extending hospital facilities in the States or in the District of Columbia. I have also never voted against any funds for cancer and heart research and I am advised that George Washington University Hospital is extending its research laboratories in addition to adding approximately 100 beds. George Washington University Hospital, at the present time, has one of the outstanding cancer clinics in the Nation and it seems to me that if we are financially able to spend \$7 billion in trying to send a man to the moon, we should be able to spend a few million dollars in trying to take care of the health of the people of this Nation.

I hope that the House will take favorable action on this bill since George Washington University, I understand, has already collected matching funds so that work can begin immediately in expanding the facilities at the George Washington University Hospital.

Mr. BROYHILL. Mr. Speaker, this bill will authorize the Federal Government to appropriate \$2,500,000 toward the expansion and improvement of the George Washington University Hospital. These funds are to be matched by an equal amount from the university, which I understand has already been pledged or contributed by private sources.

There can be no question as to the need for this expansion of the hospital's facilities. The hospital was constructed during World War II, and wartime restrictions on materials necessitated a certain amount of compromise on the part of the university, both as to quality of construction and the amount of facilities obtained.

The George Washington University Hospital serves in two vital capacities as a highly essential part of the medical facilities of the Nation's Capital—for the treatment and care of the sick and as a training facility for medical students and interns—and its present plant is no longer adequate for either of these roles.

The present 427-bed capacity of the hospital does not accommodate the demand for admissions. Consequently, there is always a waiting list of patients seeking admission. In addition, other facilities of the hospital, such as operating rooms, X-ray and laboratory space, pharmacy, laundry, and dietary service, are not adequate for the present or future demand for patient care. In 1960, for example, the number of patients cared for in this hospital exceeded the maximum number which it was originally planned to accommodate by nearly 85 percent.

Concomitant with the crowding and inadequacy of the hospital's facilities for the treatment of patients, of course, is the detrimental effect of this situation upon the hospital's equally important role as a training facility for the university's medical students and interns. Improvement in the facilities of the hospital, such as H.R. 8916 will make possible, will very materially increase its effectiveness as a training ground for future physicians.

At present, approximately 35 percent of the patients cared for in the George Washington University Hospital are not

residents of the District of Columbia. This situation exists, of course, because the preponderance of the population of the Washington metropolitan area reside in the suburbs of Virginia and Maryland, and these suburbs do not provide sufficient hospital facilities to accommodate the needs of their own citizens. In view of this fact, and also because of the large floating population which Washington attracts because of its status as the Nation's Capital, I feel strongly that the Federal Government should share in the cost of this project. While it is true that the present George Washington University Hospital was built by a Federal grant under the Lanham Act, the university paid the very considerable costs of the land and the equipment. Also, George Washington University Hospital is the only voluntary hospital in the District which has not received Federal funds for construction under the Hospital Center Act.

If this \$5 million project were authorized under the Hospital Center Act, the Federal Government's share of the cost would be \$3,500,000, and the District of Columbia government would be obliged to pay \$1,500,000. Under the terms of H.R. 8916, however, the Federal Government will pay only \$2,500,000 and there will be no cost whatever to the District of Columbia. Thus, this bill represents a saving of \$1 million to the Federal Government and \$1,500,000 to the government of the District of Columbia, as compared to financing under the Hospital Center Act.

I recognize that this expansion of the facilities of the George Washington University Hospital is imperative as a major step toward meeting the increasing need for medical services and medical education in the Washington metropolitan area, and I take pleasure in endorsing H.R. 8916 as providing the best and soundest means of financing this vital project.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HEALTH CARE FOR THE AGED

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I desire to inform the House that I have a special order for 1½ hours this coming Thursday in the hope that we will finish our regular business so that I can utilize that time to answer the gentleman from California's [Mr. KING] special order of last week in which he discussed some of the issues involved in this problem of health care for the aged, and in which he made some attack on the American Medical Association.

Mr. Speaker, I have no brief for the American Medical Association, or any

other group, but I am deeply concerned about fair debate and fair procedures in this issue of health care for the aged.

Mr. Speaker, I hope any other Members who would like to be present on Thursday and who would like to defend the use of the social security system for health care for the aged be present, because I certainly intend to present the arguments as to why this is a dangerous procedure for the health of all of us, and certainly would be damaging to health care for the older people.

THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE GIRL SCOUTS OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. KEITH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. CONTE] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, "If it isn't right, the girls won't take to it, and it won't last." Such was the byword of Juliette Gordon Low, first national president and founder of the Girl Scouts of the United States.

Mr. Speaker, today marks the 50th anniversary of this great American institution, and I feel it especially appropriate on this occasion to call the attention of the Congress to the outstanding record of this organization. For indeed over these past 50 years, the girls have "taken to the movement," it has "lasted," and "it is right."

For a half century, the Girl Scouts of the United States have offered informal education and training in the art and science of citizenship to literally millions of American youth. Our Nation owes a substantial debt to their heritage, and it is fitting and proper that we here in the Congress honor their efforts today.

Since its inception in 1912, this organization and its great leadership have always recognized the desirability of preparing young girls in the rudiments of house and home. As well, or perhaps even with increased fervor, they have also concentrated on the preparation of America's young girls for their role in our society. This, I think, is their outstanding contribution to our national character. The lists of prominent women in our country today, who had their first training in leadership as Girl Scouts, is lengthy and gratifying.

Likewise, over these first 50 years, innovation in programming has not been lacking in their movement. At every turn, Girl Scouts the world over were revolutionizing their status in what was predominantly a man's world. First to mind, of course, always comes the fact that it was the Girl Scouts who first introduced camping for girls. In camping, the Girl Scouts has led the way, not only in feminine circles, but they have established many trends in camping later adopted quite successfully by boys' institutions as well. They have proved in the past half century that the enjoyment and enrichment of one's person through

healthful outdoor living is not exclusively for boys.

The Girl Scouts of the United States have also developed warm and meaningful relationships with girls overseas and in many farflung parts of the world through their membership in the World Association of Girl Guides and Scouts. In more than 50 countries the free and wholesome, friendly exchange of ideas and cultures between international Girl Scouts has greatly fostered the mutual causes of world peace and understanding. Such exchanges are possible within the Girl Scout movement through such programs as the Juliette Low World Friendship Fund which provides the means for exchanges on an international level.

Of course, the Girl Scout program could not be the success that it is without the devoted and tireless guidance and leadership of the many well-trained, voluntary, and skillful adult leaders. The training program of the Girl Scouts of the United States has set an enviable pattern for similar organizations for years, and it has been a primary factor in the value of the movement.

Service to other people has always been a major objective of the Girl Scouts the world over. Built into their promise and law, by which every Girl Scout strives to live, service to their fellow man has been the heart of the Scout movement for 50 years. Who of us has never seen a Girl Scout assisting in a hospital, on a library project, with an overseas aid program, or in some civic function? I daresay, none of us. Girl Scouts are everywhere and always seeking out new and evermore useful ways in which they may expend their energies in behalf of others.

This is certainly a memorable occasion for this wonderful organization. One on which they prefer to look ahead toward the coming 50 years rather than back on the past 50 successful years. Through their various programs, the Girl Scouts of the United States have directly affected the lives of more than 2½ million American girls and 773,000 adult volunteers. Indirectly, they have given much to us all. As a Member of Congress, the husband of a den mother, and the father of three Girl Scouts, I am proud to recognize and congratulate the accomplishments of the last 50 years, not as 50 years completed, but rather as the first 50 years of a long and successful existence.

UNNECESSARY AIR FORCE EXPENDITURES

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to direct the attention of the House to three recent reports of the Comptroller General disclosing, in the area investigated, more than \$25 million worth of unnecessary Air Force expenditures. These reports reviewed Air Force practice in maintaining aircraft for the

Military Air Transport Service, in operating the SAGE system and in procurement and storage policies.

Let me cite a few examples of the exceedingly poor business practices that have led to the aggregate sum wasted:

From the Comptroller General's report to Congress, February 1962, "Examination of Aircraft Maintenance Practices for Transport Aircraft in the Military Air Transport Service, Department of the Air Force" I found that in 1960 the Military Air Transport Service spent far more on maintenance and labor costs than private airlines with comparable practices and similar aircraft. Dollar loss: \$13 million.

The Comptroller General's "Review of Programing and Procurement of Selected Operational Equipment and Communication Services and the Utilization of Certain Technical Personnel by the Department of the Air Force in the Semiautomatic Ground Environment System" indicates that in administering SAGE, radar warning and weapons control system, the Air Force failed to reduce equipment to actual needs as indicated by operational experience. They also failed to cancel contracts for equipment which experience showed to be unnecessary. Dollar loss: \$10.8 million.

In addition, that report shows that the Air Force improperly calculated service charges for canceled services released to other users, generously underestimating actual costs. Dollar loss, \$1.5 million plus.

Another report in "Review of Procurement and Storage of General-Use Hand Tools for the Air Force by General Services Administration" finds that as of 1960 GSA considered that 27 percent of its total Air Force hand tool inventory represented an oversupply. Dollar cost, \$1.7 million. Annual cost of carrying the oversupply, \$170,000.

These samples from 1 month of auditing reports show that the Air Force is by no means the most efficient business operation. Their recurrent demands for increased appropriations should be judged in the light of their record for sloppy administration and estimation of needs.

It is true that the Air Force has already instituted some corrective measures and should be commended for this; however, it is incomprehensible to me how the Air Force has managed its affairs with so little regard to efficiency and good commonsense business practices. Without the report by the Comptroller General, it appears that the Air Force would have continued compounding inefficiency with inefficiency.

I strongly urge the Air Force and the Department of Defense to respond immediately to the specific recommendations of the Comptroller General. I urge them in continuing their maintenance studies for the Military Air Transport Service to seek "the assistance of qualified representatives of the airline industry and the Federal Aviation Agency," and to "seriously consider the possibility of effecting greater economies by replacing, wherever militarily feasible, military mechanics in the MATS organization with civilian mechanics," as the report proposes. I highly recom-

mend that the Air Force see that GSA receive sufficient information of its plans and needs in the future so that GSA can "effectively adjust procurement actions to realistic requirements."

In addition I strongly suggest that the Air Force take the initiative for further self-investigation and eliminate additional unwise business procedures.

CUBAN EMBARGO FULL OF LOOPHOLES AS RESULT OF ADMINISTRATIVE RULING—PRESIDENT REFUSES TO CLOSE LOOPHOLES

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BURKE of Kentucky). Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. CRAMER] is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a bill, the object of which is to plug the glaring and gaping loophole in the administration's embargo against the importation of goods from Cuba, as announced February 3 by the President. I feel compelled to bring this loophole to the attention of the House again, because the true object of the embargo is now being circumvented by the administration itself.

Mr. Speaker, as I understand it, the object of the embargo was to halt the flow of dollars to the Communist Castro Government of Cuba. The philosophy was to cut off the dollars by cessation of imports of Cuban goods and materials. I have no quarrel with this objective, and I am sure that the American people are in favor of the argument that we need to rid this hemisphere of Castro and his ilk.

And no group is more sympathetic to the objective of getting rid of Castro and communism than the good people of my district, including the 6,000 cigar workers of the city of Tampa, and this group, through its spokesmen, has often declared its willingness to make every reasonable sacrifice necessary in order to get rid of Castro, providing these sacrifices are backed up by other effective actions to get the job done.

But unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, it is now apparent that while the embargo on imports was ordered by the President, another executive agency was opening a gaping loophole I have referred to, and thus the administration, through its spokesmen in the Foreign Assets Control Division of the Treasury Department, has ruled that cigars made from tobacco imports from Cuba may be imported into the United States from foreign countries.

And, as a result, the people in my district lose their jobs, people in the Canary Islands and possibly Canada, Britain, West Germany, and other European Cuban tobacco importers get new jobs, and Castro still gets his dollars or other spendable currency to finance his hemisphere Communist efforts.

I think this, compounded by indifference to protests received, including my own, amounts to a cold-blooded and unconcerned attitude by the administration toward the plight of the 6,000 Tampa cigar workers, 10 percent of whom are already out of work as a result of the embargo. I say this further, because

a Presidential White House assistant named Feldman was recently quoted in the newspapers as having said that the loophole could be plugged in 10 minutes, if necessary. And now I am wondering if the remaining 5,400 cigar workers in Tampa must be thrown out of work before the administration deems such a necessity to exist.

To repeat, Mr. Speaker, I am in favor of the purpose of the embargo, which is to drive the present Communist Government of Cuba from this hemisphere, but I must protest when that embargo opens up a loophole that allows Havana tobacco, either as a finished or semifinished product, to come into this country at the expense of 6,000 cigar workers in my district, and many others in other areas of the country, who, in the main, are skilled in no other trade and who will experience great difficulty in obtaining other employment.

Many of these cigar workers are older citizens and are following what has long been a family trade, that of making largely handmade cigars.

My bill, Mr. Speaker, provides criminal penalties in the form of fines or imprisonment for the importation from any country into the United States of any article that is made of products grown, produced, processed, or manufactured in Cuba.

It also prohibits under the same penalties the export of further articles from this country to Cuba. The only exceptions to such imports and exports are those connected with the operation of any military or naval base of the United States situated in Cuba.

NEED FOR BILL CLOSING EMBARGO LOOPHOLES

I had hoped that the administration would immediately take action to close the gaping loophole by Executive order or administrative ruling preventing the importation of any goods from any country that contained Cuban exports, at least Cuban tobacco, but a deaf ear has been turned to our pleas.

The following articles by Leslie Gould, financial editor of the New York Journal-American, explain the plight of the Tampa cigar workers and the asininity of the administration's program, whereby one hand issues the embargo order while the other hand undercuts it, yet the administration refuses to acknowledge it:

[From the New York Journal-American, Feb. 22, 1962]

NEW RULING SENDS EMBARGO ON CUBAN TOBACCO UP IN SMOKE

(By Leslie Gould)

Relax and light up that all-Havana corona or panatela.

There is going to be no shortage of Cuban imports, regardless of the widely publicized embargo ordered by President Kennedy on products from the Communist-controlled island off our shores.

The Foreign Assets Control Division of the U.S. Treasury has just ruled:

"Goods, including cigars, made from imports from Cuba may be imported into the United States from the Canary Islands."

The ruling was made by Mrs. Margaret W. Schwartz, Acting Chief of the Division.

COUNSEL AFFIRMS RULING

At Mrs. Schwartz's side when she handed down the decision was Stanley Sommerfeld,

General Counsel of the Division. The pair further affirmed:

"Any and all goods processed or manufactured from Cuban imports in a country considered friendly (or at least neutral) may be imported into this country."

This makes a joke of the President's proclamation of February 3 ordering an embargo on trade between the United States and Cuba.

ORDER CLEARLY BANS IMPORTS

The Presidential order stated:

"Hereby prohibit, effective 12:01 a.m., eastern standard time, February 7, 1962, the importation into the United States of all goods of Cuban origin and all goods imported from or through Cuba; and hereby authorize and direct the Secretary of the Treasury to carry out such prohibition, to make such exceptions thereto, by license or otherwise, as he determines to be consistent with the effective operation of the embargo hereby proclaimed, and to promulgate such rules and regulations as may be necessary to perform such functions."

The order clearly prohibits all goods of Cuban origin and all goods imported from and through Cuba, but the rulings of the Foreign Assets Control Division nullify the embargo. Cigars made outside Cuba from Cuban tobacco, as well as leaf processed may now be imported.

Leaf before it is made into cigars is stripped—that is, the stem is removed—and the leaf is cut up. If either of these processes is done outside Cuba, then the Cuban tobacco can be imported.

CANADA-MADE CIGARS EXEMPT

Before issuing this latest ruling, the Customs Service announced the embargo did not apply to Canadian-made cigars of Cuban tobacco. Now, this exception is extended to the Canary Islands or any friendly country, or at least neutral.

This now becomes no embargo at all, except to the large American companies now making all-Havana cigars at Trenton, N.J., and Tampa, Fla.—the two biggest such cigarmaking centers in the United States. They may, though, import processed leaf. Their other option is to move their factories to friendly countries such as Canada. This would cost American jobs.

When the embargo was announced it was stated Cuba would be shut off from \$35 million in exports to the United States. This would cut off that many needed American dollars.

TWO MILLION DOLLARS A YEAR IMPORTS

Cuban cigar imports amount to around \$2 million a year, plus imports of leaf.

For most cigarmakers—embargo or no embargo—this means very little. Havana-made cigars accounted for less than half of 1 percent of domestic cigar sales. Many of the other cigars, which are blends, do use Cuban tobacco. For blending, tobacco is obtained from the Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Puerto Rico and from U.S. growers.

In addition to Canada, Cuban tobacco is imported by Britain, West Germany and other Western European countries. Japan and Mexico also do business with Cuba.

The aim of the embargo on goods of Cuban origin was to bar dollars for Castro's use in carrying on his subversion in Latin America. The front door may be closed, but a back door has now been opened, and Castro will get his dollars.

[From the New York Journal-American, Mar. 5, 1962]

CUBAN CIGARS, SI, TWO HONG KONG SHIRTS,
NO—THAT'S OFFICIAL
(By Leslie Gould)

This is a tale—or maybe tall—of two shirts from Hong Kong versus cigars from Castro's Cuba.

The shirts—\$9 worth—can't come into the United States, but the cigars and tobacco—\$35 million worth—can.

Who says?

The Acting Director of the Foreign Assets Control Section of the U.S. Treasury—Mrs. Margaret W. Schwartz.

Mrs. Schwartz, acting under orders from the Secretary of the Treasury, is afraid the aforesaid two Hong Kong shirts may have a little silk originating in Red China. They haven't, but she isn't sure because the gift shipment failed to include one of those certificates of origin.

"NO TICKEE, NO SHIRTEE"

So, the two shirts, costing about \$4.50 each, are about to make the long return journey to Hong Kong.

That's the law, she says.

No tickee—that is, no certificate—no shirtee.

This is the law, so there is no point in quarreling with the bureaucratic mind.

But the same Mrs. Schwartz—also on orders from the Secretary of the Treasury—says it is OK to bring Cuban cigars and tobacco into the United States, as long as they first touch base in some other land. There is no question of origin, as in the case of the Hong Kong shirts—although both Red China and Cuba are Communist-run.

J.F.K. EMBARGOED CUBAN CIGARS

The Foreign Assets Control order permitting Cuban cigars and tobacco to come in through the backdoor is contrary to the spirit, if not the letter of a proclamation by President Kennedy to embargo trade with the Communist-dominated island off our shores.

The President's order stated:

"I * * * hereby prohibit, effective 12:01 a.m., eastern standard time, February 7, 1962, the importation into the United States of all goods of Cuban origin and all goods imported from or through Cuba."

There was a loophole in the order, giving the Secretary of the Treasury the power to make "such exceptions thereto, by license or otherwise, as he determines to be consistent with the effective operation of the embargo hereby proclaimed."

Under the apparent direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, Mrs. Schwartz has ruled:

"Goods, including cigars, made from imports from Cuba may be imported into the United States from the Canary Islands."

PLENTY OF CIGARS PROMISED

At the same time, Mrs. Schwartz and the Foreign Assets Control general counsel—Stanley Sommerfield—affirmed:

"Any and all goods processed or manufactured from Cuban imports in a country considered friendly (or at least neutral) may be imported into this country."

As a result of this ruling by Foreign Assets Control, one of the leading importers of Havana cigars has sent the good word out to its customers—

Stop worrying about the supply of Cuban cigars. There will be plenty for years to come. The market will be supplied by England.

CASTRO GETTING DOLLARS

The object of the embargo on cigars and tobacco from Cuba was to shut off dollars flowing into the pockets of the Red Premier of Cuba—Castro—who in turn was using the funds to finance Communist subversion in Latin America.

The only trouble is that Foreign Assets Control is allowing the dollars to flow indirectly into Cuba, but it is very stuffy about anything from Hong Kong—such as \$9 worth of shirts.

What Mrs. Schwartz, the Acting Director of Foreign Assets Control, is in effect saying:

"It's OK to smoke Cuban cigars and tobacco, but not in Hong Kong shirts."

Mr. Speaker, I also received a mealy-mouthed, say-nothing, do-nothing reply to my request to the White House—not from the White House, but from the Department of State. In my letter of February 17, which follows, I requested that this loophole be closed:

FEBRUARY 17, 1962.

The Honorable JOHN F. KENNEDY,
President of the United States,
The White House, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Reliable sources indicate that despite your Presidential embargo on imports from Cuba, specifically including Havana tobacco, this embargo does not include the importation of cigars made from Havana tobacco, which obviously leaves a substantial loophole that could negate the effect of the embargo order so far as tobacco is concerned. It is my understanding that other nations can export to this country cigars containing Havana tobacco and there is no restrictions against such importation, which obviously not only negates the embargo order but also works an undue hardship on the cigar industry and is patently discriminatory against the 6,000 cigar workers in Tampa, Fla., who have indicated their willingness to make necessary sacrifices in order to get rid of Fidel Castro and Communists in this country, provided you back them up and make the embargo fully effective.

It is obvious that Havana tobacco can be used for the manufacture of cigars in other countries to be shipped to the United States without restriction, that a gaping loophole does exist and that Castro can obviously acquire American dollars to aid in promotion of his Communist regime.

Therefore, I am requesting that you investigate this matter immediately and that the necessary Executive orders be issued to plug up this loophole so to thus deny Castro much needed financial backing for his communistic efforts, to combat this discrimination against the Tampa cigar industry, and that you at the same time consider other effective means to get rid of communistic strongholds and military threats to the peace of this hemisphere.

I call your attention to my wire of February 3 addressed to you, in which I made certain recommendations and to which I have not received a reply; to wit,

1. Recognition of and support for a free anti-Communist government in exile.

2. An announcement that the United States will not permit the in-shipment from Russia, Red China and Communist satellite nations of additional heavy war materiel which is being used to make Cuba a Communist stronghold and military threat to the peace of this hemisphere;

3. To shut off the \$5 million drain from the payroll at Guantanamo, pay which is being stolen by Castro right outside the gates by forcing the exchange of dollars for pesos;

4. Establishing a firm policy relating to alliance-for-progress aid dollars that they will be available only to countries that back up the Punta del Este expulsion of Cuba by necessary sanctions in order to get rid of Castro;

5. That aid and assistance to Communist satellite nations and Communist sympathetic nations that will openly aid Castro, such as Poland, will be denied;

6. Prevention of further flascos that aid Castro, such as permitting one of the ships carrying the jet fighters to Yugoslavia to stop in Havana in a cloud of secrecy and heavy guard;

7. To give relief to the Tampa cigar industry and its employees, inasmuch as this will become a substantial unemployment area as soon as the present stockpiles are exhausted;

8. To give tax relief to the industry for the loss that results, in that the industry has been unable to find an effective substitute

for Havana tobacco. Certainly if our foreign policy dictates the need for millions of dollars overseas to help win our fight for freedom, financial support and tax writeoffs to this industry at home, which will be hit hard by this ban, is likewise justified.

I would appreciate hearing from you.

With best wishes, I am,
Sincerely,

WILLIAM C. CRAMER,
Member of Congress.

Mr. Speaker, the reply which was to the effect that the administration intended to do nothing now, follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, March 10, 1962.

HON. WILLIAM C. CRAMER,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. CRAMER: The Department of State has been asked to reply to your letter of February 17, 1962, addressed to the President concerning the embargo on the importation of Cuban goods. I am transmitting a separate reply to the matters which you raised in your telegram of February 3, 1962, to the President and to which you again refer in your letter.

The Department shares your concern over the possible circumvention of the embargo by the sale in the United States of cigars manufactured in other countries from tobacco grown in Cuba. The objective of the recent U.S. embargo on trade with Cuba, as you know, is to deprive the Castro regime of its dollar earnings in the United States and thus reduce the capacity of the Castro-Communists to engage in activities endangering the security of the hemisphere. The embargo does not apply to goods manufactured in another country containing Cuban components.

There is no indication of any significant increase since the effective date of the embargo in the importation of cigars manufactured abroad from Cuban tobacco. The Department, in cooperation with other agencies of the Government, is watching for any changes in the pattern of U.S. trade with other countries which may result from the embargo. If future developments indicate that the objective of the embargo is not being realized, we will take appropriate action under existing law or under such legislation as might be enacted.

Please call on us if we can be of any further assistance to you.

Sincerely yours,

FREDERICK G. DUTTON,
Assistant Secretary.

Mr. Speaker, it is obvious from the letter that only when the horse has been stolen—the \$55 million Havana cigar market in the United States—by foreign countries will the barn door—the gaping loophole containing Cuban tobacco permitting foreign countries to ship into the United States, cigars, and even perhaps processed Cuban tobacco—be closed—and then maybe. It is obvious that it will take some time before an increase in Havana cigar imports from foreign countries will substantially increase, but I understand that foreign manufacturers are beginning to tool up to take advantage of this windfall. It thus becomes imperative that they be put on notice now that their trading with Cuba for export to the United States will not be permitted.

The following editorial from the Tampa Times of Friday, March 9, 1962, adequately answers the indifference of the administration to this problem:

CIGAR WORKERS HAVE A POINT

Tampa's cigar workers are frightened and angry.

They see in the Federal embargo on importation of Cuban leaf a threat to their credit and their livelihood. They ask themselves and each other, "What is to become of us?" They meet in stormy protest sessions and pledge a march on city hall. They condemn in bitter terms those who supported the embargo and plead for a word from the administration—a word of comfort, reassurance, explanation. And there is no answer.

The embargo challenges credulity. The Government says that no U.S. manufacturer may import the vital tobacco which goes into the making of the favored Havana cigar. But it does not say that Havana cigars made in other countries cannot be imported. Already there are signs that Cuban leaf barred from the United States will be purchased by Canadian, West German, Spanish, and other foreign cigar companies with an eye on the lucrative U.S. market.

Add it all up and there is but a single, discouraging answer. The embargo will not materially damage the economy of Communist Cuba. It is cutting the heart out of the cigar industry in Tampa and sending skilled workers into the streets in search of other jobs for which they have no training. It is paring the purchasing power of an important segment of our people with a demand for sacrifice that has no perceptible meaning.

And the effect is not just for today, tomorrow or the day after Castroism falls. There is danger of a permanent displacement and an end to the tradition of fine cigarmaking in Tampa.

No evidence has come from other parts of the United States that Havana cigars will be boycotted because tobacco in them was grown in Red-tilled ground. A cartoonist might picture an affluent character puffing on an imported Havana and shaking his head in concern over headlines listing the latest excesses of Castroism. That would adequately depict the element of irony which pervades the entire issue. And this point is inescapable: until the Government takes that Havana out of the cartoon figure's mouth by prohibiting imports of cigars containing Cuban tobacco, its embargo on bulk tobacco imports is meaningless.

When the Havana cigar market in the United States is destroyed, then—and then only—will there be firm basis for talk of marketing a substitute premium cigar.

In the meanwhile, what will happen to our people here?

There has been some talk at both the State and local level of aid to displaced cigar workers. But so far these individuals have seen no evidence of action to support promises.

We have heard, too, of pleas of faith in the administration's planning and suggestions that everything will work for the best. We would like to believe this. Perhaps if the several responsible Federal agencies in charge of ordering and enforcing the embargo would take Tampans into their confidence, there would be less tension and a broader attitude of cooperation with governmental planning.

Unfortunately, there are disturbing signs that planning lags behind reality. We hear reports that investors in several foreign countries have placed heavy orders for cigarmaking equipment and that New York distributors are telling their customers plenty of pure Havana cigars will be imported.

Against this background the Treasury Department has issued a vague statement that "it does not appear there has been any significant increase in the importation of cigars manufactured abroad from Cuban tobacco." (Of course not, the supply of Havana leaf in this country has not yet been exhausted.) And the Treasury spokesman adds: "If it appears * * * that the objectives of the embargo are being frustrated * * * appropriate action will be taken to fulfill (them)."

But will the appropriate action be taken in time to save the jobs of several thousand Tampa cigar workers?

That is the question in search of an immediate answer.

Mr. Speaker, these circumstances leave me no alternative but to introduce legislation to plug this gaping loophole and to make the Cuban embargo truly effective in view of the refusal of the Kennedy administration to take the 10 minutes which its own White House spokesman, Mr. Meyer Feldman, admits is all it will take for the administration to act.

I have also requested that as soon as the Manpower Retraining Act is passed by Congress, which seems imminent, and is signed into law that the cigar workers of Tampa be given priority consideration and the full authority under the act be brought to bear to lighten the unemployment load already being felt in the Tampa cigar industry. I was assured by the chairman of the Education and Labor Committee and the ranking Republican when the House turned down my amendment to the bill that would have required such priority treatment, that it would be forthcoming so far as their recommendations were concerned without the amendment. I trust that the administration will implement this assurance made to me as representative of the Tampa cigar workers.

I intend to follow up my appeal on the House floor, and my requests to the President, with further requests to the Secretaries of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare who have the authority under the Manpower Retraining Act.

I also include hereafter a letter and resolution protesting this loophole from the Cigar Manufacturers Association of America, Inc.:

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION
OF AMERICA, INC.,

New York, N.Y., March 8, 1962.

HON. WILLIAM C. CRAMER,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN CRAMER: More than a month ago, the President proclaimed an embargo prohibiting the importation of all goods of Cuban origin. When the embargo was proclaimed, the cigar manufacturing industry assumed that it would be total in effect. The industry was and still is ready and willing to accept that pronouncement as the declared policy of our Government.

Now it appears that loopholes exist. The Foreign Assets Control Division of the Treasury Department has ruled that (1) cigars made of Cuban tobacco may be imported into the United States if made in a foreign country other than Cuba, and (2) Cuban leaf tobacco may also be imported if "substantially transformed" in such foreign country. The effects of these loopholes are more fully described in the enclosures.

This ruling has caused great consternation in the industry. The backdoor trading with Cuba permits Castro to continue to receive U.S. dollars indirectly. Moreover, the loopholes are an open invitation to unscrupulous speculators to profit at the expense of the American consumer, the U.S. cigar industry, and its employees. The cigar industry is and will be adversely affected by the embargo in its present form, particularly if merchandise comparable to that which it customarily produces or uses in production is made available in the U.S. market while the scrupulous manufacturer is denied ac-

cess to Cuban raw materials through normal channels.

To avoid such back-door trading, our board of directors unanimously urged the President to make the Cuban embargo total in all its aspects. The enclosed resolution was sent to the President and certain members of his Cabinet.

We believe that the time has come for Congress to close all avenues of direct and indirect trading with Cuba. We respectfully request your assistance, through legislative means if necessary, to make the Cuban embargo total in effect.

We await your favorable action.

Respectfully yours,

CARL J. CARLSON,
President.

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, CIGAR MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, INC., REGARDING THE CUBAN EMBARGO

Whereas the President of the United States by Proclamation No. 3447, dated February 3, 1962, proclaimed an embargo upon trade between the United States and Cuba and thereby prohibited the importation, effective 12:01 a.m., e.s.t., February 7, 1962, into the United States of all goods of Cuban origin and all goods imported from or through Cuba; and

Whereas it was stated by the President that the embargo "will deprive the Government of Cuba of the dollar exchange it has been deriving from sales of its products in the United States" and that "the loss of this income will reduce the capacity of the Castro regime, intimately linked with the Sino-Soviet bloc, to engage in acts of aggression, subversion, or other activities endangering the security of the United States and other nations of the hemisphere"; and

Whereas despite the avowed intention of the President in proclaiming such embargo, the Foreign Assets Control Division of the Treasury Department has ruled that cigars containing Cuban tobacco in whole or in part, manufactured in countries other than Cuba, may nevertheless be imported into the United States; and

Whereas it appears that such embargo, as provided for in said proclamation, does not affect Cuban tobacco if it is substantially transformed in a foreign country other than Cuba and is then imported into the United States; and

Whereas unless such embargo be total in effect, (1) the desired effects of the President's embargo proclamation will be nullified, (2) said embargo in its present form will permit back-door transactions with Cuba contrary to the spirit and intent of said proclamation, (3) the Cuban Government will continue to obtain foreign exchange; and

Whereas the Cigar Manufacturers Association of America, Inc., is a trade association composed of cigar manufacturers located throughout the United States whose production, in dollars and units, collectively represents in excess of 80 percent of the nearly 7 billion cigars sold in the United States: Now, therefore,

The Board of Directors of the Cigar Manufacturers Association of America, Inc., in meeting assembled this day, do hereby unanimously resolve, That we urge the President of the United States immediately to take such steps as may be necessary to prohibit the importation into the United States of all tobaccos grown in Cuba and tobacco products containing Cuban tobacco in whole or in part, regardless of where such tobacco products may have been manufactured or where such tobacco may have been transformed after the effective date of the embargo as aforesaid; and be it further

Resolved, That the executive committee of the Cigar Manufacturers Association of America, Inc., be and they hereby are empowered to publish these preambles and

resolutions and to take such steps as they may deem desirable or necessary to effectuate the intent and purposes of these resolutions including but not limited to bringing them to the attention of Congress, if congressional action be required.

Mr. CRAMER. 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 Florida?

There was no objection.

ARAB OIL OFFICIAL THREATENS TO CUT OFF MIDEAST SUPPLY

Mr. STEED. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. STEED. Mr. Speaker, the most powerful oil official in the oil-soaked Middle East is Sheikh Abdullah Tariki, of Saudi Arabia. He is general director of petroleum and mineral affairs for that vast Middle East monarchy. He also is a director of Aramco, the combination of American companies which hold the Saudi Arabian oil-producing concession.

Mr. Tariki was educated at the University of Texas, but his sentiments and actions qualify him as a radical Arab nationalist. In an article on "The Oil of the Arab World," in the February 17 issue of the Saturday Evening Post, he reveals his contempt for the oil companies holding Middle East oil concessions and the Western nations which have bought more than \$2.5 billion worth of his oil.

According to the Post article, Tariki "preaches a doctrine of integration" of the Arab world. He argues for ever-greater Arab control over Middle East oil. To achieve this control, he contends these Arab countries must act in concert.

Post writer Harold Martin attributes to Mr. Tariki this shocking statement:

Some day we will unite. Once we are strong enough to shut down all the wells, and close the Suez Canal, and shut off the pipelines—even if only for a few days—the (oil) companies will suddenly see a great light. The world cannot live without the Mideast's oil.

Twice since World War II, Mr. Speaker, Arab nationalism has brought on frightening disruptions in the flow of Middle East oil. The first occasion came when the eccentric Premier Mossadegh nationalized the Iranian oil industry. The other was when the Egyptian dictator Nasser closed the Suez Canal and his Arab neighbors—out of a weird sense of sympathy—sabotaged the Middle East oil pipelines.

I need not remind my colleagues to whom our free world allies looked to fill the breach in these instances. They looked to the same source which provided most of the oil for World War I, for World War II, and to the source which must provide our first line of defense for world war III, should such a calamity ever be visited upon this worried planet. They looked to the domestic

petroleum industry in the United States of America.

Our European allies, since the Suez crisis, have been worried and concerned. They indeed have cause for worry and concern. The NATO countries, through the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, have frantically sought, through compulsory stockpiling, to prepare themselves for the next impulsive denial of oil for their factories, their transportation systems and their homes.

We need no longer indulge in conjecture as to whether another Middle East incident will deny essential oil supplies to the free world. We need only speculate as to when this might occur. The most influential oil spokesman in the Middle East, Sheikh Tariki, has served notice in language plain and blunt as to his desires and intent.

That intent, Mr. Speaker, is to bring the Western World to its knees for want of oil, and to make the oil companies operating in the Middle East see a great light.

I hope that my colleagues in the Congress of the United States do not have to wait for Mr. Tariki's impulsive and threatened oil crisis to see the light. I submit that the light already is plain enough. Laid bare in the glare of Mr. Tariki's vindictive warning is the fact that this Nation cannot afford and cannot indulge in dependence for its security, and for the security of its allies, on any oil except its own.

Those of us so long concerned with the problem of oil imports, which are undermining our oil security and our entire energy mobilization base, see here dramatic proof of our worst fears. We have been served notice, not in Arabic, but in plain English, by the American-educated Mr. Tariki, that when the time is right, and by his whim, the free world will be denied access to Middle East oil.

For whatever obscure purpose may possess him, Sheikh Tariki is saying blandly that his grand design is to turn off the Middle East oil valve. Mr. Speaker, this is an awesome and frightening threat. It places the West in a fearfully uncertain and insecure position. Such action could indeed be devastating to the European nations now almost entirely dependent on the Middle East for oil.

The Saturday Evening Post depicts this European dependence on the Middle East as follows:

Every day tankers from the Mideast deliver 2,500,000 barrels of oil to the refineries of Western Europe. These are our allies, the NATO countries. If this oil were cut off, their factories would shut down, the booming economy which supports their armies would collapse, and our defense against the land armies of Mr. Khrushchev would crumble.

This is the grim specter contained in the threat by Mr. Tariki to "shut down all the wells, and close the Suez Canal and shut off the pipelines."

I do not need to paint for my colleagues a picture of the implications of this threat. Mr. Tariki's words are so forthright and so vivid as to speak for themselves.

However, his warning strikes to the very heart of an issue now before this Congress and before the administration. That is the important question of whether or not we deal effectively with the crucial problem of oil imports, or whether by default we follow the alternative of becoming further and further dependent for essential energy supplies on the Tarikis and other equally emotional custodians of remote and insecure petroleum resources.

We need not submit to fear and racialism. Fortunately for our country and for our allies, we have a choice in the matter. If we become dependent on Middle East or other foreign oil it will be as a matter of choice, not as a matter of necessity.

We are now at the point of decision. The awesome potential of the atomic bomb has so shocked the world that we may now hope it will not be used to trigger a world conflagration. But if we become dependent on Middle East oil then the closing of a valve by Tariki or the Suez by Nasser would force us into war. A strong domestic oil industry is insurance for peace. If we had not been able to give assurance that U.S. oil was available to Europe during the Suez crisis in 1956 war would have been inevitable. We must keep the domestic oil-producing industry strong during these perilous times.

I call to the attention of my colleagues that 375,000 barrels daily of Middle East crude oil and petroleum products were imported into the United States in 1961. This is a new record of imports from this turbulent and restless area. This record was established in spite of an import control program which was designed to stabilize imports and to reduce our dependence for oil on resources beyond our control.

Total imports from all sources into the United States also established a new record of 1,890,000 barrels daily. This is an increase of more than 450,000 barrels a day since 1956. In this same period, crude oil production in the United States has remained virtually static despite our capability to produce an additional 3,000,000 barrels daily now shut in for lack of market. In other words, in this 5-year period, the domestic petroleum industry has surrendered practically all of the increase in demand for crude oil and its products to foreign oil.

Is it any wonder that essential oil exploration, discovery, drilling, and development have dropped steadily in this period? Is it any wonder that the search for new domestic petroleum supplies has dropped by almost one-third in 5 years, reflected in a 30-percent decline in wild-cat well drilling?

While the domestic oil-producing industry has suffered continuous deterioration during the past 6 years, all of the principal foreign oil-producing areas have enjoyed a substantial increase in production. For example, Middle East production increased 63 percent; Venezuela, 18 percent; Canada, 31 percent; and Russia, 100 percent.

We are by default and by sheer folly pursuing a course of almost certain dependence on foreign oil. We are not

doing so by lack of places to drill. We are doing so by artificially and unnecessarily placing our dependence more and more on foreign oil, and thereby killing off incentives to drill.

We have no choice but to reverse this drift to dependence on foreign oil. It will require no dramatic or drastic actions. It does require that we stabilize oil imports in relation to domestic crude oil production, as the mandatory import program was intended but failed to do.

Independent domestic oil producers, who historically have found and developed 80 percent of domestic petroleum supplies, have requested only that imports be reduced by 250,000 barrels daily and that thereafter imports be permitted to increase or decrease in relation to domestic crude production. This would assure foreign oil a portion of any increase in petroleum demand. It would likewise, for the first time in 5 years, assure domestic producers a portion of the increase in their own market.

The reduction of oil imports by 250,000 barrels daily would constitute mild action. The bulk of imports today originates in Venezuela and the Middle East. Last year alone production in the Middle East increased 357,000 barrels daily and in Venezuela 60,000 barrels daily. Such a small reduction in imports could not have any substantial adverse effect upon the economies of those countries. Such action, however, would provide a very definite encouragement to the domestic industry. In my opinion it is essential that such action be taken if we are to revive the domestic industry.

The administration, through the Office of Emergency Planning, now has the oil import program under study. In the interest of maintaining a strong petroleum industry and our security as to oil, they can do no less than adopt the measures I have just described.

To do less is to risk placing this Nation further and further at the mercy of Mr. Tariki and his threat to close the wells, close the Suez and shut down the pipelines of the Middle East.

Petroleum is so vital to us that the threat of excessive imports should be removed by law. For this reason I expect to support action by Congress so as to provide these essential safeguards against growing dependence for ourselves and our allies on oil which, in peace, can be denied us through the capricious mischief of an emotional sheik, or, in war, could be effectively removed from use by the Soviet Union within a matter of hours.

THE IMPORTANCE AND THE INFLUENCE OF CONGRESS SINCE THE INCEPTION OF OUR GOVERNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BURKE of Kentucky). Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SCHWENGEL] is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I take the floor today for the purpose of discussing the work, the importance and the influence of the Congress since the inception of our Government.

These comments are inspired by and are a reflection on some books that have been written—published about this body recently. They are "An American in Washington," by Russell Baker; "History of the House of Representatives," by the Committee on House Administration, which is House Document No. 246 of the 87th Congress; and "The Wit and Wisdom of Congress" by Ed Boykin. I want to comment in some detail on Mr. Ed Boykin's book, "The Wit and Wisdom of Congress," today.

Several years ago, when Mr. Boykin wrote his enlightening and inspiring book "Congress and the Civil War," I took the floor and pointed out that this was a very fine contribution to American historical literature. In addition I suggested that the reading, studying, and seeking to understand history both as a citizen and as a legislator is more important now than ever before.

Also, at that time, I placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a brief outline of some things that I thought were highlights of this excellent book and a brief biographical sketch of this distinguished author which included the following:

Edward Boykin, whose ancestry dates back to 1678, and who has two relatives, FRANK BOYKIN and DAN FLOOD who are Members of this Congress, was born in historic Petersburg, Va. He attended Hampden-Sydney College, Virginia, and spent 3 years as a cadet at the U.S. Military Academy. After West Point, his first job was as a reporter on the famous New York Evening Journal where within 2 years he was promoted to the job of city editor.

After 6 years on the New York Journal, Mr. Boykin became impatient with the newspaper business and, though he loved it, decided to set new goals for himself. He had attracted the attention of the great inventor, Thomas A. Edison, during his editorial career and, eventually, accepted a position with Mr. Edison's company as public relations manager in charge of sales promotion. He moved up to sales manager and then director for one of the large divisions of the inventor's varied interests.

After his years with Mr. Edison's organization, Mr. Boykin joined the staff of one of the leading advertising agencies in New York where he soon was rated as a capable, successful advertising man.

His years as writer, editor, and advertising man cultivated Mr. Boykin's interest in American history. He found time, along with his many other activities, to write and have published six books on American historical subjects. At the same time he wrote two historical plays, "Lee of Virginia" and "Gentleman Unafraid." His Lee play was presented before sell-out audiences in the famous Barter Theater at Abingdon, Va. "Gentleman Unafraid" was a musical about West Point in Civil War time, written in collaboration with Oscar Hammerstein II, Jerome Kern, and Otto Harbach. Mr. Boykin's books include: Congress and the Civil War, Living Letters From American History, the Wisdom of Thomas Jefferson, the Autobiography of George Washington, First American History Quiz Book, Second American

History Quiz Book, Famous American Documents and Letters, Shrines of the Republic.

Mr. Boykin is at the moment completing two new books, one to be published in January by Rinehart & Co., New York; the other to appear in the spring and published by Funk & Wagnalls.

As a radio personality he has conducted various successful national programs based on American history. He originated and conducted for 10 years the celebrated Americana Quiz. It was through this program he earned the title "Radio Professor of American History." He also originated and conducted the successful Your Washington program based on the history of the National Capital. At the same time he acted as master of ceremonies for the National Radio Forum formerly aired on the old Blue Network.

Mr. Boykin's permanent home is at Charlottesville, Va., though he spends considerable time between Jefferson's hometown and Washington, D.C.

In 1943 Mr. Boykin was selected to head the Thomas Jefferson Bicentennial Commission in Washington and more recently to hold the directorship of the National Capital Sesquicentennial Commission.

Since that time, he has authored and had published "The Ghost Ship of the Confederacy," which was also an excellent contribution to Civil War literature.

Now he has a book featuring an interesting and an unusual but valuable characteristic of the Congress, entitled "The Wit and Wisdom of Congress."

Before I comment further on the book itself, Mr. Speaker, I should like to further establish Mr. Boykin as a real authority on the work of the Congress.

He has read more from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD throughout history, I believe, than any other living American. This experience and his study of this field has led him to say of Congress, on one occasion:

If ever you have sat in the gallery of the Senate or House of Representatives at Washington, you may well say to yourself that you have been a spectator at the finest, the most far-reaching performance in world history. There is nothing else like it. The world has been the infinite gainer through the labors of the American Congress. Like the mills of the gods Congress grinds slowly, sometimes exasperatingly, yet out of its grinding have emerged the measures and laws by which this Nation has risen to world supremacy.

Those who have served the Congress can attest to the truth of this eloquent statement on the work of this legislative body.

On another occasion, Mr. Ed Boykin said:

Ever since the day in 1774 when the First Constitutional Congress met at Philadelphia, the proceedings of our National Legislature have been watched by the world with intense self-interest. Starting with the Declaration of Independence in 1776 the acts of the American Congress have shaped the course of world destiny . . . and freedom. Today the eyes of mankind are even more closely fixed on Capitol Hill than at any time in our history. The repercussions of what Congress says and does are today felt

almost instantly throughout the civilized and even the half-civilized world.

These, Mr. Speaker, say in a few words how this distinguished gentleman and author feels and indicates what he believes deeply about the Congress.

One time when I was visiting with him about this subject, he said to me:

If only we could somehow instill such a belief in the body politic of America.

I agree completely with the intent and the impact he wished this to have by adding:

We have a magnificent heritage, FRED. What appals me is how little the average man in the street realizes this fact.

Because I believe so sincerely that all Americans need to not only know more American history but to understand it better, I take this opportunity to call these important publications to your attention.

The book, "Wit and Wisdom of Congress," by Ed Boykin, is a treasury of anecdotes and epigrams, of quips and puns, nuggets of historic debate and gems of eloquence which have been unearthed from their entombment in the annals of Congress.

Mr. Boykin is a friend of mine and a cousin of the gentleman from Alabama by the same name. His book is a tour de force in which the author has plumbed the depths of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and its predecessors and, after much sifting and selecting, culled a delightful collection of wit and humor, puns and yarns, and amusing anecdotes. Digging out a bookful of wit and wisdom from the annals of Congress involved an immense amount of painstaking research, the results of which are most rewarding to the reader. The records of the House are full of heated debates and partisan encounters, of droll stories and delicious diatribes, and this book includes a fair sample of them all.

Whatever the subject—a mail route from Missouri to the west coast in 1829; a proposal to establish a fish hatchery at Tupelo, Miss., in 1901; a congressional investigation of immorality in current literature in 1952; or civil rights legislation in 1960—Congressmen never seem to be at a loss for words. In the course of debate, such subjects as draw poker, how to fry oysters, the mentality of Abraham Lincoln, and what Democrats and Republicans think of each other have been known to arise. Edward Boykin has undertaken the tremendous task of excavating, sifting and sorting out many examples of humor and malice, horsensense and purple oratory from the mountains of legislative verbiage. His anthology of the humor and eloquence of our forebears and colleagues down through the decades is indeed a unique achievement.

It might be well to point out what will be noted when you read the book, and everyone interested in Congress should read "The Wit and Wisdom of Congress."

A rich and varied vein of humor runs through the recorded debates of the U.S. Congress. Edward Boykin has assiduously mined that vein in this book.

One of the most striking aspects of this compilation is that it is not merely

a collection of wisecracks and witty, sometimes vitriolic, retorts. Much of the cited humor cloaks serious aspects of Congress' work, illustrating by analogous anecdote or via that peculiar American genius for hilarious exaggeration the wisdom that so often underlies apparently superficial remarks.

The following anecdote, for example, might be entitled "Parliamentary Surgery":

It may be remembered that Horace Greeley once wrote a book entitled "What I Know About Farming." Subsequently it became fashionable to perplex him with all sorts of queries about agriculture. One man wrote him inquiring the best way to cure a dog of killing sheep. Greeley promptly answered, "Cut off his tail just behind his ears." It seems to me, Mr. President, that the proper way to cure the Wilson bill which proposes to kill all the sheep in this country and rely upon other countries for wool, is to amputate this bill just below the enacting clause. (Senator Shelby M. Collum, of Illinois, 1894.)

Another anecdote illustrates Congress' faith in the basic commonsense of the American people:

In 1869, when Senator George F. Hoar was a freshman in the House, Ben Butler, of Massachusetts, was the most quarrelsome buffoon in the Lower Chamber. Observed Senator Hoar to General Nathaniel Banks one day, "Don't you think it quite likely that Butler will be the next President of the United States?"

"Never," replied Banks flatly.

"Why, the papers are full of him every day," interposed Hoar. "People seem to be reading about nobody else. Wherever he goes crowds throng about him. Nobody else gets such applause, not even General Grant."

"Mr. Hoar," said Banks, "when I came down to the House this morning there was a fight between two monkeys on Pennsylvania Avenue. There was an enormous crowd, shouting, laughing, cheering. They would have paid very little attention to you and me. But when they come to elect a President of the United States they won't take either monkey."

The relationship between Congress and the President was once the subject of an apt bon mot by former Speaker of the House "Uncle" Joe Cannon:

A President without both Houses of Congress back of him doesn't amount to much more than a cat without claws in that place that burneth with fire and brimstone. (Representative Joseph G. Cannon, of Illinois.)

Finally we have a detailed description of the duties of a Congressman that is only slightly exaggerated:

A Congressman has become an expanded messenger boy, an employment agency; getter-out of the Navy, Army, Marines; ward healer, wound healer, troubleshooter, law explainer, bill finder, issue translator, resolution interpreter, controversial oil-pourer, glad-hand extender, business promoter, civic ills skirmisher, veterans' affairs adjuster, ex-serviceman's champion, watchdog for the underdog, sympathizer with the underdog, namer of babies, recoverer of lost baggage, soberer of delegates; adjuster for traffic violators, voters straying into Washington and into the toils of the law, binder up of broken hearts, financial wet nurse, good samaritan, contributor to good causes—there are so many good causes—cornerstone layer, public building and bridge dedicator, ship christener. To be sure, he does get in a little flag waving and a little constitutional hoisting and spread-eagle work, but it is getting

harder every day to find time to properly study legislation—the very business we are primarily here to discharge and that must be done above all things. (Representative Luther Patrick, of Alabama, 1940.)

These few examples of comments by Congressmen that are humorous, drive home a serious point, and reflect a characteristic that is interesting, entertaining, and constructive most certainly should be read by Congressmen who are seeking to serve their constituency, their State, and their Nation in this difficult time.

Reading from these pages will help to give them perspective, understanding, and assurance as they contend with these challenges.

Therefore, I urge every Member of the Congress to have a copy on his desk for ready reference.

To those who are serious students of the Congress, the history of our country, and of the legislative processes, I recommend its reading.

To all who are interested in understanding the philosophies which we try to represent as compared with the study of other systems that legislate for the people, I urge its study.

And, to those who are responsible for providing the library shelves with worthwhile reading I recommend that you buy it and put it on the shelves where the people of your community who cannot afford to buy books may have it made available to them through the principal public and private libraries all over this country.

From this it can be seen that I am enthusiastic about this book and it is my hope that it will get wide circulation and will be widely and thoughtfully read.

I would like, in addition, to call special attention to another book. This book is written by Russell Baker and entitled "An American in Washington."

"AN AMERICAN IN WASHINGTON," BY RUSSELL BAKER, KNOPP, 1961

This book is dedicated, perhaps facetiously, to easing the tensions between the United States of America and the District of Columbia. According to the jacket, it is a guide for unwary innocents and a primer for rogues and the socially insecure, for freshman Senators and aspiring Presidents, for bureaucrats still unskilled at bamboozling the citizenry, and for their future victims.

Russell Baker, author of the book, is a member of the Washington bureau of the New York Times whose present assignment is the Senate. Of the book's ten chapters, only two deal with the Congress and they focus largely on the Senate. The book is a gentle and witty satire on Washington mores, institutions, and people—from hostesses to investigators.

In his chapter on "The Hill," the author gives a humorous description of relations between the President and Congress, the internal organization and duties of Congress, and the physical layout and facilities of the Capitol. He writes about Senate filibusters, minority rule in the Senate, and how to be a successful Senator. In a section on the "not so lower House" the author describes the differences between Senators and Representatives and portrays those "veteran

lords of the House," those "titans of the citadel," with a laudatory vignette of Representative CARL VINSON.

In the quiet of its committee rooms—

Writes Mr. Baker—

the House usually seems to do a more competent job on legislation than the Senate, where committee operations are much more loudly publicized.

And he concludes that "not only is the House, in its unobtrusive fashion, a worthy peer of the Senate but it also contains a nucleus of Members just as powerful as the Senate's most celebrated overlords."

There follows a chapter entitled "In Toga and Gumshoe" in which the author sketches the "typical pattern" of congressional investigations and offers advice to prospective witnesses on "how to be investigated."

This book does not purport to be a serious treatise on government in Washington and should not be taken seriously. It points the finger of fun at the ways of Washington and helps us to laugh at ourselves.

Also, I should like to say that the Committee on House Administration is to be congratulated for bringing out House Document No. 246 of the 87th Congress, entitled "History of the House of Representatives."

Strangely enough, nothing resembling a comprehensive history of the House had been published since nearly half a century ago. This document, prepared in the Legislative Reference Service at the committee's request, therefore fills a very real need. The author of the history is Dr. George B. Galloway, senior specialist in American government and public administration in the service.

I am a firm, yes, a passionate believer in the study of the history of our institutions. The more we learn of the beginnings and the growth of our system of government, the more profound will be our understanding of its present nature and purposes and our vision of its future.

For me, therefore, reading this history of the House was not just a matter of satisfying my curiosity about great leaders long since departed and great events long since transpired. Rather, I was inspired, to borrow the words in the chairman's preface, to—I quote—"appreciation of the vitality and genius of our legislative institution."

The history of the House mirrors the history of the grandest and most successful venture of all time to find a satisfactory solution to the toughest of all problems—the government of mankind. The debates concerning the House in the Constitutional Convention of 1787 reveal not only the high level of the deliberations of the Founding Fathers, but also their genius for arriving at sound and politically acceptable decisions. Of almost equal interest and value is the record of the House in the First Congress, because of the many significant precedents established.

Much inspiration, and illumination, too, can be found in the evolution of the organization and procedures of the House: the House rules, its committee

system, and its leadership. Historical perspective likewise deepens one's understanding of the several aspects of the business of the House dealt with in this study: the growth of the legislative function of the House; the long history of its supervisory or oversight function with respect to executive departments and agencies; and the expanding role of the House in the area of foreign affairs.

In short, the committee has done the Members of the House and the public a genuine service by arranging for the preparation and publication of this history of the House.

Mr. Speaker, the information in this House document, along with certain additional material, is available in a book entitled "History of the House of Representatives," by George Galloway. He also was the author of "Legislative Processes in Congress." The material is substantially the same but it has certain interesting and worthwhile additions including 34 photographs of some of the mighty and great men of an earlier date as well as some of the present time.

These are accompanied by some thumbnail sketches that will be found to be both interesting and worthwhile.

Also included is a chapter on the relation between the Congress and the President.

These two books, that is House Document No. 246 of the 87th Congress, and "History of the House of Representatives," by Galloway, are fine reference books. Both treat the history of the House with a sympathetic interest.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. McVEY (at the request of Mr. HALLECK), from March 12 through March 14, on account of illness in the 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. CRAMER, for 15 minutes, today.

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri, for 90 minutes, on Thursday, March 15, 1962.

Mr. ROUSSELOT (at the request of Mr. KEITH), for 1 hour, on March 13.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

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

Mr. DULSKI.

Mr. O'KONSKI.

Mr. ASHBROOK and to include extraneous matter.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. KEITH) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. FINO.

Mr. ALGER.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. ALBERT) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. RAINS.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas.

Mr. RODINO.

SENATE BILL REFERRED

A bill of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 1023. An act to amend the act of August 20, 1954 (68 Stat. 752), in order to provide for the construction, operation, and maintenance of additional features of the Talent division of the Rogue River Basin reclamation project, Oregon; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Mr. BURLESON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that the 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. 3879. An act to authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to the State of Wyoming for agricultural purposes certain real property in Sweetwater County, Wyo.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. O'BRIEN of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 2 minutes p.m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, March 13, 1962, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS,
ETC.

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

1790. A letter from the Chairman, U.S. Advisory Commission on Information, transmitting the 17th Report of the U.S. Advisory Commission on Information, dated February, 1962, pursuant to Public Law 402, 80th Congress (H. Doc. No. 360); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

1791. A letter from the Acting Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled "A bill to amend section 204 of the Agricultural Act of 1956"; to the Committee on Agriculture.

1792. A letter from the Deputy Secretary of Defense, transmitting a report setting forth the financial condition of working capital funds of the Department of Defense as of June 30, 1961, pursuant to section 405(c) of the National Security Act of 1947, as amended; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1793. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army (Research and Development) transmitting a report on Department of the Army research and development contracts for \$50,000 or more which were awarded during the period July 1 through December 31, 1961, pursuant to section 4 of Public Law 557, 82d Congress; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1794. A letter from the Assistant Chief of Naval Material (Procurement Division) Department of the Navy, transmitting the Department of the Navy's semiannual report of research and development procurement actions of \$50,000 and over for the period July 1 through December 31, 1961, pursuant to title 10, United States Code, section 2357; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1795. A letter from the Chairman, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, transmitting the 48th Annual Report of the

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System for the year 1961, pursuant to section 10 of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

1796. A letter from the President of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, transmitting a report relating to exempt reports for the calendar year 1960, pursuant to Public Law 846, 77th Congress; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1797. A letter from the President of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, transmitting a report relating to certain property exempted from taxation in the District of Columbia for the calendar year 1960, pursuant to Public Law 846, 77th Congress; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1798. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled "a bill to amend the act of March 2, 1929, and the act of August 27, 1935, relating to load lines for oceangoing and coastwise vessels, to establish liability for surveys, to increase penalties, to permit deeper loading in coastwise trade, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, pursuant to the order of the House of March 8, 1962, the following bills were reported on March 10, 1962:

Mr. MILLS: Committee on Ways and Means. H.R. 10606. A bill to extend and improve the public assistance and child welfare services programs of the Social Security Act, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 1414). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. MILLS: Committee on Ways and Means. H.R. 10607. A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 and certain related laws to provide for the restatement of the tariff classification provisions, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1415). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

[Submitted March 12, 1962]

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

Mr. POWELL: Committee of conference. S. 1991. An act relating to the occupational training, development, and use of the manpower resources of the Nation, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 1416). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. POWELL: Committee of conference. H.R. 8723. A bill to amend the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act with respect to the method of enforcement and to provide certain additional sanctions, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 1417). Ordered to be printed.

Mrs. PFOST: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. H.R. 9822. A bill to provide that lands within the exterior boundaries of a national forest acquired under section 8 of the act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U.S.C. 315g), may be added to the national forest; without amendment (Rept. No. 1418). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. CELLER: Committee on the Judiciary. Report pursuant to House Resolution 56 pertaining to ocean freight industry (Rept. No. 1419). Referred to the Committee on the Whole House on the State of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, pursuant to the order of the House of March 8, 1962, the following bill was reported on March 9, 1962:

Mr. McMILLAN: Committee on the District of Columbia. H.R. 8916. A bill to authorize grants for planning and carrying out a project of construction for the expansion and improvement of the facilities of George Washington University Hospital in the District of Columbia; with amendment (Rept. No. 1413). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. COLLIER:

H.R. 10645. A bill to amend section 620 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 so as to prohibit assistance under that act to the government of any country which is delinquent in compensating U.S. citizens for loss of any property by expropriation; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. DORN:

H.R. 10646. A bill to amend title II of the Career Compensation Act of 1949 to provide that enlisted reservists called to active duty during the Berlin crisis shall be entitled to \$100 per month additional pay for duty performed pursuant to that call; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. FINO:

H.R. 10647. A bill to amend section 6(o) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act to provide an exemption from induction for the sole surviving son of a family whose father died as a result of military service; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. CLEM MILLER:

H.R. 10648. A bill to establish an advisory committee from the housing industry to advise the Federal Housing Commissioner with respect to the conduct and operation of the programs under his jurisdiction; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. PURCELL:

H.R. 10649. A bill to amend the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950 to authorize the payment of rewards to persons who furnish information leading to convictions of organizations or individuals of failure to register as required by such act; to the Committee on Un-American Activities.

By Mr. MILLS:

H.R. 10650. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a credit for investment in certain depreciable property, to eliminate certain defects and inequities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROGERS of Colorado:

H.R. 10651. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, with respect to fees of U.S. marshals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ULLMAN:

H.R. 10652. A bill to amend the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946 to provide a more reasonable allowance for transportation of house trailers or mobile dwellings by certain governmental officers and employees upon their transfer from one official station to another; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. WEAVER:

H.R. 10653. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to provide that the program under which Government contracts are set aside for small-business concerns shall not apply in the case of contracts for maintenance,

repair, or construction; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. WILLIAMS:

H.R. 10654. A bill to support the price of soybeans; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 10655. A bill to amend section 402 of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to require approval by the Civil Aeronautics Board of certain schedules of foreign air carriers; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 10656. A bill to prescribe the oath of office of justices and judges of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 10657. A bill to amend section 1002 of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to authorize the Civil Aeronautics Board to suspend certain rates relating to foreign air transportation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. GILBERT:

H.R. 10658. A bill to amend the act of June 6, 1933, as amended, to authorize the Secretary of Labor to provide improved programs of recruitment, transportation, and distribution of agricultural workers in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 10659. A bill to provide for the establishment of a Council to be known as the "National Citizens Council on Migratory Labor"; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 10660. A bill to provide grants for adult education for migrant agricultural employees; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 10661. A bill to provide certain payments to assist in providing improved educational opportunities for children of migrant agricultural employees; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 10662. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to extend the child labor provisions thereof to certain children employed in agriculture, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 10663. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act, 1938, as amended, to provide for minimum wages for certain persons employed in agriculture, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 10664. A bill to amend title V of the Social Security Act to further assist States in establishing and operating day-care facilities for the children of migrant agricultural workers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CRAMER:

H.R. 10665. A bill to prohibit the shipment in interstate or foreign commerce of articles imported into the United States which consist in whole or in part of products of Cuba, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MCSWEEN:

H.R. 10666. A bill to limit the authority of the Commodity Credit Corporation to sell any farm commodity owned or controlled by it; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. RAINS:

H.R. 10667. A bill to amend title II of the Housing Amendments of 1955 to provide grants for community facilities; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas:

H.R. 10668. A bill to amend the act establishing the U.S. Study Commission on the Neches, Trinity, Brazos, Colorado, Guadalupe, San Antonio, Nueces, and San Jacinto River Basins; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas (by request):

H.R. 10669. A bill to liberalize the provisions of title 38, United States Code, relating to the assignment of national service life insurance; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. AVERY:

H.R. 10670. A bill to declare that certain land of the United States is held by the United States in trust for the Prairie Band of Pottawatomie Indians in Kansas; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. ARENDS:

H.J. Res. 656. Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to receive for instruction at the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis two citizens and subjects of the Kingdom of Belgium; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. WESTLAND:

H.J. Res. 657. Joint resolution regarding Indian fishing rights; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Alaska, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States relative to the initiation of Federal studies and programs regarding the condition and exploitation of the North Pacific and Bering Sea fisheries; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Alaska, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States relative to the planning and construction of roads in Alaska, and urging the U.S. Congress to approve Senate Joint Resolution No. 137; to the Committee on Public Works.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to enact legislation providing that milk may not be sold until the fallout has been extracted in order to make it safe for consumption; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States relative to making necessary amendments to the Federal highway law, in order to permit the erection of public telephones within the rights-of-way of the Interstate Highway System; to the Committee on Public Works.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States relative to supporting and enacting into legislation antirecession public works projects in depressed and distressed economic areas, and further requesting support for the bill entitled "Stand-by Capital Improvements Act of 1962"; to the Committee on Public Works.

Also, memorial of the Sixth Legislature of Guam, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States relative to respectfully requesting the extension to Guam of Federal financial assistance for economic development of the territory; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. BALDWIN:

H.R. 10671. A bill for the relief of Klaus Dieter Jaensch; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEARNS:

H.R. 10672. A bill for the relief of Dr. Chul Nam Lee, his wife, Hae Kyong Han, and their minor children, Myong Suk Lee, Ki Dong Lee, and Kyong Dong Lee; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McDONOUGH:

H.R. 10673. A bill for the relief of Eng (Ng) Yook Gee; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 10674. A bill for the relief of Toshi-nori Kondo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 10675. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Umeno Taga; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MacGREGOR:

H.R. 10676. A bill for the relief of Dr. Shaoul G. S. Shashoua; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MILLER of New York:

H.R. 10677. A bill for the relief of the Albert Amato Electrical Contracting Corp.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MORSE:

H.R. 10678. A bill for the relief of Angelo A. Russo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RAINS:

H.R. 10679. A bill for the relief of Preston H. Haskell, Jr., and Ellis Taylor; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. WEIS:

H.R. 10680. A bill relating to the tax exempt status of the pension plan of Local Union No. 435 of the International Hod Carriers' Building and Common Laborers' Union of America; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. YOUNGER:

H.R. 10681. A bill for the relief of certain employees of the Department of the Navy at the San Francisco Naval Shipyard; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

248. By the SPEAKER: Petition of Cynthia Schofield, corresponding secretary, Westfield Women's Republican Club, Westfield, N.J., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to requesting that action on the \$200 million United Nations bond issue be postponed until a careful study has been made of the administration of United Nations revenues and its budgetary system, etc.; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

249. Also, petition of Eugene D. Williams, county clerk, county of Sonoma, Santa Rosa, Calif., relative to opposing any amendment to the Constitution of the United States which would subject the income from State and local bonds to a Federal tax or cause such tax to be increased because of such bondholdings; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE

MONDAY, MARCH 12, 1962

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, and was called to order by the Vice President.

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

O, Thou Eternal Spirit, whose holy purposes are beyond defeat, at the beginning of another week we come seeking Thy righteous will and craving Thine enabling strength to do it.

Thou knowest that constantly we pray "Thy kingdom come"; but we confess that often the flaming hope of that kingdom of understanding love has grown dim, as hatred and selfishness and man's inhumanity to man have desecrated the earth which could be so fair. But in

spite of temporary rebuffs, give us to see that wherever hatred gives way to love, wherever prejudice is changed to good will, wherever pain is soothed and ignorance banished, there Thy banners go and Thy truth is marching on.

So, with all our inadequacy, we pause this quiet moment in the sacrament of prayer, that amid all the din of conflict we may keep step with the distant drumbeat of Thy sure victory.

We ask it in the name of the One who for the ages has changed a cross of defeat into a crown of triumph, and whose kingdom has no frontier. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On the request of Mr. MANSFIELD, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, March 8, 1962, was dispensed with.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

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

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE—ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Bartlett, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the enrolled bill (H.R. 3879) to authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to the State of Wyoming for agricultural purposes certain real property in Sweetwater County, Wyo., and it was signed by the Vice President.

CALL OF THE CALENDAR DISPENSED WITH

On request of Mr. MANSFIELD, and by unanimous consent, the call of the legislative calendar was dispensed with.

LIMITATION OF DEBATE DURING MORNING HOUR

On request of Mr. MANSFIELD, and by unanimous consent, it was ordered that statements in connection with the morning hour be limited to 3 minutes.

COMMITTEE MEETING DURING SENATE SESSION

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

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business, to consider the nominations on the Executive Calendar, beginning with that of Antonio C. Baza.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

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EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

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

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

The VICE PRESIDENT. If there be no reports of committees, the nominations on the Executive Calendar, beginning with that of Antonio C. Baza, will be stated.

U.S. MARSHALS

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations of U.S. marshals, beginning with the nomination of Antonio C. Baza, of Guam, to be U.S. marshal for the district of Guam for a term of 4 years.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask that these U.S. marshal nominations be considered en bloc.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nominations will be considered en bloc; and, without objection, they are confirmed.

U.S. ATTORNEY

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of Edward L. Shaheen, of Louisiana, to be U.S. attorney for the western district of Louisiana for a term of 4 years.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Public Health Service.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that these nominations be considered en bloc.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nominations will be considered en bloc; and, without objection, they are confirmed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the President be immediately notified of the confirmation of these nominations.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the President will be notified forthwith.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate resume the consideration of legislative business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate resumed the consideration of legislative business.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

EXTENSION OF TEMPORARY EXTENDED UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION PROGRAM

A communication from the President of the United States, proposing legislation to

make permanent the temporary extended unemployment compensation program; to the Committee on Finance.

REPORTS OF INSTITUTIONS, ORGANIZATIONS, CORPORATIONS, OR ASSOCIATIONS OWNING PROPERTY EXEMPT FROM TAXATION IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

A letter from the President, Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, reports of institutions, organizations, corporations, or associations, other than the U.S. Government, Government of the District of Columbia, and foreign governments, owning property exempt from taxation in the District of Columbia, for the calendar year 1960 (with accompanying reports); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

REPORT ON USE BEING MADE OF TAX EXEMPT PROPERTY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

A letter from the President, Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the use being made of tax exempt property in the District of Columbia, for the calendar year 1960 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

REPORT OF DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

A letter from the Secretary, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the Daughters of the American Revolution, for the year ended March 1, 1961 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

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

By the VICE PRESIDENT:

A letter in the nature of a petition from Stanford University, Stanford, Calif., signed by Kenneth M. Cuthbertson, vice president for finance, praying for the enactment of the bill (S. 1586) to provide for a method of payment of indirect costs of research and development contracted by the Federal Government at universities, colleges, and other educational institutions; to the Committee on Government Operations.

SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION—RESOLUTION

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, realistic efforts to conserve our soil and water resources are absolutely essential, if we are to meet the needs of the future.

Over the years, our conservation programs have benefited tremendously from a dedicated leadership with a deep sense of preserving those valuable resources.

Recently, I was privileged to receive from Byron Berg, president of area 6 of the Association of Soil and Water Conservation District Supervisors in Wisconsin, a resolution relating to financing the conservation program for 1963.

Reflecting the authoritative recommendations of leaders in conservation, I believe this deserves the consideration of Congress and I request unanimous consent to have the resolution printed in the Record, and appropriately referred.

There being no objection, the resolution was referred to the Committee on

Agriculture and Forestry, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WISCONSIN ASSOCIATION OF SOIL
CONSERVATIVE DISTRICT SUPERVISORS,
Blanchardville, Wis., February 19, 1962.

HON. ALEXANDER WILEY,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR WILEY: I have been asked to transmit to you the following resolution which speaks for itself:

"Whereas the conservation of soil and water is the basic responsibility of soil and water conservation district supervisors; and
"Whereas the demands for SCS technical assistance continues to increase; and

"Whereas the proposed Federal budget for the next fiscal year provides for no increase in appropriations for SCS assistance to districts and the proposed reduction in the 1963 authorization for the agricultural conservation program will reflect a decrease in funds available to the Service through the 5 percent transfers: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Area VI Association of Supervisors, including S. & N.C.D. governing bodies of Grant, Iowa, Lafayette, Green Lake, Marquette, Columbia, Dane, Green, and Rock Counties, at their annual meeting held in Monroe, Wis., on February 15, 1962, recommends that appropriations for the Soil Conservation Service be of sufficient magnitude to take care of our district's needs; and be it further

Resolved, That the ACP-SCS transfer for technical assistance be increased from 5 to 7½ percent; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Senators Wiley and Proxmire; Congressmen Laird, Thomson, Kastenmeier, and Schadeberg; and Secretary-Treasurer S. D. Macomber of the State association for action by the State body at its annual meeting."

If you agree with this proposal, we hope that you will use your influence in our behalf.

Sincerely yours,

BYRON BERG,
President, Area VI Association
of S & WCD Supervisors.

AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN— RESOLUTION

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, recently I was pleased to receive from Richard Lindgren, county clerk of Kenosha, Wis., a resolution adopted by the Kenosha County Board of Supervisors.

The resolution favors a change in Federal law to permit local welfare agencies to issue vouchers in lieu of cash where it may be determined necessary for the proper care of dependent or minor children.

Believing the views of the board of supervisors deserves the consideration of Congress, I request unanimous consent to have the resolution printed in the RECORD, and appropriately referred.

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

Whereas present law governing the aid to dependent children (ADC) program of the welfare department was created to insure the protection of minor and dependent children; and

Whereas present Federal, State, and county participation in the sharing of the costs of the program is dependent upon the local agency's strict adherence to Federal and State regulations governing the program; and

Whereas the local welfare agency is responsible for casework investigation, determination of eligibility, followup, reviews and the determination of the amount of the money grant; and

Whereas it is desirable to exercise control in some cases where funds may be spent without due discretion by about 5 percent of these recipients: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the County Board of Kenosha County go on record favoring a change in the Federal law which would permit local welfare agencies to issue vouchers in lieu of cash grants where it may be determined necessary on a limited basis to insure the proper care of the dependent or minor children; and be it further

Resolved, That the county clerk of Kenosha County forward copies of this resolution to the elected representatives of this area in Federal and State Government.

RESOLUTION OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF NEW ROCHELLE, N.Y.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, I and many of my colleagues from the New York and New England areas are deeply interested in finding a solution to the grave problems besetting the New Haven Railroad. The Council of the City of New Rochelle, N.Y., has taken an active interest in this issue. I ask unanimous consent at this time to have printed in the RECORD a resolution adopted by the New Rochelle City Council urging Federal action in this vital area.

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

RESOLUTION 27

Resolution urging President John F. Kennedy to act with Federal aid on behalf of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad and urging Gov. Nelson Rockefeller, Senators Jacob Javits and Kenneth B. Keating, and Congressman Edwin B. Dooley to continue their efforts to avert a possible shutdown of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

Whereas, Gov. Nelson Rockefeller, together with the Governors of Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire have been acting in an effort to save the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad from a possible shutdown and Senators Jacob K. Javits and KENNETH B. KEATING, together with the Senators of Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire and Congressman Edwin B. Dooley have called upon President John F. Kennedy to take action with recommendations during the current session of Congress with regard to the formation of a national transportation policy which will take into account the urgent crisis faced by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad and the other railroads throughout New England and the northeast; and

Whereas the New York, New Haven & Hartford is the lifeblood of the city of New Rochelle and the entire northeastern section of the United States; and

Whereas chaos and confusion would result in these communities in the event of a shutdown of service of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad and all living conditions, governmental, business, residential, cultural and social would be seriously jeopardized and affected, and every effort should be made to avert such a catastrophe which would undoubtedly result in a national calamity; and

Whereas the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad is essential and vital to national defense; and

Whereas, the city of New Rochelle and all communities in New York State along the route of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad have given the railroad tax abatements amounting to 93 percent during 1962 a portion of which abatement is being assumed by the State of New York: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this council respectfully petition the Honorable John F. Kennedy, President of the United States of America, to take all action within his power to avert the disastrous effects of a shutdown of service by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad and respectfully call the attention of the President to the fact that the State of New York and the city of New Rochelle and other communities in New York State along the route of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad have taken action to save the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad by substantial tax abatements amounting to 93 percent; and be it further

Resolved, That this council urge Gov. Nelson Rockefeller to continue his efforts to avert a possible shutdown of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad and further urge Senators JACOB K. JAVITS, KENNETH B. KEATING, and Congressman EDWIN B. DOOLEY to continue their efforts to avert such a situation; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to Hon. John F. Kennedy, President of the United States of America, Hon. Nelson Rockefeller, Governor of the State of New York, Hon. Jacob K. Javits and Kenneth B. Keating, U.S. Senators representing the State of New York and Congressman Edwin B. Dooley and to the Governors and U.S. Senators of the States affected by the route of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad; and be it further

Resolved, That this resolution shall take effect immediately.

Authenticated and certified this 5th day of February 1962.

STANLEY W. CHURCH,
Mayor.
CHARLES U. COMBES,
City Clerk.

BILLS INTRODUCED

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

By Mr. McCLELLAN (by request):

S. 2966. A bill to amend section 3470 of the Revised Statutes to authorize the heads of departments and independent agencies to appoint agents to bid on behalf of the United States, at sales, on execution at the suit of the United States, of lands or tenements of a debtor; and

S. 2967. A bill to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, to make title III thereof directly applicable to procurement of property and non-personal services by executive agencies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

(See the remarks of Mr. McCLELLAN when he introduced the above bills, which appear under separate headings.)

By Mr. HUMPHREY (for himself and Mr. MCCARTHY):

S. 2968. A bill to provide assistance to certain States bordering the Mississippi River in the construction of the Great River Road; to the Committee on Public Works.

(See the remarks of Mr. HUMPHREY when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. BEALL:

S. 2969. A bill to transfer certain administrative responsibility for the operation of Washington National Airport and Dulles International Airport from the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency to a Wash-

ington Airports Board, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. ROBERTSON (for himself and Mr. SPARKMAN) (by request):

S. 2970. A bill to amend the Small Business Act; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. ANDERSON:

S. 2971. A bill to declare that certain lands of the United States are held by the United States in trust for the Jicarilla Apache Tribe of the Jicarilla Reservation; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

S. 2972. A bill to amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 as amended; to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

By Mr. ANDERSON (by request):

S. 2973. A bill to revise the boundaries of Capulin Mountain National Monument, N. Mex., to authorize acquisition of lands therein, and for other purposes; and

S. 2974. A bill to exclude deposits of petrified wood from appropriation under the U.S. mining laws; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

(See the remarks of Mr. ANDERSON when he introduced the last above-mentioned bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. SMITH of Massachusetts:

S. 2975. A bill for the relief of Anastasio Vitoratos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

RESOLUTION

COMMENDATION OF GIRL SCOUTS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ON THEIR 50TH ANNIVERSARY

Mr. HUMPHREY submitted a resolution (S. Res. 304) to commend the Girl Scouts of the United States of America on their 50th anniversary, which was considered and agreed to.

(See the above resolution printed in full when submitted by Mr. HUMPHREY, which appears under a separate heading.)

AMENDMENT OF SECTION 3470 OF REVISED STATUTES, RELATING TO APPOINTMENT OF AGENTS

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, by request, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to amend section 3470 of the Revised Statutes to authorize the heads of departments and independent agencies to appoint agents to bid on behalf of the United States, at sales, on execution at the suit of the United States, of lands or tenements of a debtor.

This bill, introduced at the request of the Administrator of General Services as a part of the legislative program of the General Services Administration for 1962, is intended to permit the heads of departments and agencies at whose instance a suit is commenced to foreclose a mortgage or for a judgment against a delinquent debtor, to appoint his agent to bid for the property up to the amount of the judgment and costs at the foreclosure sale, or on execution of a suit of the United States.

I ask unanimous consent that a letter addressed to the President of the Senate, dated February 19, 1962, from the Administrator of General Services, which sets forth the objective, justification, and background relative to the proposed legislation, be printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred;

and, without objection, the letter will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 2966) to amend section 3470 of the Revised Statutes to authorize the heads of departments and independent agencies to appoint agents to bid on behalf of the United States, at sales, on execution at the suit of the United States, introduced by Mr. McCLELLAN, by request, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Government Operations.

The letter presented by Mr. McCLELLAN is as follows:

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D.C., February 19, 1962.

Hon. LYNDON B. JOHNSON,
President of the Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: There is transmitted herewith a draft of legislation "To amend section 3470 of the Revised Statutes to authorize the heads of departments and independent agencies to appoint agents to bid on behalf of the United States, at sales, on execution at the suit of the United States, of lands or tenements of a debtor."

This proposed bill is a part of the legislative program of the General Services Administration for 1962.

The bill is intended to permit the head of the department or independent agency, at whose instance a suit is commenced to foreclose a mortgage or for a judgment against a delinquent debtor, to appoint his agent to bid for the property up to the amount of the judgment and costs at the foreclosure sale or the sale on execution without first requesting and obtaining an appointment for that purpose from the General Counsel of the Treasury Department.

Section 3470 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.S.C. 195) provides that at every sale, on execution, at the suit of the United States, of lands or tenements of a debtor, the United States may, by such agent as the General Counsel for the Department of the Treasury shall appoint, become the purchaser thereof; but in no case shall the agent bid on behalf of the United States a greater amount than that of the judgment for which such estate may be exposed for sale, and the costs. General Services Administration, as the result of sales of surplus real property under the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, has had occasion to request the Department of Justice to bring suits against delinquent purchasers for the foreclosure of purchase money mortgages. In such cases, in order to protect the Government's interest, it has been necessary for GSA to bid in the property at the foreclosure sales. There have also been occasions when GSA has had to bid at sales on execution in the enforcement of other types of judgments against debtors. Although GSA has authority under section 204(g) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (40 U.S.C. 485(g)), to administer and manage credit and any security therefor which has been extended in connection with the disposal of surplus property under that act or the Surplus Property Act of 1944, and to enforce, adjust, and settle any right of the Government with respect thereto, section 3470 of the Revised Statutes requires GSA to apply to the General Counsel of the Treasury for appointment of the Administrator, or his delegate, as agent to bid on behalf of the Government at each foreclosure or sale on execution.

Whatever may have been the historical reason for vesting in an officer of the Treasury Department the authority to appoint agents to bid for the United States, such function today appears to be no more than a mere formality. It is assumed that there are other agencies besides GSA which also

have occasion to bid in property at foreclosure sales. Since the agency at whose instance suit is brought for the foreclosure of a mortgage has the requisite knowledge affecting the value of the property and the amount to be bid, it is logical that its agents or officers be the ones to bid at a foreclosure sale. There appears to be no reason why the General Counsel of the Treasury Department should have that exclusive authority. The proposed amendment would not affect the existing situation as to control of funds, and would in no way enlarge the authority of the executive agencies in that regard.

GSA urges prompt and favorable consideration of the bill.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that, from the standpoint of the administration's program, there is no objection to the submission of this proposed legislation to the Congress.

Sincerely yours,

BERNARD L. BOUTIN,
Administrator.

S. 2966

A bill to amend section 3470 of the Revised Statutes to authorize the heads of departments and independent agencies to appoint agents to bid on behalf of the United States, at sales, on execution at the suit of the United States, of lands or tenements of a debtor

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the first sentence of section 3470 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.S.C. 195), is amended to read as follows:

"At every sale, on execution, at the suit of the United States, of lands or tenements of a debtor, the United States may, by such agent as the head of the department or independent agency at the instance of which suit was instituted shall appoint, become the purchaser thereof; but in no case shall the agent bid in behalf of the United States a greater amount than that of the judgment for which such estate may be exposed to sale, and the costs."

AMENDMENT OF FEDERAL PROPERTY AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES ACT, RELATING TO APPLICABILITY OF TITLE III THEREOF, IN CERTAIN CASES

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, by request, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, so as to make title III thereof directly applicable to procurement of property and nonpersonal services by executive agencies, and for other purposes.

The bill is being introduced at the request of the Administrator of General Services as a part of the legislative program of the General Services Administration for 1962.

The primary purpose of this bill is to make the modern code of procurement procedures contained in title III of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 directly applicable by statute to executive agencies of the Government not now so covered.

I ask unanimous consent that a letter addressed to the President of the Senate from the Administrator of General Services, dated January 22, 1962, which sets forth the objective, justification and

background relative to the proposed legislation, be printed in the RECORD at this point, as a part of my remarks.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the letter will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 2967) to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, to make title III thereof directly applicable to procurement of property and nonpersonal services by executive agencies, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. McCLELLAN, by request, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Government Operations.

The letter presented by Mr. McCLELLAN is as follows:

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D.C., January 22, 1962.

Hon. LYNDON B. JOHNSON,
President of the Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: There is enclosed for consideration a draft bill to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, so as to make title III thereof directly applicable to procurement of property and nonpersonal services by executive agencies, and for other purposes.

Section 201 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 includes the provision that the Administrator of General Services shall prescribe for executive agencies policies and methods of procurement and supply of personal property and nonpersonal services. Section 205(c) of that act provides that he shall prescribe regulations he deems necessary to effectuate his functions under the act, and that the head of each executive agency shall issue orders and directives necessary to carry out such regulations. Section 212 of the act directs the Administrator annually, and at such other times as he may deem desirable, to submit recommendations to the Congress for such amendment to the act as may be appropriate as a result of administration of the act.

The primary purpose of this legislative proposal is to make the procurement procedures specified in title III of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 directly applicable to executive agencies. Presently the use of almost all title III procedures is permissive with most executive agencies under a general delegation of authority to such agencies made by the Administrator of General Services on March 10, 1959 (24 F.R. 1921).

Procedures corresponding to those of title III already apply to procurement by the Army, Navy, Air Force, Coast Guard, and National Aeronautics and Space Administration (10 U.S.C. 2303(a)). Accordingly, section 1 of the draft bill recognizes this existing authority as well as other authority of agencies to procure without regard to all or part of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as provided, for example, in section 602(d) of that act.

Title III represents a modernized code of procedures for procurement by the Government of property and nonpersonal services. It concerns such matters as advertising, negotiation, small business, antitrust laws, covenant against contingent fees, cost-plus and incentive-type contracting, examination of contractors' books and records, and advance payments. Chapter 137 of title 10 of the United States Code (derived from the Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947) provides a similar version of this code for the Armed Forces and NASA. For agencies which do not use title III procedures pursuant to the delegation of authority made by the Administrator of General Services, or

which do not come within chapter 137 of title 10 of the code, the only general legislative procurement-procedure directive is section 3709 of the Revised Statutes. Section 3709 merely requires formal advertising for procurement for the Government, except in certain specified cases. It is narrow and limited in application, and silent as to other important facets of procurement procedure, such as those provided in title III and chapter 137.

Section 302(a) of title III, which the first section of the enclosed bill would amend, as originally enacted in 1949 contained a rather circumscribed authorization to the Administrator of General Services to make delegations of title III authority to other executive agencies. This authorization was subject to a narrow construction, and under it but few delegations were made, which were, for the most part, of limited nature. However, Public Law 85-800, approved August 28, 1958, amended section 302(a) by liberalizing the authority of the Administrator to permit the use of title III by executive agencies, in order to promote uniformity and simplification in their procurement procedures. Accordingly, the Administrator, on March 10, 1959, issued a delegation of authority to executive agencies to use title III. On the same date he established the Federal Procurement Regulations System (24 F.R. 1933), which is now codified in subtitle A of title 41 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

This delegation of authority does not require executive agencies to use the procurement procedures available under title III but leaves such use permissive with them. The amendment proposed by the enclosed bill, making the provision of title III directly applicable to them, is therefore the logical extension of, and a proper complement to, what has already been achieved in systematizing and improving Government procurement. It would thus provide a common legislative foundation for uniform procurement practices by agencies under regulations prescribed by the Administrator. Until such controlling regulations are issued by the Administrator, agencies would apply the statutory powers in accordance with their own proper interpretation.

Section 2(a) of the draft bill deletes in paragraph (4) the reference to personal services and would limit the negotiation authorization of the paragraph to the procurement of nonpersonal services. As more fully explained in connection with section 7 of the draft bill, this amendment would bring the paragraph in line with the policy of Congress in assigning property management responsibilities to the Administrator of General Services.

Section 2(b) of the bill would add "Section 304 shall apply to such purchases and contracts" to paragraph (15) of section 302(c). The effect of this addition would be to make the restrictions of section 304, which are applicable to contracts negotiated under paragraphs (1) to (14) of section 302(c), similarly applicable to contracts negotiated under paragraph (15). The restrictions in section 304 pertain to limitations on the use of cost-type contracts, inclusion of a covenant against contingent fees, inclusion of an examination of records clause, etc. The amendment, therefore, would provide uniformity in the requirements applicable to negotiated contracts.

Section 3 of the enclosed bill would modify the examination of records clause required for negotiated contracts under section 304(c) of the act. As you know, this clause authorizes the Comptroller General to examine the books and records of contractors and subcontractors for 3 years after final payment. Some flexibility is needed in this requirement to facilitate purchases abroad. Accordingly, there has been developed with the Comptroller General the proposed proviso which permits the Comptroller General to

approve omission of the clause where a foreign government objects to its inclusion or the laws of his country preclude a contractor from making such records available. The need for such flexibility in connection with foreign purchases has previously been recognized, e.g., in the Department of Defense (sec. 604, Public Law 86-500) and the Atomic Energy Commission (42 U.S.C. 2206).

Section 4 of the draft bill would interpolate in section 307(a) of the act a reference to section 205(d) of the act. This is a technical amendment applying only to the Administrator of General Services. It is intended to make clear that his authority to delegate under title III does not include authority to delegate authority to issue policy regulations applicable to executive agencies. Accordingly, the "implementing regulations" of section 302(a) mentioned in section 1 of this draft bill, for example, could be issued only by the Administrator.

By section 5 of the bill, which is purely technical, the second sentence of section 307(b) of the act would be deleted. Presently, this sentence provides that the power of the Administrator to make the delegations and determinations specified in section 302(a) shall be delegable only to the Deputy Administrator or to the chief official of any principal organizational unit of the General Services Administration. Deletion of this provision is appropriate because the proposed amendment of section 302(a), contained in section 1 of the draft bill, eliminates the references to delegation now contained in the text of section 302(a).

Section 6 of the bill, amending section 310 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, is likewise technical. It is ancillary to section 1 of the draft bill amending section 302(a). Section 6 revises the text of present subsection (a), and eliminates present subsection (b), of section 310.

The proposed amendment of section 310 provides that neither section 3709 nor section 3735 of the Revised Statutes shall apply to the procurement of property or nonpersonal services by any executive agency. The former is the general statute (dating from 1861) requiring formal advertising for procurement of supplies and services for the Government, except in specified cases. The latter, of almost as great antiquity, prohibits executive departments from making contracts for stationery or other supplies for a longer term than 1 year. These statutes are already, under the present text of section 310(a), made inapplicable to procurement by GSA and, within the scope of authority delegated by the administrator, to any other executive agency. Similar provisions apply to the Armed Forces and NASA (10 U.S.C. 2314).

The amendment would delete reference to two other statutory provisions now stated by section 310(a) to be inapplicable to procurement under title III; namely, sections 1 and 2 of the act of October 10, 1940, 54 Stat. 1109, as amended (41 U.S.C. 6 and 6a), which set forth certain exemptions from section 3709. Said section 1 has been repealed (sec. 1 (98) to (105), 65 Stat. 705, Oct. 31, 1951). Under the terms of the amendments proposed by the bill, reference to section 2 is no longer necessary.

Elimination of subsection (b) of section 310 is the logical consequence of the amendments proposed by this bill making section 302 of the act, instead of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, applicable to procurement by executive agencies. Under section 302(c) (15), as proposed for amendment in section 2(b) of this bill, exemptions heretofore given to agencies from the requirements of section 3709 are preserved, including statutory authorizations to procure "without regard to the provisions of section 3709, Revised Statutes," and the like. The proviso in section 310, as proposed for amendment, emphasizes preservation of these exemptions. Under the amendment

proposed in section 2 of the bill, however, contracts negotiated under such exemptions are subject to the restrictions made applicable by section 304 to other negotiated contracts.

Section 7 of the bill would amend title III by inserting "nonpersonal" before "services" throughout the title. Section 1 of the bill already proposes such a change in section 302(a) of the act, section 2(a) in section 302(c)(4), and section 6 in section 310. The effect of these changes would be to conform the authority of the Administrator to the policy stated by Congress in section 2 of the act (to provide a system for the procurement and supply of personal property and "nonpersonal services") and to the responsibility vested in the administrator by section 201(a) of the act (to prescribe policies and methods of procurement and supply of personal property and "nonpersonal services").

With respect to services, it seems clear that the efficiency and economy sought to be accomplished through the regulatory activity of the Administrator can better be found in the field of nonpersonal services, more akin to property management, than in the field of personal services procurement. In connection with section 2(a) of the bill, it should be noted that section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (item 4) will be available to executive agencies for procuring personal services by negotiated methods. The first sentence of section 304(b) of the act is explicitly not affected by section 7 of the bill in order to preserve for personal services contracts the 6-percent maximum fee limitation applicable to contracts for architectural and engineering services.

Section 8 of the draft bill would amend section 602(d) of the act to include references to the Postmaster General's present authority with respect to the leasing and acquisition of real property and the Secretary of the Interior's authority with respect to procurement for program operations under the Bonneville power project. The bill thus recognizes and confirms the special and exceptional procurement authority over these matters which has hitherto been conferred by law (16 U.S.C. 832a(f); 39 U.S.C. 2102, 2103(a)(2), 2114). It is understood that administrative and housekeeping items are excluded from the term "program operations" and that, to the extent that these procurement programs would not be impaired by compliance with the Administrator's regulations, such regulations will be observed, as heretofore contemplated by the Congress and the President (H. Rept. 670, 81st Cong., 1st sess., 28; Presidential directive of July 1, 1949, 14 F. R. 3699).

Enactment of this bill would not affect the budgetary requirements of the General Services Administration or any other agency.

For the reasons given, GSA recommends early enactment of the proposed bill.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that, from the standpoint of the Administration's program, there is no objection to the submission of this legislative proposal to the Congress.

Sincerely yours,

BERNARD L. BOUTIN,
Administrator.

THE GREAT RIVER ROAD

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, on behalf of myself, and my colleague, the junior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. McCARTHY], I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to provide assistance for the 10 States bordering the Mississippi River in the construction of the Great River Road. This road would connect the Trans-Canada Highway leading to Alaska and the Atlantic seaboard with our great southern highway system, cir-

cuiting the Gulf of Mexico. Running along the banks of the Mississippi for 2,470 miles, it would link the extremes of the North American Continent and join with its South American counterpart, the Pan American Highway. When completed it will be one of the most important arteries in the national highway system and a visible sign of our desire for greater communication with our Latin American neighbors.

The Great River Road will be a parkway. It will enhance the beauty of the Mississippi River Valley by carefully preserving the unspoiled countryside and restricting roadside development. It will utilize the existing highways which meet the standards of parkway construction and improve upon those which do not. It will be a spur to acquisition by the States of lands for public recreation along the shores of the Mississippi. The tourist facilities will provide access for travelers to interesting aspects of American life. In Louisiana, for instance, the river road will run close to the historic plantation houses of the ante bellum sugar barons. It will then traverse the oilfields of the Lake of St. John area, where well-placed exhibits will explain the various phases of the extraction and refinement of petroleum.

This bill provides that the 10 States through which the road will pass may use up to 10 percent of the A-B-C funds already allotted to each State for the purpose of rights-of-way, construction, reconstruction and improvement of the Great River Road.

It also authorizes an appropriation of \$2 million for the fiscal year 1963 and a like sum for the fiscal year 1964 to be used to purchase rights-of-way to construct roads, recreational facilities, rest areas, parking areas at historical sites, and to construct roads and facilities which with some work can be adequately used.

The Mississippi River Parkway or the Great River Road is not a new idea. In August 1949 Congress instructed the Bureau of Public Roads and the National Park Service to make a survey of the route. From a joint report by the Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of the Interior in 1951 emerged a new conception in interstate highway development—the Federal-aid parkway. The plan called for a close cooperation between Federal and State authorities and a utilization of the best elements of the existing road system. The general location of the State highways along the proposed route are such that it is possible to link them all together and to obtain nearly complete control of access without disrupting the local highway patterns. The bill I now submit was drafted in close cooperation with the Mississippi River Parkway Planning Commission. In view of its careful planning and great desirability, I urge that this bill be supported by the Congress.

I ask unanimous consent that the bill be printed in the RECORD, and that the bill lie on the desk through this week to permit additional cosponsors.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill will be

printed in the RECORD, and will lie on the desk, as requested by the Senator from Minnesota.

The bill (S. 2968) to provide assistance to certain States bordering the Mississippi River in the construction of the Great River Road, introduced by Mr. HUMPHREY (for himself and Mr. McCARTHY), was received, read twice, by its title, referred to the Committee on Public Works, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That chapter 2 of title 23 of the United States Code (relating to highways) is amended by inserting at the end thereof a new section as follows:

"§ 214. Great River Road

"(a) For the purpose of expediting and providing Federal assistance in the construction of a continuous highway and appurtenances thereto, to be known as the Great River Road, traversing the Mississippi Valley from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico, in conformity with applicable provisions of this title and the recommended plan in the joint report submitted to the Congress on November 28, 1951, by the Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to the Act of August 24, 1949 (63 Stat. 626), not in excess of 10 per centum of the funds apportioned for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1964, and June 30, 1965, for the Federal-aid primary system, the Federal-aid secondary system, and extensions of such systems within urban areas, to each of the ten States through which such road will pass, may be used by such State to pay the Federal share, as provided for such funds under section 120 of this title, in the purchase of rights-of-way, construction, reconstruction, and improvement of the Great River Road in accordance with such joint report and the plan prepared by such State and approved by the Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of the Interior.

"(b) In addition to the funds made available under subsection (a) there is authorized to be appropriated not in excess of \$2,000,000 for each of the fiscal years ending June 30, 1963, and June 30, 1964, which shall be apportioned among such ten States by the Secretary of Commerce as necessary to carry out the recommendations in such report for land purchases as provided in this subsection. The amount apportioned to each such State shall be paid to such State as needed for the purchase of lands and interests in land, including scenic easements, in addition to the normal rights-of-way required for the Great River Road. Such lands and interests in land may include parkway features such as lands necessary for recreation, safety rest areas, and the conservation of natural scenic beauty including such areas as submarginal lands, faces of adjacent hillsides, islands, lake shores and river banks, swamps and residual parcels, and areas of historical, archeological or scientific interest, in accordance with such joint report and the plan prepared by such State and approved by the Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of the Interior."

SEC. 2. The analysis of chapter 2 of title 23 is amended by inserting at the end thereof the following:

"214. Great River Road."

EXCLUSION OF DEPOSITS OF PETRI- FIED WOOD FROM APPROPRI- ATION UNDER U.S. MINING LAWS

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to amend the Materials Act, by which

common varieties of certain minerals found in widespread abundance on the publicly owned lands of the United States are subject to lease by the Secretary of the Interior, rather than location under the mining laws. The text of the proposed amendment was drafted and recommended by the Department of the Interior, and I ask that the letter transmitting the draft be set forth in the Record at this point.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the letter will be printed in the Record.

The bill (S. 2974) to exclude deposits of petrified wood from appropriation under the United States mining laws, introduced by Mr. ANDERSON, by request, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

The letter presented by Mr. ANDERSON is as follows:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., February 16, 1962.
Hon. LYNDON B. JOHNSON,
President of the Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Enclosed is a draft bill to exclude deposits of petrified wood from appropriation under the United States mining laws.

We request that the proposed bill be referred to the appropriate committee for consideration and we recommend that it be enacted.

This Department has held that deposits of petrified wood are "minerals" within the contemplation of the U.S. mining laws. Therefore, petrified wood is subject to location when the deposits occur in such quantity and quality as to meet the discovery requirements of the U.S. mining laws. Locatability of the deposits under the mining laws, however, is not needed to encourage the discovery of new deposits or the development of known deposits.

Unregulated removal of petrified wood has been often accompanied by the use of tractor plows to uncover the deposits, thereby disfiguring the surface of the land, and in some areas, contributing to soil erosion.

There has been a marked increase in the removal of petrified wood from the public lands for various ornamental purposes, including store fronts and fireplaces. This increased demand can be readily met from private sources and, if this proposal is enacted, from sales from the public lands under conservation principles.

Petrified wood also has limited utilization in the arts and in commerce, possessing "gem stone" value for jewelry and souvenirs. The deposits also have significant public recreational value due to the great and increasing interest of amateur collectors.

Section 2 of the proposed bill recognizes that the exclusion of petrified wood from the operation of the mining laws would otherwise place petrified wood within the purview of the Materials Act of July 31, 1947, 61 Stat. 681, as amended (30 U.S.C. 601) and proposes that the Secretary be authorized to permit without charge the removal of limited quantities of petrified wood. The Materials Act does not permit the disposal of materials without charge to individuals. We believe that the cost of administering sales to amateur collectors would exceed greatly in all probability possible monetary returns. By vesting in the Secretary control of the disposal of petrified wood, such disposal can be regulated to safeguard the interests of both commercial users and hobbyists and to effectuate conservation principles.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that there is no objection to the presentation of this draft bill from the standpoint of the administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN A. CARVER, Jr.,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

ANTI-POLL-TAX AMENDMENT—ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS OF JOINT RESOLUTION

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, along with some 66 or 67 other Senators I introduced last year Senate Joint Resolution 58, which is known as the anti-poll-tax proposed constitutional amendment. Since that time two of the cosponsors have passed away; the late Senator from New Hampshire, Mr. Bridges, and the late Senator from Kansas, Mr. Schoeppel.

I am happy to say that today I am authorized by the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. MURPHY] and the Senator from Kansas [Mr. PEARSON] to ask that their names be added as joint cosponsors of that particular Senate joint resolution. I am proud to have the two additional cosponsors.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

THE WORLD'S FAIR IN SEATTLE

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, a year ago there was on the floor of the Senate considerable debate about the participation of the U.S. Government in a fair to be sponsored in New York. Part of the debate revolved about the issue of whether the New York fair could legitimately be called the World's Fair. It was my position that the World's Fair of this decade will be held in Seattle, Wash., in the year 1962; and at this time I wish to read from an article published on January 16 in the Christian Science Monitor:

WORLD'S FAIR IN SEATTLE

The first U.S. World's Fair in more than 20 years—Seattle's Century 21 Exposition—will open its gates next April for a 6-month run. President Kennedy hopes to do the honors in person.

More than 40 nations and 50 States, plus many leading businesses and industries now are preparing exhibits which will turn the 74-acre fairgrounds into a space-age wonderland surpassing Alice's wildest dreams.

This will be the only fair in the United States during the next decade to have the sanction of the Bureau of International Expositions in Paris—having won that distinction in competition with New York's 1964 fair.

Mr. President, I submit that the World's Fair for this decade is being held this year in Seattle, Wash., and there cannot be a World's Fair in New York. Our Government is putting up at least \$10 million to participate in the Seattle World's Fair. Now we are asked to put up at least \$30 million for a pavilion in the New York State Fair. I have opposed such dual participation, because I think the nations of the world do not want fairs held every year; they cannot afford them. It is for that reason that they have adopted the rule that there shall be only one World's Fair every 10 years. That fair is now being held in Seattle, Wash.

Mr. President, this concludes my remarks on this matter; and I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record the entire article published in the Christian Science Monitor, which points out clearly that the fair in Seattle, Wash., is the World's Fair, and the only one that can be held in this decade.

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

WORLD'S FAIR IN SEATTLE

(By Alice Myers Winther)

The first U.S. World's Fair in more than 20 years—Seattle's Century 21 Exposition—will open its gates next April for a 6-month run. President Kennedy hopes to do the honors in person.

More than 40 nations and 50 States, plus many leading businesses and industries now are preparing exhibits which will turn the 74-acre fairgrounds into a space-age wonderland surpassing Alice's wildest dreams.

This will be the only fair in the United States during the next decade to have the sanction of the Bureau of International Expositions in Paris—having won that distinction in competition with New York's 1964 fair.

The world's first high-speed, mass-transit monorail will whisk visitors from downtown Seattle to the fairgrounds in 90 seconds. There thrills will await the fairgoer in five separate worlds: the World of Science, the World of Entertainment, and the World of Commerce and Industry.

Top exhibitor will be the U.S. Government, with a \$10 million Science Pavilion. Taking a rocket ride into outer space in the Boeing Spacearium, dining in the sky atop the Space Needle, finding out what it will be like to live in the year 2000, viewing art treasures loaned by museums around the world, having fun on the gayway—these are a few of the experiences in store for Century 21 visitors.

When the gates close on October 21, the major pavilions will remain as a center of culture and education for the city of Seattle.

The following gives a partial preview of 1962's big fair.

SCIENCE PAVILION

Uncle Sam has never done anything like it before. The Federal Science Pavilion will house the most ambitious effort ever made to acquaint a citizenry with the role that natural science plays in shaping its life.

Why this effort? Because, in the words of Dr. Lloyd M. Beidler, science coordinator of the U.S. natural science exhibit, our world will be shaped to a considerable extent by citizens' collective decisions on how society will use the findings of science. While few citizens are scientists, all citizens have a responsibility to understand something of their work.

The six-building, \$10 million exhibit will not attempt to popularize science as such. Nor will it be used to dramatize American scientific competition with Russia. Its twin aim is to present the role of man in his search for truth in science and to stimulate youth's interest in science.

There will be plenty of drama and excitement together with communication of facts. Yet the exhibit will be both authentic and easy to understand. The huge show is being assembled under the direction of a committee of scientists headed by Dr. Orr Reynolds, Director of the Defense Department's Office of Science, but hundreds of scientists have given their time to verify facts.

SIX BUILDINGS INCLUDED

To see science as a constant search for knowledge and a continuing improvement of methods of verifying what we know about

man and his universe, the visitor will pass through five major areas. Entering the six-building complex through inspiring arches, which Pavilion Designer Minoru Yamasaki calls Space Gothic, the visitor will proceed to:

1. The House of Science, where a 12-minute film by Charles Eames will orient visitors and explain the general philosophical framework in which all scientists must work.

2. The Development of Science area, where exhibits will show the evolution of science from man's earliest curiosity about phenomena of nature through development of tools to aid him in his quest for knowledge. There will be exhibits that demonstrate the unreliability of man's senses in unlocking the secrets of nature.

3. The Boeing Spacearium, where visitors will lose their breath on a simulated trip through space. A 12-minute ride will take them past the moon, sun, and several planets in our solar system out into interstellar and even intergalactic space. A special film technique will be employed to give visitors this unique experience.

METHODS DEMONSTRATED

4. The Methods of Science area, where a series of exhibits of different kinds of research being done today will give some idea of methods and techniques used to obtain information and solve problems. It will be demonstrated that the laboratory of today's scientist is anywhere he chooses to work and that the most important ingredients in his experiments are his own imagination and logic.

5. The Horizons of Science area, where it will be shown how science has become an integral part of our culture, playing an increasingly vital role in shaping our lives, not only through the technology which flows from its applications but also through the decisions it demands of us as citizens.

In addition to these five areas, the pavilion will include a specially equipped auditorium, called the Science Theater, for motion pictures on science and for lectures and demonstrations which will appeal to people of diverse interests and levels of appreciation.

There will also be a "doing science" laboratory where young visitors will be invited to perform experiments of their own choice under expert guidance. It is hoped that this "doing" area may contribute to the career decisions of some participants.

THE SPACE NEEDLE

What looks like a flying saucer impaled on the tip of a gigantic candlestick has become the symbol of the Seattle World's Fair. For months, construction of the Space Needle, with its lofty revolving restaurant, has been the talk of an awe-inspired town. Weekly progress reports written by Pacific Car & Foundry's construction boss, Paul Collop, and printed in the Seattle Times have made an enthralling serial. Seattleites can hardly wait to eat a piece of pie up there in the sky.

Mr. Collop and his gallant crew of ironworkers quite properly had the first meal served in, rather we should say on and astride, the eye of the Needle restaurant. To be sure much of it blew away twixt plate and lip, but a satisfying first was shared by those who have been taking great risks to build the world's tallest dining spot. This is definitely one restaurant no one can drive in.

The caterer who prepared the surprise banquet for the Space Needle crew said he had catered aboard swaying boxcars and tossing destroyers, on railroad builders' trial runs and shipyard launchings, but that this certainly topped them all. "Now I know how Enos the chimp felt at Cape Canaveral," he said as he stepped out of the construction capsule that shot him and the food 500 feet straight up to the restaurant platform.

Space Needle statistics are a succession of fascinating firsts. Almost every facet of design and construction has posed problems without precedent. A book could and probably will be written to tell how they were solved by John Graham & Co., designers, Howard S. Wright Construction Co., prime contractor, and various fabricators.

Paul Collop has told, for instance, about the ingenious hoist that had to be specially built, at a cost of \$30,000, by the Washington Machinery Co. and Skagit Iron Works. Too long to repeat here, it's a true tall tale, as any sidewalk superintendent will verify who has watched the hoist in operation.

The restaurant turntable, designed and built by Western Gear in nearby Everett, is another intriguing construction story. So carefully balanced is it that a glass of water riding its rim didn't even have a ripple on its surface the day of the test run. Fabricated in 24 steel sections, the turntable was trucked to the Space Needle site and hoisted in sections to the 500-foot level for final assembly. There it will revolve 360 degrees once every hour, giving diners a full-circle view of the entire city with its surrounding lakes and sea and mountains.

What the Crystal Palace was to the London Exposition of 1851, what the Eiffel Tower was to the 1899 Fourth French International, what the Trylon and Perisphere were to the New York Fair in 1939, the Space Needle is sure to be to Seattle's space-age extravaganza.

CENTURY 21

What will life be like in the year 2000? Seattle World's Fair goes will get entertaining, dramatic, and at the same time thought-provoking answers as they tour the World of Tomorrow in Washington State's huge exhibit building, Coliseum Century 21.

Donald Deskey & Associates of New York are putting together this theme exhibit. Its engineering details are as complex as an electronic computer. "In fact," said William Joachim, executive director of the firm, "we are building an electronic computer in the full sense of the word."

"I have been associated with world's fairs since 1939," he added, "and I can say that this World of Tomorrow exhibit is the most exciting thing I have ever handled."

Entering the coliseum, visitors will wend their way past exhibits by American firms displaying products they say will be in use in the coming century—such as a car without wheels. Crossing a landscape pool, they will step into an iridescent revolving bubble, a lift that will transport 100 persons at a time to a floating city above. The lift releases its occupants to a ramp inside a spiral of 3,250 interlocking, 4-foot aluminum cubes which project the World of Tomorrow show.

These cubes house complex equipment. Some surfaces will be sections of three-dimensional motion picture screens; others will catch montage transparencies; some will support graphic representations; others will house back-lighted models. Together they will project a vista drama of the World of Tomorrow, accompanied by changing lights, music, and narration. All elements of the show will be controlled by split-second timing on electronic tape. Some 500 effects will be presented every 2 minutes and 40 seconds.

New concepts of housing, education, transportation, industry, and communication will come to view as visitors move along the ramp. The home of the future, for example, will be shown as a disposable house. In the kitchen will be solar ovens and thermoelectric refrigerators.

Cordless appliances cook, clean, and iron. Schools will have walls formed by jets of air and floating canvas roofs controlled for the angle of the sun. Teaching machines and teaching teams will double the amount of material presented to the pupil. Converting

planes will travel on the ground or in the air.

The coliseum building itself, which will revert to Seattle after the fair for use as a sports arena seating 18,500, is a construction marvel. Designed by Paul Thiry, Seattle architect, it covers almost 4 acres and has an interior span of 360 feet in each direction without internal supports. The sweeping roof is supported by steel compression trusses springing from concrete abutments and intersecting 115 feet above the floor at the center point. The roof cover consists of aluminum panels strung on a spider web of steel cables.

The building which will house the Christian Science exhibit at the Seattle World's Fair was designed by Seattle Architects Young, Richardson & Carleton to take advantage of a sloping site and to provide a peaceful atmosphere in which to enjoy the exhibit.

A ramp from the high point of the site leads into the main 40- by 83-foot exhibit area. From there another ramp will descend through a decoratively treated open stairwell to a landscaped area featuring a pool and fountain.

The building is to be located near the monorail terminal and the Space Needle.

In addition to a central Christian Science exhibit, there will be a section devoted to the Christian Science Monitor and its worldwide dissemination of news. The building will also include a room for reading and writing where the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and the publications of the Christian Science Publishing Society may be examined, read, or purchased.

The U.S. space agency—the National Aeronautics and Space Administration—has decided to set up a major exhibit at Seattle's space age World's Fair. It will use 19,600 square feet to depict the progressive steps taken toward conquering space. It is now fairly certain that full-sized models of the entire NASA inventory of scientific vehicles will be on view at the Seattle fairgrounds.

No need to bring your lunch to the fair. Not that there'll be any law against peanut butter sandwiches in brown paper bags, but refreshments will be served in high style, low style, and a variety of national styles.

At the food circus alone, the hungry and thirsty may choose from 55 different concessions, at prices no higher than those outside the fair. This giant food arena also will include one restaurant capable of handling 5,000 customers per hour.

Among the exotic dining spots located along the colorful boulevards of the world, visitors are invited to drop in at a restaurant operated by the Government of Yugoslavia.

At the fair booklovers will get a preview of the library of the future. The American Library Association will combine books and modern scientific equipment in an exhibit designed to illustrate better library services being planned for the future.

ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT KENNEDY AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT NATIONAL CONVENTION OF YOUNG DEMOCRATIC CLUBS OF AMERICA

Mr. MOSS. Mr. President, last December, at Miami Beach, Fla., the 12th Biennial National Convention of the Young Democratic Clubs of America was held. Chosen there as national president was Allan T. Howe of Utah. This organization, which is the official organization for young men and women of the Democratic Party, devoted much time to the study, discussion, and adoption of several resolutions covering

major issues before our Nation today. I commend the Young Democrats for their program of political education among young men and women of America, and I suggest that the obvious interest and perceptive study reflected by these resolutions indicates a healthy sign for our Nation.

This was the first national convention of the Young Democratic Clubs of America to be addressed by a President of the United States. President John F. Kennedy delivered a stirring address to the several thousands in attendance, and challenged the delegates to be politically courageous in leading the Democratic Party, and our country as well.

I ask unanimous consent that the address by President John F. Kennedy, together with the resolutions adopted at the convention, be printed in the body of the RECORD following my remarks.

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

ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
BEFORE YOUNG DEMOCRATIC CLUBS OF
AMERICA AT NATIONAL CONVENTION, DE-
CEMBER 7, 1961, MIAMI BEACH, FLA.

Mr. Chairman, Mr. Mayor, Members of Congress, young Democrats and others, ladies and gentlemen, for all I have been reading in the last 3, 4 or 5 months about the great conservative revival that's sweeping the United States, I thought that perhaps no one was going to show up today. But I am proud to be here today, and proud to be among those of you who not only in the future but today helped make the program of the Democratic Party.

Artemus Ward once said, about 50 years ago, "I am not a politician and my other habits are good also." We are politicians, and we believe, in this sense, that we recognize that a political party is not an end in itself but is a means of making progress for the American people.

Woodrow Wilson said, in 1913, "What use is a political party unless it serves the interests of the people?" What use is either one of the two great political parties if they really represent, to those who are active in them, only a means of expression and exercise? They are important. They are functional. They will endure only as they contribute to the well-being of the people of this country.

And although I read a good deal—as do you—about all the slogans for the solution of our problems that sweep across the United States—and slogans are important particularly if they tell something about what is behind them—but what I think we must hear from the political leaders of our two parties is not slogans attempting to invoke old memories of self-reliance and all the rest; what we really want to know is, how can the United States maintain its strength, maintain the peace, maintain full employment, improve the life of our people, spread its influence around the world, strengthen the cause of freedom, survive, endure and prevail?

And it is to these great questions which are today far more complicated than they were in the days, even, of Franklin Roosevelt or Woodrow Wilson that we as Democrats, and those of us who are active in our party and in our country, must address ourselves. Not merely to mouth the old slogans and the old programs.

How can the United States maintain full employment in a free economy and in a free society? A recession in 1958, a recession in 1960, a recession in 1954, a recession in 1949. Is this recovery now—which in the last 6 or 7 months has seen the economy move for-

ward by over 10 percent, is this economy going to run out of gas again, at the end of 1962 or 1963 or 1964?

How can we find jobs for the hundreds and thousands of young people under 20 who today come into the labor market, many of whom drop out of school and can't find work? Twenty-five percent of all young Americans in their teens looking for jobs are unemployed. How can we attempt to make it possible in the next 10 years for the 7 million young boys and girls—men and women who want to find admission to our colleges when our colleges today are strained finding a place for 3½ million? How can the United States get richer and more powerful and still prevail and survive, when so much of the world is not getting richer but poorer?

How can we in this hemisphere, north and south, hold the imagination of the people in this continent and make them feel that political freedom and economic abundance go hand in hand?

I think the problems pour upon us, and these are problems that can be met. But I think they can only be met by those who are willing to do the hard work and come up with hard solutions. And I believe that it is incumbent upon all of us who are interested in our country, all of us who are active in political life, to attempt to come forward—and most of all, you who will be the leaders of this country, who have the longest to look forward to, who will be active over the next 40 years and who therefore must live with the results of all the judgments that we make today.

What is this country and the world going to be like in 1970, 1980, and 1990 when we see atomic weapons proliferate around the world, missiles, and all the rest? You are going to be living in the most hazardous period, of course, of the human race. Can the peace be maintained? Can our strength be increased? Can the chances of freedom prosper?

So I come here today, not merely to make an oldtime political speech, but I come here because I believe the opportunity and the obligation upon us is great.

The Democratic Party is the oldest political party in the world, and the reason it is old is because from the time of Jefferson to the present day the Democratic Party has been realistic enough to recognize the kind of problems which are coming over the horizon in the years ahead, and has had programs and policies to meet them. The day that we have not, the day that the Democratic Party is not prepared to come forward with those programs and policies, regardless of our old memories and our old leaders, we will fade as the Whig Party faded and made way for the Republican Party.

A political party is like anything else in life, it is the survival of the fittest, and the fittest in American life today are those who look realistically at the challenges and attempt to move this country forward.

We can keep going by not merely invoking the past, but by using the past as a stimulus to the future, and all of the great leaders of the Democratic Party—Wilson's New Freedom, Roosevelt's New Deal, Truman's Fair Deal, and our New Frontier—are attempts to pick the United States up and move it.

So I come here today asking your help, not for the election of 1962, though I will then, and 1964, but in the coming months, so that this session of Congress will be fruitful, so that our country can use the coming months as the leader of the free world to demonstrate that it is the leader in fact as well as in name, and that here in the United States there is not only a country dedicated to progress but there is a political party stretching back through the long years of our history, which in the coming days of this decade, will give this country new leadership.

Thank you.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE 12TH BIENNIAL NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE YOUNG DEMOCRATIC CLUBS OF AMERICA, DECEMBER 6-9, 1961, MIAMI BEACH, FLA.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY PLATFORM OF 1960

Whereas this is the first national assembly of the Young Democratic Clubs of America since the Democratic National Convention of 1960, which adopted a platform that was a historic achievement in the clarity of its language; the scope of the specific programs it advanced to strengthen the free world and safeguard the American way of life, and to better the life of all of our citizens: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Young Democratic Clubs of America assembled in its 12th biennial convention at Miami Beach, Fla., affirm by this resolution its full accord with, and support of the Democratic platform of 1960; and be it further

Resolved, That this convention express its pride in the manner in which a Democratic President, aided by a vigorous Cabinet, has worked in cooperation with a Democratic Congress to turn the campaign pledges of 1960 into realities of 1961; and be it further

Resolved, That this convention adopt as its major national program of urgent priority, the task of enlightening the young voters of America of the domestic progress which has taken place under President Kennedy and a Democratic Congress and on the new military muscle which backs up our President's firm stand against Communist aggression, of turning the spotlight of truth on the selfish Republican obstructionists who have fought to prevent these achievements, and of enlisting the understanding and support among young voters which will help the President and the Congress continue his program which is to restore American prestige among our friends and the uncommitted and to restore the respect of our adversaries, has put America on the move again and has opened new frontiers for the American people; and finally, be it

Resolved, That this resolution be suitably engrossed and presented to the President as evidence that the young Democrats of America recognize clearly that the vigorous and progressive programs of President Kennedy offer to our generation and the ones which will follow us the best chance for a life of opportunity and fruitful service to our society and that we are going to offer all of our skills and strength to support the President in his wise and great endeavors.

TARIFF POLICY

Whereas the American trade and tariff policy is now a matter of high national foreign policy and no longer merely a matter of local economic interest; and

Whereas under the present Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act, which provides only for item by item bargaining for tariff reduction with foreign powers, it is impossible for our Nation to take the initiative in the economic area so that we can retain and expand our position in the world market and increase our exports; and

Whereas we need a new and bold instrument of American trade policy that will permit our Nation to negotiate with Common Market countries and other friendly countries as a bloc so as to make across-the-board tariff cuts; Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act be permitted to expire and that Congress enact new tariff legislation that will enable our country to increase our exports to the vast markets of the world by authorizing the executive branch to negotiate for across-the-board tariff reductions.

LABOR

Whereas by law of the United States commonly known as the Organic Act of the Department of Labor enacted March 4, 1913 (37 Stat. 376), the Congress clearly recog-

nized and expressed the responsibility and duty of the Federal Government, through the U.S. Department of Labor, to foster, promote, and develop the welfare of the wage earners of the United States, to improve their working conditions, and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment; and

Whereas by law of the United States known as the Employment Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 23), the Congress has further recognized and declared it to be the continuing policy and responsibility of the Federal Government to use all practicable means consistent with its needs and obligations and other essential considerations of national policy to coordinate and use all its plans, functions, and resources for the purpose of creating and maintaining conditions under which there will be afforded useful employment opportunities for those able, willing, and seeking to work and to promote maximum employment, production, and purchasing power; and

Whereas this convention believes that the problem of assuring sufficient employment opportunities will be compounded by the extraordinarily rapid growth of the labor force in the next decade, particularly by the entrance of young people into the labor force; and

Whereas this convention believes that Government leadership is necessary to prevent the obsolescence of the skills of many workers by dislocations in the economy arising from automation or other technological developments, relocation of industry, shifts in market demands, and other changes in the structure of the economy, as well as to alleviate the financial and other hardships inflicted upon workers who are both unemployed and underemployed; and

Whereas this convention is convinced that the President and the executive branch of the Government can fulfill the trust and obligation imposed upon them by law to advance the interests of the Nation only if certain additional necessary tools and priorities are given to them by the Congress of the United States of America; and

Whereas the present machinery for Government assistance in helping to solve labor-management disputes that are of national concern is inadequate; and

Whereas there are still millions of Americans that are working for wages far below the level necessary to keep themselves and their families in health and decency; and

Whereas the success of our economy and our free society is dependent to a great degree on the rights of wage earners to organize and bargain collectively without Government controls through legislation which to a great degree makes such rights meaningless; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this convention petition the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled immediately to consider and enact the following bills introduced in and now pending before the 87th Congress:

1. S. 2550 and H.R. 8723 to amend the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act to give appropriate investigative and enforcement authority to the Secretary of Labor and to make other necessary changes in this law in order to furnish the intended protection to the millions of working men and women and their families who are beneficiaries of these employee welfare and pension benefit plans.

2. S. 1991 and H.R. 8399, the Manpower Development and Training Act, since it is of utmost urgency that legislation be speedily enacted to provide much-needed Federal leadership in encouraging and financing, primarily through State and local community groups, private and public, the training and retraining of unemployed and underemployed workers so that they can become fully productive citizens in our society.

3. S. 2084 and H.R. 7640 to bring to the Federal-State unemployment compensation system the greatly needed permanent reform as called for by the President in his message to the Congress of February 2, 1961, particularly by extensions of coverage, equalization grants to States with high unemployment costs, and permanent Federal extended unemployment benefits.

4. S. 2497 and H.R. 8898 to prohibit an employer having employees engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce from discriminating on the basis of sex in the payment of wages, since equal pay for equal work is a basic and inherent element of our democratic way of life.

5. S. 1126 and H.R. 5289 requiring agricultural migrant labor contractors (crew leaders) who for a fee recruit, hire or transport migrant workers in interstate commerce to obtain annual certificates of registration from the Secretary of Labor and to empower the Secretary to investigate violation and revoke certifications, in order to assure migrant farmworkers, one of the Nation's most disadvantaged groups of workers who are excluded from nearly all social legislation, some protection against irresponsible labor contractors upon whom the migrants are almost completely dependent for work and the conditions under which they work.

6. S. 1124 and S. 1125, education of migrants and their children; S. 1130, grants for health services to migrants; and S. 1132, establishment of a National Advisory Council on Migratory Labor, to afford greatly needed benefits to these workers who, as stated above, are excluded from almost all social legislation; and be it further

Resolved, That (1) the Congress of the United States be and it is hereby respectfully requested to amend the Labor Management Relations Act to allow fact finding committees appointed thereunder to make recommendations to the President as to what in their opinion constitutes a fair settlement of the dispute for which said committee was appointed to investigate;

2. That the Secretary of Labor is respectfully requested to exercise the powers he presently has to establish effective safety programs so as to protect the life and limb of our people;

3. That the Congress of the United States be and it is hereby respectfully requested to extend the benefits of the Fair Labor Standards Act to millions of other Americans not now covered;

4. That the legislatures of the 50 States be and they are hereby respectfully urged to pass minimum wage legislation so as to provide all working people with a basic wage which will allow them to live in health and decency.

5. That the Congress of the United States be and it is hereby respectfully requested to repeal section 14-b of the Labor Management Relations Act.

6. That the Congress of the United States be and it is hereby respectfully requested to repeal the sections of the Landrum-Griffin Act, which for practical purposes eliminates labor's right to effectively organize and bargain collectively;

7. That the Congress of the United States be and it is hereby respectfully requested to enact S. 349 known as the peacetime GI bill of rights; and

8. That the Congress of the United States and the legislatures of the 50 States who have not already done so be and they are hereby respectfully requested to enact legislation with adequate enforcement provisions to prevent discrimination in employment based on race, creed, color, national origin, or sex; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, the Vice President of the United States, each member of the President's Cabinet and head of each agency of the executive branch, and

to each Member of the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States.

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Whereas at a time when the greatest danger to the American economy is the growing unemployment among Americans, untrained and semiskilled, including many youths who have dropped out of school because present American education methods could not hold their interest; and

Whereas this trend if allowed to continue for too many years could weaken the United States in withstanding communism despite the basic loyalty of American workers: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Young Democratic Clubs of America—

1. Urge and support the development of Federal, State, and private programs insuring that America can always provide full employment for its citizens;

2. Urge and support the adoption of programs for the aid of youth generally including (a) sounder American school education that will attract and hold the interest of students presently dropping out of schools and give them both sound vocational training and good general education that will prepare them to be responsible citizens, and (b) passage of President Kennedy's Youth Employment Opportunities Act; and

3. Urge and support the adoption of President Kennedy's Manpower Development and Training Act which calls for (a) studies to locate job areas needing trained workers, and (b) programs to train and place unemployed workers, both young and old, in such jobs in cooperation with State governments and private industry.

CIVIL RIGHTS

As Americans and citizens of a free society, it is imperative that the rights and liberties of all citizens be guaranteed throughout the country without regard to race, color, creed, or national origin.

We recognize that this principle inspired the Declaration of Independence and is embodied in the Constitution of the United States and the Federal Government has a duty to take affirmative action to make this principle effective.

(a) Civil Rights Commission

We urge a substantial increase in funds for the Federal Civil Rights Commission so that its facilities and personnel may be greatly expanded; that the Civil Rights Commission give annual reports with an objective assessment of the problems in this field together with a timetable on progress in race relations; that the President of the United States call an annual White House conference on race relations which should be accorded the status of other important White House conferences. We further call upon Congress to establish the Civil Rights Commission as a permanent commission of the U.S. Government.

(b) Housing

Federal funds should not be used in any way to perpetuate segregated housing against minorities.

We urge that the Congress enact legislation to insure that housing financed in part by Federal funds be available to all citizens regardless of race, religion, or national origin. Specifically, we ask that such legislation prohibit the granting of FHA or veterans loans to finance any housing bound by a racially restrictive covenant or realtors code.

(c) Interstate travel

We endorse the proposition that every American is entitled to travel throughout this country without interference. We recognize the rights of all citizens to use a common carrier and all its facilities to travel unmolested. We praise the local authorities

who have attempted to maintain law and order in the face of this conflict. We deplore all acts of violence in attempting to restrict the rights of free travel and ask that those individuals testing restrictive laws exercise responsibility and prudence. We commend the Attorney General for the steps he has already taken to insure that American citizens who travel in interstate commerce are protected from mob violence—or police harassment—on the petty grounds that their exercise of this basic right is a breach of peace.

(d) Education

We believe that all persons should willingly demonstrate their agreement with the 1954 Supreme Court education desegregation decisions. We realize that these decisions have resulted in social problems on local levels but with good will on all sides and timely effort these racial barriers will be removed.

We commend those public school officials, individuals and organizations who have devised methods of compliance with the Supreme Court decision. We deplore those officials and other individuals and organizations who use violence in opposition to these Supreme Court decisions or in an attempt to thwart it.

(e) Employment

(a) Human resources are the most valuable assets a nation has. No nation, no matter how abundant its resources may be can afford to waste its potentials. It is imperative that all persons have equal opportunity to develop to their fullest their skills and potentials in the fields of their choice.

We favor the immediate enactment of a national fair employment practices act, with adequate enforcement provisions; we urge that all labor unions, employers and employment agencies eliminate discriminatory policies and practices which prevent minority groups from obtaining employment and apprenticeship training.

(b) We commend President John F. Kennedy for his forward approach in expanding the opportunities for all races and creeds on all levels of the Federal Government; for his high-level appointments of Federal judges, U.S. Attorney, to the Foreign Service and to his personal staff of all Americans regardless of race, color or creed; we commend the President and Vice President of the United States for their methods of insisting that private enterprise beneficiaries of governmental contracts hire on a nondiscriminatory basis. We further commend those corporations both north and south that have pledged to carry out such nondiscriminatory policies; we urge continued and zealous enforcement of this Executive order.

We favor the voting liberalization of registration laws, including the abolition of the poll tax, in order to facilitate and make easier the process of voting by all citizens; that all possible measure be taken to eliminate unfair practices of any kind that discriminate against minority groups in their exercise of the suffrage on all governmental levels; we urge young Democrats everywhere to encourage registration and voting wherever Democrats are found without regard to race, color or creed; and we advocate vigorous enforcement of the Federal civil rights laws against any individual or group that attempts to deny to any citizen these rights.

URBAN AFFAIRS

Whereas 65 percent of the population of this Nation live in urban areas; and

Whereas the trend of population is toward metropolitan areas and the areas surrounding metropolitan areas; and

Whereas the growth in these areas is producing problems which cities and their existing governmental units find increasingly more difficult to handle; and

Whereas the Kennedy administration has introduced legislation in the House of Rep-

resentatives and the Senate, which would establish a Department of Urban Affairs, with Cabinet rank for the Secretary of Urban Affairs; and

Whereas the responsibilities of the Department of Urban Affairs would be to solve the problems caused by the growth of Urban areas: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the YDCA strongly urges the passage of this pending legislation by both Houses of the U.S. Congress, and that all young Democrats be urged to communicate with their Congressmen and Senators to solicit support for this legislation.

HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH SOCIAL SECURITY

Whereas more than one-fourth of our population, most particularly those Americans over 65 years of age of small income and high incidence of affliction, have no insurance protection against the high cost of illness, and

Whereas our President has most vigorously sought and the Democratic National Convention has called for legislation in this area: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Young Democratic Clubs of America strenuously urge support from all quarters, but most particularly from congressional representatives, immediate consideration and passage of the President's program for health insurance for the aged through the social security system without benefits being determined by amount of contributions of the participant.

FEDERAL AID TO EDUCATION

Realizing that an enlightened citizenry is the fundamental basis of our democratic way of life, we, the Young Democrats of America assembled in Miami Beach, do hereby commend the Kennedy administration for its courage and wisdom in advocating a program of Federal aid to education (without Federal control).

We support President Kennedy's program of aid for education to be given to the States for their use either for classroom construction or operational expenses including teachers' salaries thus retaining the right of State control.

We support Secretary Ribicoff in his program of extending the National Education Defense Act and other related Federal aid to education programs.

LATIN AMERICAN AFFAIRS PROGRAM

Whereas the representatives of the American Republics assembled in Punta del Este, Uruguay, August 5 to 17, 1961, inspired by the principles consecrated in the Charter of the Organization of American States, in Operation Pan America, and in the Act of Bogotá, agreed to the establishment of an Alliance for Progress: A vast effort to bring a better life to all the peoples of the continent; and

Whereas the Alliance for Progress is established on the basic principle that freemen working through the institution of representative democracy can best satisfy man's aspirations, including those for work, home and land, health and schools; and in recognition that no system can guarantee true progress unless it affirms the dignity of the individual which is the foundation of our civilization; and

Whereas it is the purpose of the Alliance for Progress to enlist the full energies of the peoples and governments of the American Republics in a great cooperative effort to accelerate the economic and social development of the participating countries of Latin America, so that they may achieve maximum levels of well-being, with equal opportunities for all, in democratic societies adopted to their own needs and desires; and

Whereas the Organization of American States, through its services for education and scientific development, and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural

Organization have encouraged a vigorous movement toward integral planning in education in the countries of Latin America, in accordance with the recommendations of the Inter-American Meeting of Ministers of Education; and

Whereas local programs are being successfully incorporated to offset all aggressive influences designed for hemispheric disharmony; and

Whereas there has been much support from leaders of the savings and loan industry in the United States, not only for the International Cooperation Administration program, but also for legislation which would permit United States associations to invest in their Latin American counterparts; and

Whereas the present administration under the great leadership of President John F. Kennedy has urged the immediate stimulation of economic, social, and educational development in Latin America: Therefore be it

Resolved, That a subcommittee be established within the international affairs committee of the Young Democratic Clubs of America to be dedicated to the affairs of Latin America and the United States; and be it further

Resolved, That integral education plans be adopted in each country directed to the attainment of precisely defined goals within the next 10 years, for the purpose of raising the cultural level of the peoples of Latin America and fitting them to participate constructively in economic and social development; the goals to be adopted as outlined in the 10-year education program of the Alliance for Progress; and be it further

Resolved, That in any United States aid to Latin American universities priority be given to strengthening the teaching of the "strategic" fields; those subjects that contribute most directly to the economic development of the country; and be it further

Resolved, That in extending aid from the United States to Latin American universities emphasis should be placed on sending U.S. professors to Latin American universities; and be it further

Resolved, That there be established a new system of exchange "chairs" of professorships between the United States and Latin America, and that where possible, the exchange professorships should be financed through university-to-university arrangements, foundation grants, and American business firms that might want to subsidize a chair in a country in which they do business; and be it further

Resolved, That there be an intensification of the exchange of students, research workers, and other specialists, in order to encourage mutual understanding and the maximum utilization of the available means for training and research; and be it further

Resolved, That an exchange of teenagers on the secondary school level be adopted between the United States and Latin America, with a view to allowing Latin American students an opportunity to see democracy at work. Such a plan to be adopted as an extension of already existing local exchanges; a current example to be found in the program sponsored by the Miami Herald, Dade County school officials, and the Florida families currently extending invitations into their homes to students from Lima, Peru; and be it further

Resolved, That the name "Operation Amigo" be adopted as identifying the student exchange program; and be it further

Resolved, That Senate bill, S. 582, be endorsed as introduced by the Honorable GEORGE A. SMATHERS, U.S. Senator from the State of Florida, which bill proposes the creation of an International Home Loan Bank Board in the United States, thus establishing a tangible cooperative effort between the Government and a segment of the private financial community to intensify the

American aid program in a much needed area; and be it further

Resolved, That the Young Democratic Clubs of America endorse these contributions with a sincere desire to perpetuate the ideals incorporated in the inter-American Alliance for Progress.

SOUTHWEST AFRICA

Whereas in 1921 southwest Africa was established as a protectorate under the supervision of the Union of South Africa by a mandate of the League of Nations; and

Whereas the United Nations Charter, ratified by the Union of South Africa, provides that all former mandates qualify to become trust territories under the United Nations Trusteeship Council; and

Whereas all League of Nations mandates except southwest Africa have been placed under United Nations trusteeship; and

Whereas the Union of South Africa has refused repeatedly, after requested by the United Nations, to place southwest Africa under United Nations trusteeship; and

Whereas the Union of South Africa has refused even to report to the United Nations Trusteeship Council the present status of and conditions in southwest Africa, though legally obligated to report by the United Nations Charter; and

Whereas the policy of apartheid, which is contrary to the desires of all freedom-loving persons, has been forced upon southwest Africa by the Union of South Africa: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the policy of apartheid and the failure of the Union of South Africa to place southwest Africa under the United Nations Trusteeship Council be condemned, and that the United States of America's delegation to the United Nations take any and all steps possible which will help alleviate the tyrannical injustices imposed by the Union of South Africa upon the people of southwest Africa.

UNITED NATIONS

Whereas the United Nations has proven itself extremely useful on numerous occasions in alleviating international tensions during the past 16 years; and

Whereas the United Nations through its many independent agencies has been raising the cultural and socioeconomic standards of millions of people in the underdeveloped areas of the world; and

Whereas in a genuine sense, all Americans, as individuals and as public officials, now belong to a national and international constituency: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Young Democratic Clubs of America, as in the past, strongly support in the future, the American Government's mission to the United Nations; and be it further

Resolved, That not only moral, but adequate physical and monetary support be given to all regular and independent United Nations operations consistent with the aims of America for world peace.

PEOPLE-TO-PEOPLE PROGRAM

Whereas many students from foreign lands come to the United States to study at our colleges and other places and

Whereas many of them do not have an opportunity to really get to know the American people and the American way of life and

Whereas the students, faculty and friends of the University of Kansas have initiated a people-to-people program which enables these people from foreign lands to understand our country and our people: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the YDCA praise the students of the University of Kansas and urge other programs of a similar nature elsewhere in the United States.

WORLD PEACE

Whereas the continuation of the arms race can only lead to a war among the major powers, which would destroy our country and our way of life, and

Whereas there are no sane alternatives other than peaceful solutions of differences among nations of the world; and

Whereas those who assert that we must choose between annihilation and surrender would join with the enemies of democracy by urging us to commit suicide or enter slavery; and

Whereas distrust and suspicion among the major powers have grown to such proportions, that it is not, at this time, feasible to negotiate a full and lasting peace: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the United States should help create conditions in which negotiations can proceed by beginning a program of unilateral actions designed to reverse the arms race. Such a program should in no way reduce our nuclear retaliatory capacity until it could be removed through negotiations safeguards with proper inspection safeguards and be it further resolved that the first unilateral action should be the allocation of \$500 million which is approximately 1 percent of our present annual military budget, from said budget to the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

WEST BERLIN

Whereas the city of West Berlin has been an oasis of freedom these past 16 years in its location 110 miles behind the Iron Curtain; and

Whereas this oasis of freedom has served as an escape hatch from communism for hundreds of thousands of East Germans and East Berliners and source of inspiration and hope for those who have been unable to leave their homes and families to make their way to freedom from the Communist desert of oppression; and

Whereas the Communists have recognized this city to be a real menace to the perpetuation of their ruthless totalitarian regime and have therefore applied ever increasing military, economic and diplomatic pressure to shut off this city from the rest of the free world and did on the 13th day of August 1961 physically divide West Berlin from East Berlin and East Germany in complete disregard of the Four Powers Agreement of 1945 by the construction of a wall reinforced by additional barriers of barbed wire and steel rails and by reinforcing their barriers along East Germany; and

Whereas these walls and barricades have been a damaging blow to the morale of the free citizens of West Berlin who have so gallantly withstood this past one and a half decades; and

Whereas the Communists used every disposal at their means to further choke off West Berlin from the Republic of Germany, and the free world by placing increasing burdens on the access routes to this city: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Young Democratic Clubs of America, That we support with renewed vigor a firm policy toward keeping Berlin free, a policy such as that recently enunciated by President Kennedy clearly setting forth our intention to defend Berlin from any further Communist aggressions by all necessary diplomatic and military means. Yet resolutely calling for continued efforts to negotiate a peaceful solution to this problem; and be it further

Resolved, That we support and call for new vigorous programs not by the governments of the United States and free West but also private business industry, labor and other agencies designed to give impetus to the economic and cultural activities of West Berlin and to demonstrate our confidence and determination to maintain West Berlin

as a great and prosperous democratic city directly aligned with the Federal Republic of Germany and the free West.

PEACE CORPS

Whereas the Kennedy administration inaugurated the Peace Corps program in 1961 as a measure to aid underdeveloped countries in their quest for higher living standards, increased production and better educational opportunities; and

Whereas over 1,000 Americans are now serving abroad to the satisfaction of participating countries; and

Whereas only \$30 million was appropriated by Congress in 1961 for the Peace Corps; and

Whereas this appropriation is inadequate to meet requests from foreign countries for Peace Corps volunteers; and

Whereas many more qualified Americans seek application to the Peace Corp than can be accepted: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we the Young Democratic Clubs of America—

1. Encourage a larger appropriation to the Peace Corps in 1962 by the administration;

2. Urge congressional support of the administration's requested appropriation;

3. Encourage Young Democratic Clubs to distribute information to stimulate interest in the Peace Corps locally; and

4. Encourage colleges and universities in the United States to participate more actively in the Peace Corps through such activities as cultural exchanges and special programs.

ULTRARIGHTWING THREAT

Whereas the John Birch Society, the Young Americans for Freedom, the Christian Anti-Communist Crusade, and other similar organizations, are a growing indication of the threat of the ultrarightwing to a free society; and

Whereas these groups disguise their goals under the name of "anticommunism," and brand all who disagree with them as Communists or Communist sympathizers; and

Whereas some of their goals are to undermine confidence in our schools, churches, and Government, particularly in the Supreme Court and its Chief Justice, as well as to seek to end foreign aid, limit or stop immigration altogether, and to destroy the hope of the people of the United States for a strong United Nations working for peace; and

Whereas such distinguished Americans as President John Kennedy and former President Dwight Eisenhower have condemned such movements as being divisive and destructive of our way of life: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Young Democratic Clubs of America, while realizing the right of such organizations to exist in a democracy (a right which they would deny to those who oppose their principles), condemn the practices and policies of such organizations and urges the citizens of the United States to be vigilant against the threat posed by such organizations to our free society.

AGRICULTURE

The problems of agriculture continue to be among the most serious of those we face on the domestic front. After 8 years of Republican blundering and neglect which had resulted in a steady decline in farm income the Democratic national administration has made great strides forward toward reaching an effective solution for these problems. We especially commend the administration for major achievements in the field of agriculture, including:

1. Strengthening the family farm economy by an increase in total net farm income amounting to approximately \$1 billion, with consequent increases in farmers' purchasing power and better business conditions on main street;

2. An improved program for rural credit, including credit for rural housing, and a reduction in the interest rates on farm loans after nearly a decade of continuous rise in interest rates charged to farmers;

3. An extension and improvement of our programs for using American abundance in food and fiber as instruments to promote peace and progress throughout the world;

4. The launching of a comprehensive program of rural area development to bring prosperity to rural areas and to offer real help in raising the economic conditions and levels of living for those farmers most in need of such improvement;

5. Expanding and improving such programs as the Rural Electrification program and the Federal Crop Insurance program, and restoring to the farmers themselves a role in the development and operation of farm programs;

6. Effective efforts to bring about public understanding of—not only the problems of American agriculture—but of the tremendous success of American agricultural productivity and of the contribution it is making to our entire Nation by providing consumers with better food at lower cost than at any other time in history—

we urge a continued emphasis on these achievements.

We highly commend the administration and the Congress for the enactment of the emergency feed grain program, under which our stockpiles of feed grain are being reduced, with a total saving in storage costs of about half a billion dollars and we commend the extension of this principle by means of temporary wheat and feed grain legislation for 1962. These are constructive steps in the right direction, and they point the way to legislation to establish a permanent farm program.

We therefore support legislation in the Congress of the United States to provide a permanent program of managed abundance that will gear our agricultural productivity to the kinds and quantities of food and fiber that can be used both through commercial sales and through an effective food for peace program, and thus provide farmers an opportunity to earn a fair income without exploitation of either the taxpayer or the consumer.

The difficult post of Secretary of Agriculture has been filled admirably by Orville Freeman. The young Democrats wish to insert a note of thanks and good wishes to Mr. Freeman.

CONSERVATION AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Whereas we believe that the Nation's foremost task is to develop and protect our human resources. To do this we must manage our bountiful natural resources in such a manner that future generations yet unborn can say of their ancestors, "In the last half of the 20th century those responsible for formulating our resource policy—left our forests, rivers, and lakes in better condition than they found them—to them we owe our bountiful heritage"; and

Whereas we define conservation as the wisest use of natural resources for the greatest good for the greatest number of people forever; and

Whereas the land and water resources in the public domain are part of the commonwealth. As owner, the public has the right to expect the wise use of these resources for the creation of new job opportunities, consistent with our goals of conservation: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the general welfare of the American people demands that the Federal Government follow wise policies of stewardship of our natural resources. We believe in the deliberate development of all our resources for the maximum public use. We oppose the Republican policies of accidental and wasteful development primarily for the benefit of special economic interests.

POSTAL RATES

Whereas the U.S. Post Office Department serves a vital need of 185 million people in an efficient manner and at minimal cost; and

Whereas it is apparent that the cost of first-class mail is sufficient to pay the cost of its handling and also cut down the deficit created by the inequitably low cost of handling second-, third-, and fourth-class mail; and

Whereas second-, third-, and fourth-class mail consists, in the main, of bulky and weighty magazines and periodicals which constitute 80 percent by weight of all mail sent through the postal system and is utilized mainly by private business which is thus subsidized in part by those who use the first-class mailing privileges: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the President of the United States submit to the Congress, and we urge that Congress pass, a bill increasing the cost of second-, third-, and fourth-class mail so that they bear a more equitable share of the total cost of handling mail; and be it further

Resolved, That there be no increase in the cost of first-class mail until there has been an appreciable increase in the cost of second-, third-, and fourth-class mail.

TAX REVISION

Whereas each year the governments of the United States—Federal, State, and local—collect in taxes about one-quarter of the personal and business income of the people of the United States; and

Whereas a major concern of the Young Democratic Clubs of America is how to raise enough revenue for public needs in a way that is fair and that advances the American economy; and

Whereas the constitutionally imposed Federal responsibility to provide for the common defense has heaped staggering burdens on our Federal Government—not to build a welfare state but to prevent the destruction of the world in a holocaust—over three-quarters of the Federal revenue now being spent to meet the cost of past wars and to prevent future ones; and

Whereas a constructive and flexible Federal tax policy could do much to ameliorate the impact of a recession, reduce the international balance-of-payments deficit, and yield more revenue; and

Whereas President Kennedy in his special tax message asked Congress to immediately end preferential treatment on profits earned abroad and to close certain glaring loopholes; and

Whereas sales taxes are general and selective and now account for nearly 60 percent of all State tax collections and while the property tax continues to be a mainstay of local governments, the needs continue to grow and local sales and payroll taxes have spread—a regressive method of taxation which the Democratic Party opposes: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Young Democratic Clubs of America, in convention assembled, do hereby respectfully request that the Congress of the United States—

1. Enact the administration program of closing the loopholes in our present tax laws, including the unfair tax haven used by American companies operating foreign-flag merchant vessels thereby causing the loss of jobs to many thousands of American workers and endangering the defense position of the United States through the loss of an adequate American-flag merchant marine.

2. Support by enacting legislation on the President's proposal to end preferential tax benefits and windfalls for Americans and American companies overseas.

3. Enact legislation to allow the President the power to utilize flexible power on personal income, along with other fiscal

powers already granted, so as to meet the fluctuations in business activity which starts the downward spiral into a recession or depression.

4. Oppose any attempts to place upon the people of this country a regressive and unfair sales or payroll tax; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, to the Secretary of the Treasury, and to each Member of the Congress of the United States.

FOOD STAMP PLAN

Whereas there exists an immediate need for the Federal legislation making assistance available to the families of unemployed persons in areas of chronic unemployment or depressed areas; and

Whereas the Kennedy administration has proposed as an additional tool a food stamp plan under which program families of unemployed persons would be able to obtain essential foods to maintain a proper standard of health: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the YDCA strongly urge the adoption of the Kennedy administration's food stamp plan for areas of chronic unemployment or depressed areas and that all Young Democrats send a letter to their Senators and Congressmen requesting their support.

HATCH ACT

Whereas the Hatch Act currently forbids almost all participation of Federal Employees in partisan politics thus depriving a large percentage of the American public of their rights as citizens; and

Whereas the Corrupt Practices Act and similar legislation prevents the misuse of the authority of Federal civil service positions for partisan purposes and thus the complete prohibition of political activity of the Hatch Act is really unnecessary: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Young Democratic Clubs of America favor the modification of the Hatch Act to control, but not prohibit, participation of Federal employees in politics so as to permit the greatest possible participation consistent with the maintenance of the merit system in the civil service; and be it further

Resolved, That the national administration is respectfully requested to inform all civil servants of their rights under the Hatch Act as it is now or as it may be amended.

CONGRESSIONAL REAPPORTIONMENT

Whereas the spectacle of the national Republican Party attempting to hinder or prevent the necessary congressional reapportionment in the several States, gives just cause for condemnation by the Young Democrats of America, as well as all other right-thinking Americans. This base attempt to usurp the constitutional rights of our citizens must not be allowed to continue. Each young Democrat must continually make himself heard in his home State for proper consideration to this vital part of the democratic process; and

Whereas we are further deeply concerned and troubled by the lack of proper State districts, with the proper numbers of citizens. Many of the several States have in rural areas a vast majority in the State legislatures, while the more populous metropolitan areas are in an almost voiceless minority. This causes and gives leeway to much dissension and needless rivalry, that dissipates the effectiveness of the democracy we so cherish and respect: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we urge upon young Democrats throughout the Nation to urge their congressional representatives that steps be taken toward accurate and correct reapportionment in the several States to effectuate an accurate and correct reapportionment and redistricting in the several States so that proper representation can be tendered to every citizen.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SELF-GOVERNMENT

Whereas the residents of the District of Columbia are denied any voice in their own local government which as taxation without representation is galling in principle to all Americans, and which is inefficient and arbitrary in practice since Congress cannot devote the time to local matters that a full-time elected legislature could; and

Whereas in these pressing times Congress cannot afford the time that it must currently devote to municipal trivia: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Young Democratic Clubs of America urge immediate passage of legislation granting self-government in local matters to the District of Columbia.

AFRO-ASIA-AMERICAS CONFERENCE

Whereas a bipartisan committee was formed in Seattle early this year to plan for an Afro-Asia-Americas Conference of Young Political Leaders for the fall of 1963 to be held in Seattle, Wash.; and

Whereas this program has received the support of past conventions of the Young Democratic Clubs of America, the entire State of Washington congressional delegation, and various other national governmental representatives; and

Whereas the committee planning this Conference has been invited to submit its plan and proposed budget to the Secretary of State for its endorsement: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Young Democratic Clubs of America, That it restate its vigorous support for this Afro-Asia-Americas Conference of Young Political Leaders and further that it endorse the planning committee's request for financial support from the Department of State.

SAM RAYBURN

Whereas on November 16, 1961, the entire free world was saddened with the loss of its noblest son and great servant Sam Rayburn; and

Whereas Americans in all walks of life in every level of our society are joined together in this period of national mourning; and

Whereas the unparalleled career of Sam Rayburn spanning the pages of history now shines as the lone star of Texas itself as a beacon for Young Democrats now and of future generations: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this 12th biennial convention of young Democrats of America record herewith their eternal debt of homage and respect to a loyal Texan, a great American and citizen of the world, Sam Rayburn.

APPRECIATION TO PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Whereas President John F. Kennedy has taken of his most precious and valuable time to address this 12th biennial convention of the Young Democratic Clubs of America; and

Whereas the members of the Democratic National Committee have assisted the delegates to this convention with their advice and their attendance at our session; and

Whereas the elected representatives of the great State of Florida and the cities of Miami and Miami Beach have also graced our convention by their presence: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Young Democratic Clubs of America thank President John F. Kennedy and these officials attending and participating in our convention and direct the president of this organization to notify the President of the United States and the other officials of our appreciation.

OPERATION SUPPORT

Whereas President John F. Kennedy has set specific action programs in the fields of health and education and, in the future, will set other specific action programs to meet national and international problems, programs which express principles the Democratic Party has long advocated; and

Whereas the President and the Democratic leaders in Congress cannot do the job without the understanding, cooperation, and support of millions of Americans throughout the United States; and

Whereas the number of Democrats writing to their representatives in Congress must be drastically increased to show the true measure of support for our President's programs: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That this convention instruct each State president to appoint a special chairman and committee for Operation Support, and further, to assign a program reporter responsible for special information on each of the programs; and further, that the aforementioned Operation Support chairmen be instructed that their major responsibility is to educate and inform not only Young Democratic Clubs, but also to work with other political and nonpolitical organizations friendly to specific programs of our President.

SENIOR CITIZENS DIVISION OF DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE

Whereas the National Democratic Committee and State Democratic committees recognize as an integral part of the party apparatus of the Democratic Party the Young Democratic Clubs and the Democratic Women's Clubs; and

Whereas there does not now exist in the State or National Democratic Party an organization representative of the senior citizens; and

Whereas the senior citizens are becoming one of the most potent forces on the political scene; and

Whereas the history and present program of the Democratic Party clearly shows that it is the party that has concerned itself with the many particular problems of our senior citizens: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Democratic National Committee develop a senior citizen section for the purpose of organizing our older citizens within the apparatus of the Democratic Party; and be it further

Resolved, That the Democratic National Committee proceed to organize senior citizens within this framework and under the direction of the national committee at the discretion of the said committee.

APPRECIATION TO HANDICAPPED INTERNATIONAL

Whereas Mrs. Alberta M. Doherty, director of development, of Handicapped International, has taken the time to address our 12th biennial convention of Young Democratic Clubs of America and present their program for hiring the handicapped; and

Whereas the goal of Handicapped International is to set free millions of handicapped human beings of all colors, races, and creeds and to give them the opportunity to evolve from a stage of helpless, hopeless existence which drains enormously on the economic structure of the governments of the free world and to give the handicapped people an opportunity for productive labor, economic independence and human dignity; and

Whereas the Handicapped International program includes paraplegic, deaf, dumb, mentally retarded, blind, and also the underprivileged persons suffering from malnutrition, serious educational inadequacy, recovered mental patients, recovered heart patients, recovered alcoholics, and older age groups; and

Whereas Handicapped International asserts the God-given right of every man for a productive, useful life and the pursuit of happiness, it contributes to the preservation of the free world by contributing to the national productivity, to individual freedom and to the brotherhood of man; and

Whereas Handicapped International plans to effect the rehabilitation and employment of 10 million handicapped persons in the next 10 years contributing an estimated \$20

billion annually in productivity from the handicapped worker and saving the taxpayer of the free world \$5 billion annually: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Young Democratic Clubs of America thank the officials of Handicapped International for attending our convention and further to congratulate and wish them well in their promotion of programs for hiring the handicapped throughout the free world.

APPRECIATION TO PERMANENT CHAIRMAN, JAMES QUIGLEY, ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Whereas the permanent chairman has here in Miami Beach demonstrated the qualities of utmost leadership; and

Whereas we as individuals are both individually and collectively very indebted to our chairman for the excellent role he has taken during our convention proceedings: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we express a vote of confidence in James Quigley and wish him well for his continuing endeavors as a member of the Kennedy administration.

APPRECIATION TO YOUNG DEMOCRATIC CLUBS OF FLORIDA

Whereas the 12th biennial convention of the Young Democrats have met here in Miami Beach, Fla., during the past 4 days; and

Whereas the State of Florida has provided the delegates here assembled in this superb setting of Miami Beach in the Sunshine State of Florida; and

Whereas the warmth of the friendly Florida sun has been outdone by that of our host in presenting an atmosphere most conducive to sociable and vigorous, intelligent participation in the affairs of this convention: Therefore be it

Resolved, That this convention record herewith its debt of gratitude to our host State, the State of Florida.

APPRECIATION TO CONGRESSMEN FASCELL AND MADDEN

Whereas Congressman DANTE B. FASCELL, of Florida, and Congressman RAY MADDEN, of Indiana, have graced our convention with their presence; and

Whereas it is the desire of this convention to thank these gentlemen: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this 12th biennial convention of Young Democratic Clubs of America herewith thank Congressman FASCELL and Congressman MADDEN for attending and participating in our convention.

APPRECIATION TO CONGRESSMAN JOHN BRADEMUS, TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN

Whereas JOHN BRADEMUS, U.S. Congressman from the Third Congressional District, Indiana, has given the 12th biennial convention of the Young Democratic Clubs of America a most stirring keynote address; and

Whereas Congressman BRADEMUS has been an excellent temporary chairman of this convention: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this 12th biennial convention of the Young Democratic Clubs of America hereby thank Congressman JOHN BRADEMUS for his appropriate and inspiring message and his outstanding conduct as temporary chairman of our convention.

APPRECIATION TO HOST COMMITTEE

Whereas the Young Democratic Clubs of Florida, the Young Democratic Club of Dade County, and the host committee have worked tirelessly and diligently in making this 12th biennial convention of the Young Democratic Clubs of America a highly successful and enjoyable event; and

Whereas it is the desire of this convention to publicly thank and acknowledge this tireless and diligent work: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved. That the Young Democratic Clubs of America say, "Thank you," ladies and gentlemen.

POSTAL RATE LEGISLATION

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, there is pending in the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee a bill that represents the most drastic change in postal ratemaking that I have ever seen, insofar as concerns newspapers and all other second-class mail.

The surcharge of 1 cent per copy would mean increases in the same amount on a small newspaper moving one mile across a county line or a big magazine or newspaper crossing the continent.

For instance, here is how the proposed postal rate increase would work on a 6-day, small-city daily newspaper with out-of-county subscribers.

It would add one cent per copy per day per mail subscriber, or \$3.12 additional postage per year. It would not only affect small daily newspapers, but it would affect all our magazines and small publications.

Last week Marquis Childs, whose column appears in the Washington Post and other papers in the Nation, wrote as follows:

If postal rate increases contained in the bill passed by the House are approved by the Senate many magazines and small publications will be forced out of business. And it is the contention of the publishers that these will in many instances be the voices of dissent, the publications that deal in ideas and that are the stimulus for the kind of intellectual debate that is the lifeblood of a vigorous free society.

Later in the same article, Mr. Childs wrote:

The plight of the magazines—in effect, the plight of the printed word—has been put most forcefully by John Fischer, editor of Harper's magazine. In a letter to Senators he says that if the House bill passes, most of the country's serious magazines which are carried by mail will be killed off while the sex, crime and comic book publications sold almost entirely through the newsstands will be untouched.

Fischer claims that the proposed increase in second- and third-class rates would cost Harper's \$115,000 a year. That is more money, he adds, than "we have ever earned in any year in the last two decades." It is more than twice the total profit in 1960-61 the magazine suffered a loss.

I call this to the attention of the Senate because we are beginning hearings on the proposed postal rate increases in the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee. The proposed rates in all classes of mail must be thoroughly analyzed and studied, as it would have an effect not only on needed postal revenue, but on the future economy and welfare of our Nation.

The Post Office Department is a \$4 billion a year business, and a matter of a few million dollars more or less should not be the main consideration in dealing with this important problem.

I ask unanimous consent that Mr. Childs' article be made a part of these remarks.

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

ARTICLE BY MARQUIS CHILDS

The revolution worked by television continues to make itself felt in every phase of American life and, whether they are aware of it or not, this revolution is at issue before members of the Senate Post Office Committee considering postal rate increases.

If postal rate increases contained in the bill passed by the House are approved by the Senate many magazines and small publications will be forced out of business. And it is the contention of the publishers that these will in many instances be the voices of dissent, the publications that deal in ideas and that are the stimulus for the kind of intellectual debate that is the lifeblood of a vigorous free society.

Harper's, the Atlantic, the Reporter, the National Review, the Nation, and the New Republic—these and similar magazines operate on a margin so narrow as to be almost nonexistent or they are sustained by subsidies. But some of the larger magazines are in trouble, too, and the reason most often given is the competition of television and the effort to maintain a circulation of 6 or 7 million by high-powered promotion methods to compete with TV.

The cost of carrying these magazines in the mails would be drastically increased under the House bill by a complex formula. For some it would amount almost to a 50-percent increase and the Magazine Publishers Association argues that many would be forced out. The expected rise in postal revenue would, therefore, not be forthcoming.

What is evident behind the argument over the second-class rate increase is the plight of the printed word versus the electronic revolution. In virtually every area of publishing fixed costs have risen out of proportion to most elements in the economy.

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Fischer claims that the proposed increase in second- and third-class rates would cost Harper's \$115,000 a year. That is more money, he adds, than "we have ever earned in any year in the last two decades." It is more than twice the total profit in 1960—in 1961 the magazine suffered a loss.

As a result of rising costs, and particularly postal costs, he alleges, the whole magazine industry is in a precarious situation. In 1961, a good year, total profits of the 35 largest magazine publishing firms were only 1.7 percent. Thirty-two of the two hundred and fifty largest magazines have either died or merged in the past 10 years, he pointed out.

"In contrast the profits of the television industry jumped tenfold, from \$9,900,000 in 1952 to \$95,200,000 in 1960—primarily because it enjoys the incalculable benefit of using the public's airwaves without any charge whatever."

This gets to the heart of the matter—the allegation that the television industry is getting a free ride to its own immense profit. Chairman Newton N. Minow raised this point by suggesting that, since the networks use the airwaves as licensed by the Federal Government, they have an obligation to provide a far greater measure of public service than they are presently doing.

The networks resented Minow's intrusion into what they consider their business and at the recent Federal Communications

Commission hearings into programing they sought to refute his charge by documenting the time and money they devote to public service programs. The hearings showed the extraordinary way television has come to dominate mass communication. The average television set, it was brought out, is turned on 5 hours and 22 minutes a day.

In the not-too-distant past the picture was a different one. Then the big, highly profitable mass circulation magazines were represented as getting a subsidy out of Government made up of the difference between the cost of carrying the magazine in the mails and the amount paid by the magazine publisher. But with rising costs on every hand and TV competition this has been reversed except for a few of the giants that might survive the proposed increase.

The amount of money involved in the second-class increase—\$53 million—is by Government standards comparatively small. But publishers argue that it will further the concentration and conformity in the communications field and paralyze the marketplace of ideas. Senators impressed by this argument will try to find a compromise with the House.

STOP SUBSIDIZING COMMUNISM

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, the Communists are beginning to take increasing advantages of the privileges accorded to them in the use of the U.S. mail service. Out of Cleveland I am getting reports that mail is coming from Communist sources in Hungary, Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia to citizens of the United States in Cleveland. These citizens do not know how their addresses were obtained, but, intermittently, mail comes to them of a Communist propaganda nature.

These particular recipients are becoming greatly disturbed, because they find themselves mystified in trying to learn where the Communists have obtained their addresses. Many of the recipients are refugees, a substantial number having fled from Hungary in 1956.

The House has passed a bill which, if adopted by the Senate, will remedy abuses being perpetrated by the Communists. I believe in free speech. I recognize the merits of reciprocity in delivering nonpropaganda mail. But I cannot subscribe to the idea that Communist propaganda mail coming out of Communist countries constitutes legitimate free speech as we in the United States envision it.

Mr. President, there appears in the House-passed postal rate increase bill an amendment of great significance and importance. It has the effect of preventing the receipt, handling, transportation, or delivery by the U.S. postal service of any mail matter determined by the Attorney General to be Communist political propaganda. It also provides that no postal rate established should be available for the receipt, handling, transportation, or delivery of mail matter found by the Attorney General to be Communist political propaganda financed or sponsored directly or indirectly by any Communist-controlled government.

Mr. President, on September 26, 1961, soon after it was announced by the General Counsel of the Post Office Department that no longer would there be a

screening of mail coming from the Soviet or Communist-dominated countries, I spoke on the floor of the Senate expressing my alarm over such action, and urged a thorough inquiry. The Post Office Department lifted the screening even though some of the publications were known to include or contain Communist propaganda; and in lieu of the screening program that had been in operation for more than 20 years, there were to be placed in conspicuous places in all post offices notices that mail containing Communist propaganda need not be accepted and that it would be returned if the addressee would mark on the face of it "Refused." This ineffective method is like locking the door after the horse has been stolen—it also places the burden of determination upon the unsuspecting recipient. It is a flimsy and unwarranted method of shirking responsibility where responsibility belongs.

Mr. President, this bulletin from the Post Office Department last year came as a great shock to me, and I am certainly glad to learn that the other body of the Congress, through almost unanimous action, has taken steps to write into the pending Post Office rate increase bill language that would restore, at least in part, screening of mail suspected of containing Communist propaganda. I subscribe fully to free speech, but I stop at that point and say that we are not to subsidize the Communists with our money in the mailing of their material to the United States when we know that it is not intended for legitimate communication purposes, but is intended to propagandize communism in the United States.

In the explanatory bulletin issued by the Post Office Department last year relative to this subject, it was indicated that six legal actions had been filed against the Government questioning the constitutional and legislative authority to detain this mail. It stated further that the Department of Justice was convinced that legislative authority was lacking. Mr. President, if legislative authority was lacking, it is high time that we now provide such authority, and it is my belief that such authority is granted in this amendment. It is interesting to note that when an attempt was made on the floor of the other body to delete this amendment, there were only two votes in favor of such proposed action. I am hopeful that the Senate will see fit to retain this amendment.

Mr. President, the House-enacted postal bill provides for rate increases on many types of mail being handled by the U.S. Post Office Department. It provides for an increase on first-class mail, including airmail, which must be borne by the citizenry of our country. I believe reasonable increases are necessary in order to help wipe out the ever-increasing postal deficit. I cannot, however, subscribe to any action which would require relatives to bear an increase in the cost of mailing morale-building letters to sons or husbands stationed at far-distant points throughout the world, helping to contain communism, and at the same time allow Communist countries what

amounts to almost free mailing privileges in this country to pollute the minds of unsuspecting recipients of Communist propaganda. I would hope that there would be none in this body who would be so naive as to believe that the Communist postal system would grant such a privilege to the United States.

Mr. President, the wiles and means of the Communists in attempting to propagandize the citizens of our country are many. Little schemes, which on the surface appear to be innocent and perhaps even helpful, many times are designed to ensnare and embarrass patriotic citizens of our country who have foreign origin. My attention has been called recently to a tabloid-sized newspaper printed in Budapest in the Hungarian language, which is being delivered unsolicited to a growing number of homes in Cleveland. Most of the persons in Cleveland receiving the Hungarian newspaper are puzzled about how their names and addresses were obtained. It is believed that mailing lists were compiled from telephone directories or passport examinations in foreign countries. A major portion of the paper's content appears to be innocent—smiling faces depicted in photographs; sports, singing and dancing discussed in print; crossword puzzles and cartoons. But part of the publication can easily be construed as something else. In one section of the paper there is asked the whereabouts of seven persons.

At the end of the column, this appears:

We are asking our dear readers who know the compatriots we are seeking to communicate with the Hungarian World League.

A Budapest address is given and it is stated that when the persons are located, their relatives will be notified by the league. The Communist government in Hungary, which reportedly controls the league, probably wants to know these persons' whereabouts for its own purposes. The plight of relatives, should such a plight exist, would be a secondary motive for the inquiry.

Mr. President, this is only one of the many attempts by the Soviet Government to propagandize and ensnare innocent and loyal citizens of our country. People are not only concerned that this type of material comes here at all, but are equally, or even more so, enraged that we should deliver it free and subsidize this inflow of Red propaganda.

Though it is not known exactly what the total annual volume of mail from Communist countries entering the United States and being distributed "free" is and what percent of this total amount would contain propaganda, it is only logical to assume that the amount has reached phenomenal figures and that a great portion of it can and should be labeled Communist propaganda. In 1958, Mr. Irving Fishman of the U.S. Customs Bureau said there were 4,800,000 parcels, and a year later it was estimated by Mr. Fishman that 6 million parcels containing 10 million individual items came into this country. In 1960, it was testified that over 14 million packages or 21 millions pieces were coming in from Communist countries.

Mr. President, Russia and Red China can produce about 3,600 million books a year, more than one book for every person on earth. The Senate Internal Security Committee reported recently:

The various forms of Communist propaganda throughout the world involve a personnel of about 500,000 and an annual expenditure of approximately \$2 billion.

An international drive of that scope directed toward softening the populations of the free world toward communism is a tremendous operation and has been given a priority by the Communists equal to their missile program. Are we to continue to encourage the Soviet in this campaign by permitting this effective weapon to be distributed free, and without inspection, through our postal system? For Congress to ask the American taxpayer to bear the burden of increased postal rates, while at the same time permitting Red propaganda to be distributed in this country through our postal service and free of charge, is sheer hypocrisy. Let us call a halt to it now.

CREATION OF EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS IN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, beginning in the 80th Congress, numerous bills and resolutions have been introduced and reorganization plans submitted to the Congress to effect reorganizations in the executive branch of the Federal Government. Sixty-six reorganization plans have been sent to the Congress by three Presidents, under authority of the Reorganization Act of 1949, as amended. Six of these plans proposed the creation of new Federal departments with Cabinet rank.

The Committee on Government Operations has considered a number of bills and three reorganization plans proposing the establishment of a Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The first two of the reorganization plans were rejected in the 80th and 81st Congresses. The creation of this Department was approved under Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1953, in the 83d Congress.

The Senate Committee on Armed Services reported a bill to establish the Department of Defense in the 81st Congress—creating the Department of the Air Force, and changing the name of the War Department to the Department of the Army—which became Public Law 216, and superseded Reorganization Plan No. 8 of 1949. The Senate Committee on Banking and Currency reported a bill proposing the creation of a Department of Housing and Metropolitan Affairs in the 86th Congress. All of the other reorganization measures proposing the creation of new departments were referred to the Committee on Government Operations.

There were 20 bills introduced in the 86th and 87th Congresses proposing the creation of new Federal departments. These include Departments of: Aeronautics and Space; Consumers; Culture; Federal State Urban Affairs; Housing

and Metropolitan Affairs; Housing and Urban Affairs; Mineral Resources; Peace; Public Information; Public Relations; Rural and Suburban Government; Science; Science and Technology; Small Towns and Rural Affairs; Transportation; Transportation and Communications; Urban Affairs; Urban Affairs and Housing; Urbiculture; and Veterans' Affairs.

Four of these bills, proposing the establishment of Departments of Aeronautics and Space, Consumers, Science, and Transportation, are now pending before the Senate Committee on Government Operations.

In addition, there are nine other bills presently pending in the House of Representatives, proposing the creation of Departments of Culture, Mineral Resources, Peace, Public Information, Public Relations, Rural and Suburban Government, Small Towns and Rural Affairs, Transportation and Communications, and Veterans' Affairs.

I have also introduced a bill, S. 2771, to create a Commission on Science and Technology, now pending before the committee, which would, among other duties, require the Commission to determine whether or not there is a real need for the establishment of a Department of Science and Technology.

The four proposals referred to the Senate Committee on Government Operations in the 87th Congress cover areas of Federal activity which, in my judgment, are more directly concerned with Federal responsibility than would be a Department of Urban Affairs and Housing, as proposed by Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1962, recently disapproved by the House of Representatives. These bills are all directed toward problems of general interest and concern to all the people, and not to special groups or areas.

Studies and reports conducted and issued by the Senate Committee on Government Operations and its Subcommittee on Reorganization, and by the House Committee on Science and Astronautics, have established the lack of coordinated programs for the development of Federal science activities, the processing and retrieval of scientific information, and the full utilization of the services and talents of the best qualified members of the scientific community.

A Department of Science and Technology or of Aeronautics and Space would involve some of the most important and essential fields of Federal activity dealing directly with problems of vital importance to all our people. By whatever name such a department might be called, the functions of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration—and its contributions toward developing basic science, our national defense program, and the future security of the Nation—would be the major function, and perhaps the most dominant activity, of the new Department.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The time of the Senator from Arkansas has expired.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may proceed for a few minutes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator

from Arkansas? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, the bill I introduced on January 31, S. 2771, cosponsored by my distinguished colleagues, the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. COTTON], and the Senator from Texas [Mr. YARBOROUGH], to create a Commission on Science and Technology, is based upon facts developed after more than 4 years of staff studies and committee hearings on the operations and deficiencies in the administration of Federal science programs. Many separate and independent actions have been taken by the Congress and Federal agencies carrying on programs in research and development, but there have been no major reorganizations effected to consolidate and bring all such activities into a central cooperative effort in these important areas of Federal activities.

The Committee on Government Operations pointed out in Senate Document No. 113 of the 86th Congress, on "Documentation, Indexing and Retrieval of Scientific Information," that there was much duplication and overlapping and a complete lack of coordination between Federal agencies engaged in civilian science activities. Although efforts were made by the committee to develop legislation which would help solve some of these problems, it was difficult to obtain any specific recommendations or uniform agreements as to exactly what reorganizations are necessary or desirable. Witnesses at the committee hearings suggested that, before any program could be developed and appropriate action taken, it would be desirable to have further extensive studies made by persons who were qualified in these fields and also by Government officials who administer Federal programs in this area.

Accordingly, the committee recommended to the Senate that a Commission on a Department of Science and Technology be created, patterned after the Hoover Commissions, to determine whether or not there was a real need for such a department at the Cabinet level. Action on this bill (S. 1851) was deferred by the Senate in the 86th Congress in order to permit consideration of this proposal by the present administration.

The most constructive action which has been taken by the Congress since the committee first initiated its program to improve the science activities of the Federal Government was the upgrading of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, where the Federal programs in the missile and space fields were coordinated and strengthened in 1958. Also, some progress has been made in the science documentation and information retrieval programs, which have been under study by the Senate Committee on Government Operations since 1957, even before sputnik. There remains much to be done in this field, however, and S. 2771, the bill we have introduced, places special emphasis on the need to study these programs so that they can be advanced more rapidly and effectively coordinated.

Mr. David E. Bell, Director of the Bureau of the Budget, in commenting on the bill to establish a Department of Urban Affairs and Housing, expressed his views as to the nature and extent of Federal activities which might warrant elevation of an agency or agencies to Cabinet status, as follows:

No exact criteria have ever been prescribed for determining at what stage in its development an agency merits departmental status. The Congress generally has applied certain pragmatic tests in considering proposals to establish new executive departments.

These tests have related primarily to the permanence, size, scope, complexity, and above all national significance of the programs administered by the proposed department. Departmental status is reserved for those agencies which—

1. Administer a wide range of programs directed toward a common purpose of national importance; and

2. Are concerned with policies and programs requiring frequent and positive Presidential direction and representation at the highest levels of the Government.

Any complete and impartial analysis of the application of these tests will clearly demonstrate that the policies and programs of science and technology, warrant first consideration. The Federal agencies engaged in these activities contribute to the security and safety of the Nation and administer a wide range of programs directed toward a common purpose of national importance—defense and survival—and seem to fully meet those requirements.

The most serious defect in the Federal science program—even excluding the weaknesses in the science information processing program, an essential component—is the lack of a central administrative agency with adequate authority to develop a Government-wide program. There presently exists an urgent need for the coordination of our basic science and technological programs, so as to eliminate existing deficiencies in operation. There is much waste of Federal funds and scientific and engineering manpower through duplicating research and development programs, and a serious lack of adequate media for making information generated by these activities available to all agencies and technicians engaged in related or similar endeavors in the Federal Government and to the scientific community in general.

The previous administration relied upon a science adviser and science advisory groups, who reported directly to the President, to coordinate civilian science programs of the Federal Government. None of these were vested with any operating or administrative authority. With all the other heavy responsibilities placed upon the President, he is unable to give this problem his personal attention, no matter how many advisers he may have.

It is, therefore, desirable for the Congress and the President to determine whether an adequate and responsible administrative structure should be established in the executive branch headed by an operating official of Cabinet rank. One of the principal duties of the proposed Commission on Science and Technology would be to determine whether such an official, vested with authority

to develop a coordinated science program and to recommend necessary reorganizations, is now needed to meet the ever-increasing demands for the advancement of science in government.

The present administration, instead of appointing a science adviser as was done by the previous administration, appointed a special assistant to the President for science. Whether the official advising the President is called an adviser or special assistant, the same situation exists. Even though such a person may be outstanding in his field and an official exceptionally well qualified—as have been Dr. Killian, Dr. Kistiakowsky, and Dr. Wiesner—he has no real authority to establish or to operate programs which are required to bring about coordination of Federal scientific activities. He is not in a position to effectively present or enforce such policies as may be agreed upon between the President and his science adviser at the Cabinet level. The Committee on Government Operations has taken the view that it is necessary that such an official have a voice equal to those of other Federal officials engaged in operating and supporting areas of science. It is essential that the Congress be provided with information required to insure the enactment of appropriate legislation that may be needed to bring these functions into proper perspective in relation to all such Government operations in this area.

Unless legislative action is taken by the Congress to establish some medium through which reliable information and supporting technical data is made available to Congress by officials who are responsive to its needs, the committees of the Congress will continue to be denied access to facts and supporting data necessary to the legislative process in establishing policies in the fields of science and technology. Under the present policy, Congress is denied access to such information through the appointment of officials in the Executive Office of the President and to advisory groups composed of the leading scientists and engineers throughout the country. These appointees are responsible and responsive only to the President. The field is, therefore, preempted insofar as the Congress is concerned in its efforts to obtain reliable and factual information needed by the legislative branch if it is to perform its normal constitutional functions in the development of programs and providing funds for the further advancement of Federal science and technology.

To illustrate this deficiency in relations between the Congress and the executive branch in the development of adequate science programs, Dr. James R. Killian, Jr., science adviser to President Eisenhower, responded to an invitation to testify before the Subcommittee on Reorganization when it was considering legislation to create a Department of Science and Technology, as follows:

Under normal circumstances I would welcome the opportunity to testify. Under present circumstances I believe it inappropriate for me to do so because of my advisory functions here in the White House.

Members of the President's Advisory Committee took a similar position.

The committee, in reporting a bill similar to S. 2771, proposing the creation of a Commission on a Department of Science and Technology in the 86th Congress, concluded that—

There is a real need for a bipartisan commission to study the problems relating to the proposed establishment of a Department of Science and Technology in order that the Congress may have access to officials who are responsive to its requirements, and provided with the necessary information to effect an equitable solution to the present problems relating to Federal science programs as may be determined by the President and the Congress.

As an essential first step in achieving these objectives, the committee recommends the enactment of S. 1851, so that the Congress and the President may have the benefit of the recommendations of qualified experts in the fields of science, engineering, and technology, upon which appropriate legislative action, directed toward the improvements of Federal science programs and operations, may be taken.

It is imperative that the United States continue to maintain its lead in scientific development and technological achievement if it is to meet its responsibilities in the fields of missiles, space, and weaponry. The Nation must be prepared to carry on comprehensive and advanced scientific and technology programs if it is to successfully meet the challenge of world communism.

To insure that the free world may maintain this progress, a complete reevaluation of present Federal operations in science, research, and technology should no longer be delayed. Adequate and effective actions must be taken to eliminate existing deficiencies and to coordinate and improve the present inadequate organization structure with the least possible delay. The enactment of bill S. 2771 to create a Commission on Science and Technology is the first essential step toward attaining these objectives.

I have a tabulation of legislative proposals for the creation of new departments in the executive branch, and a summary of major reorganizations effected within existing departments, from January 1, 1947, the beginning of the 80th Congress, to date, for the information of the Senate, and I ask unanimous consent to have the tabulation printed in the RECORD.

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

PROPOSALS FOR CREATION OF NEW DEPARTMENTS IN THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH, AND REORGANIZATIONS OF EXISTING DEPARTMENTS

Aeronautics and Space: 86th, S. 3085, H.R. 10637; 87th, S. 1408.

Agriculture: 81st, Reorganization Plan No. 4 of 1950; 82d, S. 1149; 83d, Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1953; 86th, Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1959; Senate Report 1353; Public Law 86-509.

Air Force: Public Law 80-253; Public Law 81-216. (See Department of Defense.)

Army: Name changed from Department of War. (See Department of Defense.) Public Law 80-253; Public Law 81-216.

¹ Hearings held by Senate Committee on Government Operations.

Civil Defense: (Establish within Department of Defense) 83d, House Concurrent Resolution 233; 84th, create Department, H.R. 8936, 8979-8985, 9007, 9041; 85th, H.R. 147, 174, 1043, 2383.

Commerce: Transfer of Public Roads Administration to 81st, Reorganization Plan No. 7 of 1949; Reorganization Plan No. 5 of 1950; transferring RFC to, Reorganization Plan No. 24 of 1950; transfer functions of U.S. Maritime Commission to, Reorganization Plan No. 21 of 1950.¹ (See Department of Health, Education, and Technology, Department of Science and Technology, and Department of Transportation.)

Consumers: 86th, S. 1571; H.R. 7024, 13036; 87th, S. 1688, H.R. 9619.

Culture: 87th, H.R. 9062.

Defense: (National Military Establishment as Department.) 80th, Public Law 80-253; 81st, Reorganization Plan No. 8 of 1949; Public Law 81-216; 83d, Reorganization Plan No. 6 of 1953; 85th, S. 3210, 3649, H.R. 11958, 12801; Reorganization Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 514, Aug. 6, 1958).

Federal-State Urban Affairs: 87th, S. 2861. General Services: 85th, H.R. 7694.

Health: 82d, S. 1140; S. 3314.

Health, Education, and Public Welfare: 83d, S. 1219.

Health, Education, and Security: 80th, S. 140; S. 712; S. 1239; (Independent Office of Education), S. 2060 (amendment); 81st, Reorganization Plan No. 27 of 1950.¹

Health, Education, and Technology: 87th Senate Document 15.

Health, Education, and Welfare: 83d, Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1953; Public Law 83-13, include among executive departments and providing for appointment of general counsel; 84th, S. 3768 (S. Rept. 2192), Public Law 84-852.

Housing and Metropolitan Affairs: 86th, S. 3292 (S. Rept. 1607).

Housing and Urban Affairs: 84th, S. 3159; 85th, S. 2159; 87th, S. 609. (See Urban Affairs and Housing.)

Information, Public: 86th, H.R. 12357, 12358; 87th, H.R. 494.

Interior: 80th, Bureau of Land Management, reestablishing Office of Registers, S. 28; 81st, Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1950, Petroleum Administration for Defense, created under the Defense Production Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 798; 50 U.S.C. App. 2061), abolished April 30, 1954; 82d, S. 4, S. 1143, establishing Fish and Wildlife Service as division under an additional assistant secretary; 84th, S. 3694; 86th, Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1959, Public Law 86-509.

Justice: 81st, Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1950; 82d, Reorganization Plan No. 4 of 1952; 83d, Reorganization Plan No. 4 of 1953.

Labor: 81st, Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1949; transfer Bureau of Employment Security and Veterans' Placement Service Board to; Reorganization Plan No. 6 of 1950, Reorganization Plan No. 19 of 1950; Bureau of Employees' Compensation transferred from Federal Security Agency by, expand activities (administration of labor standards). Reorganization Plan No. 14 of 1950.

Labor and Public Welfare: 87th, S. Doc. 15.

Mineral Resources: 82d, H.R. 5964, 6586; 83d, S. 2432; 84th, S. 3441; 85th, H.R. 8187; 86th, S. 573, H.R. 1780; 87th, H.R. 2210.

Peace: 80th, S. 79, 1098; 83d, H.R. 1421, 6132; 84th, H.R. 7790; 85th, H.R. 4137, 4298; 86th, S. 2332, H.R. 1352; 87th, H.R. 9010.

Peace and Disarmament: 84th, H.R. 196, 5099.

Post Office: 81st, Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1949; 82d, Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1952.

Public Health and Welfare: 83d, H.R. 3182.

¹ Hearings held by Senate Committee on Government Operations.

Public Information: 86th, H.R. 12357, 12358; 87th, H.R. 494.

Public Relations: 87th, H.R. 5768.

Public Welfare: 81st, Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1949.¹

Rural and Suburban Government: 87th, House Joint Resolution 278.

Science: 85th, S. 3180, H.R. 11392; 86th, S. 586; 87th, S. 623.

Science, Health, and Education: 87th, S. Doc. No. 15.

Science and Technology: 80th, S. 493¹ (Technical Information and Services Act); 85th, S. 3126¹ (S. Doc. 90); 86th, S. 676,¹ S. 1851,¹ S. 3887 (S. Rept. 120; S. Doc. 113), H.R. 8325, Commission on, 86th, S. 1851; 87th, S. 2771.

Small Towns and Rural Affairs: 87th, H.R. 6714.

Social Security and Education: 82d, S. 1145; 83d, H.R. 300.

State, Treaties and Statutes: 81st, Reorganization Plan No. 20 of 1950; 82d, Transfer of Displaced Persons Commission and War Claims Commission, S. 1147,¹ Reorganization of, S. 1389; 83d, S. 623, Reorganization of Foreign Operations Administration, Reorganization Plan No. 7 of 1953, U.S. Information Agency, Reorganization Plan No. 8 of 1953; 84th, Reorganization of Passport Office, S. 3440¹ (S. Repts. 1604-1605); 85th (S. Repts. 113, 1288); 86th, S. 2095¹ (staff report, Committee on Government Operations). 87th, U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, S. 1026, H.R. 9118, Public Law 87-297.

Transportation: 80th, S. 1812; 81st, S. 402; 86th, S. 3596; 87th, S. 867.

Transportation and Communications: 85th, H.R. 3424, 86th, H.R. 985; 87th, H.R. 1126.

Treasury: 81st, Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1950,¹ Reorganization Plan No. 26 of 1950; 82d, S. 1150, Bureau of Customs, Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1952.¹

Urban Affairs: 84th, H.R. 7731; 86th, H.R. 781, 2423, 4481, 11918, 12508, 12663, 13024; 87th, H.R. 301, 350, 557, 962, 964, 2042, 2389, 5346, 6065; 87th, S. 289,¹ 375.¹

Urban Affairs and Housing: 87th, S. 609,¹ S. 1633,¹ H.R. 6433, 6538, 6547, 8420,¹ 87th, Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1962,¹ S. Res. 288,¹ H. Res. 530, 531, 532.

Urban Affairs: 83d, H.R. 10032; 84th, H.R. 1864; 85th, H.R. 1019; 86th, S. 1431,¹ S. 2397, H.R. 984, 9259 (S. Rept. 881); 87th, H.R. 1125.

Veterans' Affairs: 83d, H.R. 23; 84th, H.R. 10381; 85th, H.R. 409; 86th, H.R. 5724.

Welfare: 81st, S. 2060.

GOV. FORREST SMITH OF MISSOURI

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, Missouri lost one of its most distinguished sons, America one of its finest citizens and I lost one of my most cherished friends in the death last Thursday night, March 8, of the Honorable Forrest Smith, former Governor of Missouri, at Gulfport, Miss.

Governor and Mrs. Smith were on their way home to Jefferson City from a month spent in Florida when Governor Smith was stricken with a heart attack and taken to the hospital where he died 2 hours later.

Forrest Smith was proud to be known in Missouri and nationally as a politician, a profession and description for which he never apologized. He was truly one of the most able practitioners

of the art of politics in the history of our State and his record as Governor of Missouri from 1949 through 1952 is one of efficiency and achievement which placed the capstone on his more than 40 years of elective and appointive public office.

A former schoolteacher, county assessor, county clerk and State tax commission member, Forrest Smith was first elected to statewide office as auditor of the State of Missouri in 1932. He was subsequently reelected to the same office for three more consecutive terms, a total of 16 years of service in this position which established a record for any State office in Missouri. During his service as State auditor, Forrest Smith served terms also as president of the National Association of Chief State Tax Officers and of the National Association of State Auditors and Treasurers.

In his 4-year term as Governor, Forrest Smith suffered what to many would have been an overwhelming defeat in his attempt to get a much needed increase in the State gas tax, then a year later came back in the State legislature to win the first increase in our State gas since 1920. His original efforts in 1950 were vindicated just last week when a similar gas tax carried by a margin of three to one, raising the State tax to 5 cents with refunds to cities and counties for their roadbuilding activities; Missouri still has a gas tax as low as any State in the Nation. I am sure that Forrest Smith was pleased at the results last week in the continuing campaign for better roads, a campaign in which he was a leader for so many years.

As reported in the Missouri newspapers last week, no man in Missouri public life had a wider acquaintance and no man had more friends.

Forrest Smith loved people. He enjoyed most of all doing things for people, particularly his neighbors and friends. It was most fitting, therefore, that Mrs. Smith, in announcing the funeral services, asked that there be no flowers but that those who wished to remember her husband send contributions to the Jefferson City Memorial Hospital to the Forrest Smith Memorial Fund.

Governor Smith was one of the leaders in recent years in raising funds for the hospital and I am sure this is what he would have wanted even though he was always a lover of flowers.

Mrs. Symington and I join Governor Smith's thousands of friends throughout Missouri and the Nation in extending to Mrs. Smith and their daughters, Mrs. Arthur Lynn, Jr., and Mrs. Frank Teterus, our deepest sympathy.

Mr. President, in honor of this dedicated public servant and master in the art of politics, I ask unanimous consent to have inserted in the RECORD at this point, an Associated Press story of the death of former Gov. Forrest Smith, as it appeared in the Kansas City Times of March 9; an editorial from the St. Louis Globe-Democrat of March 10; an editorial from the Kansas City Star of March 10; and an article by Lew Larkin in the Kansas City Star of March 9.

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

[From the Kansas City (Mo.) Times, Mar. 9, 1962]

FORREST SMITH DIES AT AGE 76—EX-GOVERNOR OF MISSOURI SUCCEUMS SWIFTLY IN HOSPITAL AT GULFPORT, MISS.—WIFE AT HIS BEDSIDE—HEAD OF STATE FROM 1948-52 DEVELOPED CAREER IN RAY COUNTY

GULFPORT, MISS., March 8.—Forrest Smith, former Governor of Missouri, died here to-night.

Death came several hours after Smith was taken to Gulfport Memorial Hospital.

RETURNING FROM FLORIDA

He was returning from a Florida vacation with his wife, who was at his bedside when he died.

Smith was 76 on Valentine's Day.

He was elected Governor of Missouri in 1948 after a long political career which included four terms as State auditor. In that office he attracted national attention as an authority on taxation.

He had been president both of the National Association of Tax Administrators and the National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers, and Treasurers.

ADVOCATE OF SALES TAX

Smith, a Democrat, was an early advocate of the retail sales tax and generally is credited with its adoption by Missouri in the 1930's.

Smith was born on a farm in Ray County and his early life was in the county seat, Richmond. His first political job was deputy to the county assessor. After 4 years, he ran for election to the job and served 2 terms.

His first State job was membership on the State tax commission, starting in 1925.

FIRST JOB IN COUNTY

Smith began as a deputy county assessor of Ray County in 1908. In 1912 he ran for county clerk and was elected. He served two 4-year terms in this office.

In 1921 he opened a jewelry store in Richmond after turning down an offer by the late Arthur M. Hyde, then Governor, of a place on the newly created State tax commission. Fire destroyed the jewelry store in 1924. He reopened it a short time later. In 1925, the late Sam Baker, who succeeded Hyde that year, asked Smith to go on the State tax commission. Smith accepted and remained in State politics.

Smith got his party's nomination for State auditor in 1928, but lost in the Hoover landslide. He got it again in 1932, and was elected to the office on the Roosevelt landslide.

LONG TENURE AS AUDITOR

He then built up the longest tenure as auditor in the history of the State. He was reelected in 1936, in 1940, and in 1944.

He was planning to run for Governor in 1944 but, as before, wished to file on his birthday, Valentine's Day, February 14.

Phil M. Donnelly, State senator, beat Smith to the filing so Smith decided to wait until 1948. He won the nomination easily in a 3-man race and went on to win handily in the general election.

Smith had an interesting administration as Governor. The chief accomplishment in his administration was greatly improved highways, a program still underway.

FIGHT FOR HIGHWAY BILL

Smith saw that Missouri's highways were beginning to deteriorate badly, while the State boasted the lowest gasoline tax in the Nation. In December of 1949, 1 month after his election as Governor, but before he took office, he started the ball rolling.

He encountered well-organized opposition around the legislative halls. A highway pro-

¹ Hearings held by Senate Committee on Government Operations.

gram got through the legislature but the opposition came back with a referendum. Then the matter was put to a special vote of the people, April 4, 1950, and the proposal took such a wallop that almost everyone believed the issue dead.

But Smith refused to accept that outcome. He asked the 1951 legislature to pass the needed laws. Again a battle ensued. Two or three times it looked like the Governor was losing again. But finally a legislative program was ground out, after almost 4 years, and signed by the Governor. It stands as his greatest victory as Governor.

[From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, Mar. 10, 1962]

FORREST SMITH

Forrest Smith campaigned for Missouri Governor in 1948 with the slogan, "There Is No Substitute for Experience." He was elected Governor in 1948 at 62 years of age with 34 years of public office holding, State and county, behind him.

He was a politician in the true sense of the word, and this helped him chalk up a pretty competent record as Governor. Mr. Smith had known defeat only on his first venture into State politics in 1928. He came back 4 years later to win the first of four successive 4-year terms as State auditor, an office from which he began almost immediately campaigning for Governor.

Few, if any, chiefs of state ever enjoyed wider acquaintance throughout Missouri. He was a formidable votegetter, leading the Democratic State ticket or taking a close second, in every one of his campaigns. He leaves his mark on Missouri political history.

[From the Kansas City Star, Mar. 10, 1962]

FORREST SMITH

As Missouri's Governor from 1949 through 1952, the great contribution of Forrest Smith was his dogged, successful fight against odds for the improvement of Missouri roads. Almost alone, in the face of what appeared to be certain defeat, he never gave up—and ultimately he won.

This triumph came after a wobbly start in office that may partly have been due to certain appointments. But that was perhaps inevitable. Forrest Smith was a politician through and through—and an experienced one—with literally thousands of friends over the State. In his hometown of Richmond he liked to walk around the square on Saturday afternoons shaking hands and visiting. Forrest Smith always knew whose mother was in the hospital, whose son was away at college, and whose granddaughter had won an essay contest. He had an incredible memory for names and faces.

Forrest Smith had an earnest desire to serve the public within the framework of a political system he knew and understood. Sometimes political circumstances made the task difficult. But in his biggest test, the fight a decade ago for better highways, he demonstrated leadership and persistence that led to his greatest victory.

[From the Kansas City Star, Mar. 9, 1962]

TAX STRIDES MARKED THE CAREER OF MISSOURI'S PERPETUAL CAMPAIGNER

(By Lew Larkin)

JEFFERSON CITY, March 9.—The death of Forrest Smith in Gulfport, Miss., last night, removed from the Missouri political scene one of the State's most colorful political leaders.

The former Governor grew up in Ray County near Richmond and began his political career as a deputy county assessor of Ray County. He came here in 1925 to serve on the State tax commission, getting the appointment under a Republican Governor.

The Ray County Democrat then decided to make politics his career. He ran for State auditor in 1928 but that was a Republican year—the last in Missouri for a long time—and he was defeated.

Undaunted, Mr. Smith gave it another try in 1932 and was elected auditor, being reelected three times. He is the only person in Missouri history to be elected four times to a State office.

He wanted to run for Governor in 1944, but the late Phil M. Donnelly got to the office of secretary of state first, following the death of Dwight Brown. With Donnelly filing first, Smith decided to wait. He ran for Governor in 1948 and was elected.

The first gasoline tax hike occurred in Mr. Smith's administration after he persistently brought the matter to the attention of the legislature. The people defeated it once but he later got the legislature to raise it from 2 to 3 cents a gallon.

Prior to his administration the legislature had passed the King-Thompson law which prohibited strikes in public utilities and Mr. Smith became the first Governor to enforce it in a Kansas City transit situation.

When he was on the State tax commission he advocated a State sales tax as a means of getting new revenue and he is generally credited with being the father of the present sales tax law.

Mr. Smith, tall and lean, with a lantern jaw and a way of making friends, was known as the perpetual campaigner. He liked nothing better than to walk through a crowded hotel lobby shaking hands.

When he was Governor, instead of walking directly from the mansion to the capitol, he would go up Jefferson to High Street—the main street—and gradually work his way westward shaking hands and stopping to talk to people.

Gov. John M. Dalton commented: "Forrest Smith was a great citizen and Missouri has lost a devoted and conscientious friend. He was loyal to Missouri and will be greatly missed."

Haskell Holman, present State auditor who worked for Smith for 13 years, said "He was an outstanding citizen and public servant and will be missed."

Dalton today ordered State and national flags here to be flown at half staff in memory of Smith.

CURRENT STATUS OF THE LARGEST COMPANY IN THE NATION'S LARGEST INDUSTRY

MR. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, a prominent automobile dealer in my State has sent me a bulletin from the Chevrolet Division of the General Motors Corp.; and it is a most interesting document about the current status of the largest company in the Nation's largest industry.

Occasionally one hears pessimistic comments about current business conditions, sometimes coupled with complaints that this administration is anti-business.

How can any administration which creates a climate that produces the results contained in this bulletin be criticized as antibusiness?

It is interesting to note the last paragraph of this General Motors bulletin. It stresses the fine business climate in which we are now operating.

It points out that new passenger car sales for the period January 1-February 20, 1962, are running 40 percent ahead of the same period of the previous year.

New truck sales for the same period are running 22 percent ahead of last year.

The retained car and truck gross profit dollars—variable net profit—were 54 percent greater in January than in January of last year.

The operating profit for January was 358 percent greater than for last January. Net profit before taxes was 202 percent greater.

I ask unanimous consent to have this document printed at this point in the RECORD.

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

FEBRUARY 27, 1962.

To All Chevrolet Dealers:

It has been many a year since Chevrolet and Chevrolet dealers have had so many passenger car and truck selling opportunities on such a sound profitable basis so early in the calendar year. This is attested to by the following sales and profit results:

1. New passenger car sales January 1-February 20, 1962, are running 40 percent ahead of the same period of last year.
 2. New truck sales for the same period are running 22 percent ahead of last year.
 3. Retained car and truck gross profit dollar (variable net profit) in January—54 percent greater than in January of last year.
 4. Operating profit in January is 358 percent greater than for last January. Net profit (before taxes) is 202 percent greater.
- In my opinion, the above is factual evidence of the outstanding business climate we are operating in. Likewise, the above facts reflect excellent product acceptance.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF FOUNDING OF GIRL SCOUTS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Several Senators addressed the Chair. The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. McCARTHY in the chair). The Senator from Minnesota is recognized.

MR. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I submit a resolution and ask that it be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be stated for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

Whereas Girl Scouts of the United States of America, chartered by the Congress of the United States, is today celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of its founding; and

Whereas Girl Scouts of the United States of America has grown from one troop of twelve girls to 166,000 troops of 2,685,000 girls—in fifty years becoming the largest organization serving girls in the free world; and

Whereas Girl Scouts of the United States of America has from the very beginning dedicated itself to the highest principles of citizenship and character building; and

Whereas Girl Scouts of the United States of America has helped more than 14,000,000 girls develop into happy, resourceful, creative individuals, willing to share their abilities as citizens in their homes, their communities, their country and the world; and

Whereas Girl Scouts of the United States of America has in this, its fiftieth year, rededicated itself to its basic principles of serving others: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate of the United States of America hereby commends the Girl Scouts of the United States of America on this historic occasion for its dedication to all that is best in our great land.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for immediate consideration of the resolution. It has been cleared with the minority and also with the majority leader. It relates to a relatively noncontroversial subject.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to present consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution is open to amendment. If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution (S. Res. 304) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I am very happy that the resolution has received unanimous support. I note my colleagues are all tugging at the so-called verbal leash, ready to expound upon the important resolution—but I wish to say, in all seriousness, that this is an occasion to be commemorated, because this splendid organization has served the Nation faithfully in peace and in war. It is one of the finest character-building organizations in our country. Furthermore, it sets a very good example throughout the world.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a series of articles which appeared over the weekend relating to the Girl Scouts of America and the 50th anniversary of the organization may be printed in the RECORD.

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

[From the Sunday Star, Mar. 11, 1962]

SALUTE TO YOUTH—GIRL SCOUTS MARK JUBILEE YEAR

(By Frances Lide)

It will be a salute to youth.

And just about the youngest 73-year-old you'll ever encounter is to make the commemorative address when the Golden Jubilee of the Girl Scouts of America is celebrated here this afternoon.

She is Lady Baden-Powell, of course.

The World Chief Guide of the Girl Guides, whose late husband founded the Scouting movement, is always happiest when she is surrounded by young people.

Today 1200 of them—Girl Scouts from the Washington Metropolitan area—will be on hand for the 50th anniversary Girl Scout program from 3 to 4:30 p.m. in the departmental auditorium.

No one is closer to the founding story of the Girl Scouts of the United States of America than the dynamic British visitor who is in Washington especially for the jubilee event.

Juliette Gordon Low, who brought scouting for girls to her native Savannah when she returned home from England after the death of her British husband, Willy Low, enjoyed a warm friendship with the Baden-Powells.

Mrs. Low and her husband had met the founder of the Boy Scouts when they were living in England.

When the Boy Scout movement, started in 1908, soon led to the Girl Guides, she helped Lord Baden-Powell's sister, Agnes Baden-Powell, with its development.

Mrs. Low's acquaintance with Lady Baden-Powell began early in 1912—shortly before the latter was married—and continued until she died in 1927.

It was on March 12, 1912, that Mrs. Low gathered a small group of girls in her stately home in Savannah to explain the purposes of the organization she planned to start. Before she died it had grown to a membership of 170,000.

She had no children herself, but the Girl Scouts of the United States like to think that her family embraces the 3.5 million members currently enrolled in about 900 councils in all 50 States and in 49 foreign countries where American girls are living.

Lady Baden-Powell probably will recall some of Mrs. Low's aspirations when she speaks to the Girl Scouts this afternoon.

She will share the platform with Sally Bowles, daughter of the President's Special Representative Chester Bowles, who will talk on "Youth in Today's World." A former Girl Scout who transferred to the Indian Girl Guides when her father was Ambassador to New Delhi, Miss Bowles is now editor of the Peace Corps publication, the Volunteer.

Mrs. Henry F. Lerch, president of the National Capital Girl Scout Council, will open the session. The speakers will be introduced by two area Girl Scouts—Lyngrid Smith, president of the senior planning board, and Judith Risinger of Prince Georges County who has been selected to attend the World Girl Guide Center in Switzerland this summer.

While today's program marks the beginning of the Girl Scout anniversary week, the actual founding date also will be observed in Washington by the national organization at a "Report to Congress" luncheon tomorrow on Capitol Hill.

The invitations have been issued jointly by Vice President LYNDON JOHNSON and Mrs. Charles U. Culmer of Libertyville, Ill., national president of the Girl Scouts.

The 200 or so guests assembled in room 1202 of the New Senate Office Building will include a number from the Senate and committee chairmen and women Members of the House of Representatives.

The Girl Scouts of the United States of America was chartered by Congress in 1950 and annually makes a report to the legislators.

Tomorrow's program will take the form of a presentation on the many "Youth Serves Youth" projects which have been planned for the 50th birthday year.

Twelve Senior Girl Scouts—one from each of the Scout regions in the country—already are here for the event and have been working on the report at Rockwood, the national Girl Scout camp near Bethesda. Several of the 12 will be chosen to make the presentation.

The projects fall into many categories including help to migrant children, service to handicapped youngsters, "adoption" of international exchange students, work in children's hospitals and service as museum and library aides.

Vice President JOHNSON, a long-time friend of Girl Scouting, will make the luncheon address. He will be accompanied by his two daughters, Lynda Bird and Lucy Baines, both former Girl Scouts.

Miss Homer Ferguson, chairman of the Girl Scout National Advisory Committee, is chairman of the luncheon at which Mrs. Culmer will preside.

After a whirlwind visit to Washington, Lady Baden-Powell will be in New York tomorrow for a Girl Scout celebration there.

The "Great Lady" of the Golden Jubilee—now on her 11th tour of the United States—whipped up to Philadelphia Friday for a two-day visit there before returning for today's program.

Though she had a heart attack in October, she maintains a pace that has astonished local Girl Scout officials, since she arrived here Tuesday.

On Wednesday, between luncheon and tea, she asked to visit the Lincoln Memorial.

There, while other members of her party remained in the car, she climbed the 58 steps alone for the "personal pilgrimage I always make when I am in Washington."

Today she will attend special services to be held at 11 a.m., at Washington Cathedral in her honor.

[From This Week magazine, Mar. 11, 1962]

CHARLIE RICE'S PUNCHBOWL—AUNT DAISY STARTED SOMETHING

Did you know that this Monday, March 12, the Girl Scouts of the U.S.A. are celebrating their 50th anniversary? When I heard about it, I decided to make a date with a Girl Scout—which I did, for the first time since I was a Boy Scout.

Her name was Daisy Lawrence, and I met her for coffee at the Girl Scout Building, New York City. Daisy was more than just any Scout. She was America's first, original Girl Scout. (Yes, you heard me.)

"The reason I was the first Girl Scout is very simple," said Mrs. Lawrence, who is as lively as any tenderfoot, and can still rub two sticks together with the best of them. "My aunt, Juliette Daisy Low (I was named for her), founded the movement in Savannah, and she just put me down as the first member. She didn't even ask me if I wanted to join."

Happily enough, Mrs. Lawrence liked being a Girl Scout, and she's still very active in Scout work today.

"Aunt Daisy got the idea from the 'Girl Guides' in England," she told me. "They're still called 'Girl Guides' over there, but they're allied with Girl Scouts."

"Aunt Daisy was a real character. She shanghaied most of the girls in the neighborhood—and it wasn't easy, because a lot of mothers were upset about their daughters doing anything healthy. Girls were supposed to be dainty, you know."

"She outfitted us all in bloomers—great billowing things that you could use for a parachute today—and she taught us basketball. Well, that's when she got in trouble. Neighbors complained that girls were running about in a shocking state of undress. So Aunt Daisy made a rule that we must always wear long overcoats except when we were actually playing. And she also had a high fence built around the basketball court, so our bloomers would not give the neighbors heart failure."

I said Aunt Daisy sounded like a very advanced spirit for 1912.

"You can say that again," laughed Mrs. Lawrence. "Why, she even set up requirements for an Aviation Badge—and that was when flying machines were as scarce as horses are today."

She showed me one of the original Girl Scout manuals that Aunt Daisy wrote, and sure enough, you could get an Aviation Badge for your sleeve if you took some rubber bands and made a working model that would fly at least 25 yards.

There was also an Automobile Badge, which required you to know how to extinguish burning gasoline, and how to start a motor.

"And of course there were more practical badges, too," said Mrs. Lawrence, "such as the Bicycle Badge. To get that, you had to know how to mend a tire, and pledged that you would render bicycle service to the Government in time of need."

In a day when females almost never ventured into the water, Aunt Daisy's charming manual gave complete regulations for Girl Scout bathing parties: A picket must always be on guard in a rowboat, and she must be dressed in bathing costume and an overcoat. And Aunt Daisy added, delicately, "No lads allowed inside bounds * * *."

Since March 12, 1912, when Mrs. Lawrence joined up, 18 million other Americans girls

and adults have followed her lead. "And I'm proud of every one of them," she says.

I asked her how many members she had personally contributed to the Girl Scouts, and she laughed. "Aunt Daisy would have been furious if she'd lived to know it. But the truth is, I've had three children, and they were all Boy Scouts."

THEY'VE BEEN PREPARED FOR HALF A CENTURY

Across the Nation today, Girl Scouts and their leaders, 3½ million strong, are celebrating their 50th birthday. In Washington, site of the movement's first national headquarters, the anniversary has added meaning.

Lady Olave Baden-Powell, World Chief Guide and widow of the founder of both boys' and girls' scouting, is here today to take part in a special program, scheduled for 3 p.m. at the departmental auditorium. Representatives of 51 nations are expected—for the scouting movement, started in England in 1908 by Lord Baden-Powell, has spread around the world.

The program of England's Girl Guides was brought to the United States in 1912 by Juliette Gordon Low, who founded the first troop with 12 girls in Savannah, Ga.

In 1913, Mrs. Low came to Washington and rented a room in the Munsey Building on E Street NW, as a national headquarters. By January 1914, the area's first two troops had been organized: one in Washington, the other in Capitol Heights. In 1915, the Girl Scouts' first national convention was held at the Raleigh Hotel.

The original blue uniform gave way in 1913 to a khaki design, official until 1927. Since then, green has been the basic color, although Brownies—girls aged 7 to 10—and Mariners dress in brown and blue. Over the years, headgear has ranged from World War I campaign hats to a Mainbocher-designed pork pie and a beret by Sally Victor.

The first Girl Scout handbook was called "How Girls Can Help Their Country." Service has remained a keyword of scouting, especially in the bond drives and clothing collections of two world wars. From the beginning, girls also were trained in homemaking skills, in camping, and in citizenship, beginning with the planning of their own group activities.

Among the Washingtonians who recall the early days are Mrs. Adolphus Staton of Chevy Chase, a member of troop No. 1, and Mrs. Frederick H. Brooke, who organized the Washington area council in 1917 at the request of Mrs. Low and Mrs. Herbert Hoover, and who succeeded Mrs. Hoover as national president in 1937. Another is Eunice Haden, a member of troop No. 6 and the first Girl Scout bugler in Washington.

From these beginnings came a movement now backed by the United Givers Fund and involving 33,600 girls and 11,000 adult volunteers in the metropolitan area. About 1,500 of these are expected to celebrate their anniversary with Lady Baden-Powell today.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I thank both the majority leader [Mr. MANSFIELD] and the acting minority leader [Mr. HRUSKA] for their cooperation in expediting passage of the resolution. At this very hour there is a luncheon being held in the new Senate Office Building, at which representatives of the Girl Scouts from 50 States are in attendance, commemorating the 50th anniversary of the organization. I take this opportunity to wish them well. I commend the leadership of the Girl Scouts and the membership, and in particular those in the State of Minnesota, who have done such a good job.

I appreciate the fact that my colleague [Mr. MCCARTHY] is now presiding. I know he joins me in an expression of

commendation and support for the Girl Scout organization, nationally as well as in our own great North Star State of Minnesota.

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

Mr. HUMPHREY. I yield.

Mr. HRUSKA. In other ways than by communicating a vote by this body the resolution has been approved. At this very hour there is being held a luncheon honoring representatives of the Girl Scouts from 50 States, including 12 honored representatives from outstanding States such as Minnesota, for which I wish to congratulate both Senators from that great State.

Inasmuch as there will be guests present at that luncheon from this body as well as from the other body, and inasmuch as the luncheon will be presided over, at least in part, by the President of the Senate, it would appear that the Senate is totally, completely and wholeheartedly in favor of the Girl Scouts and its entire program.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, I wish to add that among those who are being honored today by the fine organization of Girl Scouts is a very estimable young lady from the State of New York, Miss Virginia Meeker from Nyack. We are very proud of Virginia and of all the Girl Scouts she represents.

Mr. President, the "Youth Serves Youth" projects which the Girl Scouts are carrying out in their 50th birthday year are representative of the continued efforts of this fine organization to help and serve others. In carrying out this important work the girls are indeed living up to their golden anniversary theme: "Honor the Past—Serve the Future."

Mr. President, I understand that since its founding the membership of the Girl Scouts of America has grown to approximately 3½ million. Because of their scouting experience these girls will grow up to be better citizens and better Americans. This outstanding organization performs a tremendous service in helping build both character and physical fitness in our youth and in developing happy and resourceful individuals and citizens on a local, national, and international level. Let us not forget, too, that it does this superb job without asking for or receiving 1 cent of Federal moneys.

Mr. President, I know that all Americans are proud of our Girl Scouts and the wonderful record they have established and wish them continued growth and success in the years ahead.

NEED FOR SPEED ON DUNE PROJECT

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, the disastrous course of the storm last week has left many parts of southern Long Island devastated. The need for expediting of efforts to shore up the dunes and prevent a future recurrence of disaster is great.

The State of New York stands ready to do its share as soon as a formal request is made by the Corps of Engineers. I will certainly do all I can to push that

request. I was in touch with the Corps of Engineers asking that the project be speeded up on January 2. After receiving the Corps of Engineers report on February 8, I was also in touch in the middle of February with the senior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], chairman of the Public Works Appropriations Subcommittee, who has always been cooperative in these matters.

There has indeed been delay in the project, Mr. President, for it was authorized by the Congress away back in 1960. But no funds were requested by the President for actually getting the work started until this year. A whole year and a half has passed, and the need has been tragically shown to be great indeed. Moreover, no request of any sort has gone to the State of New York for its share of the work. In fact, the request probably will not be made until after the preconstruction survey has been completed.

Mr. President, in the past the Corps of Engineers has been very cooperative in New York projects. They understand the need for this one, and I am sure would have been willing to move faster on it, had Federal Budget restrictions not held back the progress. Now the urgency of the project has been clearly shown and I am sure the Corps of Engineers will be glad to cooperate.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD the text of a letter which I sent to General Cassidy, Director of Civil Works for the Corps of Engineers on Friday and his earlier reply to me of February 8.

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

MARCH 9, 1962.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM F. CASSIDY,
Director of Civil Works, Department of the Army, Washington, D.C.

DEAR GENERAL CASSIDY: In further reference to our correspondence concerning the problem of beach erosion from Montauk Point to Fire Island Inlet, it is my understanding that this, unlike many beach erosion projects, is to be undertaken and construction performed by the Federal Government. The costs will be split 51 percent Federal, 49 percent local.

No funds were requested by the President from this project for fiscal year 1962, although the project was authorized by the Congress in 1960. Only \$50,000 has been requested for fiscal year 1963 for preconstruction planning for the project.

Your letter of February 8 referred to the fact that local funds had not yet been made available. It is my understanding that the form of the local contribution is customarily not determined until after the preconstruction survey has been completed. At that time, and not before, a formal request for funds is usually directed to the State government. I am informed by the New York State Department of Public Works that no such formal request has been made. I am also informed by the Appropriations Committee that past cooperation between the Corps of Engineers and the State of New York on such projects has been excellent and that the State has a fine record in promptly meeting its shared joint costs.

Although I am well aware of the interest of the Corps of Engineers in this and other New York projects and of your very prompt and sympathetic efforts in many parts of the State, I am sure you can also understand

the urgency that the recent storm and disaster has given to this project. I have already contacted the chairman of the Public Works Appropriation Subcommittee several weeks ago about this project and I sincerely hope you will do all in your power to expedite the work, in cooperation with New York State officials who stand fully ready to work with you and to supply the State's share of funds.

Very sincerely yours,
KENNETH B. KEATING.

FEBRUARY 8, 1962.

Hon. KENNETH B. KEATING,
U.S. Senate.

DEAR SENATOR KEATING: Further reference is made to your recent letter concerning the problem of beach erosion in Westhampton Beach, New York.

As a result of the investigations in connection with the cooperative beach erosion control study and hurricane survey of the Atlantic coast of Long Island from Fire Island Inlet to Montauk Point, a combined Federal project for beach erosion control and hurricane protection of this area, including Westhampton Beach, was authorized by Congress in the River and Harbor Act approved on July 14, 1960. The estimated Federal cost of this project is \$19,400,000 which is equivalent to 51 percent of the total cost. The remaining 49 percent of the cost is to be borne by local interests.

The authorized project provides for widening the beaches and raising the dunes to an elevation of 20 feet above mean sea level by artificial sand fill. In addition, a maximum of 50 groins would be constructed, if needed. In view of the magnitude of the project, a number of years would be required for its accomplishment. Initiation of construction would depend on the appropriation of the necessary Federal and local funds. The President's Budget for the fiscal year 1963 includes \$50,000 for preconstruction planning of the project. No local funds have yet been made available for design or construction.

I assure you that every effort will be made to initiate and complete the project as expeditiously as possible, consistent with the availability of Federal and local funds.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM F. CASSIDY,
Major General, U.S. Army, Director of
Civil Works.

NASSER TIES STRINGS TO U.S. AID

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, we have all heard a lot of discussion about whether America should tie strings to our foreign aid. Now, the shoe seems to be on the other foot. There are rumors and reports coming from Nasser's Egypt to the effect that Nasser is trying to tie strings on American aid. Apparently Egyptian resentment at the possible links between Israel and the European Common Market is so great that Nasser seems to be trying to use the American aid he receives to push the United States into opposing Israel's ties with Europe.

Mr. President, this is the first time a recipient of American foreign aid has been so blatant in trying to influence American policy. Arab leaders apparently feel that American support for Israel in its alignment with the Common Market would have such an adverse effect on Nasser's ambitions that it would offset the benefit Egypt would otherwise derive from U.S. assistance. Mr. President, what has been our reac-

tion to this Alice-in-Wonderland situation, this topsy-turvy maneuver by which Egypt is trying to tell us what to do or threatening to turn down our aid? Have we replied "Very well, then, we will not offer you any more aid until you sit down and negotiate your differences with Israel, until you come together at the conference table instead of spewing forth threats and propaganda?"

Mr. President, that is what I submit we ought to have done. But no, instead, we have been sending mission after mission of high-level diplomats, including Chester Bowles, George McGovern, Robert Matteson, and Edward Mason, to Egypt, to beg Nasser to take our money.

Mr. President, this, I maintain, is ridiculous, undignified, and wholly at variance with our objectives in the Middle East. There are some times when the United States should say "no." This is one of those times. Israel has a great deal to gain and to contribute in an arrangement with the Common Market. Nasser apparently has nothing to contribute in the Middle East except hatred, ill will, and turmoil. He seeks to gain nothing except the destruction of the neighboring state of Israel.

Mr. President, Nasser must not be allowed to tie strings to our aid in the area. Rather than allow that to happen, we should stop aid in Egypt altogether.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a news article from the New York Times on this subject.

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

ISRAELI TRADE BID WORRYING CAIRO—MOVE FOR MARKET TIE MAY SNAG U.S. PLANS IN U.A.R.

(By Jay Walz)

CAIRO, March 8.—Israel's drive for membership in the European Economic Community is complicating the effort of the Kennedy administration to improve U.S. relations with the United Arab Republic.

Diplomatic circles here believe that the United States is taking the initiative in arranging a closer working relationship with President Gamal Abdel Nasser. They had this belief on the arrival in Cairo in rapid succession of four highly placed White House advisers.

The first was Chester Bowles, President Kennedy's special assistant on Asia, Africa, and Latin America, who came in mid-February. He was followed by George McGovern, Director of the President's food-for-peace program; Robert Matteson, a member of the U.S. disarmament advisory staff, and Edward Mason, White House economic consultant.

Ostensibly, these officials came as observers and to report to Mr. Kennedy on the situation in the United Arab Republic after the secession of Syria and on the status of Mr. Nasser's new socialism.

In their discussions with Cairo officials, however, the visiting Americans have left a strong impression that the United States is seriously considering an offer of long-range help to the United Arab Republic. Agreement has yet to be reached on the form of aid the Kennedy administration feels will make a real impact on the Egyptian people. Implicit in this consideration of giving aid, diplomatic observers say, is American readiness to support President Nasser and his goals of economic, political, and agrarian reforms.

Although all of Mr. Kennedy's observers have been cordially received here, they have come at a time when the United Arab Republic is restive about the emerging European Community. Now Israel's application for association with the Community, or Common Market, is reported in the Cairo press as alarming.

The United Arab Republic's embassies abroad have been instructed to watch closely for signs of Israel's progress in regard to the Common Market so that Cairo may take appropriate action. The Cairo view is that Israeli participation in the Common Market would put the force of Europe's economic prosperity behind Israel.

Cairo was particularly perturbed by the trip Prof. Ludwig Erhard, the West German Economic Minister, made to Brussels last week to see Levi Eshkol, the Israeli Finance Minister. Without waiting to learn what the meeting was about, Abdul Khalek Hassouna, the Arab League Secretary General, called in Dr. Walter Weber, the West German Ambassador, to warn that Israeli participation in the Common Market might have serious effects on relations between Arab countries and Common Market countries.

A question in the minds of United Arab Republic leaders is whether the United States, which is always suspected here of pro-Zionism, will help Israel align herself with the Common Market. Cairo feels support for Israel at this time would go far to offset the economic benefits of U.S. aid.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS LOCAL PROTESTS EXPORTS TO COMMUNIST BLOC

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a statement adopted by the members of Local Lodge 753 of the International Association of Machinists in Harmon, N.Y.

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

HARMON LODGE No. 753,
March 5, 1962.

Hon. KENNETH B. KEATING,
The Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: We of local No. 753, Harmon, N.Y., after having read the Export-Control Policy list from the present Export-Control Policy, agree that this policy is detrimental to the best interests of our country and we strongly urge that this policy be changed. Stop the export of highly technical machinery and economically strategic material to Russia.

Fraternally yours,

ANTHONY J. CINELLI,
Recording Secretary.

Mr. KEATING. The statement calls upon the United States to stop the export of highly technical machinery and economically strategic material to Russia.

This is the second IAM lodge in New York which in recent weeks has taken a strong position against our present export control policies. Several weeks ago the members of Lodge 893 of the IAM in Bay Shore, Long Island, joined in a similar protest, even though their employment might be directly affected by any change in present U.S. export policies.

I wholeheartedly endorse the stand of these IAM locals and commend their patriotic spirit and high sense of purpose.

TRANSFER OF JET AIR SERVICE FROM FRIENDSHIP AIRPORT TO DULLES AIRPORT

Mr. BEALL. Mr. President, the Delmarva Traffic Club whose members include representatives from nearly all of the manufacturing plants, commercial and business establishments, transportation companies, and various processing companies from the C. & D. Canal on the north to Cape Charles, Va., on the south, recently passed a resolution in connection with the transfer of jet air service from Friendship International Airport to Dulles Airport. This resolution requests that the Federal Government take steps to prevent such a transfer of jet service.

This is an extremely important matter, as is indicated in the resolution, and I ask unanimous consent that the Delmarva Traffic Club's statement be printed in the RECORD.

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

RESOLUTION OF THE DELMARVA TRAFFIC CLUB

Whereas Friendship International Airport located between Baltimore, Md., and Washington, D.C., is one of the largest and most modern airports in the country; and

Whereas the city of Baltimore has invested large sums of money to provide the most modern facilities at Friendship in order to offer to the airlines and their passengers, a safe, comfortable, attractive, and convenient airport through which they might pass while traveling by air; and

Whereas Friendship has been the only airport in this area with facilities for every type of commercial plane, including the great jet airliners in use today, and it is located less than 10 miles from the heart of Baltimore and less than 25 miles from our Nation's Capital; and

Whereas the Delmarva Peninsula is rapidly increasing in population and industry much of which is due to the availability of modern transportation facilities, especially since Friendship can be easily reached over modern highways; and

Whereas the new Dulles Airport at Chantilly, Va., still incomplete, is located nearly 40 miles farther from Delmarva than is Friendship; a much greater distance than from most points on Delmarva to the International Airport at Philadelphia; and

Whereas statements have been made by representatives of the Civil Aeronautics Board and the Federal Aviation Agency that upon completion of Dulles Airport, all jet traffic now using Friendship will be transferred to Dulles; and

Whereas such a move would definitely direct a great portion of this business away from the Washington-Baltimore area and to the Philadelphia area. This move would therefore retard much of the progress now being made on Delmarva and lose to this peninsula a large portion of the new business now giving consideration to locating here: Now, therefore

We, the members of the Delmarva Traffic Club, do resolve to call upon our representatives in the Congress of the United States (both Senate and House) and respectfully urge them to use every means at their command, whether it be by legislation or otherwise, to prevent the transfer of jets from Friendship to Dulles. We further pledge to them our full cooperation and support in their efforts to prevent this transfer of jet service.

Respectfully submitted.

WERNER L. GRUBER, Jr.,
Secretary, Delmarva Traffic Club.

COMMUNISM: THREAT TO FREEDOM

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, I rise to commend the recently published pamphlet, "Communism: Threat to Freedom" by Father John F. Cronin, assistant director, Department of Social Action, National Catholic Welfare Conference. This publication is a remarkably succinct, well balanced and penetrating exposition of Communist activity at home and abroad. Father Cronin, who is one of the foremost students in the United States of Communist activities, very rightly stresses that while Communist tactics and strategy may change from time to time, their overall goal of communizing the world remains constant.

To my mind, Father Cronin also performs an outstanding public service by putting into perspective the highly limited and eroding position of the U.S. Communist Party today. He very correctly points out that obsessive preoccupation of certain groups with domestic Communists is dangerous because, as he states:

Such groups are vigorously fighting problems that were mostly solved in 1950 and neglecting the greater dangers of Communist subversion in Asia, Africa and Latin America, and the general world Communist offensive.

He warns that in many parts of the country, "hysteria and suspicion are becoming increasingly evident and that a virulent form of disunity is weakening us in the world struggle and performing this disservice in the name of militant anticommunism."

Father Cronin exposes the very faulty logic of the assertion that liberalism is the same as the welfare state, that the welfare state is socialism, that Communists say they are Socialists and that therefore, liberalism is communism. He points out that Pope John XXIII, in his *Mater et Magistra*, and leaders of all faiths, have stressed our moral duty to achieve social justice and assist the underdeveloped nations.

This outstanding pamphlet also addresses itself to the frustrating problems of negotiating with the Communists. Father Cronin cautions against wishful thinking when Communist pressures relax temporarily, but very correctly points out that there may be times "when the interests of freedom may be served by accepting a given proposal by Communist powers." When analyzing the activities of certain self-styled super-patriots, he observes: "When every discussion with the Communist powers is considered a sign of weakness or even treason, then we are left with only two stark alternatives: surrender or war. Surely our commonsense should tell us that we should seek some middle course between these extremes."

"Communism: Threat to Freedom" is especially outstanding because it not only analyzes what we are against, but states what we are for and forcefully outlines positive acts which all of us can take in accord with our basic beliefs to promote freedom versus communism. He stresses the need for making available more educational opportunities for foreign students, both in their own country and here in the United States.

Father Cronin points out that foreign visitors subjected to racial discrimination in the United States often leave our country embittered against it. To the average citizen who asks, "What can I do to fight communism?" Father Cronin offers very sound advice—

Devote all your strength and energy, in concert with your fellow Americans to building national unity and moral strength. Practice your religion, and make it a vital force in your community. Even in dealing with moral evils, concentrate less on denunciation and more on giving leadership and example. Be a man of integrity in your work. Make your family outstanding by the quality of parental love and discipline you show. Unite with your neighbors for a high moral standard in your community. Work for racial justice and harmony. Do your part to make this a better and stronger Nation, and we shall not fear what the Communists plot and scheme against us.

Mr. President, I think all of us can take Father Cronin's words to heart and in this connection, I believe that we in Congress have a special obligation.

RACIAL BIAS

The publication, "Communism: Threat to Freedom," by Father John F. Cronin, to which I have just paid tribute, prominently mentions the problem of racial discrimination—and rightly so. Many of us from the North tend to be quite smug when it comes to racial discrimination. An editorial which appeared in the Providence Journal, Wednesday, March 7, commending a recent speech by Senator WILLIAMS of New Jersey, very correctly points out that we in the North clearly have some soul searching to do. Senator WILLIAMS' outstanding speech concentrated on the gap between our stated principles and practices, particularly in the field of residential housing. This is a problem in my own State and I suspect that it is a problem in just about every State in the Union which deserves continued consideration and action on the part of all of us.

Senator WILLIAMS called for the establishment of community citizens groups which will concentrate full time on the invidious practices of racial separation and segregation being carried on in our midst while we piously lecture others on the subject.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that this editorial very aptly titled, "Unpleasant Truths About Racial Bias in the North" be printed in the RECORD.

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

UNPLEASANT TRUTHS ABOUT RACIAL BIAS IN THE NORTH

Senator HARRISON A. WILLIAMS, Jr., Democrat, of New Jersey, the other night rammed home some unpleasant truths about northern attitudes on civil rights and race relations. There is a wide cleavage between whites and Negroes in the North, the Senator said, and "clearly, we have some soul-searching to do" if further separation of the races is to be halted.

The Senator traced the familiar pattern of migration by Negroes to northern cities, their settlement in residential ghettos, their place at the bottom of the economic pile because of discriminatory employment policies, the multiplication of welfare problems—and the abandonment of cities by whites for refuge in the suburbs.

"Each town," he said, must recognize that they have a stake in finding the right answer to race problems. "If our flight to the suburbs in this State is simply a coverup for a flight from social justice, then we're in sad shape, and we had better start thinking about what's happening to us."

Mr. WILLIAMS cited figures from a Connecticut survey that most citizens in that State agree that Negroes should be allowed to hold any job for which they are fitted. But he noted a sharp drop in "yes" answers on the survey when those being interviewed were asked whether Negroes should be allowed to buy homes wherever they please.

Now the Senator was talking about special problems in school segregation which have arisen in some New Jersey communities where efforts are being made to shift school populations to accomplish integration. But what he had to say, in principle, applies generally throughout the North.

Too frequently, northern whites give lip service to the principles of equality of opportunity and social justice, but shy violently when asked to support a translation of principles to a pattern of residential neighborhoods, equal job opportunities, or establishment of integration in public schools.

The Senator called for the establishment of effective citizens groups in communities with a fulltime enthusiasm for civil rights. Their job would be to halt the separation of races in terms of social justice. His idea is worth exploring in this State as a continuing investment in the improvement of race relations.

SALINE WATER CONVERSION

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, last year the Congress enthusiastically endorsed the continuation of a saline and brackish water program, authorizing the expenditure of another \$75 million to extend and expand the research program that had been in existence for the previous 9 years. The junior Senator from New Mexico and the 17 co-sponsors of S. 2156, recognized that the United States was confronted with an alarming and rapidly growing shortage of fresh water. We also recognized that if progress were to be made it must be initiated by the Federal Government.

It would appear now that attention should be called to the ability and progressive attitude of our people at the grassroots who are willing and able to solve their own problems.

I refer particularly to the action of the town of Buckeye, Ariz., which has just awarded a historical contract for construction of the first saline water conversion plant of any type to treat an entire municipal supply in the United States.

I congratulate the community and its leaders and trust that their action will form a pattern for other areas faced with a similar problem.

I request unanimous consent that the news release entitled "Saline Water Conversion To Provide All Municipal Water for Arizona Town," be printed at this point in the RECORD.

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

SALINE WATER CONVERSION TO PROVIDE ALL MUNICIPAL WATER FOR ARIZONA TOWN

BUCKEYE, ARIZ., February 14, 1962.—The Town Council of Buckeye, Ariz., today awarded an historical \$297,741 contract for

construction of the first saline water conversion plant of any type to treat an entire municipal supply in the United States. The Phoenix general contracting firm of N. P. Van Valkenburgh Co. was the lowest of five bidders on the project which calls for installation of a 650,000 gallon-per-day brackish water desalting plant manufactured by Ionics, Inc. of Cambridge, Mass.

The new plant scheduled for completion in the summer of 1962 under the supervision of John A. Carollo, consulting engineers, will be the largest and lowest cost commercial electrodialysis plant ever built.

The new plant will be almost three times as large as any commercial electrodialysis plant previously built and will produce fresh water at an estimated average treatment cost of 50 cents per thousand gallons including all charges for operation, maintenance, and bond amortization of the treatment plant, but not including water supply, distribution, or general water system costs. The 50 cent figure compares with treatment costs of \$1.50 or more for other saline water converters currently in operation here or abroad. Reported costs of 90 cents to \$1.25 for such plants are actually about \$1.50 on a comparable load basis, since low wintertime water usage reduces the annual output of most municipal waterplants to approximately half of their full capacity. The water costs at Buckeye will decrease in future years as the new Ionics plant, which has excess capacity, serves a larger demand.

"This breakthrough in practical saline water conversion is particularly fitting on the 50th anniversary of Arizona's statehood because of the importance of good water to the past and future of Arizona," said Mayor John W. Beloate, a lifelong resident of the Buckeye area.

"I understand that there are more than 1,000 towns and cities which have highly mineralized water like Buckeye, but the Buckeye project is the first to bring modern, large-scale saline water conversion to the community level on a self-supporting basis without any Federal or outside aid.

"The town of Buckeye's existing water supply is a hard, corrosive and salty liquid derived from deep wells and a mineral content of 2,200 parts per million by weight—about one-fifteenth as salty as sea water," explained George Hammer, Buckeye town clerk. "The new plant will remove nearly 5 tons of excess salts and minerals from the town water supply per day, thereby reducing the total mineral content to 500 parts per million—the level recommended by the State of Arizona and the U.S. Public Health Service. Ninety-four percent of Buckeye's qualified voters turned out for a special election last September 12 to approve a \$35,000 water revenue bond issue for the project by a 2-to-11 margin. A new water rate schedule was also approved to provide the additional water revenues needed for the project. Water rates were increased by about 50 percent for municipal users and by 85 percent to 174 percent for larger users."

"In spite of the higher water rates, we believe most of the citizens of Buckeye will save money on water when the new plant goes into operation," said Leonard Dankowski, chairman of the industrial development committee of the Buckeye Chamber of Commerce. "For many years Buckeye residents have suffered the annoying and costly effects of a highly mineralized water supply—poor taste, purchasing and handling bottled water, waste of soap, purchase of water-softening agents, corrosion and salting up of appliances, and rapid deterioration of everything which the water touches—from plumbing to automobile radiators. For every dollar which we spent to purchase the untreated water from the municipal system, we pay about \$2 more in hidden costs to use or avoid the salty water. Our committee conducted a survey in 1960 which reached two-thirds of all the municipal

water customers in Buckeye. Fifty-seven percent of those interviewed reported spending an average of \$6.42 per month for the purchase of bottled water for drinking; 98 percent said they wanted better water; and about two-thirds said that they would be willing to pay more for it. We estimate that the hidden costs associated with highly mineralized water costs each municipal water customer an average of \$10 per month, not counting what he pays the water department for the untreated water in the first place."

To dramatize the advantages of good water, a public demonstration of a small Ionics desalter of 6,000 gallons daily capacity was organized with the cooperation of local firms and service groups and held in Buckeye last summer, giving all citizens an opportunity to see the before and after effects of the water in washing machines, dishwashers, evaporative coolers, and beverages. This small plant has been operated in Buckeye since last May on a 24-hour day, 7-day week basis. Citizens of Buckeye and surrounding communities have been driving into the station and hauling away about 1,000 gallons each day in bottles and tanks to try out the new water.

In the electrodialysis process developed by Ionics, excess salt and mineral particles are electrically forced out of the brackish water through special plastic membranes leaving fresh water behind and producing a brine on the other side of the membrane.

The electricity for the project will be purchased from the Arizona Public Service Co., whose western division headquarters are in Buckeye, and who cooperated with other Buckeye firms in the project demonstration.

Another significant first for the project is its financing through established private institutions for underwriting and sale of municipal bonds—the first such financing to cover any saline water conversion plant so far as is known. The financing was planned by Mr. J. W. Refsnes, of Refsnes, Ely & Beck, Phoenix, Ariz., the town's fiscal agent.

The bonds were sold at a net interest cost of 4.452 percent to the lowest of three bidders—a syndicate consisting of William R. Staats & Co., of Phoenix, and Barcus, Kindred Co., of Chicago.

BULGARIAN NATIONAL LIBERATION DAY

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, 18 years ago, against the will of her people, Bulgaria was occupied by Soviet troops. Her independence was reduced to trivial formality and the Bulgarian nation was forced to accept a regime of cruel tyranny, terror, and political dictatorship. The entire Bulgarian people joined in a desperate struggle for liberation, sacrificing the flower of a generation. Despite the tremendous odds against her course she continues this fight today. Prior to the Soviet occupation, the Bulgarian people had tolerated a small Moscow-supported Bulgarian Communist Party, which numbered not more than 15,000 members in 1944. For a quarter of a century this party tried to come to power—by parliamentary means, by subversion, and by violence. It failed utterly. Only the invasion of the country by the Red army, combined with the Fatherland Front coup d'état against the legal democratic government, could accomplish their otherwise unattainable goal.

Once the traditional leadership of the nation was eliminated, the beheaded

people became the object of the well-known Communist oppression. A Moscow-directed Bulgarian Communist Party and Government exercise unlimited control over the entire nation. They persecute religion in order to make room for the Communist godless society. They pervert education into ruthless Communist indoctrination and prepare the youth to become the new fanatic Communist generation. They replace devotion to family with loyalty to party. They desire a landless peasant and a rightless worker, tied to the Communist land and machine and exploited to the maximum. The rule of the armed Communist minority, supported by the power of the U.S.S.R., spells total terror for the Bulgarian nation.

We cannot appreciate the present suffering of the brave Bulgarian people unless we recall their history as an ancient nation. The Bulgars, a Slavic people, settled in Bulgaria in the 7th century and became Christians in the 10th. The country was conquered by the Turks in 1393, but in 1875 there was a revolt and in 1878 Bulgaria became a principality. In 1908 Bulgaria became an independent kingdom under Czar Ferdinand I of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. It expanded after the First Balkan War. Now national independence has been replaced by a foreign totalitarian regime. On Bulgarian National Liberation Day we in the United States rededicate ourselves to the cause of the Bulgarian people—which is the cause of the whole free world—and restate once more our unyielding commitment to the ideals of peace, freedom, and national independence for the Bulgarian people.

GALVESTON COUNTY ASKS APOLLO PROJECT CAPSULE FOR ENSHRINEMENT IN TEXAS

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, the heroic accomplishment of Lt. Col. John Glenn in orbiting the earth in a space capsule has served as an inspiration to all Americans. The performance of this successful mission into space, with all the world looking on, is unparalleled in history.

However, the success of the National Aeronautics Space Administration program lends new strength to the possibility of even greater achievements.

There is tremendous sentiment in Texas for placing of one of the space capsules at the new Manned Space Laboratory in Harris County, very close to Galveston County, Tex.

The Galveston County commissioners court recently passed a resolution urging that the *Friendship 7* space capsule be placed at the Manned Space Research Laboratory, where it could be viewed by the public.

Since the decision apparently has been made to place the *Friendship 7* capsule on display at the Smithsonian Institution, County Judge Peter J. La Valle, of Galveston County, has written me that any of the Project Apollo capsules would be most appropriate for enshrinement at the space laboratory in Texas.

The State of Texas is increasingly aware of its major role in the future

of American space research, since the choice of Texas as a site for the Manned Space Research Laboratory.

In my opinion, the people of Texas would be proud of the honor of displaying any of the Project Apollo capsules, and would cooperate in every way to make it a true memorial to American scientific progress that is both vital to the security of this country and beneficial to all mankind.

In support of this request from my fellow Texans, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a resolution from the commissioners court of Galveston County.

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

RESOLUTION OF GALVESTON COUNTY, TEX.

Whereas Marine Lt. Col. John Glenn successfully orbited the earth three times in the *Friendship 7* space capsule on Tuesday, February 20, 1962, traveling at a rate of more than 17,000 miles per hour; and

Whereas Colonel Glenn's courageous feat has been heralded as a scientific achievement of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration by citizens throughout the United States and throughout the world; and

Whereas the National Aeronautics and Space Administration plans to erect a manned space laboratory on Clear Creek, Webster, Tex., to develop and accomplish Project Apollo, which will enable man to travel to the moon and return to earth; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the National Aeronautics and Space Administration be authorized to enshrine the *Friendship 7* capsule at the space laboratory at Clear Creek, Webster, Tex., as a memorial of man's heroic effort to peacefully conquer space; and be it further

Resolved, That said *Friendship 7* space capsule be placed in a suitable and prominent space accessible to the public at large, in order that said capsule may be inspected by persons from all over the world as an example of the policy of the United States of America to explore outer space peacefully for the benefit of entire mankind; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the Honorable John F. Kennedy, President of the United States; the Honorable Lyndon B. Johnson, Vice President of the United States; the Honorable Ralph W. Yarborough, U.S. Senator; the Honorable John Tower, U.S. Senator; the Honorable Clark W. Thompson, Member of Congress; the National Aeronautics and Space Administration; and the Honorable Price Daniel, Governor of the State of Texas.

HOUSTON CHRONICLE URGES PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC DE ZAVALA HOMESITE FOR PUBLIC USE

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, Texas is seeking to preserve the homesite of Lorenzo de Zavala, scholar, author, a Member of the Cortes of Spain, friend of liberty, a signer of the Texas Declaration of Independence, and the first Vice President of the Republic of Texas.

The De Zavala homesite and a private cemetery, where De Zavala is buried, are on a point of land across the Houston Ship Channel from the San Jacinto battleground, a historic site close to the hearts of Texans. The cemetery

and homesite are owned by the State of Texas but are entirely surrounded by the San Jacinto Depot, U.S. property which is now being offered for sale by the General Services Administration.

Mr. President, I am author of a bill (S. 673) which would withhold 142 acres around the De Zavala homesite from the pending ordnance depot sale, and make it available for development of a park by Harris County or the State of Texas.

In view of the impending sale of the affected land by the General Services Administration, the need for passage of S. 673 becomes more urgent.

Texas needs more parks, as does the rest of the Nation. This 142 acres, with its historical background, is a partial answer to a national problem of providing more space for recreation but, more importantly, it should be preserved as one of the most historic sites in Texas. The Houston Chronicle, in an able editorial, has succinctly stated the case for the De Zavala historic site and park.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "De Zavala Park Bill Should Pass," from the Houston Chronicle of Wednesday, March 7.

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

OUR CITY—DE ZAVALA PARK BILL SHOULD PASS

Both the Harris County commissioners court and Governor Price Daniel are to be commended for prompt action in seeking to preserve the Lorenzo de Zavala homestead site, and a suitable amount of land around it, for a park.

The court unanimously adopted a resolution to that effect and sent Commissioners Kyle Chapman and Phil Sayers to Washington in behalf of it, and Governor Daniel also personally urged "sympathetic consideration" for the park bill sponsored by Senator RALPH YARBOROUGH.

The De Zavala homesite and a small private cemetery are on a point of land directly across the ship channel from the San Jacinto battleground. The homesite and cemetery are owned by the State, which—characteristically—has neglected to maintain it as the historical memorial it should be.

The State-owned property is entirely surrounded by the federally owned former San Jacinto Ordnance Depot, which is now being offered for sale by the General Services Administration.

YARBOROUGH's bill (S. 673), now in the Senate Government Operations Committee would withhold 142 acres around the De Zavala homesite from the ordnance depot sale, and turn it over either to Harris County or the State for development of a park.

By all means this park should be established. De Zavala was a signer of the Texas Declaration of Independence and served as the first Vice President of the Republic of Texas. He is buried there, as is David Thomas, another signer of the independence declaration and later the Republic's first attorney general and acting secretary of war; Peter Jefferson Duncan, one of the captors of General Santa Anna after the battle of San Jacinto and a Mexican general.

The first three are men who played significant roles in the winning of Texas' freedom and they deserve a fitting memorial.

It is Governor Daniel's thought that De Zavala Park should belong to the State, but it is only necessary to note the weedy jungle which the State's neglect has permitted the De Zavala homesite to become, or to look

across the ship channel to the crumbling San Jacinto Monument—another State responsibility—or to visit any of the other State parks which a pennypinching and shortsighted legislature has failed to maintain, to disagree with the Governor.

By contrast Harris County has shown a sensible responsibility for the development and maintenance of its public parks. The first problem, of course—and it is no small one—is to preserve a decent amount of land for a park surrounding the De Zavala home-site. After that it should become a county, not a State, park.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE AMBASSADOR MARIANO DE YTURREALDE Y ORBEGOSO, BY RT. REV. MSGR. JOHN S. SPENCE

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be printed in the RECORD the sermon delivered March 7, 1962, by Rt. Rev. Msgr. John S. Spence at St. Matthew's Cathedral in this city at the funeral of the Ambassador from Spain, Mariano de Yturralde y Orbegoso.

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

SERMON DELIVERED AT THE FUNERAL OF AMBASSADOR YTURREALDE, MARCH 7, 1962, AT ST. MATTHEW'S CATHEDRAL BY RT. REV. MSGR. JOHN S. SPENCE

In the name of all present let me bespeak to Mrs. Yturralde our deep sympathy in the untimely passing of a cherished and devoted husband; to the members of his official family at the Embassy, our sincere regrets over the sudden departure of an understanding and esteemed superior; and to the Spanish nation, our genuine condolence in the loss of an able and admirable envoy.

We are here today for the sacred purpose of offering suffrage for the soul of one who deserves the fullest measure of Christian charity and piety that human beings are capable of rendering. While that suffrage consists primarily and essentially of prayer, nevertheless propriety and tradition justify a few words also of praise.

The continuous and regular promotion of a career diplomat from one important post to another in the international world offers ample proof of such a one's merit and worth. It is not the policy of any government to entrust the protection and promotion of its interests on an ever-increasing scale to anyone who has not demonstrated his ability to bear responsibility in ever-increasing degree and magnitude. Hence Ambassador Yturralde's assignments to official missions in Dublin, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Lima, and finally in Washington, are patent testimony to his skill and reputation as an effective representative of the land of his birth.

But to those who knew His Excellency well, his prowess and acumen were not just qualities of his naturally brilliant intellect, trained and refined in the schools of academic learning and diplomatic art. They were also flowerings of a heart and soul filled with love of God, the Lord of all nations, the source of all law, the diety demanding absolute reverence and respect.

For him obedience to law, all law, was not just a formality to be complied with in the open; it was an imperative, obliging man's conscience in the quiet, dark of the night as well as in the open light of day. Responsibility was a virtue of soul based on a deep, religious faith, the faith of his fathers, for which many of his immediate ancestors and even contemporaries, sacrificed their lives. His official life, like his own personal life, was built on a creed, which holds every man,

ambassadors and peasants alike, accountable to the Supreme Being for the truth of his words, fidelity to his pledges, and fulfillment of his duties. That was the secret of his trustworthiness and the popularity of his name.

Add to this basic Christian honesty and integrity, a politeness, simplicity and good humor, manifested to all men regardless of their rank or race, and you realize all the more the amiability of this outstanding Ambassador from a land, whose history is so intimately intertwined with that of the United States.

But what about our tribute of prayer for his soul? Corporately you have participated in the offering of the holy sacrifice of the Mass for the repose of his soul by the chief shepherd of this archdiocese, and have witnessed the reenactment of our blessed Saviour's redemption on Calvary's heights, for the primary purpose of making atonement for whatever sins and failings may be yet written in the book of life by heaven's recording angel against the page describing Mariano Yturralde's deeds. However, we all know the power of personal private prayer, the kind that Scripture attests can move mountains. This tribute of friendship, this spiritual alms, I beg of you now, that together we may speed the moment when his immortal soul will be judged worthy of union with the all-perfect Creator for Whom he was made, with Whom may he spend a blessed eternity.

In conclusion, at the moment when they are returning the Ambassador's remains to his native Spain to be buried among his distinguished loved ones and predecessors, may I fulfill an ancient Spanish custom of thanking on behalf of his bereaved widow all present this morning who have given evidence of their friendship and esteem. In her name may I ask that his memory become something more than a shadow of the mind soon to be forgotten but a living reality kept ever present through the faithful inclusion of his person to our masses and prayers.

SEVENTY-THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE ELON COLLEGE

Mr. JORDAN. Mr. President, last Thursday, March 8, 1962, was a great day for the State of North Carolina, and especially Elon College.

We were honored to have on the campus of Elon College the Vice President of the United States, who delivered a most inspiring address at the 73d anniversary of the founding of the college.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of the Vice President's address be printed in the RECORD, along with the citation accompanying the degree of doctor of laws conferred upon Vice President JOHNSON at the founder's day ceremonies.

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

REMARKS BY VICE PRESIDENT LYNDON B. JOHNSON, ELON COLLEGE, N.C., MARCH 8, 1962

My friendship with North Carolinians long ago made me want to establish kinship.

I am delighted to trace nine branches of my family tree to a State which has always given this country so many capable public servants.

One ancestor—Rev. George Baines—wrote his will in North Carolina, about 200 miles from Elon College.

I was rereading it the other day. It contained more color than cash. But he willed to my great-great-grandfather, Thomas Baines and his heirs, the following: "A certain tract of land beginning at a bunch of gums in the swamp at the mouth of beachy

branch." In addition, he left his "one large church Bible, Dyches dictionary, Sympons Nited Elements, Adkinsons Epitomy on Navigation and the Mariners Compass rectified."

I presume it was with these last two items that the Baines' found their way to Texas.

Anyway, I want you to know it is good to visit the "old country."

Listening to the famous North Carolina stories told by your two Senators, I think North Carolina must have more colorful judges, ministers, and political figures per square inch than any other State in the Union.

Today, to the board of trustees—to the faculty—to the alumni—and to the student body—I say best wishes and congratulations.

Elon College has come a long way in the past 73 years. Those who were here 50 years ago never dreamed Elon would be where it is today. And today—we would be hard put to imagine how much she will grow in the next 50 years.

The thing that has made Elon a great college is the same thing that has made America a great nation.

That "thing"—that quality—is our determination to do our best today—and better tomorrow.

We in America today—as our forefathers—are committed to the future.

We did not stop at the shore's edge when the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock.

We did not stop when Fulton invented the steam engine.

We did not stop when Edison invented the electric light bulb.

We did not stop when the Wright brothers flew their airplane at Kitty Hawk.

And we are not going to stop with Col. John Glenn's three orbits around the earth.

We are going ahead. We are going ahead because we want a better tomorrow—for ourselves—and for all mankind.

The future has never been easy for those who believe in the cause of freedom. It was not easy for those who sailed on the *Mayflower*—and it is not easy for us who live in a day and time when mankind possesses the destructive power to wipe itself from the face of the earth.

We are living in an age when freemen must learn to live with crises as the rule rather than the exception. But there is no doubt about where we stand—on freedom and the future alike.

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

This is our mission. This is our purpose.

And we are going to win. We are going to win through reasonable and responsible leadership. We are going to win with leadership that is willing to fight freedom's battles out in the open where everyone can see.

We are committed to a program of space exploration that invites the world to watch as we work—and share in the knowledge we gain.

We are committed to a world forum in the form of the United Nations where the peoples and the nations of the world can seek solutions to their problems at the conference table rather than at the muzzle of a gun.

We are committed to a program of reasonable disarmament that would put a harness on nuclear weapons.

Above all—we are committed to seeking a world where men can live in peace and freedom.

But we will not be shoved around. We are prepared to meet any force—but we are always ready and willing to use reason and logic.

As the leader of the free world—we cannot falter in our mission or our purpose.

To carry out our mission—we need a great many tools—and the ability to use them wisely.

First of all—we must maintain our military strength at a level second to none. We are doing this—and we are going to continue to do it.

Second, we must encourage the peoples of the free world to develop commerce and trade between themselves—trade as free as possible of artificial barriers that hold back economic growth and strength.

Third, we must always be willing to sit down at the conference table and discuss the problems that divide us.

I do not think there is any doubt about our military strength. There is no doubt in our minds—and I am sure there can be no doubt in the minds of the Communists.

As President Kennedy stated only last week—we are ready to enter into a nuclear weapons test ban. But in the absence of an agreement—we will resume atmospheric testing on nuclear devices in the spring.

In order to achieve our dreams of a better tomorrow for the free world—it is essential for us to encourage the expansion of trade among free nations.

We have seen formed—for the first time in history—a unified economic community of Europe in the form of the European Common Market. In Latin America—in Africa—and in Asia new economic forces are coming to the fore as new nations emerge and older nations raise their standards of living.

Our own trade policies and programs need to keep pace with the times in order for free men and women everywhere to stand on their own feet and grow and prosper.

Our space program has moved into orbit now, and Col. John Glenn and the other astronauts are hard at work evaluating every detail of his flight for guidance on future missions into space.

The program moved slowly at first as we learned—more than 1,200,000 tests were made to assure that our first astronaut, Commander Shepard, would come back safe—then Colonel Glenn's flight was delayed, time and time again, until we were positive that everything possible was in favor for his return to earth.

If all goes well in the space program, we would like to see:

An 18-orbit trip around the world in 27 hours possibly before the end of the year.

A two-man orbit of the earth, for several days, in 1963 or 1964.

A rendezvous of a two-man crew and an orbiting rocket a year later.

By 1967, it could be that we will send a three-man crew around the moon and back to earth.

And in this decade, we could have a three-man crew land on the moon before returning to earth.

Space research already has brought us improved weather forecasting.

Meteorological satellites are providing information regarding areas of the earth which are not covered by ground installations. They have told us of tropical storms, watched hurricanes develop and tracked them and will make general weather forecasting more accurate.

Communication satellites promise to revolutionize worldwide communications. Newspapers—television—radio are looking into the development.

Food we eat may change as the result of algal culture studies in the NASA life science program. This research is producing a new understanding of algae as a protein source.

Medical science is benefiting from space research in telemetry and other advanced instrumentation techniques. Telemetering devices are being used in hospitals to monitor blood pressure, respiration and heart action of patients.

Other research promises to speed up development of power sources—such as solar cells—and fuel cells.

Space requirements for lightweight, small size, highly heat resistant items have produced: plastic containers which can go straight from the freezer into the oven; small lightweight radios—remote control devices for television—microminiature ball bearings, and even a plastic jacket which enables an average man to lift 600 pounds and to carry 100 pounds or more indefinitely without fatigue.

These are examples of benefits we already are receiving from space research.

We aren't waiting for them to be discovered accidentally. NASA has an office charged with the specific responsibility of identifying—and developing—practical applications of its research and technology. All of this is being done under one of the greatest North Carolinians of all times—Jim Webb.

Such study is typical of America. We wanted to develop better plows—better fish nets—and we did.

We want to get the most from our dollar and we do.

We are using more money today on public spending than we did in grandfather's day—when we had about half our present population of 180 million and no cold war.

We also are spending more money than some other nations—simply because we are bigger than most other nations in terms of our economy.

What really counts is how much we are spending in terms of our whole economy—measured in terms of gross national product.

The best year for comparison because figures from more countries are available is 1959.

In 1959 the U.S. Government—the total government, Federal, State, and local—spent 28.3 percent of the gross national product.

That included all money spent on national defense, on public schools, on highways, on public health, on police, on city streets—even on street signs, lampposts and park benches.

And, remember, more than half of this money goes to purchases from private firms producing for a profit.

How do we compare with the rest of the profreedom, profree-enterprise world?

In that same year, public spending in Belgium was 29.3 percent of the gross national product; in Canada it was 30 percent; in France 33.5 percent; in Great Britain 34.9 percent; and in Sweden 35.7 percent.

Latest figures for West Germany involve 1957—before national defense spending was stepped up there. The figure for that year was 28.6 percent, a shade more than we chalked up in public spending 2 years later.

What do we find if we reduce our figures to public spending on social security, veterans' benefits, Government interest, and cash subsidies. These include the so-called welfare state items.

In the United States such payments would represent in 1959—7 percent of the gross national product; the ratio for Canada would be 8.7 percent; for Great Britain, 11.2 percent; for Belgium, 13.6 percent; and for France, 16.5 percent. For West Germany we have to go back to 1957, and the ratio was 12.1 percent.

In comparison with other countries of the Western World—the stronghold of capitalism—we have one of the lowest rates of public spending and one of the highest annual per capita incomes, \$2,400 a year.

Our free enterprise system is responsible for both.

The military strength and the economic strength of the free world are both necessary ingredients for a better future—to be sure—but as free people we must always be ready and willing to reason together.

In an age when we learn to live with one crisis after another—we cannot afford to close any doors that may lead us to lasting peace.

The course of the free world is not going to suit the Communists. The biggest danger to communism is the strength—militarily, economic, and the strength to reason—of the free world.

We in the free world can build the biggest military and economic power in history, but unless we preserve and use our capacity to act reasonably and responsibly we will not win anything.

We have the knowledge to split the atom, to make bombs that will destroy whole cities, and to put men into space.

It is up to us to use that knowledge in a reasonable and responsible manner, to rally behind our flag and march forward as soldiers of freedom have ever marched.

CITATION CONFERRING OF THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS—VICE PRESIDENT LYNDON B. JOHNSON

Citation (read by Hon. Thad Eure, secretary of state of North Carolina and chairman of the board of trustees of Elon College):

"LYNDON BAINES JOHNSON: Born in the State of Texas; educated in his native State and in the Georgetown University School of Law; for six terms a Member of the U.S. House of Representatives; awarded the Silver Star while serving in the South Pacific as a lieutenant commander in the U.S. Navy; twice elected to the U.S. Senate; distinguished for his service as Senate minority leader in the 83d Congress and as Senate majority leader in the 84th Congress; elected in 1960 as the 37th Vice President of the United States.

"As Congressman, Senator, and Vice President you have demonstrated that prudent leadership reaches above and beyond States and regions to serve the best interests of all of the people. You have devoted your skills, your knowledge, and your talents toward the achievement of mankind's dream for peace and for a better way of life.

"For your quiet, capable, and distinguished leadership, for your unflinching courage in public service, and for your deep devotion to the security and welfare of our country, we are deeply grateful."

Mr. President, it is a distinct honor for me as chairman of the board of trustees of Elon College to present the Vice President of the United States, a candidate for the degree of doctor of laws.

President Danieley (confers degree): "By virtue of the authority of the State of North Carolina vested in the board of trustees of Elon College, I confer upon you, LYNDON BAINES JOHNSON, the honorary degree of doctor of laws which entitles you to all of the rights and privileges of the societies of the learned."

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, is there further morning business?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further morning business? If not, morning business is closed.

AMENDMENT OF ACT ESTABLISHING CODE OF LAW FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be laid before the Senate and made the pending business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, which will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H.R. 5143) to amend section 801 of the act entitled "An act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia," approved March 3, 1901.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 5143) to amend section 801 of the act entitled "An act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia," approved March 3, 1901.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM—ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT UNTIL TOMORROW

Mr. MANSFIELD obtained the floor.

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

Mr. MANSFIELD. I yield to the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. HRUSKA. I am wondering whether the majority leader could tell us what the program of the Senate will be in the days that lie ahead, with special reference to the proposal for the purchase of the United Nations bonds; as to when it might be taken up in the Senate and, frankly, why.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I can understand the acting minority leader's interest in this particular proposal. Perhaps what I ought to do is lay out the schedule, insofar as it is possible to do so at this time, for the balance of the week.

First, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MANSFIELD. It is anticipated that tomorrow we will take up Executive A, amendment to the statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency; and Executive F, amendments to the World Meteorological Organization.

These proposals, in the form of treaties, are noncontroversial. They were reported unanimously by the Committee on Foreign Relations.

After consideration of these two treaties, and at about 2 o'clock, Members of the Senate will have an opportunity to deliver eulogies in memory of our late, beloved colleague, Senator Schoeppel of Kansas.

At the conclusion of the eulogies, the time limitation on debate on H.R. 5143, Calendar No. 496, the so-called District of Columbia capital punishment bill, will become effective. One hour of debate will be allowed on any amendment, motion, or appeal, except a motion to lay on the table, with the time to be equally divided; on the passage of the bill 2 hours of debate will be allowed, to be equally divided. However, time from this 2-hour period may be yielded for debate on additional amendments or motions or appeals.

When consideration of this bill has been concluded, the Senate will turn to the consideration of the constitutional amendment proposal, relating to the poll tax, as introduced by the distinguished senior Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND]. It is anticipated that debate on that proposal will take some time.

Following consideration of that proposal, it is thought that the Senate would

return to the consideration of the United Nations bond proposal. With respect to that proposal, my best guess at this time is that it may be taken up in the latter part of this week or the first part of next week, but I would say the first part of next week. This is all tentative, however.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PELL in the chair). The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PROPOSED PADRE ISLAND NATIONAL SEASHORE

Mr. GRUENING. Mr. President, the 87th Congress will probably establish a historic record in the preservation of our natural heritage. It has created the Cape Cod National Seashore. The Senate has also enacted the wilderness bill and established another national seashore at Point Reyes, Calif. Both await action by the House. Other similarly desirable actions are in prospect.

Last week, the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, which, under the enlightened guidance of Senator CLINTON ANDERSON, its chairman, has advanced these measures for congressional action, voted to report out the Padre Island National Seashore. Extensive hearings had been held on this by the Subcommittee on Public Lands, conducted under the leadership of its able chairman, ALAN BIBLE, of Nevada. The measure will undoubtedly be acted on favorably by the entire Senate, and I am hopeful likewise in the House. Thus, the 87th Congress will have favored each of the Nation's great coasts—the Atlantic, Pacific, and gulf—with a splendid contribution. Similar action for the Great Lakes is, I hope, imminent.

For Padre Island, the greatest acclaim should go to the senior Senator from Texas [Mr. YARBOROUGH]. His vision, his energetic and unflagging pursuit of this magnificent objective, have borne fruit. Succeeding generations of Texans—and, indeed, of all Americans—are in his debt. He might properly be termed the "padre" of the Padre Island National Seashore.

Yesterday, the New York Times printed an excellent editorial on Padre Island. It quite justly pays tribute to our senior Texas colleague.

I ask unanimous consent that this editorial be printed at this point in my remarks.

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

PADRE ISLAND PARK

There is no sensible reason for further quibbling over legislation to add Padre Island on the Texas gulf coast to the national park system. Here is one of the finest of our undeveloped shoreline areas that can yet be saved for the public. Senator RALPH YARBOROUGH is sponsor of a good Padre Island

bill that has now been cleared by committee and is ready for Senate passage.

The House Subcommittee on Parks has held hearings on somewhat similar bills that should be set aside unless amended to conform to the Yarbrough measure. Whereas the Senate bill would preserve 86 miles of the barrier island for future generations, the House bills would save only 65 miles and relinquish the best beaches and dunelands to commercial development. One House measure would require the construction of a paved highway from one end of the island to the other. Not only would such a road despoil the scenic grandeur and wilderness; it would be costly to build and to maintain.

The plan advocated by the Texas Senator is sound and in line with Park Service recommendations. It deserves prompt approval.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I commend the Senator from Alaska for bringing these matters to our attention, because I believe the program of the administration, particularly in the field of conservation, recreation, and park development, is one of the most encouraging developments of this year. We are looking forward to a very extensive development in the Great Lakes areas, particularly in the northern Minnesota region.

I know that the Senator, who comes from one of the greatest tourist attractions in the world, the State of Alaska, along with its many other great resources, is extremely interested in the President's message on conservation, his message upon the development of recreational sites for parks, national monuments, and historical monuments—the message which came to us only recently.

Mr. GRUENING. Mr. President, I hope that the next time the Senator from Minnesota goes to Alaska, he will again travel to Ketchikan, whose people were greatly pleased by his earlier visit, so that he may enjoy our wonderful parks and monuments, which are all unique and superlative.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I thank the Senator from Alaska.

ALASKA'S GROWING LIVESTOCK ACTIVITY

Mr. GRUENING. Mr. President, a cattle industry has been developing in Alaska. There are excellent dairy farms, some of them long established, in the Matanuska and Tanana Valleys, in the Gastineau Channel area, and elsewhere, which supply first-class grade A milk to the communities of Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau, and the surrounding areas. Likewise, a beef cattle industry is now developing.

When I was on Kodiak Island late last fall, I had the opportunity to visit the farms of the various ranchers and was highly impressed with their ability and purpose.

These men are pioneers—sturdy, self-reliant—seeking with determination and know-how wrought through experience on the ground, to lay the foundations of a new and important activity in Alaska.

They have suffered, and continue to suffer, various handicaps, one of which is the killing of many of their cattle by the famed Kodiak brown bear, which enjoys a large degree of protection and inhabits a refuge which occupies a sizable part of Kodiak Island. It has long

been an attraction to big game hunters, but it certainly is hard on the cattlemen.

A further difficulty has been marketing—the lack of satisfactory inspection procedures to comply with Federal regulations, by which this excellent beef could be sold to the Navy, which, in its station on Kodiak—the headquarters of the Alaska Sea Frontier and the 17th Naval District—is a substantial consumer of beef.

I have been working on this problem for some time, and am happy to announce that arrangements have now been completed by which veterinarians from the Army or Air Force—from Fort Richardson or Elmendorf Air Force Base—may go to Kodiak, provide the proper inspection, and permit the ranchers to dispose of their desirable product locally.

This situation was made the subject of a resolution introduced by Mr. Peter Deveau, representative from Kodiak in the State house of representatives, which quite properly calls attention to the desirability of having the Armed Forces in Alaska purchase local products. The objectives of Representative Deveau's resolution, which was adopted by the State legislature, and for which both had been working, have now been satisfactorily achieved. This is one more gratifying step in the onward march of Alaska toward economic self-sufficiency.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that House Joint Resolution 48 of the State of Alaska Legislature, relating to the purchase of local beef by military installations in Alaska, be printed at this point in my remarks.

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

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Alaska (in second legislature, second session assembled):

Whereas excellent beef is now being produced within the State of Alaska, within a short distance of most military bases; and

Whereas owing to a technical requirement of Federal inspection of beef for military installations, the military is now importing beef from countries as remote as Argentina; and

Whereas there are veterinary and agriculture inspectors employed by the State division of agriculture who are ready and able, as they have done on some items in the past, to insure that the Alaskan beef complies with Federal requirements; and

Whereas the development of a strong beef cattle industry will be beneficial not only to the State, but also to the military bases by insuring more abundant beef at lower prices at a nearby market; and

Whereas the continuance of the practice of ignoring Alaskan beef in favor of imports from remote regions is contrary not only to good sense but to the best interests of the Military Establishment, the State of Alaska, and the country as a whole; be it

Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Alaska (in second legislature, second session assembled), That the Department of Defense be respectfully urged to take whatever measures are necessary to enable the military establishment in Alaska to make use of local beef, either by providing inspection facilities, or by amending the regulation to permit the use of inspection facilities of the State; and be it further

Resolved, That the Armed Forces then be urged to make the fullest possible use of local supply; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Alaska delegation in Congress; the Honorable Robert S. McNamara, Secretary of Defense; the Honorable Fred Korth, Secretary of the Navy; the Honorable Elvis J. Stahr, Jr., Secretary of the Army; and to the Honorable Eugene M. Zuckert, Secretary of the Air Force.

GENEVA DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, the Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Dusk, and Mr. William C. Foster, Director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, are now in Geneva, Switzerland, to attend the Disarmament Conference which will be opened on March 14. This Disarmament Conference is the result of discussions between the United States and the Soviet Union and cooperation on the part of the United Nations.

The Conference was to be an 18-nation conference, but, as we know, the representatives of the French Republic will not be in attendance because of the decision of General de Gaulle, President of France, not to have France participate in this particular international disarmament discussion. So only 17 nations will be in attendance. There are to be five nations from the West—the United States, France, Great Britain, Italy, and Canada; there are to be five nations from the Soviet bloc; and then eight non-aligned, or neutral, nations.

The Conference will take place at a time when the world is in a critical situation, with troubles in southeast Asia, renewed tension in Berlin, and difficulties in Africa, as witness the disorder in the Congo. It will come at a time when the whole world is perilously close to conflagration or, to put it in another way, nuclear war. The Conference will take place at a time when the Soviet Union has violated its word and broken its pledge by the renewal of atmospheric tests of nuclear weapons. It will come at a time when the burden of arms and the pace of the arms race is becoming ever more dangerous and ever more costly.

Every newspaper in the country and, I think with few exceptions, every editorial writer, has commented upon the forthcoming Geneva Conference. The prayers and the hopes of freemen everywhere are being raised on behalf of those who are to discuss the difficult questions pertaining to peace and war, the questions which relate to Laos and Vietnam, the questions which relate to Berlin and the Middle East, to Africa, and the entire continent of Asia.

I believe we can feel reassured that our Secretary of State, Mr. Rusk, is well prepared for the Conference. The Secretary of State testified before the Committee on Foreign Relations in executive session and gave to the committee the general outline of the U.S. proposals on all the major problems which will be under discussion. I believe I state the Secretary's views correctly when I say his attitude was neither optimistic nor pessimistic; that there was important work to be done; and that he was prepared to do it to the best of his ability. He is under assignment from the President of

the United States to seek an honorable and safeguarded means of slowing down the arms race and of coming to some understanding which will result in arms control and disarmament.

Mr. President, no subject is more important to the future of the world. Indeed, if there is to be any future for the people of the world the arms threat will have to be brought under control before it destroys us. Approximately 2 weeks ago, the President of the United States informed the Nation and the world that because of the recent nuclear tests in the atmosphere by the Soviet Union, it has become necessary for the United States to resume its testing in order to enable this Nation to maintain its superiority and its lead in the field of nuclear weapons and nuclear technology. It is my view that President Kennedy's speech on this subject was one of the most statesmanlike, most profound speeches ever made by any Chief of State in modern times.

The President explained fully and candidly to the American people and to the rest of the world why that decision was being made, and he did it with a note of sadness and reluctance, because the President, more than anyone else, knows that another round of competition in the field of nuclear-weapons technology would only aggravate the arms race and could produce even greater tensions in the international sphere. Therefore, President Kennedy again offered to the Soviet Union an opportunity to call the nuclear-arms race to a halt, by expressing our willingness to sign a treaty which would include provisions for adequate inspection and controls, to prevent and prohibit further testing of nuclear weapons. He said we were willing to do that even at the expense of foregoing any further nuclear tests, if the Soviet Union would come down to the business of honest negotiation and would come to an agreement with us by the middle of April. That was a very generous and statesmanlike act on the part of President Kennedy. It was an act that involved some risk; but, of course, everything involves risk. In fact, the risk involved in the arms race may be greater than any other risk we face. But the President of the United States, who bears heavy burdens of world leadership and responsibility to our allies and to all mankind, wants to walk the extra mile to secure the peace.

Furthermore, President Kennedy has asked that there be no propaganda exercises at this Geneva Conference. He has asked for sincere, honest negotiation; and he has called upon the representatives of the Soviet Union not to use the Geneva Conference as a launching pad or a springboard for a propaganda barrage. The President has made that request, and it is to be hoped that it will be respected. However, I sincerely doubt that that hope can be realized. I believe that our country, and, in fact, the entire world, should be prepared for a Soviet propaganda barrage, the like of which we have never before experienced. This will be particularly true if we are compelled to engage in further nuclear tests in the atmosphere. In that case,

the Soviets will try to make the entire world forget that they initiated these tests, and they will try to make it appear that this is an imperialistic design and an aggressive, warlike act on our part.

Therefore, I believe that every Member of Congress, every public-spirited citizen, and every person who has contacts with his fellow citizens, should make it crystal clear that regardless of whatever course of action we are compelled to follow in the field of nuclear-weapons testing, it is a course of action which was forced upon us by the arrogant attitude of the Soviet Union and because of the Soviet Government's complete abrogation of its responsibility in connection with maintaining the moratorium on nuclear testing.

Furthermore, Mr. President, our obligation as a nation is no longer only to ourselves; it is to the entire world. So let the people of the world, and particularly those of the nonaligned and neutral countries, understand that the maintenance of power by the United States is an act of peace, because it is only through the strength of the United States at this particular moment that there is any peace; and if that strength were weakened inadvertently or by miscalculation or design, that would not contribute to world peace, but would contribute to world disorder. The only way by which there can be effective disarmament, Mr. President, is if the major powers which have the power to destroy are willing to come to an agreement on disarmament that is equitable, that is fair, and that is policed and inspected honorably. Unilateral disarmament would produce something worse than an arms race; it would produce the horrible fact of an imbalance of power and an unfavorable balance of power against the free world, which I believe would precipitate a world crisis, and very easily could bring about a world war.

I repeat that it is the moral and the political duty of every responsible citizen, every person in public life, and every leader of any nation to seek relentlessly, perseveringly, and patiently control over these weapons of massive destruction, and to limit their production, so as to bring the arms under control and to engage in disarmament.

Mr. President, earlier I said that I know our Government is prepared for this disarmament conference. The reason for that is quite clear, for last fall the Congress of the United States passed legislation which established the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. It was my privilege to sponsor that legislation in the Senate. The President urged it, and it is a subject which we have discussed for several years in the Senate. As chairman of the Subcommittee on Disarmament, of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, I have attempted to keep abreast of these developments in the vital field of foreign policy and national security known as disarmament. It was my long-held view, that our Nation was never adequately prepared for disarmament negotiations. It was also my view and I so stated, that all too often we went to those conferences poorly prepared, without a clear-

cut understanding with our allies, and without proper attention to the details which such a conference requires.

A disarmament conference involves every aspect of foreign policy. A disarmament conference involves our very life, the security of our Nation and that of the entire world. Therefore, a disarmament conference requires the best diplomatic participation and the best diplomatic talent that our Nation or any other nation can place at the conference table.

It was because of this strong conviction that I urged upon my colleagues and upon the man who now is President of the United States that there be established a Disarmament Agency with the sole responsibility of preparing our Nation to engage in negotiations on disarmament, exactly as the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Department of Defense prepare our Nation to meet the responsibilities of national security—if need be, on the battlefield.

This new Agency has had only a few months in which to undertake its heavy responsibilities.

On Thursday and Friday of the past week, officials of the new Agency, together with the Secretary of State, appeared, first, before the Subcommittee on Disarmament, in a public hearing; and, second, before the full Committee on Foreign Relations, in an executive session. There has been, in the press, some talk or some criticism to the effect that the Disarmament Agency has been slow to get underway.

There has been some concern over this matter, and justifiably. The Director of the Agency, Mr. William C. Foster, was formerly director of the foreign aid program in the Marshall plan days, and has served this government faithfully in many capacities, one of these capacities being, a few years ago, at the conference in Geneva on surprise attack.

It was at these conferences that Mr. Foster came face to face with the Soviet representatives, and I am sure he learned a great deal from that experience as to Soviet tactics at the conference table.

It is my view that a disarmament agency must keep the American people informed—must keep the American people informed as to what it is doing, its plans and proposals, and the research activities that it undertakes.

It is my view that the U.S. Disarmament Agency, as it is required to do under the law, must keep the respective departments of Government that are concerned with national security fully informed as to the Disarmament Agency's activities. Then, the Director of the Disarmament Agency is the chief adviser of the President of the United States and the Secretary of State on the subject of disarmament and arms control.

It is for these reasons, among others, that Mr. Foster is at Geneva, Switzerland, along with Dean Rusk, Secretary of State, to undertake sensitive, vital, and all-important discussions in the field of arms control and disarmament.

Mr. President, I hope that every citizen who is interested in this matter—and there are many—will study the

printed record of the Subcommittee on Disarmament, so the people can know more about what is being done by our Government in the search for peace. I predicate my remarks today upon the memorable and far-reaching statement of policy by President Kennedy at the United Nations last fall. It was in that speech that President Kennedy called upon the nations of the world to engage in a peace race, rather than an arms race.

It was in that great speech that President Kennedy laid down a program of action which we were prepared to undertake in concert with other nations, in the peace race.

It was my privilege, while traveling overseas last fall, to call that speech to the attention of many people, including none other than the editor of *Izvestia*, the official Government newspaper in Moscow. I met Mr. Adzhubei, editor of *Izvestia*, while I was in Rome, and I asked him why that paper had not published Mr. Kennedy's great speech at the United Nations in full text. I urged upon him that it be done, in the cause of peace. I pointed out that the American press had carried Premier Khrushchev's speech to the United Nations in full text. In fact, everything Premier Khrushchev said was carried by the American press, and reported by television and radio.

I urged on Mr. Adzhubei, who has been a guest at the White House, and who is the editor of the Soviet paper *Izvestia*, that there be equal treatment; that this was the least that could be done to promote the cause of peace; to get the true story of the American position and of American policy to the people of his country.

I do not know whether my remarks had any effect on him. These remarks were made at a conference in Rome at the time I visited with representatives of the East-West Parliamentary Conference. I do know, however, that later on, the text of President Kennedy's speech was published. I hope our information services, particularly the U.S. Information Agency, will keep broadcasting that outline for peace, that plan of peace, which was designed by President Kennedy in the message in which he called for a peace race.

Mr. President, at the meeting of our subcommittee and the full Committee on Foreign Relations we were able to get a good deal of information as to what has been done by the Disarmament Agency in staffing, and programing, and in activities in the field of research in preparation for the conference.

Because I believe this is a matter of such vital importance, and I am convinced the rest of the world feels it is important, I make these remarks today. I have no prepared speech. This subject matter is very close to my heart. I am so pleased that the responsible press of this country has seen fit to give so much attention to these matters. Every American can know a great deal about what the Conference at Geneva means if he has but looked at the press of the past week, particularly the press of Sunday, or if he has listened to the radio or reviewed the television news. I say

the media of communication have performed admirably in their responsibilities for public service and public information.

I am hopeful that at our universities, high schools, clubs, and fraternal orders, in our great organizations of industry, agriculture, and labor, the Geneva Conference will be given careful attention and study. I am hopeful our fellow Americans will take careful note of the activities of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, so that we can better know how well we are prepared to meet the responsibilities of negotiation.

Mr. President, I shall ask to have printed in the RECORD excerpts from a statement by Mr. William C. Foster before the Subcommittee on Disarmament on Thursday, March 8. These excerpts and statements relate to the organization of the Agency. They also relate to the organization of the Advisory Council on Disarmament. There is a General Advisory Committee which was established by law. The Committee has as its Chairman, Mr. John J. McCloy, who, until last September, was President Kennedy's adviser on disarmament. The Committee consists of some of the outstanding citizens of our Nation. Each one was very carefully selected. Each one has been subjected to or has undergone a complete field investigation. Each one will require Senate confirmation, which indicates the importance of the advisory agency.

I call the attention of my colleagues to the research program of the Disarmament Agency, because the program requires research as much as does exploration in outer space. Disarmament requires research as much as does any subject in the field of science. The agency's first research contract was entered into on February 6 of this year with the Bendix Corp. The contract calls upon the Bendix Corp. to make a study of techniques for monitoring delivery of strategic vehicles, including both missiles and planes. If there is ever going to be disarmament, we must know how to supervise it. One of the most important areas of supervision will be over the means of delivery of weapons of mass destruction. It is the fact that these weapons, which include warheads, can be delivered to another country that makes them dangerous. The mere possession of them is not the major danger. The delivery is the danger; therefore, the subject of the delivery system becomes vital.

In discussing disarmament we are not merely discussing a utopian hope. We are discussing one of the most complicated subjects with which man ever came to grips. It requires a sense of objectivity. It requires technical knowledge. It requires scientific exploration and research. Above all, it requires the most careful negotiation.

The U.S. Disarmament Agency also published a report by a distinguished panel of economists, under the chairmanship of Prof. Emile Benoit of Columbia University, on the economic and social consequences of disarmament, and that report was made available to the United Nations under a resolution of

the United Nations asking each country in the United Nations to give a report as to the economic impact of disarmament when and if disarmament should come about.

I shall say something of this subject, Mr. President, but at this point I ask unanimous consent to have the statement by Mr. William C. Foster, to which I have referred, printed in the RECORD.

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

STATEMENT BY WILLIAM C. FOSTER, DIRECTOR, U.S. ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY, BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON DISARMAMENT OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS, THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1962

The Congress approved the bill creating a U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency on September 23, 1961, and the President signed it into law on September 26, 1961. This will give you a status report of our principal activities since that date.

1. ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

In addition to myself, the President has made the following appointments to positions in the Agency:

Mr. Adrian S. Fisher, Deputy Director. Mr. Fisher was formerly Legal Adviser of the Department of State, General Counsel of the AEC, Solicitor of the Department of Commerce, and most recently vice president, counsel, and a member of the board of directors of the Washington Post Co.

Mr. Jacob D. Beam, Assistant Director in charge of the Bureau of International Relations, which is concerned with international negotiations, consultations with our allies and other countries, and performs research on problems related to its functions. Mr. Beam was most recently Ambassador to Poland and is an outstanding career Foreign Service officer.

Dr. Franklin A. Long, Assistant Director in charge of the Bureau of Science and Technology which sponsors and coordinates scientific research. Dr. Long was until recently chairman of the department of chemistry at Cornell. He has served on the President's Science Advisory Committee and other Government advisory groups.

Vice Adm. Edward Nelson Parker, Assistant Director in charge of the Weapons Evaluation and Control Bureau which conducts research into the impact of arms control proposals on military security. Admiral Parker has had extensive experience with military weapons systems and holds the Navy Cross and two gold stars in lieu of additional Navy Crosses for conspicuous gallantry and extraordinary achievement during World War II.

The Agency also has an Economic Bureau which develops and evaluates economic data relating to the impact of disarmament proposals on our economy. An Assistant Director has not yet been appointed but Alexander Klefer, a senior Foreign Service officer who is an economist is serving as Acting Assistant Director. The Agency has a Disarmament Advisory Staff headed by Henry A. Byroade; a General Counsel, Mr. George Bunn; and a Public Affairs Adviser, Mr. Nedville E. Nordness.

The President has just announced the appointment of a General Advisory Committee to the Agency. The Chairman of this Committee will be Mr. John J. McCloy who was until last September the President's Adviser on Disarmament. Other members are as follows:

Roger M. Blough, chairman of the board and president of the United States Steel Corp.

The Reverend Edward A. Conway, associate professor of political science at Creighton

University, and author of numerous articles on peace and arms control.

John Cowles, president of the Minneapolis Star and Tribune and chairman of the Des Moines Register and Tribune.

Trevor Gardner, chairman of the board and president of the Hycon Manufacturing Co., formerly Assistant Secretary of the Air Force and Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Air Force for Research and Development.

Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky, professor of chemistry at Harvard University, member of the President's Science Advisory Committee and formerly Special Assistant to the President for Science and Technology.

Robert A. Lovett, director and chairman of the executive committee of the Union Pacific Railroad, and formerly Secretary of Defense.

Dean A. McGee, president of the Kerr-McGee Oil Industries, Inc.

Ralph E. McGill, editor of the Atlanta Constitution.

George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO.

Dr. James A. Perkins, vice president of the Carnegie Corp., of New York.

Herman Phleger, partner in the law firm of Brobeck, Phleger & Harrison of San Francisco, formerly legal adviser to the State Department and the principal negotiator of the Antarctica Treaty.

Isador Rabi, professor of physics at Columbia University, and active in the field of atomic energy.

Thomas D. White, formerly Chief of Staff of the Air Force.

Herbert York, chancellor of the University of California at La Jolla, formerly director, Department of Defense Research and Engineering.

A recruitment program was begun after creation of the agency in order to obtain top level personnel with competence in arms control, diplomacy, international organizations, international law, economics, science and weapons technology, and the military capabilities of the United States and of other major powers. As of today, the staff of the agency consists of 105 employees. Several prospective employees will be added as soon as investigations in compliance with security requirements are completed. This will bring us very close to our present budget limitation which is 123 for this fiscal year.

2. RESEARCH PROGRAM

The agency's first research contract was entered into on February 6, 1962, with the Bendix Corp. This contract calls for a \$150,000 study of techniques for monitoring the production of strategic delivery vehicles, including both missiles and planes. It is to be completed in approximately 6 months. It is the first part of a project to design an inspection system for monitoring the production and deployment of strategic delivery vehicles.

We are presently negotiating two other contracts, one calling for a study of the problems of progressive zonal inspection, and the other for the study of the role of statistics and sampling in the verification of arms control and disarmament agreements. Both of these contracts will call for the submission of a final report within about 6 months.

The agency recently published a report by a distinguished panel of economists, chaired by Professor Emil Benoit of Columbia University, entitled "Economic Impacts of Disarmament." This panel examined the problem of the economic impact of disarmament on the basis of a comprehensive disarmament model devised by them. They concluded that, while the economic problems which may be expected in the event of disarmament are by no means insuperable, these problems do require the deployment of sensible adjustment policies and vigorous Government leadership for solution. They also pointed out that the impact of disarmament

would only accentuate structural problems which already exist as the result of technological advance and other developments in our economy and that, if these problems are overcome, achievement of major national goals will be greatly facilitated by the use of the human and physical resources released from the defense program.

For several months we have been engaged in extensive preparations for the March 14 Disarmament Conference at Geneva and much of our "in house" research has been related to these preparations.

For the next fiscal year 1963, we are planning a broad research program which will be presented later this month to the Appropriations Committees. It will concentrate on the following general areas:

1. Studies to insure that any applications of disarmament measures proposed by the United States remain consistent with national security interests;
2. Studies on various problems relating to the verification of compliance with arms control and disarmament agreements; and
3. Studies on international organizational and legal aspects of proposed disarmament agreements.

3. INTERNATIONAL NEGOTIATIONS

(a) **Test ban:** At various times since their inception, negotiations for the discontinuance of nuclear weapons tests had seemed to offer some promise of success. In the first 2 years of negotiations, agreement had been reached on a preamble and on 17 articles and two lengthy annexes of a draft treaty. There remained serious differences. However, the issues had been refined and all three negotiating governments had given indications of interest in a treaty.

In an effort to reach agreement, the United States made new proposals a year ago on March 21 and it offered the complete text of a treaty on April 18, 1961. However, the Soviet Union accepted only those Western concessions which precisely corresponded with its past positions and declined to compromise on others. Furthermore, the Soviet representative introduced the so-called *troika* concept into the test ban negotiations. On August 30, the Soviet Government announced that it had decided to resume nuclear weapons tests and it did so shortly thereafter. On November 28, the Soviets presented a new proposal for a comprehensive test ban with no international control whatever. States would rely on their national systems to detect nuclear explosions in the atmosphere, outer space, or underwater, and they would undertake not to conduct any underground tests until agreement was reached on a control system for general and complete disarmament.

On September 5, 1961, after the third Soviet test, President Kennedy announced that the United States would be compelled to resume underground testing to maintain its military position. On March 2, 1962, he announced that our security required the resumption of atmospheric nuclear weapons tests. He has offered to refrain from such tests if the Soviet Union will sign an effectively controlled test ban treaty. We will continue to seek such a treaty but the Soviets have given no indication of any renewed interest in our proposals.

(b) **Comprehensive disarmament:** In a series of meetings during the last year, the United States and the U.S.S.R. agreed to a joint statement of agreed principles to guide disarmament negotiations and they agreed to begin such negotiations on March 14, 1962, in an 18-nation committee at Geneva. This Committee was to be composed of five NATO countries (Canada, France, Italy, the United Kingdom, and the United States); five Warsaw Pact countries (Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Rumania, and the U.S.S.R.), and eight countries chosen on a geographical basis which had not previously participated

in disarmament negotiations. The eight included two Latin American countries (Brazil and Mexico), two Asian countries (Burma and India), two African countries (Ethiopia and Nigeria), one Middle Eastern country (the United Arab Republic), and one European country (Sweden). A U.N. General Assembly resolution of December 20, 1961, unanimously endorsed the joint statement of agreed principles and the forum. As you know, France has since declined to participate.

On September 25, 1961, the President presented to the U.N. a U.S. program for general and complete disarmament in a peaceful world. This set forth the following specific objectives for disarmament negotiations:

1. The disbanding of all national armed forces and the prohibition of their reestablishment in any form whatsoever other than those required to preserve internal order and for contributions to a United Nations peace force;
2. The elimination from national arsenals of all armaments, including all weapons of mass destruction and the means for their delivery, other than those required for a United Nations peace force and for maintaining internal order;
3. The institution of effective means for the enforcement of international agreements, for the settlement of disputes, and for the maintenance of peace in accordance with the principles of the United Nations; and
4. The establishment and effective operation of an International Disarmament Organization within the framework of the United Nations to insure compliance at all times with all disarmament obligations.

The program represents a more comprehensive disarmament proposal than any previously proposed by the United States. It is particularly significant because of its emphasis on the point that disarmament alone is not enough; it must be accompanied by the institution of international peacekeeping measures which could fill the vacuum caused by the removal of military power.

At Geneva, we will be presenting an elaboration of this program to the Disarmament Conference. We will also be seeking agreement on immediate arms control measures that could contribute to the common security of nations and facilitate further steps toward disarmament. These will include various proposals to reduce the threat of war by accident, miscalculation, or surprise attack; and to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, the economic impact of disarmament has been a subject which has been under careful study by the Senate Subcommittee on Disarmament for 2 years. I believe we have done a good deal of pioneering. We, in our subcommittee, were the first to advocate international cooperation in the field of outer space science and research, such recommendations having been made in 1956 and 1957. As chairman of that subcommittee I submitted resolutions in the Congress to direct our representatives at the United Nations to call upon the United Nations to authorize a program of international cooperation in the field of outer space exploration and research.

The former majority leader, the Vice President of the United States, LYNDON JOHNSON, called upon the Government of the United States to take a lead in these matters. He was sent to the United Nations by the former President, Mr. Eisenhower, to address the United Nations on international cooperation in the exploration of outer space.

I went to Switzerland to address a conference of experts in the field of disarmament and arms control, at which time it was my privilege to advocate international cooperation in the field of scientific research in outer space.

Because of our activities in the United Nations, a special committee in the United Nations has been established to promote international cooperation in the field of scientific research and exploration in outer space.

Because of the world famous orbital flight of Col. John Glenn, a U.S. marine, Premier Khrushchev has at long last indicated interest in the possibilities of international cooperation in the field of outer space exploration and scientific research.

I mention these facts because the subcommittee of which I am a member, and of which I am privileged to be the chairman, has pioneered. We have pioneered in the discussions of a nuclear test prohibition. We have pioneered in the discussions of how best to formulate a disarmament conference, and what its composition should be. We have pioneered in the discussions and studies of the economic impact of disarmament.

I am happy to report to the Senate today that, while the study has not been published in the Senate, the entire contents of the study were made available during the past year to the U.S. Disarmament Agency, to our State Department, to our Defense Department, to our Council of Economic Advisers, to the Atomic Energy Commission, and to the National Security Council.

This study was conducted with the cooperation of some 300 large industrial concerns in the United States, along with general economic research and studies relating to the total economy. The industrial concerns I have mentioned answered long, detailed, and complicated questionnaires as to their present activities in defense production; including the volume of that production in dollars, and the relationship of the dollar production to peacetime activities or in relation to production in other parts of their plants.

The questionnaire brought forth information as to the number of employees engaged in defense production, the amount of machinery involved, and the kinds of machinery engaged in defense production, as well as the possibilities for conversion to peacetime production.

The study indicated the amounts of defense production, State by State and city by city, and what the defense production meant to the economy of a particular State or of a particular region.

Mr. President, the questionnaire elicited from the managements of these large industrial concerns what their views were relating to the adjustment from defense production to completely peacetime production. How long would it take? What would be the impact? Could it be done? Would the United States be able to shift from a defense economy into a completely peacetime economy without serious dislocations in industry, in respect to jobs, and in

respect to the fiscal base of our Nation, both public and private?

I am happy to report that the study revealed that could be done, even though it would require careful planning.

I am happy to report that the industrialists of this Nation look forward to an opportunity to shift from defense production into peacetime goods.

I am happy to note that our great trade unions look forward to doing so.

In other words, Mr. President, even though, because of the international situation, and because of our great responsibilities in the world, resulting from the tension existing between ourselves and the Soviet Union, due to Soviet pressures and due to uncertainties in the world, we are required now to maintain a large military establishment and to endure heavy defense burdens, it can be said without qualifications that the industrialists who were contacted and interviewed, those who filled out the questionnaires, representing some 300 large industrial firms in this country, told us that the shift from defense production to peacetime production could be made without serious dislocation, and they further told us that they looked forward to the day when it would be done.

I mention this because although the study has been shared by all executive branch agencies it has not been published yet because it is before the Foreign Relations Committee for final review. I am taking the liberty today to discuss its broad outlines. I have had a great deal to do with the study. I think it ought to be published by the Congress, but whether it is published or not is relatively insignificant, because the body or substance of the study has been made available to those who are responsible in this area for planning and for our response to the United Nations request.

Our response to the United Nations' request as to the economic impact of disarmament was based in large measure upon the study made by the Senate Subcommittee on Disarmament and its staff, and, in particular, the work performed under the direction of the former staff director, Miss Betty Goetz. Miss Goetz did a remarkable job. She is now with the U.S. Disarmament and Arms Control Agency, and therefore, of course, fully cognizant of the details of the report and able to integrate that report into the studies of the agency to which I have referred.

But I find it extremely encouraging to note a growing awareness among informed opinion as to the economic feasibility of disarmament. For years a chorus of Cassandra has warned us that our defense industries are simply making too much money to disarm. This is one of the oldest saws of the Communist propaganda mill and I am sorry to say this line has been parroted by some of our standpatters at home.

In the past 8 days, however, we have heard a different story from people who make it their business to learn the facts about disarmament. Last Monday the New York Times published a report of a panel of experts led by the noted au-

thority Dr. Emile Benoit, Director of the research program on economic adjustments to disarmament of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

The report referred to is one which I mentioned earlier. I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD an excerpt from Mr. Max Frankel's article relating to that report.

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

KENNEDY SEEKS ANSWERS

The Kennedy administration, horrified by the implications of an unchecked arms race in the years to come, has seriously set out to explore the chances of disarmament.

It has hoped, despite contrary winds from the East, that a start could be made with the Russians at next week's disarmament conference in Geneva. And in expectation of some progress, it has tried to prepare itself for the labyrinthine problems by establishing a U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

That agency has naturally been concerned with disarmament problems involving weapons, international inspection, and East-West negotiations. But it has also found it important to consider what disarmament might be like, what it would do to the American economy, and what the economy must do now to lessen the impact if disarmament is achieved.

The leading student of the economic impact of disarmament in the country today is Emile Benoit. He is an associate professor of international business at Columbia University and director of the research program on economic adjustments to disarmament.

As well as writing many recent treatises on the subject, he has also led a panel of experts. Last month they made their first report on the subject to the Disarmament Agency.

The following are some of the major points the report made:

Assuming that disarmament will be accomplished in stages, over 10 to 12 years, and that it will be accompanied by greater outlays for international inspection and police forces, as well as civilian space and nuclear energy programs, it is unlikely to result in an immediate depression of the U.S. economy.

A steady decline in defense spending may, however, be a significant drag on the economy in general and pose serious problems requiring prompt and vigorous Government action.

Excessive concentration of Government spending in particular industries or areas will be unavoidable and could be serious for the individuals, companies, and communities involved.

But disarmament is likely merely to accentuate the problems of excessive spending that already exist and should be attended to in any case. The resources that disarmament would free for vitality needed development should be welcomed rather than feared.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I emphasize the concluding sentence of the report:

The resources that disarmament would free for vitally needed development should be welcomed rather than feared.

Mr. President, virtually the same conclusion has been reached by a panel of 10 leading economists appointed by the late U.N. Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld on instructions of the U.N. General Assembly. Their task was to prepare a study on "the national economic and social consequence of dis-

armament in countries with different economic systems and at different stages of economic development." The panel met under the chairmanship of Jacob L. Mosak, a U.S. citizen serving the United Nations, and included representatives of East and West, of the United States and the Soviet Union, of NATO and the Warsaw Pact, of the nonaligned and the underdeveloped countries. To my mind their principal finding deserves the widest possible circulation, namely, that—

the diversion to peaceful purposes of the resources now in military use could be accomplished to the benefit of all countries and lead to the improvement of world economic and social conditions.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed at the conclusion of my remarks the summary of the U.N. study as reported in today's press.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See exhibit 1.)

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, it is almost superfluous for me to point out the exceptional timeliness of these two reports in view of the 17-nation disarmament talks beginning in Geneva this week. I would like to recall that the Subcommittee on Disarmament, of which I am chairman, held hearings last week at which the economic impact of disarmament was raised by my distinguished colleague, the able Senator from Missouri. In reply to questioning, Mr. William Foster, Director of the Disarmament and Arms Control Agency, stated that an abrupt suspension of defense contracts—and I underscore the word "abrupt"—would entail serious economic dislocation in the United States; but none of these consequences need occur if disarmament proceeds gradually and according to plan. Furthermore, he stated, the impact of disarmament would be just as severe, if not more so, behind the Iron Curtain as it would be in the United States.

Mr. President, I want to stress this last point. Let us remember that ever since the October Revolution of 1917 the Soviet "dictatorship of the proletariat" has rested exclusively on military power. One of the first acts of the Bolsheviks in 1917 was to restore the prestige and fighting ability of the Tsarist army, whose discipline they themselves had undermined by propaganda and agitation. Ever since then the Soviet armed forces have occupied a privileged position, although the Communist Party has been careful to maintain political supremacy. Only recently we have seen the resistance offered Premier Khrushchev when he tried to demobilize large numbers of officers and men. Some observers even believe that the Berlin crisis was aggravated by Russian military circles anxious to safeguard their occupation and their privileges in the Soviet system.

I wish a little more could be written about that subject. If one were carefully to examine the development of military forces in the Soviet Union, he would find that those forces have always occupied a privileged position, and they have had a great bearing upon Soviet policy.

We in the United States worry about the power of the Pentagon. The former President of the United States, as he left office, gave us some wise counsel on those matters. But I wish the record to be quite clear that in the Soviet Union—in fact, in the Communist bloc countries—the people have never known a totally military free economy. If we think we would have some trouble adjusting from disarmament to peacetime production, imagine what it would be within the Communist bloc area where the military has been in the ascendancy and where the economy has been geared to the production of military goods, not for a few years, but from its inception.

Whatever the truth of the matter, Nikita Khrushchev is not going to have an easy time of it once disarmament is achieved. For a state so overwhelmingly committed to military production as is the Soviet Union, the economic impact of disarmament is a very serious consideration.

However, the Soviets report that they could make the necessary adjustment. I want that made clear. They have made such a report to the United Nations. The point I wish to make is that not all the advantages of disarmament will flow one way, namely, to the Communists. Many people in America feel that if we discuss the subject of disarmament, all we do thereby is to show weakness and play into the hands of the Reds.

Mr. President, no man in his right mind discusses disarmament as something that we will do without other countries also doing it. We do not discuss disarmament as a one-way street. As I have said before, I believe that in recent years our Government has maintained a defense program that was no larger than the Soviets could match without too much strain, and small enough in this country so that those who like to complain about taxes would not have much to complain about.

In other words, for a number of years we went on the basis that all we needed to do was to have the big bomb, a cheap defense, and that would take care of everything. Such action has permitted the Soviet Union to match us without too much strain on its economy. With the advent of the Kennedy administration we have put our Military Establishment in proper balance. We have strengthened our defenses. We have increased the mobility of our Military Establishment. We have refined our weapons. We have modernized our weapons. We have strengthened our airpower. We have made vast strides in missiles and rockets. Today the Soviet Union finds it difficult to keep pace. Today the Soviet Union must make up its mind whether it will meet its agricultural crisis, as I mentioned in the Senate the other day, or whether it will be able to maintain its military establishment, and the pressure of the Soviet people, as every report indicates, is for more consumer goods. The people are asking for more food, clothing, and housing.

Mr. Khrushchev goes to Geneva not with the initiative. He goes to Geneva not with all the cards in his hands. He

goes to Geneva with an America that is united, a President who has made his position clear on the subject of nuclear testing, a President who has made his position clear as to the desire for success in disarmament negotiations, a President who has a country behind him that is richer and stronger than ever before, and a Military Establishment that is stronger than we have had for years.

As the recent U.N. study so eloquently concluded,

The achievement of general and complete disarmament would be an unqualified blessing to all mankind.

That is the situation today. That is what Mr. Khrushchev faces.

I repeat, Mr. President, that the advantages of disarmament are not only on one side; they are universal. Mr. Khrushchev can have all this for his people if he is willing to negotiate. Mr. Khrushchev can solve the agricultural problems of his country, but he cannot do that and also keep up this mad arms race.

I am advising our President and our country, publicly and privately, that we steer a steady course and that we maintain our defenses at such a point that they will command the respect of the world and at the same time show our willingness sincerely and conscientiously to negotiate in good faith for a staged and planned reduction of arms and ultimate disarmament.

There is nothing contradictory about this position. Winston Churchill once said, "We arm to parley." Others, including our President, has said, "We will never fear to negotiate, but we will not negotiate from fear."

We go to this conference table in Geneva at one of the most critical and serious moments in the world's history. I say, as a Senator who is somewhat privy to what the facts are with respect to our Military Establishment and our power, that we go there strong, that we go there united, and that we go there prepared for serious and conscientious negotiations, because of the work of Mr. Foster of the U.S. Disarmament Agency, and because of the preparations by our State Department.

I know that the prospects for disarmament seem rather remote. I do not believe in fooling myself or in attempting to fool the public. The prospects for disarmament are rather distant and remote. However, the need is ever pressing.

I repeat that we are talking about disarmament in which there must be inspection and in which there must be ways of supervision and monitoring. We are talking about disarmament not only with reference to the United States and the Soviet Union, but also with reference to other powers. Ultimately any disarmament conference to be worthy of the name must have at its conference table Communist China. Who is there in this land or in any other land who can sincerely and conscientiously consider disarmament for our country or for any other country while 700 million people are living in a dictatorial police state which has arms at hand and the

capacity to destroy and kill, namely Communist China?

Communist China would have to be brought into the disarmament discussions. I mean she would have to be brought in just as a matter of national security.

Fortunately, there is a precedent for these matters. She sat in on the discussions in Korea. She sat in on the discussions on Indo-China. This is not a matter of recognition. It is not a matter of a U.N. seat for the Communist Chinese. Those are separate and distinct subjects. Surely, it is a matter of careful consideration to every human being that if there is to be a successful and at least a progressive program of disarmament, that it be universal and that it be not limited. I am sure that the representatives of the Soviet Union would feel that way too, in view of the recent discussions between the Soviets in Russia and the Chinese Communist leadership in Peiping.

I conclude my remarks by wishing the greatest of possible success to the Secretary of State, Mr. Rusk, and to commend the President upon his determination to have these negotiations conducted in an honorable and sensible manner.

I hope that this conference will in some way relax the tensions between the West and the East.

I ask unanimous consent that my opening statement as chairman of the Subcommittee on Disarmament, at our hearing on Thursday, March 8, be printed in the RECORD at this point.

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

OPENING STATEMENT BY SENATOR HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, CHAIRMAN, SUBCOMMITTEE ON DISARMAMENT, SENATE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Five and a half months ago the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency entered the world accompanied by the hopes and prayers of all who considered disarmament to be the most urgent need of our time. Today and tomorrow this subcommittee is going to attempt to take inventory of the accomplishments, the current projects, the goals and philosophy of this unique new agency. Our questions are going to range over a wide area. We want to delve into such bread-and-butter items as the staffing of the agency, the overall organization, the matching of personnel with slots on the organization chart, the status and scope of research, the adequacy of funds and the use to which appropriated funds have been put.

Over and above these questions, however, we are interested in the substance of disarmament. Our hearings precede by less than a week the start of yet another effort to discuss disarmament at the international conference table. On March 14 representatives of 18 sovereign nations will sit down together in Geneva, Switzerland. They meet in the shadow of one of the most discouraging developments of this decade—the collapse of the 3-power test ban negotiations, which at one time offered a fleeting hope of ending the most deadly arms competition of our era. The great nuclear powers missed the boat and each has a share, though perhaps an unequal share, of the blame. When the new administration showed itself sincerely anxious to sign an effective test ban treaty, the Soviet Union raised its impossible demand for a veto in the control commission.

The Soviet troika contradicted, as the Kremlin knew it must, the very idea of a controlled test ban treaty. To have accepted it would have meant betraying posterity.

We cannot help asking what would have happened if our negotiators had been better prepared, if opinion in our highest Government circles had been solidly in favor of a test ban agreement back in 1958-59. Perhaps a limited agreement then might have forestalled the disaster of the Soviet tests in 1961 and our own reluctant decision to resume above-ground testing. In any case we might have been better off than we are now; we might have had no need for the desperate offer of canceling atmospheric tests in return for an effective treaty. We might still be negotiating fruitfully in Geneva instead of submitting our problems to a large, unwieldy conference, most members of which have no immediate prospect of joining the "nuclear club."

This is only speculation, but I can say with certainty that the Disarmament and Arms Control Agency was established with the aim of making the United States as well prepared for peace as it is for war. This subcommittee hopes that the United States is indeed entering the 18-nation Disarmament Conference with, as President Kennedy said, "concrete plans for a major 'breakthrough to peace.'" Moreover, we hope that the disarmament agency has itself made a substantial contribution to the U.S. position. We will attempt to get to the bottom of these questions, although as everyone present will readily understand, only their most general aspects can be discussed in public session.

Let me stress that the backers of the idea of the Disarmament and Arms Control Agency were determined that the United States should never again enter a disarmament conference poorly prepared technically, or lacking an adequate position of its own and coordinated with its allies. Nor should we ever again be uncertain as to our objectives, hesitant as to the commitments we are willing to make. We were determined to engage the services of the best people we could find—men and women prepared to give their full time to the task of disarmament, to the painstaking research and to the correlation of technical knowledge on which alone an effective disarmament agreement can rest.

No one expected miracles from the Agency, but we did insist that disarmament no longer be the stepchild of our national security effort. We asked recognition of the fact, to which the present administration fully subscribes, that disarmament and national defense are not contradictory but are two equal sides of the same coin. This country could no longer afford to see disarmament relegated to a subordinate position in the Department of State, where all too often it encountered indifference, inertia; where it often became the victim of "higher" departmental priorities.

The disarmament agency was born in the very midst of crises—Berlin and the Soviet test series—which placed a premium on a rapid military buildup. Yet despite the dangers and the tensions of last September the Congress saw fit to set up an autonomous agency with the one and only purpose of studying and conducting research to prevent war, to reduce armaments, to preserve peace, to help create the conditions which make for peace. This development was proof that disarmament has at all times a broad constituency in the United States. This constituency will not be satisfied unless we work for disarmament in fair weather and foul, unless we understand that disarmament is all the more urgent when the world teeters on the precipice. It is with the constituents of disarmament firmly in mind that we are conducting the present hearings.

No one pretends that disarmament can be planned and implemented by casual ama-

teurs. The control and reduction of armaments and the building of a peaceful world in which law and order and international institutions take the place of national force—all this requires many years of research, study, perseverance, of negotiation and education. Patience and persistence are, of course, vital ingredients of our foreign and defense policies and of our whole national security posture. Our leaders realize that unremitting effort is the only alternative to inevitable conflict on the one hand or to unilateral disarmament and defeat on the other. We must persevere despite the intransigence, the self-defeating blindness of our opponents. Leaders on both sides must learn that the irreconcilable differences between Communist totalitarianism and democratic freedom cannot be settled in a mushroom cloud. We do not have to accept the Communist interpretation of "peaceful co-existence," but we all have to admit that war in the nuclear age is unthinkable. As Walter Lippmann so aptly expressed it in his memorable address to the Women's National Press Club in January, "Only a moral idiot with a suicidal mania would press the button for a nuclear war."

War today is unthinkable. Or is it? Perhaps neither side actually contemplates aggressive war in the style of Hitler or Napoleon, yet an enormous share of our national product and that of our adversaries still goes into armaments, into planning and acting for the unthinkable—war. We have said we will not be the ones to strike first, and I believe we are sincere. However, we had to build up a "second strike" when our potential enemies talked of "preemption" and threatened our allies with nuclear blackmail. Our mightiest weapons serve the double purpose of deterrence and retaliation. As things stand now, we cannot do without these weapons, nor can we avoid perfecting new ones against the danger of an enemy breakthrough. Yet armaments are undeniably a burden and a brake on our overall economic development. That is what happens when a nation is caught in the vicious cycle of an arms race.

These are only a few illustrations of the formidable task before our disarmament negotiators and planners today. Even as the arms race shows signs of entering a new and more dangerous stage, we have to redouble our efforts for peace. We have to pursue the ultimate goal of universal disarmament while taking specific steps and following up on specific proposals in the immediate future. If this means taking the half loaf of an imperfect treaty in the hope of later attaining our ultimate objective, then by all means let us consider it. We must be prepared to negotiate—though never at the expense of our national security. We must work not only for disarmament but also for the other ingredients of a rule of law throughout the world, backed by a world police force and a system of world courts. Unpalatable though these suggestions may be to our superpatriots, I look upon them as building the only firm foundation of a secure world for our children and grandchildren. As someone once said, "There is no riskless choice, there is only a choice of risks." As your chairman, I believe that of all the risks before us today, none offers better hope than controlled, verified, realistic, painstakingly prepared disarmament. That is why, on the eve of a vital international conference, this subcommittee has called witnesses to take stock of our country's disarmament posture.

EXHIBIT 1

SUMMARY OF U.N. STUDY ON AN ARMS PACT

The present level of military expenditures not only represents a grave political danger but also imposes a heavy economic and social burden on most countries. It absorbs

a large volume of human and material resources of all kinds, which could be used to increase economic and social welfare throughout the world—both in the highly industrialized countries, which at the present time incur the bulk of the world's military expenditures, and in the less-developed areas.

RESOURCES DEVOTED TO MILITARY PURPOSES

There appears to be general agreement that the world is spending roughly \$120 billion annually on military account at the present time. This corresponds to about one-half of the total gross capital formation throughout the world. It is at least two-thirds of—and, according to some estimates, of the same order of magnitude as—the entire national income of all the underdeveloped countries.

It is important that countries, in preparing to disarm, should take stock of the various resources that disarmament would release for peaceful uses. In the major military powers, military production is highly concentrated in a few industry groups. In those countries that rely upon imports for their supplies of military goods or in which the major part of military expenditure is for the pay and subsistence of the Armed Forces, rather than for their equipment, the resources devoted to military purposes consist essentially of manpower and foreign exchange.

THE PEACEFUL USE OF RELEASED RESOURCES

There are so many competing claims for usefully employing the resources released by disarmament that the real problem is to establish a scale of priorities. The most urgent of these claims would undoubtedly already have been largely satisfied were it not for the armaments race.

Increased personal consumption might well absorb a large share of the released resources. A substantial portion of them, however, would be used for expansion of productive capacities because only such expansion can provide a firm basis for further increases in consumption. In the less-developed countries, the utilization of released resources for capital formation must be considered vitally important.

Social investment is an important alternative both to private consumption and to industrial and agricultural investment. Its claims rest partly upon the clear urgency of the direct need for improved social amenities, and partly upon the fact that growth of industrial and agricultural productivity is dependent upon developments in education, housing, health, and other fields.

The release of scientific and technical manpower would make it possible to encourage programs of basic scientific research in fields which have hitherto been neglected. Disarmament would also open up possibilities for joint international ventures of an ambitious kind, such as the utilization of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, space research, the exploration of the Arctic and Antarctic for the benefit of mankind and projects to change the climates of large areas of the world.

Thus, though it would take active decisions by governments in the light of national and international needs to set in motion the necessary programs for employing the released resources, it seems abundantly clear that no country need fear a lack of useful employment opportunities for the resources that would become available to it through disarmament.

IMPACT ON NATIONAL PRODUCTION AND EMPLOYMENT

Disarmament would raise both general problems of maintaining the overall level of economic activity and employment and specific problems insofar as manpower or productive capacity might require adaptation to nonmilitary needs.

In the economic life of all countries, shifts in the pattern of demand and in the allocation of productive resources are continually occurring. The reallocation of productive resources which would accompany disarmament is in many respects merely a special case of the phenomenon of economic growth.

The postwar conversion was a much larger one and involved a more rapid transfer of resources than total disarmament would require at present. Nevertheless, huge armies were quickly demobilized without a significant rise in unemployment in most countries.

The pace of recovery, particularly of industrial output, was impressively rapid. During the postwar conversion, however, the major concern of economic policy was to restrain, rather than to maintain, overall demand.

Much attention has already been given in the industrialized private enterprise economies to the methods by which total effective demand can be maintained.

Monetary and fiscal policy could be used to offset the effect of a shortfall in total demand that might result from a decline in military expenditure to the extent that it were not offset by a rise in civil government expenditure.

Bearing in mind that a substantial part of military expenditure would probably be replaced by other government expenditure in most countries, it may be concluded that the maintenance of effective demand in the face of disarmament should not prove difficult.

For many underdeveloped countries, the effect of disarmament upon the industrial countries' demands for primary products, and thus on the export earnings of the primary producing countries, would be of great importance. So would the methods of dealing with the liquidation of strategic stockpiles.

In the centrally planned economies, the maintenance of effective demand while reducing military expenditure would be simply a matter of the efficiency of planning techniques. In consequence, effective demand could be readily maintained, and the principal problems of conversion would concern the physical adaptation of plants producing armaments to the production of goods for civilian use.

STRUCTURAL PROBLEMS OF CONVERSION

Even with the successful maintenance of total effective demand during a period of disarmament, significant problems of adjustment would remain in specific sectors and areas of the economy. The resources now supplying military requirements could be adapted to peacetime needs partly by shifts within industries and plants. This might be a relatively easy procedure, in many cases involving little more than changes in designs, retooling, and minor adaptations of skills, particularly in plants and enterprises which already produce both military and civilian goods.

Shifts between industries would necessitate new investment and acquisition of different types of skill by the working force.

In the longer run, disarmament would allow each country to raise the rate of investment and to adapt productive capacity more adequately to the needs of the population and to the requirements of economic growth, both in the private enterprise and the centrally planned economies.

Hypothetical studies on the assumption that military expenditure is replaced wholly by increases in expenditure on other kinds of goods and services suggest that in the event of very rapid disarmament some 6 or 7 percent (including the Armed Forces) of the total labor force in the United States and 3½ to 4 percent in the United Kingdom would have to find civilian instead of military employment or change their employment from one industry group to another.

These shifts would be small if spread out over a number of years and would be greatly facilitated by the normal process of turnover. The higher the rate of growth of the economy, the easier the process of adaptation.

Underdeveloped countries generally have been meeting their requirements for military goods and services by imports, so that their disarmament would release foreign exchange rather than industrial workers. It would also free members of the forces, many with useful skills and training. Some of these could be usefully employed in the development of social capital.

In some of the semi-industrialized countries, newly started basic industries could concentrate, without any transitional difficulty, on the manufacture of capital goods.

In the centrally planned economies, where productive capacity is usually fully utilized, it would be necessary to convert plants producing military equipment to production of durable consumer goods and of such investment goods as can be produced in them with only minor retooling. This could be done rapidly.

Some special problems would arise with regard to reemployment and training of manpower and reorientation of scientific research. While most members of the Armed Forces have received training that would fit them easily for civilian life, a special effort would have to be made to find suitable employment for the rest. The demobilization of the non-professional members of the Armed Forces would imply only that the number of new entrants for that period would be augmented by this special factor.

In industries depending heavily on military orders, many of the employees possess a level of skill that should find gainful employment in other branches of production, so long as overall effective demand is rising.

Even so, there might be some special cases which would require special assistance to encourage the adaptation of skills to new jobs. The uneven geographical distribution of the activity based on military expenditure would give rise to a need for various forms of public and other assistance to facilitate readjustment.

The task of shifting scientific and technical personnel to nonmilitary fields of research in some countries would be considerable. No reduction in the actual employment of scientific and technical personnel need be feared, however, because the demand for civilian research would increase rapidly.

IMPACT ON INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS

Disarmament would be bound to have favorable effects on the development of international relations. The political détente that would accompany an international disarmament program would in itself imply that nations were willing to reconsider their economic relations with one another.

The relaxation of international tensions would provide a sound basis for reduction of trade barriers and for modification of existing trade agreements and trading practices. An important consequence of this would be a substantial increase in trade between the centrally planned economies and the rest of the world.

Since disarmament may be expected to result in an acceleration of economic growth, it should stimulate the growth of demand for primary production in general. Accelerated economic growth would be still more powerful in increasing total demand for manufactures.

The overall impact of disarmament on the trade of underdeveloped countries is likely to be favorable, not only because of the acceleration of economic growth but also because of the greatly expanded aid to be expected from the more advanced countries.

Some exports of primary products, such as petroleum, rubber, and most metallic ores,

depend significantly at present on direct and indirect demand generated by military purchases. Provided, however, that military expenditures were fully replaced by public and private nonmilitary spending, the impact on overall demand for these commodities would be only minor.

There might, however, be instances in which declines in demand for particular commodities would cause appreciable difficulties. In these cases consideration should be given to special aid for the countries concerned, in the same way as for particular industries or areas within the principal disarming countries. For most other primary commodities, the reallocation of military expenditure to civilian use would probably bring about a net increase in demand.

During the conversion period changes in the level of aggregate economic activity associated with disarmament in the major industrial countries would be a major determinant of the level of international trade.

It is believed that significant fluctuations in the general level of international trade could be avoided, but it should, nevertheless, be realized that any failure to achieve this goal could have serious consequences.

Regardless of the technique employed, no country should be allowed to suffer a disruption to its economic life, even temporarily, as a result of disarmament.

EFFECTS ON THE VOLUME AND FRAMEWORK OF AID FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

National efforts and international cooperation in the development of the underdeveloped countries have so far not brought about the desired acceleration of economic growth. A much larger volume of resources could be allocated to investment for productive development in these countries even if only a fraction of the resources currently devoted to military purposes were used in this way.

Disarmament could thus bring about a marked increase in the rate of growth of real income in the poorer parts of the world.

Bilateral and multilateral programs of aid each have their own particular advantages and disadvantages, but, insofar as political circumstances have had any weight in determining the direction and form of aid, effective disarmament and the related lessening of international tensions should improve the prospects for more cooperative international action.

Since repayment of loans granted on commercial terms may impose heavy burdens on the balances of payments of the underdeveloped countries, as large a proportion of economic aid as possible should take the form of grants or soft loans.

Because the competing claims in developed countries are also urgent, there is a serious possibility that the financial resources released by disarmament might be rapidly absorbed by purely national aims. It is therefore desirable that an appropriate proportion of these resources should be allocated to international aid in its various forms simultaneously with their use for domestic purposes.

Foreign aid, however, can play only a supplementary role in the development of these countries and the responsibility for initiation and intensification of development efforts would continue to lie entirely with the governments and peoples concerned.

SOME SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES

In a disarmed world a general improvement could be expected in the level of living, including an increase in leisure. With the end of the armament race, governments would accord social objectives a higher priority.

The psychological, moral, and material evils of compulsory military service and of stationing troops away from their homes would be avoided; so would the danger that security considerations and the Armed

Forces might play an excessive role in forming the values of the community. Scientific cooperation and the arts would benefit from an extension of international exchanges.

CONCLUSION

The consultative group is unanimously of the opinion that all the problems and difficulties of transition connected with disarmament could be met by appropriate national and international measures. There should thus be no doubt that the diversion to peaceful purposes of the resources now in military use could be accomplished to the benefit of all countries and lead to the improvement of world economic and social conditions. The achievement of general and complete disarmament would be an unqualified blessing to all mankind.

(During the delivery of Mr. HUMPHREY's speech:)

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

Mr. HUMPHREY. I yield.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I wonder whether the Senator, during his fine discussion, intends to discuss the B-70 program.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I had not intended to make any comment on the matter of the proposed supersonic bomber, the B-70. I was going to complete my statement on this subject of the economic impact of the so-called disarmament studies, and then I was going to yield the floor.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I appreciate that. I merely wish to say to the Senator that the B-70 is still important to the country.

Mr. HUMPHREY. The Senator is correct. He may recall that I joined with him and others in urging that the prototype of this plane be developed.

THE "TURN TOWARD PEACE" MOVEMENT

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, Americans cherish, as one of our unalterable traditions, the right of freedom of expression.

This right was exercised a few weeks ago when a group of college students visited Washington in a movement designated "turn toward peace." This right has again been exercised by a group of fine young Nebraskans who are members of the student council of the Scottsbluff High School, Scottsbluff, Nebr. I quote their resolution:

Whereas we endorse a policy of total victory in the cold war for the United States; and

Whereas we feel that the "turn toward peace" march is not in the best interests of that policy: Be it therefore

Resolved, That the Scottsbluff Senior High School Student Council censures the "turn toward peace" march and the four points for which it stands.

The resolution adopted by this student council is transmitted by its secretary, Dolores Miller. In addition I quote the closing paragraph of the student council's letter of transmittal:

This makes clear once again that many young people do not join with leftwing rabble rousers in their attempts to influence official Washington.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUBCOMMITTEE MEETING DURING SENATE SESSION

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights of the Committee on the Judiciary be permitted to sit during the remainder of the session today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

GENEVA DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. President, I regret that I did not hear the comments of the Senator from Minnesota concerning the developments at the Geneva Conference, which will soon be in session. I understand he made extensive remarks about the possibilities of disarmament.

I wonder whether the Senator referred in any way to the development in South Vietnam and the newspaper accounts which indicate the possibility that we are already involved in an undeclared war in that country. Did the Senator comment on that situation?

Mr. HUMPHREY. No, I did not; I addressed myself strictly to the meeting in Geneva and to the study by the United Nations which was released over the weekend.

The subject to which the Senator from Idaho has referred has been discussed with the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], the Senator from California [Mr. KUCHEL], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY], and other Senators, who are ranking members of the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Foreign Relations and who participate in the leadership.

The Senator is referring to a very serious matter in which our country is attempting to give technical assistance and military instruction to aid a valiant people who are doing their level best, under tremendous odds, to fight off the Communist attack from the north and to sustain their independence and freedom in South Vietnam. It is to be hoped that the people of South Vietnam will be able to win this struggle. It is to be hoped that the Communist advance in southeast Asia can be checked. It is to be hoped that American participation in this area can be limited to military assistance, to supplies, and to military training, and it is my view, I state so that there will be no doubt about it, that it should be so limited.

In all of this activity, there is a grave risk; but I say most sincerely that the

greatest risk is Communist aggression, Communist conquest, and Communist advance. That we cannot permit, if it is humanly possible to stop it.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. President, will the Senator from Minnesota further yield?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I yield.

Mr. DWORSHAK. I share the Senator's anxiety and apprehension concerning the seriousness of the Soviet aggression in South Vietnam, if that be a fact. I feel certain that most Americans recognize the need for taking an aggressive position against further encroachment by the forces of North Vietnam in that part of the world.

Does the Senator know whether the United Nations has taken any official position on supporting in any way the unilateral action currently being carried on by the United States?

Mr. HUMPHREY. No; I do not believe that that has been done. To my knowledge, I believe it has not been done. However, I feel that this is a matter which has had full and concurrent support and response from Members of Congress, on both sides of the aisle, who are deeply concerned with the situation. I hope it will have the support of every Senator, so far as assistance goes.

When it comes to the question of open involvement on a rather large scale on the part of U.S. forces, if that should be contemplated, or if it should happen, I would be one of the first along with the Senator from Idaho [Mr. DWORSHAK], I believe, to ask some very serious questions and to be very deeply disturbed.

Mr. DWORSHAK. I understand that the Senator from Minnesota, as a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, is very knowledgeable in every way and has access to the information relating to such developments. Does not the Senator think it is time for the United Nations to give some official recognition to this situation; and if the Soviet aggression is as serious in Vietnam as everyone apparently recognizes, is there not an imperative need of our getting the help of the free nations of the world in an effort to meet that threat?

Mr. HUMPHREY. It is my view—and I have said this before; it is not new with me—that the situation in South Vietnam, just as in Laos, should be subject to United Nations concern, United Nations action, and United Nations resolution. As the Senator from Idaho well knows, an international commission was established for South Vietnam and North Vietnam as a result, I believe, of the Geneva Conference in 1953—

Mr. DWORSHAK. 1954.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Or 1954. This brings the problem within the purview of the United Nations. But the action now taking place in Vietnam is a threat to the peace; and as a threat to the peace, it is not simply our responsibility. Surely it would come within the purview of SEATO, which is an alliance for the protection of southeast Asia. But, more significantly, I think, as the Senator from Idaho has wisely pointed out, it should be a matter of concern and of

action on the part of the United Nations.

I thank the Senator from Idaho for his cooperation and observation.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate—and I believe there is none—I move that the Senate adjourn, under the order previously entered, until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 1 o'clock and 57 minutes p.m.) the Senate adjourned, under the order previously entered, until tomorrow, Tuesday, March 13, 1962, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate March 12, 1962:

U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE

Jesse E. Eschbach, of Indiana, to be U.S. district judge for the northern district of Indiana, vice Luther M. Swygert, elevated.

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Maj. Gen. Marshall Sylvester Carter, **XXXXXX**, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U.S. Army), for appointment as Deputy Director, Central Intelligence Agency, with the rank of Lieutenant general, under the provisions of Public Law 15, 83d Congress, and section 3066, title 10, United States Code.

IN THE ARMY

The following-named officers for promotion in the Regular Army of the United States, under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, sections 3284 and 3305:

To be colonels

Abercrombie, John C., **XXXXXX**
 Aboosh, Norman D., **XXXXXX**
 Ackert, Thomas W., **XXXXXX**
 Ackroyd, Gilbert G., **XXXXXX**
 Acton, Lloyd P., **XXXXXX**
 Adams, L. Dow, **XXXXXX**
 Adams, Marcus W., **XXXXXX**
 Aines, Andrew A., **XXXXXX**
 Akins, Thomas W., **XXXXXX**
 Albaugh, Cornelius, Jr., **XXXX**
 Albert, Jack F., **XXXXXX**
 Alexander, Rowan P., **XXXXXX**
 Allen, Ben E., **XXXXXX**
 Allen, Edward G., **XXXX**
 Alley, John A., Jr., **XXXXXX**
 Allgeier, Robert M., **XXXXXX**
 Allwine, Franklin N., **XXXXXX**
 Amos, Arthur K., **XXXXXX**
 Anderson, Berry K., **XXXXXX**
 Anderson, Charles H., **XXXX**
 Anderson, Robert N., **XXXXXX**
 Anderson, Roland B., **XXXXXX**
 Anderson, Roland, **XXXX**
 Anderson, Truett C., **XXXXXX**
 Angel, Nicholas C., **XXXXXX**
 Angster, Robert C., **XXXXXX**
 Antozzi, William O., **XXXXXX**
 Archer, Norman R., **XXXXXX**
 Arey, Carlyle W., **XXXXXX**
 Armstrong, Chalmers H., Jr., **XXXXXX**
 Arnold, Edgar LeR., **XXXXXX**
 Arnold, Thomas St. J., **XXXXXX**
 Artman, George, **XXXXXX**
 Ashby, Raymond C., Jr., **XXXXXX**
 Ashworth, Robert L., **XXXXXX**
 Ashworth, Talmadge DeW., **XXXXXX**
 Atkins, Woodrow W., **XXXXXX**
 Attaway, Elmer J., **XXXXXX**
 Austin, Edward W., **XXXXXX**
 Ayres, Laurence T., Jr., **XXXXXX**
 Babcock, Jack E., **XXXXXX**
 Baerman, Charles P., **XXXX**
 Bailey, Edward A., **XXXXXX**

Bailey, John R., Jr., **XXXX**
 Baker, Marshall W., **XXXXXX**
 Ball, Raymond C., **XXXX**
 Banks, Richard G., **XXXXXX**
 Bannon, James E., Jr., **XXXXXX**
 Barefield, William C., **XXXXXX**
 Barker, Stockbridge H., **XXXXXX**
 Barlow, Rudolph, **XXXXXX**
 Barr, John, **XXXXXX**
 Barrell, Richard, **XXXXXX**
 Barth, Luther R., **XXXXXX**
 Bauer, Elmer H., **XXXXXX**
 Baumgartner, John W., **XXXX**
 Beard, William N., **XXXX**
 Beardsley, Ford M., **XXXXXX**
 Beattie, Fountain F., Jr., **XXXXXX**
 Beaty, Harold E., **XXXXXX**
 Beck, Clarence E., **XXXX**
 Beck, John N., **XXXXXX**
 Beddow, James H., **XXXXXX**
 Beebe, John L., **XXXXXX**
 Beeson, John J., 3d, **XXXX**
 Beggs, Edwin G., **XXXXXX**
 Belisle, Maurice A., **XXXXXX**
 Belland, Walter T., **XXXXXX**
 Belote, Byron G., **XXXXXX**
 Benedict, Harold B., **XXXXXX**
 Benford, James A., **XXXXXX**
 Benson, Wilmer K., **XXXXXX**
 Bergin, Gerald A., **XXXXXX**
 Besse, Warren Z., **XXXXXX**
 Beverley, William W., **XXXXXX**
 Bieri, George A., **XXXX**
 Billings, Edward R., **XXXXXX**
 Bissell, Edward B., **XXXXXX**
 Bixby, George W., **XXXXXX**
 Blackmarr, William H., **XXXXXX**
 Blake, Charles J., Jr., **XXXXXX**
 Blake, William L., **XXXXXX**
 Blancett, Rollie N., **XXXXXX**
 Blight, Edward M., **XXXXXX**
 Blocker, Jack S., **XXXXXX**
 Boas, Philippe P., **XXXXXX**
 Bogart, Frank A., **XXXXXX**
 Boleyn, Paul T., **XXXXXX**
 Boling, Jean H., **XXXXXX**
 Bonifay, Isaac F., **XXXXXX**
 Bonniwell, Alfred E., **XXXXXX**
 Booth, Robert M., **XXXXXX**
 Botts, Joseph H., **XXXXXX**
 Bowers, William S., **XXXXXX**
 Bowman, Harold M., Jr., **XXXXXX**
 Boyd, Robert P., Jr., **XXXXXX**
 Boyer, Jack W., **XXXXXX**
 Boyles, Samuel J., **XXXXXX**
 Boyt, John E., **XXXX**
 Brack, Joseph L., **XXXXXX**
 Brady, Lawrence W., **XXXXXX**
 Bragdon, Kerlin J., **XXXXXX**
 Brannon, John M., **XXXXXX**
 Bratcher, Buck, **XXXXXX**
 Brennan, Mark F., **XXXXXX**
 Briggs, Merritt W., **XXXXXX**
 Brinkerhoff, William A., **XXXX**
 Brinkley, Joseph S., Jr., **XXXXXX**
 Broberg, Richard A., **XXXXXX**
 Brown, Burton R., **XXXXXX**
 Brown, Desloge, **XXXXXX**
 Brown, Herbert E., **XXXXXX**
 Brown, John P., **XXXXXX**
 Brown, Melvin C., **XXXXXX**
 Brown, Robert E., **XXXXXX**
 Brown, Shannon D., **XXXX**
 Brown, William McA., **XXXXXX**
 Browning, Philip Y., **XXXXXX**
 Brownlow, John F., Jr., **XXXXXX**
 Bryant, Randall H., **XXXXXX**
 Buch, Floyd H., **XXXXXX**
 Bucha, Paul A., **XXXXXX**
 Buldain, Frank J., **XXXXXX**
 Burchell, Edward L., **XXXXXX**
 Burk, Frank P., **XXXXXX**
 Burk, Walter J., **XXXXXX**
 Burke, Alvin L., **XXXXXX**
 Burke, Thomas W., **XXXXXX**
 Burnett, Darrell H., **XXXXXX**
 Burton, Emmette Y., Jr., **XXXXXX**
 Butler, Allen S., **XXXXXX**
 Buynoski, Adam S., **XXXX**
 Byars, David O., Jr., **XXXXXX**

Calvert, Charles W., **XXXXXX**
 Cameron, Thomas J., **XXXXXX**
 Campbell, Charles S., **XXXXXX**
 Campbell, John, Jr., **XXXXXX**
 Campbell, William E., Jr., **XXXXXX**
 Campbell, William R., Jr., **XXXXXX**
 Capers, Thomas S., Jr., **XXXXXX**
 Caraballo, Raymond T., **XXXXXX**
 Carlson, John W., **XXXXXX**
 Carmody, John J., **XXXXXX**
 Carney, Taylor E., Jr., **XXXXXX**
 Caron, Bruce W., **XXXXXX**
 Carr, Robert A., **XXXXXX**
 Carusone, John J., **XXXXXX**
 Carver, Richard K., **XXXXXX**
 Cassell, Lloyd W., **XXXXXX**
 Castle, Shirley M., **XXXXXX**
 Casto, Carl S., **XXXXXX**
 Caulder, Bruce B., **XXXXXX**
 Chalgren, Edward, Jr., **XXXXXX**
 Chalk, Joseph L., **XXXXXX**
 Champlin, Herbert H., **XXXXXX**
 Chase, William B. McC., **XXXXXX**
 Cheal, Raymond C., **XXXXXX**
 Cherubin, Stanley J., **XXXXXX**
 Chesarek, Ferdinand J., **XXXX**
 Cheston, Elliott B., **XXXXXX**
 Childers, Joe E., **XXXXXX**
 Clark, Charles T., **XXXX**
 Clark, Francis McC., **XXXXXX**
 Clark, Jack A., **XXXXXX**
 Clark, Sam J., **XXXXXX**
 Clark, Theodore S., **XXXXXX**
 Clay, Roy U., **XXXXXX**
 Claypool, Charles B., **XXXXXX**
 Clirehugh, Robert W., **XXXXXX**
 Coates, Donald L., **XXXXXX**
 Cochran, James W., Jr., **XXXXXX**
 Coleman, Irving M., **XXXXXX**
 Collins, Arthur S., Jr., **XXXXXX**
 Colwell, Leonard F., **XXXXXX**
 Colwell, Robert H., **XXXXXX**
 Commerford, Leon, Jr., **XXXXXX**
 Conant, Perry E., **XXXXXX**
 Cone, Harold E., **XXXXXX**
 Conell, Joseph C., **XXXXXX**
 Conley, Charles D., **XXXXXX**
 Conley, William H., **XXXXXX**
 Convery, William J., Jr., **XXXXXX**
 Cook, James S., Jr., **XXXXXX**
 Cookson, George M., **XXXXXX**
 Corey, John B. W., Jr., **XXXXXX**
 Corley, John T., **XXXXXX**
 Cowan, Kay K., **XXXXXX**
 Craig, Dan E., **XXXXXX**
 Crane, Warren E., **XXXXXX**
 Crase, Harold J., Jr., **XXXXXX**
 Grimmins, Joseph J., **XXXXXX**
 Crocker, William S., Jr., **XXXXXX**
 Culbreth, Oliver C., **XXXXXX**
 Cullis, Robert E., **XXXXXX**
 Cunningham, Martin, **XXXXXX**
 Currier, Roger M., **XXXXXX**
 Curry, William C., **XXXXXX**
 Danald, George E., **XXXXXX**
 Daniel, Roy E., Jr., **XXXXXX**
 D'Arezzo, Alfred J., **XXXXXX**
 Darrow, Howard W., **XXXXXX**
 Davies, Albert C., **XXXXXX**
 Davis, John, **XXXXXX**
 Davis, John H., **XXXXXX**
 Davis, Walter W., **XXXXXX**
 Davis, Wilbur E., **XXXXXX**
 Daykin, Albert, **XXXXXX**
 DeCarlo, Michael R., **XXXXXX**
 Dempsey, Jack H., **XXXXXX**
 Denholm, Charles J., **XXXXXX**
 Dennis, Norman T., **XXXXXX**
 Denniston, Robert N., **XXXXXX**
 Derzis, Peter N., **XXXXXX**
 Detlie, Harry C., **XXXXXX**
 Dichtenmueller, Herbert R., **XXXX**
 Dicken, Keith O., **XXXXXX**
 Diesem, Walter F., **XXXXXX**
 Dillon, Mackin R., **XXXXXX**
 Dix, Jewett A., **XXXXXX**
 Dixon, Jobie J., **XXXXXX**
 Dodge, Roy T., **XXXXXX**
 Doerflinger, Oscar M., **XXXXXX**
 Donald, Herbert P., **XXXXXX**
 Dooley, Thomas, **XXXXXX**

Dorsett, Harold L., XXXXXX
 Drake, William D., XXXXXX
 Drazen, Leonard, XXXXXX
 Drennen, William L., Jr., XXXXXX
 Drennon, Clarence B., Jr., XXXX
 Drews, Reno E., XXXXXX
 Drissel, Virgil H., XXXXXX
 Drouillard, Eugene G., XXXX
 Drummond, Burleigh B., XXXXXX
 Duda, Edward, XXXXXX
 Duff, Forrest W., XXXXXX
 Dunlap, Nicholas, XXXXXX
 Dunn, Carroll H., XXXXXX
 Dunn, James S., XXXXXX
 Dupree, James E., XXXXXX
 Eaken, Andrew J., XXXXXX
 Eaton, Samuel K., XXXXXX
 Eckols, Truman D., XXXXXX
 Eckstein, Paul A., XXXXXX
 Edwards, Edward G., XXXXXX
 Edwards, Irwin A., XXXXXX
 Edwards, Wesley B., XXXXXX
 Ehrhardt, Clarence P., XXXXXX
 Ekman, William E., XXXXXX
 Elliott, Ivan W., XXXXXX
 Ellis, Bertram J., XXXXXX
 Elmore, Vincent M., Jr., XXXXXX
 Elting, John R., XXXXXX
 Emery, Jack R., XXXXXX
 English, John T., XXXXXX
 English, Robert O., Jr., XXXXXX
 Entwistle, Richard R., XXXXXX
 Erickson, Robert C., XXXXXX
 Erlenbusch, Robert C., XXXXXX
 Ethel, Willis G., XXXXXX
 Evans, John D., Jr., XXXXXX
 Evans, John T., XXXXXX
 Ewell, James T., Jr., XXXXXX
 Fair, Felder L., XXXXXX
 Faulds, Jack M., XXXXXX
 Fay, Charles E., Jr., XXXXXX
 Feehan, John P., XXXXXX
 Felt, Marion F., XXXXXX
 Fickes, William H., XXXXXX
 Fields, Harry C., Jr., XXXXXX
 Filippi, Frank A., XXXXXX
 Finn, John M., XXXXXX
 Fischer, Ernest W., XXXXXX
 Fisher, Carleton E., XXXXXX
 Fleming, Clarence A., XXXXXX
 Flesch, Joseph M., XXXXXX
 Flint, Charles W., XXXXXX
 Folda, Jaroslav T., Jr., XXXXXX
 Folen, Clifford G., XXXXXX
 Fossum, Embert A., XXXXXX
 Fowler, Ira H., XXXXXX
 Frankel, Henry, XXXXXX
 Franklin, Joseph B., XXXXXX
 Franks, William A., XXXXXX
 Fraser, George M., XXXXXX
 Freeman, Henry McC., XXXXXX
 Fry, Edmund M., XXXXXX
 Frye, John A., XXXXXX
 Fuller, Cecil H., XXXXXX
 Fullerton, Leroy R., XXXXXX
 Fultz, William S., XXXXXX
 Gagne, Herbert F., XXXXXX
 Gardner, Lyman S., XXXXXX
 Garnett, James, XXXXXX
 Gere, Giles H., XXXXXX
 Gerety, John S., XXXXXX
 Gilbert, Harry C., XXXXXX
 Gilmore, William H., XXXXXX
 Giordano, Joseph B., XXXXXX
 Goettl, John P., XXXXXX
 Gomes, Lloyd H., XXXXXX
 Goodnow, James L., XXXXXX
 Gorski, Andrew G., XXXXXX
 Graff, Laverne W., XXXXXX
 Graham, Robert O., Jr., XXXXXX
 Greer, Harry A., XXXXXX
 Gregory, Francis G., Jr., XXXXXX
 Grogan, John F., XXXXXX
 Gross, Leslie M., XXXXXX
 Grotte, Helmer M., XXXXXX
 Grubbs, Elmer W., XXXXXX
 Haberstroh, Herbert L., XXXXXX
 Hagan, John F., Jr., XXXXXX
 Hagen, Robert P., XXXXXX
 Haines, Robert L., XXXXXX
 Hall, Carl C., XXXXXX

Hall, Robert J., XXXXXX
 Halligan, Edward G., XXXXXX
 Hamilton, Allan C., XXXXXX
 Hand, Charles M., XXXX
 Hanger, John W., XXXXXX
 Hannum, Warren T., Jr., XXXXXX
 Hardin, William B., XXXXXX
 Harding, Stanley L., XXXX
 Harnar, Allen H., XXXXXX
 Harrington, Tracy B., XXXXXX
 Harrison, Robert L., XXXXXX
 Harrison, Willard E., XXXXXX
 Hartline, Franklin H., XXXXXX
 Harvey, Clarence C., Jr., XXXXXX
 Haskins, George D., XXXXXX
 Hawkins, Boyce V., XXXXXX
 Hayes, David W., XXXXXX
 Haynes, Dallas F., XXXXXX
 Healey, James P., Jr., XXXXXX
 Heiderman, Charles F., Jr., XXXXXX
 Helgestad, James E., XXXXXX
 Henderson, Allen R., XXXXXX
 Henderson, James E., XXXXXX
 Henry, Joseph P., XXXXXX
 Hickey, John D., XXXXXX
 Hicks, Fred A., XXXX
 Hicks, Paul S., XXXXXX
 Higgins, Gregory L., XXXXXX
 Hill, Jesse N., XXXXXX
 Hillebrand, Alvin R., XXXXXX
 Hillsman, Edward H., XXXXXX
 Himes, Cecil, XXXXXX
 Hirsch, Allan S., XXXXXX
 Hirsch, Oliver M., XXXXXX
 Hirschhorn, Lloyd E., XXXXXX
 Hixon, Nathan H., XXXXXX
 Hodges, Willard J., Jr., XXXXXX
 Hodson, Kenneth J., XXXXXX
 Hoffman, John G., Jr., XXXXXX
 Hogan, Samuel M., XXXXXX
 Hogle, James C., XXXXXX
 Holdridge, Walter H., XXXXXX
 Holland, Edward C., XXXXXX
 Hollerbach, Eugene J., XXXXXX
 Hollinger, John C., XXXXXX
 Holm, John D., XXXXXX
 Holman, Harlan K., XXXXXX
 Holmberg, Donald W., XXXXXX
 Holton, Earl F., XXXXXX
 Holtz, Albert E., XXXXXX
 Houghton, Russell T., XXXXXX
 Howdeshell, Harmon M., XXXXXX
 Howell, Clifford W., XXXXXX
 Howell, Edwin N., XXXXXX
 Hudson, James A., XXXXXX
 Huff, William S., XXXXXX
 Hulse, Allen D., XXXXXX
 Hummel, John F., XXXXXX
 Humphreys, Russell W., XXXXXX
 Hunter, Thomas B., XXXXXX
 Hupalo, William, XXXXXX
 Husband, Howard O., XXXXXX
 Huse, Ralph N., XXXXXX
 Hutchin, Claire E., Jr., XXXXXX
 Irvin, Jefferson J., XXXXXX
 Izenour, Frank M., XXXXXX
 Jacks, Samuel T., XXXXXX
 Jackson, Charles L., XXXXXX
 Jackson, John H., XXXXXX
 Jackson, Marion H., XXXXXX
 Jacobs, Gerald O., XXXXXX
 Jacobs, Stanley E., XXXXXX
 Jacobson, George D., XXXXXX
 Jaffe, Morton S., XXXXXX
 Jameson, Roy A., XXXXXX
 Jodrey, David B., XXXXXX
 Johnson, James E., XXXXXX
 Johnson, John P., XXXXXX
 Johnson, Warren R., XXXXXX
 Jones, Bertil V., XXXXXX
 Jones, Ralph A., Jr., XXXXXX
 Jones, Winston I., XXXXXX
 Jost, Harry F., XXXXXX
 Jurgens, Kenneth E., XXXXXX
 Kallman, Maxwell M., XXXXXX
 Kane, Charles F., XXXXXX
 Kane, Michael, Jr., XXXXXX
 Kasper, Robert J., XXXXXX
 Katz, Henry J., XXXXXX
 Kellett, Donald T., XXXXXX
 Kelly, Edmonde B., XXXXXX

Kelsey, John E., XXXXXX
 Ketcham, Edward P., Jr., XXXXXX
 Kiely, John J., Jr., XXXXXX
 Kincaid, Leonard C., XXXXXX
 Kinslow, Albert V., XXXXXX
 Klein, Phillip I., XXXXXX
 Klock, Karl T., Jr., XXXXXX
 Klous, David D., XXXXXX
 Knight, Elwin T., XXXXXX
 Koch, Otto R., Jr., XXXXXX
 Kookan, Willis E., XXXXXX
 Kopcsak, Arpad A., XXXXXX
 Kovacs, Leslie B., XXXXXX
 Kuehler, Walter W., XXXXXX
 Kujawski, Joseph S., XXXXXX
 LaPointe, John T., XXXXXX
 Ladd, Byron W., XXXXXX
 Laib, Arthur J., Jr., XXXXXX
 Lambert, Harry F., XXXXXX
 Landon, Donald C., XXXXXX
 Langford, Clarence A., XXXXXX
 Lanphier, Paul H., XXXXXX
 Larsen, George E., XXXXXX
 Latta, William B., XXXXXX
 Lautz, Edward H., XXXXXX
 Lavole, Leon F., XXXXXX
 Law, William, XXXXXX
 Lawrance, Jackson S., Jr., XXXXXX
 Lawton, Elmore G., XXXXXX
 Lazzarini, Louis T., XXXXXX
 Leahy, Paul J., XXXXXX
 Learman, Birdsey L., XXXXXX
 Leckie, William E., XXXXXX
 Lee, Ray M., XXXXXX
 Leffers, Richard, Jr., XXXXXX
 Leidholt, Ernest B., XXXXXX
 Leighton, Ralph E., XXXXXX
 Leist, George F., XXXXXX
 Levine, Lester H., XXXXXX
 Lewis, Evan H., XXXXXX
 Lewis, James L., XXXXXX
 Lindberg, Paul S., XXXXXX
 Linn, LaVon P., XXXXXX
 Linvill, Robert R., XXXXXX
 Lipscomb, Andy A., XXXXXX
 Lluy, Jorge J., XXXXXX
 Long, Harlan J., XXXXXX
 Long, Herbert S., Jr., XXXXXX
 Long, Richard J., XXXXXX
 Loomis, Francis J., XXXXXX
 Lotz, Walter E., Jr., XXXXXX
 Lough, Frederick C., XXXXXX
 Love, Robert W., XXXXXX
 Low, James L., XXXXXX
 Lowe, Robert L., XXXXXX
 Luthi, Irvin L., XXXXXX
 Lyke, James P., XXXXXX
 Lyle, Clayton B., Jr., XXXXXX
 Lyman, Harry E., XXXXXX
 Lynch, James H., XXXXXX
 Lynch, John W., XXXXXX
 Lynch, William F., XXXXXX
 Lynn, William McG., Jr., XXXXXX
 Lyons, Carl F., XXXXXX
 MacConnell, Thomas, 3d, XXXXXX
 MacEachern, George A., XXXXXX
 Machen, Edwin A., Jr., XXXXXX
 Maffeo, Mario A., XXXXXX
 Major, Bernard P., XXXXXX
 Majors, Edward M., XXXXXX
 Mall, Oscar A., XXXXXX
 Manning, Earl V., XXXXXX
 Manov, Charles F., XXXXXX
 Margolies, Harry, XXXXXX
 Marker, Harry J., XXXXXX
 Marmon, Thomas C., XXXXXX
 Martin, Julian H., XXXXXX
 Martin, Lawrence A., XXXXXX
 Martin, Norman E., XXXXXX
 Mason, Don A., XXXXXX
 Mason, Edward R., XXXXXX
 Matteson, Orval Q., XXXXXX
 May, Robert L., XXXXXX
 McCann, Willie H., XXXXXX
 McConaughy, James G., XXXXXX
 McConnell, Wayne D., XXXXXX
 McCormick, John K., XXXXXX
 McDaniel, Lloyd L., XXXXXX
 McDonald, Daniel E., XXXXXX
 McElroy, Virgil M., XXXXXX
 McGrady, Harper L., XXXXXX

McHaney, Gallon M., XXXXXX
 McKee, Edgar S., XXXXXX
 McKee, William A., XXXXXX
 McKillips, Edward J., XXXX
 McMahon, Ralph M., XXXXXX
 McMillin, Dan S., XXXXXX
 McNear, Evan A., XXXXXX
 McShea, Royal E., XXXXXX
 McWade, Albert J., XXXXXX
 McWilliams, Edward, 3d, XXXXXX
 Meade, Stephen J., XXXXXX
 Mearns, Fillmore K., XXXXXX
 Meehan, Patrick H., XXXXXX
 Meeker, Roland J., XXXXXX
 Megular, Robert G., XXXXXX
 Melding, George A., XXXXXX
 Meler, Walter M., XXXXXX
 Menard, Noel A., XXXXXX
 Mercado, Luis F., XXXXXX
 Meyer, George F., Jr., XXXXXX
 Michaels, Charles E., XXXXXX
 Michelet, Howard E., XXXXXX
 Miller, Edward M., Jr., XXXXXX
 Miller, Frank D., XXXXXX
 Miller, Robert C., XXXXXX
 Mills, James R., Jr., XXXXXX
 Milner, Frank, XXXXXX
 Minion, Edward M., Jr., XXXXXX
 Misevic, George W., XXXXXX
 Mitchell, Allan W., XXXX
 Mitchell, Leonard D., XXXXXX
 Moak, James G., XXXXXX
 Moberley, Kirk B., XXXXXX
 Montgomery, Brian O., XXXXXX
 Montgomery, Robin G., XXXXXX
 Moore, Lister R., XXXXXX
 Moore, Orven D., XXXXXX
 Moorman, Harold N., XXXXXX
 Morrow, Frank W., XXXXXX
 Morton, Clinton O., XXXXXX
 Mueller, Edwin L. P., XXXX
 Mueller, Waldemar M., XXXXXX
 Munro, Perry A., XXXXXX
 Murch, Gordon E., XXXXXX
 Murr, Arnold P., XXXXXX
 Murray, Arthur M., XXXXXX
 Mushen, Robert L., XXXXXX
 Myers, William M., XXXXXX
 Nadal, Carlos A., XXXXXX
 Napier, Jack P., XXXXXX
 Needels, Edward Van R., XXXXX
 Nelson, William H., Jr., XXXXXX
 Newton, Thomas J., XXXXXX
 Nilsson, Erwin G., XXXXXX
 Noel, John C., Jr., XXXXXX
 Nolan, Patrick T., XXXXXX
 Norris, Frank W., XXXXXX
 North, Harris J., XXXXXX
 Northrop, Edward D., XXXXXX
 Norvell, James E., XXXXXX
 Nye, David B., XXXXXX
 O'Brien, Edmund R., XXXXXX
 O'Brien, Robert E., Jr., XXXXXX
 O'Connor, George G., XXXXXX
 O'Connor, John J., XXXXXX
 Oeding, Ernst C., XXXXXX
 Offer, Robert D., XXXXXX
 O'Leary, Francis X., XXXXXX
 Olhausen, James N., XXXXXX
 Oliver, Richard H., XXXXXX
 Olson, Harry C., XXXXXX
 Olson, Roy I., XXXXXX
 O'Reilly, Charles A., Jr., XXXXXX
 Ormes, Melvin W., XXXXXX
 Osborne, William L., XXXXXX
 Ostrom, Herbert N., XXXXXX
 Oswald, Edward H., XXXXXX
 Outlaw, Frederick B., XXXXXX
 Owen, William J., XXXXXX
 Owens, Owen W., XXXXXX
 Pace, George D., XXXXXX
 Paddock, John W., XXXXXX
 Page, Myron E., Jr., XXXXXX
 Pallister, Francis J., XXXXXX
 Palm, Ira A., XXXXXX
 Palsrok, John, XXXXXX
 Pappas, Christopher L., XXXXXX
 Parker, Howard C., XXXXXX
 Parks, LaVerne A., XXXXXX
 Patrick, Francis H., XXXXXX

Patteson, Harvey L., XXXXXX
 Paules, Earl C., XXXXXX
 Payne, Gilbert M., XXXXXX
 Peale, Walter O., Jr., XXXX
 Peckham, Elisha O., XXXXXX
 Peers, William R., XXXXXX
 Pence, Harvey J., XXXXXX
 Perry, Edwin A., XXXXXX
 Perry, Harry E., XXXX
 Perry, Theodore D., XXXXXX
 Peters, Milfred J., XXXXXX
 Petersen, Byron N., XXXXXX
 Peterson, Charles D., XXXXXX
 Peterson, Iver A., XXXXXX
 Pfanz, Louis W., Jr., XXXXXX
 Phillips, Henry J., XXXXXX
 Polifka, Frank J. F., XXXXXX
 Pollard, Richard J., XXXXXX
 Pope, William P., XXXXXX
 Pople, William H., XXXXXX
 Post, Charles A., XXXXXX
 Potter, John C., Jr., XXXXXX
 Prentice, Joseph C., XXXXXX
 Price, Neill F., XXXXXX
 Pridgen, Claude L., XXXXXX
 Prosser, Charles M., Jr., XXXXXX
 Purcell, William W. R., XXXXXX
 Quist, Frederick F., XXXXXX
 Rafferty, Thomas A., XXXXXX
 Ralph, Stephen V., XXXXXX
 Rankin, Alexander J., XXXXX
 Rankin, John A., XXXXXX
 Ransick, Clarence E., XXXXXX
 Rawlings, William W., Jr., XXXXXX
 Reager, Elmer C., XXXXXX
 Reed, Russell R., XXXXXX
 Regar, Philip W., XXXXXX
 Reitz, George W., XXXXXX
 Reynolds, Lawrence S., XXXXXX
 Reynolds, Norman G., XXXXXX
 Reynolds, Robert W., XXXXXX
 Rhyne, George W., XXXXXX
 Ribbs, Edward J., XXXXXX
 Rice, Cecil P., XXXXXX
 Rice, John A., XXXXXX
 Richardson, Edwin W., XXXXXX
 Richardson, James A., XXXXXX
 Ricks, Charles LeR., XXXXXX
 Rigely, George A., XXXXXX
 Riley, Elwyn A., XXXXXX
 Riordan, Clifford T., XXXXXX
 Ripley, Lyman H., XXXXXX
 Robbins, Lawrence A., XXXXXX
 Robertson, Kenneth C., XXXXXX
 Roddy, John V., XXXXXX
 Roder, Charles C., XXXXXX
 Rodgers, John W., XXXXXX
 Romlein, John W., XXXXXX
 Rood, John W., XXXXXX
 Rorabaugh, James R., XXXXXX
 Ross, Fred L., XXXXXX
 Ross, Thomas P., XXXXXX
 Rossi, Carmen A., XXXXXX
 Rowan, Charles A., XXXXXX
 Ruby, Donald T., XXXXXX
 Russell, Dan C., XXXXXX
 Russell, George B., XXXXXX
 Russell, Melvin R., XXXXXX
 Ryan, Edward A., XXXXXX
 Ryan, Thomas A., XXXXXX
 Ryan, Ward S., XXXXXX
 Ryneska, Joseph F., XXXXXX
 Salisbury, Howard G., XXXXXX
 Salonick, Joseph L., XXXXXX
 Sams, Jean P., XXXXXX
 Sandell, Bertil B., XXXXXX
 Sapp, John D., XXXXXX
 Saunders, William S., XXXXXX
 Sawyer, Ted L., XXXXXX
 Schaudt, Elmer M., XXXXXX
 Scheid, Arthur M., XXXXXX
 Scherer, Bernard J., XXXXXX
 Scheurlein, Frank W., XXXXXX
 Schlitz, Howard F., XXXXXX
 Schimmel, Bernard H., XXXXXX
 Schmelzle, Cornelius M., XXXXXX
 Schmidt, James K., XXXXXX
 Schneider, Milton G., XXXXXX
 Schon, Mathias J., Jr., XXXXXX

Schweinler, Dale J., XXXXXX
 Schweizer, Charles B., XXXXXX
 Sclafani, Enofio E., XXXXXX
 Scott, Clifford LeR., XXXXXX
 Scott, James A., Jr., XXXXXX
 Scott, Lionel E., XXXXXX
 Scott, Marvin R., Jr., XXXXXX
 Scott, Robert S., XXXXXX
 Seifert, Raymond A., XXXXXX
 Sell, Russell B., XXXXXX
 Settle, Henry C., XXXXXX
 Sevier, Joseph H., XXXXXX
 Sewell, George H., XXXXXX
 Shaug, James J., XXXXXX
 Shelton, Willis E., XXXXXX
 Sherden, John P., Jr., XXXXXX
 Sherrard, David G., XXXXXX
 Shookus, Anthony H., XXXXXX
 Shuler, Allen C., Jr., XXXXXX
 Sibley, Thomas N., XXXXXX
 Siegel, Charles L., XXXXXX
 Singer, Merton, XXXXXX
 Sisson, Joseph W., Jr., XXXXXX
 Sites, Eugene P., XXXXXX
 Skinner, Harry E., XXXXXX
 Slimp, Jack B., XXXXXX
 Slover, Robert H., XXXXXX
 Small, Arthur C., XXXXXX
 Smalley, Howard N., XXXXXX
 Smith, Dan L., 2d, XXXXXX
 Smith, Leo A., XXXXXX
 Smith, Ridgway P., Jr., XXXXXX
 Smith, Rollin H., XXXXX
 Smith, William W., Jr., XXXXXX
 Snyder, Emanuel P., XXXXXX
 Sockoloskie, Alphonse J., XXXX
 Sommers, William D., XXXXXX
 Sory, Carl G., XXXXXX
 Spaulding, Walter L., XXXXXX
 Stack, Robert C., XXXXXX
 Stacy, Robert S., XXXXXX
 Stafford, John P., Jr., XXXXXX
 Staley, Mortimer R., XXXXXX
 Stangle, Joseph H., XXXXXX
 Staples, John F., XXXXXX
 Stark, Gilbert J., XXXXXX
 Staver, Robert LeR., XXXXXX
 Stephens, John J., XXXXXX
 Sternberg, Ben, XXXXXX
 Stewart, Matthew C., XXXXXX
 Stilwell, Richard G., XXXXXX
 Stoddard, Ayres W., XXXXXX
 Stone, Charles P., XXXXXX
 Strange, Hubert E., XXXXXX
 Stratta, Maurice D., XXXXXX
 Stricklen, Simon A., XXXXXX
 Stumpf, Robert H., XXXX
 Sullivan, John M., XXXXXX
 Sullivan, Joseph W., XXXXXX
 Summers, William M., XXXXXX
 Sundin, Alvar B., XXXXXX
 Sundlof, William A., XXXXXX
 Sussmann, William A., XXXXXX
 Sutton, Alexander G., Jr., XXXXXX
 Swan, Thomas H., XXXXXX
 Sweek, Jack C., XXXXXX
 Swenson, John H., XXXXXX
 Swisher, Arthur O., XXXXXX
 Tait, Albert L., XXXXXX
 Taylor, James, Jr., XXXXXX
 Teaboldt, Chase R., XXXXXX
 Teich, Frederic C., Jr., XXXXXX
 Temple, Harry D., XXXXXX
 Thacher, Coleman W., XXXXXX
 Thackeray, Donald W., XXXXXX
 Thames, John W., XXXX
 Thetford, James A., XXXXXX
 Thomas, Richard C., XXXXXX
 Thompson, Edgar H., Jr., XXXXXX
 Thompson, John W., XXXXXX
 Thorpe, George M., XXXXXX
 Thurston, Estill S., XXXXXX
 Thurston, Marion F., Jr., XXXXXX
 Tillman, Erland A., XXXXXX
 Tillson, John C. F., XXXXXX
 Tilson, George E., XXXXXX
 Tippet, Edward W., XXXXXX
 Tolly, Robert J., XXXXXX
 Townsend, Clyde F., XXXXXX
 Tracy, Orrin A., XXXXXX

Trimble, Aaron U., XXXXXX
 Troll, John F., XXXXXX
 Trout, Robert J., XXXXXX
 Tucker, LaMonte A., XXXXXX
 Tuebner, Harry R., XXXXXX
 Turner, Carl C., XXXXXX
 Turner, Herbert N., XXXXXX
 Twining, Elmer E., XXXXXX
 Tyler, John S., XXXXXX
 Tyler, Willoughby B., XXXXXX
 Underwood, Clarence R., XXXXXX
 Vall, William H., Jr., XXXXXX
 Var Court, Lloyd P., XXXXXX
 Van Gundy, Daniel F., XXXXXX
 Veatch, John E., XXXXXX
 Velasquez, Ben N., XXXXXX
 Victory, Homer J., XXXXXX
 Von Kann, Clifton F., XXXXXX
 Voyatzis, Paul A., XXXXXX
 Waggoner, Edward F., XXXXXX
 Waits, Ward B., XXXXXX
 Wales, John E., 3d, XXXXXX
 Walker, John E., XXXXXX
 Walker, John H., Jr., XXXXXX
 Wallace, Lee, XXXXXX
 Walson, Charles W., XXXXXX
 Walton, Henry L., XXXXXX
 Wansboro, William F., XXXXXX
 Ward, William R., XXXXXX
 Wardner, Wallace C., XXXXXX
 Wark, Judson W., XXXXXX
 Waters, Martin J., Jr., XXXXXX
 Waters, Mervin S., XXXXXX
 Weaver, Maynard B., XXXXXX
 Webb, Henderson O., Jr., XXXXXX
 Webber, Ira B., XXXXXX
 Welsh, John B., XXXXXX
 West, John T., Jr., XXXXXX
 Westerman, George F., XXXXXX
 White, Frank G., XXXXXX
 White, Victor W., XXXXXX
 Whitney, Richard W., XXXXXX
 Whitsett, William L., XXXXXX
 Wickham, Kenneth G., XXXXXX
 Wild, Herman B., XXXXXX
 Wilkinson, Charles W., XXXXXX
 Williams, Arthur H., Jr., XXXXXX
 Williams, Donald G., XXXXXX
 Williams, Donald B., XXXXXX
 Williams, Frank Von P., XXXXXX
 Williams, Gardner A., XXXXXX
 Williams, George C., XXXXXX
 Williams, George W., XXXXXX
 Williams, John R., XXXXXX
 Williams, Lewis C., Jr., XXXXXX
 Williams, Timothy C., Jr., XXXXXX
 Williams, Warren R., Jr., XXXXXX
 Willis, Nicholas W., XXXXXX
 Wills, Lloyd E., XXXXXX
 Wilson, Arthur H., Jr., XXXXXX
 Wilson, James M., XXXXXX
 Wilson, John S., XXXXXX
 Wilson, Lynnford S., XXXXXX
 Wishart, Henry H., XXXXXX
 Witter, Vincent M., XXXXXX
 Wittmayer, Raymond C., XXXXXX
 Wolfson, Jack D., XXXXXX
 Woodard, Vernon E., XXXXXX
 Woodbury, Harry G., Jr., XXXXXX
 Works, Robert C., XXXXXX
 Wright, Charles R., Jr., XXXXXX
 Wright, Frederick S., Jr., XXXXXX
 Wright, Jay W., XXXXXX
 York, Robert H., XXXXXX
 Yost, Carl R., XXXXXX
 Young, Charles G., XXXXXX
 Zacherle, Alarich L. E., XXXXXX

To be colonels, chaplains

Bartholomew, Lisle, XXXXXX
 Heuer, Herman H., XXXXXX
 Kasel, Joseph T., XXXXXX
 Kregel, Herman J., XXXXXX
 Lock, Gregory J., XXXXXX
 Marsh, Arthur H., XXXXXX
 McElwee, Aloysius J., XXXXXX
 Moore, Denis G., XXXXXX
 Naylor, Duncan N., XXXXXX
 Sampson, Francis L., XXXXXX

Schliesser, Luther G. H., XXXXXX
 Sparks, John W., XXXXXX

The following-named officer for promotion in the Regular Army of the United States, under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, sections 3284 and 3299:

To be lieutenant colonel

Seitzer, Francis A., XXXXXX

To be major

Telke, Frederick W., Jr., XXXXXX

The following-named officers for promotion in the Regular Army of the United States, under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, sections 3284 and 3298:

To be first lieutenants

Ayers, James E., XXXXXX
 Reed, John W., XXXXXX
 Stead, Robert W., XXXXXX
 Sullins, William R., XXXXXX

The following-named persons for reappointment to the active list of the Regular Army of the United States, from the temporary disability retired list, under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 1211:

To be colonel, Judge Advocate General's Corps

Whipple, Howard R., XXXXXX

To be lieutenant colonel, chaplain

Gibson, Elmer R., XXXXXX

To be major, Army Nurse Corps

Diersing, Marie B., XXXXXX

To be captain

McCormick, Otto L., XXXXXX

The following-named persons for appointment in the Regular Army by transfer in the grades specified, under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, sections 3283, 3284, 3285, 3286, 3287, and 3288:

To be major

Foster, Jay W. (MSC), XXXXXX

To be first lieutenant

Norris, Jimmy R. (MSC), XXXXXX

The following-named persons for appointment in the Regular Army of the United States, in the grades specified under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, sections 3283, 3284, 3285, 3286, 3287, and 3288:

To be captains

Angle, Ralph G., XXXXXX
 Bass, Robert L., XXXXXX
 Blankenship, James H., XXXXXX
 Brown, Leonard L., XXXXXX
 Hickerson, Charles M., XXXXXX
 Koloski, John J., XXXXXX
 Martin, Francis B., XXXXXX
 McNamara, John T., XXXXXX
 Narvaez, Thomas, XXXXXX
 Nezvesky, Israel, XXXXXX
 Oates, John T., XXXXXX
 Pascal, Raymond P., XXXXXX
 Piland, William U., XXXXXX
 Quinlan, James A., Jr., XXXXXX
 Rogers, Ralph W., Jr., XXXXXX
 Siegert, Robert W., Jr., XXXXXX
 Stapleton, Homer L., XXXXXX
 Totri, Eugene S., XXXXXX
 White, James S., XXXXXX
 Whitmire, Jerry C., XXXXXX
 Wilson, Leland A., XXXXXX

To be first lieutenants

Ault, James W., Jr., XXXXXX
 Banning, Robert D., XXXXXX
 Everett, James W., XXXXXX
 Heaton, James A., XXXXXX
 Howerton, William B., XXXXXX
 Joyce, John A., XXXXXX
 Lecrone, Donald, XXXXXX
 Lightner, Thomas G., XXXXXX
 McCabe, Franklyn W., XXXXXX
 McGovern, William L., XXXXXX

Mitchell, Don B., XXXXXX
 Mulcahey, Francis L., Jr., XXXXXX
 Ondi, Joseph, XXXXXX
 Ruppe, Jake M., XXXXXX
 Schmanska, Philip G., XXXXXX
 Scillian, Billie H., XXXXXX
 Stalker, Paul R., XXXXXX

To be second lieutenants

Badger, William W., XXXXXX
 Bennett, Larry T., XXXXXX
 Bingham, Keith P., XXXXXX
 Crouch, James R., III, XXXXXX
 Elderd, Raymond K., Jr., XXXXXX
 Eveland, Edward L., XXXXXX
 Ferring, Theodore J. J., Jr., XXXXXX
 Finstrom, Carl G., Jr., XXXXXX
 Fowler, James H., XXXXXX
 Fritts, William D., XXXXXX
 Gallup, Walter A., XXXXXX
 Graham, Richard A., XXXXXX
 Graham, William C., XXXXXX
 Harless, Jackie L., XXXXXX
 Infante, Donald R., XXXXXX
 Johnson, Ronald D., XXXXXX
 Kanouse, James W., XXXXXX
 Kelly, William F., XXXXXX
 Krol, Stanley, Jr., XXXXXX
 Lanphear, Paul J., XXXXXX
 Marvin, Charles G., XXXXXX
 McCune, John C., XXXXXX
 Murray, Louis J., Jr., XXXXXX
 Norman, William L., XXXXXX
 Paneque, Anthony L., Jr., XXXXXX
 Parsons, Donald L., XXXXXX
 Riley, James M., XXXXXX
 Rivard, David L., XXXXXX
 Rose, Wilbur V., XXXXXX
 Simons, Myron D., XXXXXX
 Smith, Harold L., XXXXXX
 Watters, Richard H., XXXXXX
 Williams, Philip D., XXXXXX

The following-named persons for appointment in the Regular Army of the United States, in the grades and corps specified, under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, sections 3283, 3284, 3285, 3286, 3287, 3288, 3289, 3290, 3291, 3292, 3293, and 3294:

To be major, Judge Advocate General's Corps

Morrison, Robert W., XXXXXX

To be majors, Medical Corps

Cauthorn, Robert T., XXXXXX
 Hennard, Georges M., XXXXXX
 Odom, Emwood, XXXXXX
 Turan, Ekrem S., XXXXXX

To be captains, Army Nurse Corps

Lowe, Nancy E., XXXXXX
 Robinson, Agnes L., XXXXXX

To be captain, chaplain

Wood, Arthur V., XXXXXX

To be captains, Dental Corps

Amano, Donald S., XXXXXX
 Campbell, Robert A., XXXXXX
 Lovell, Kell E., XXXXXX
 Zelin, John R., XXXXXX

To be captain, Judge Advocate General's Corps

Mundt, James A., XXXXXX

To be captains, Medical Corps

Adams, Marcus W., Jr., XXXXXX
 Brown, Richard B., XXXXXX
 Catton, Raymond M., XXXXXX
 Granger, James A., XXXXXX
 Helsel, George R., XXXXXX
 Peterson, Jay B., Jr., XXXXXX
 Tisdell, Edward J., Jr., XXXXXX
 Tompkins, Norman T., XXXXXX

To be captain, Medical Service Corps

Willis, David B., XXXXXX

To be captain, Veterinary Corps

Shay, Warren J., XXXXXX

To be first lieutenant, Dental Corps

Evatt, Albert L., Jr., XXXXXX

*To be first Lieutenant, Judge Advocate
General's Corps*

Allen, Boyd W., Jr., XXXXXXXX

To be first lieutenants, Medical Corps

Allen, Harold J., Jr., XXXXXXXX
Annable, Charles R., Jr., XXXXXXXX
Bourgeois, Curtis H., Jr., XXXXXXXX
Browning, Donald G., XXXXXXXX
Caput, William G., XXXXXXXX
Cason, William P., XXXXXXXX
Cornell, Paul J., XXXXXXXX
Dickerson, Alfred G., XXXXXXXX
Edmonds, Paul B., XXXXXXXX
Evans, Richard, III, XXXXXXXX
Flippen, Joseph W., III, XXXXXXXX
Gerhard, Clyde, XXXXXXXX
Gulton, Carl R., XXXXXXXX
Harris, Charles H., XXXXXXXX
Haymond, David R., XXXXXXXX
Hemingway, Dennis L., XXXXXXXX
Heymann, Robert L., XXXXXXXX
Ogden, Frank W., XXXXXXXX
Sheaffer, Harold C., XXXXXXXX
Simmons, William P., XXXXXXXX
Strickland, Alva L., XXXXXXXX

To be first lieutenants, Medical Service Corps

Corn, Poe R., XXXXXXXX
Keown, Allan R., XXXXXXXX
Slyman, George L., XXXXXXXX
Snell, John T., XXXXXXXX

To be first lieutenants, Veterinary Corps

Loizeaux, Peter S., XXXXXXXX
Reynolds, Scott L., XXXXXXXX
Wooding, William L., Jr., XXXXXXXX

To be second lieutenant, Army Nurse Corps

Borrero, Carmen R., XXXXXXXX
Goodwin, Nancy C., XXXXXXXX
Powers, Kay S., XXXXXXXX
Prellwitz, Patricia K., XXXXXXXX

*To be second lieutenants, Medical Service
Corps*

Brown, Herman D., Jr., XXXXXXXX
Coletti, George D., XXXXXXXX
Elliott, Robert A., XXXXXXXX
Gray, John W., XXXXXXXX
Grider, Robert J., XXXXXXXX
Grundstein, Amram S., XXXXXXXX
Johnson, Michael L.
Lillard, Joseph K., XXXXXXXX
Whitford, Howard N., Jr., XXXXXXXX

The following-named cadet, graduating class of 1961, U.S. Military Academy, for appointment in the Regular Army of the United States, in the grade of second lieutenant, under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 4353:

Kopcsak, George C.

The following-named distinguished military students for appointment in the Regular Army of the United States, in the grade and corps specified, under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, sections 3283, 3284, 3285, 3286, 3287, 3288, and 3290:

*To be second lieutenants, Medical Service
Corps*

| | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| Barylak, Bohdan A. | Norcia, Steve W. |
| Biggs, Barry L. | Pauley, Richard E. |
| Candelaria, John J. | Preston, Edward J., Jr. |
| Coats, Rogers L. | Roby, William W., Jr. |
| Conroy, Robert E. | Rose, Walter E. |
| Davis, Bernard R. | Shaw, George J., Jr. |
| Eppler, Larz D. | Smith, Frederick |
| Gayagas, Edwin J. | Smith, Thomas G. |
| Gray, Isaac M., Jr. | Strate, Norman F., Jr. |
| Iwamoto, Raymond S. | Tedrow, Thomas |
| Johnson, Donald A. | Williams, Arthur L. |
| Kruse, Larry J. | Williams, Charles M. |
| Long, John T. | Wooten, Ernest A., Jr. |
| Mazur, John F. | Young, Robert L., Jr. |

The following-named distinguished military students for appointment in the Regular Army of the United States, in the grade of second lieutenant, under the provisions

of title 10, United States Code, sections 3283, 3284, 3285, 3286, 3287, and 3288:

| | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Abbott, Paul N. | Davis, Alec C. |
| Ackerman, Duane V. | Davis, Joseph S., II |
| Ackley, Russell C. | DeBauche, Gary A. |
| Adams, Arthur J. | DeSilvia, Craig |
| Adams, Charles L. | Detrixhe, James B. W. |
| Adams, Elmer E. | DeVeaux, James M. |
| Akagi, Hart M. | DeWalt, Robert M. |
| Alario, Joseph P. | Dexter, Albert S. |
| Allen, William A., IV | DiBelardino, Mario |
| Anderson, Bobby L. | Dickson, Daniel R. |
| Anderson, Jerome F. | Dillow, Tommy R. |
| Andrews, Eugene S. | Dingee, John H., Jr. |
| Arnold, Harry J. | Dooley, James, Jr. |
| Asbury, David L. | Dorr, Guy E. |
| Ashton, Guthrie H., Jr. | Dowling, Richard |
| Ayers, Thomas, III | Duffy, Walter J., Jr. |
| Baker, Philip E. | Dula, Robert A. |
| Baker, Ronald W. | Durenberger, George M. |
| Banks, Norman E. | Easterling, Frank A. |
| Barham, Thomas B. | Edel, John J. |
| Beach, Lanny J. | Fadden, Michael T. |
| Beauchamp, Ramar K. | Fargo, James C. |
| Belman, Henry M. | Farmen, William N. |
| Benvenuto, John A. | Fendrick, Arthur A. |
| Berry, Ralph W. | Fero, Richard S. |
| Berry Roy C. | Fesko, Robert J. |
| Best, Robert P. | Fisher, William R. |
| Billups, Aaron | Flickinger, Richard F. |
| Blanning, Bruce | Flynn, William G. |
| Blaufuss, Karl T. | Fors, Stuart W. |
| Blind, Joseph | Foss, Kenneth A., Jr. |
| Blouin, James O., Jr. | Frohboese, Walter E., Jr. |
| Bobbitt, Joseph R., 3d | Furman, John B. |
| Bohls, Robert J. | Gallitis, Vilnis |
| Bohrer, Thomas J. | Gall, John |
| Bolton, Charles L., III | Gardner, Donald P. |
| Bowman, Patrick A. | Gargiula, James G. |
| Boyd, Wayne C. | Garner, Gerald G. |
| Broman, Harvey J. | Garrett, Mickey |
| Brookshire, Robert R., II | Geary, Boyd D. |
| Brown, Edward, Jr. | Gerety, Richard P. |
| Brown, James V. D. | Gibson, Joseph L., Jr. |
| Brown, John B., Jr. | Gioielli, Lawrence P. |
| Brown, Robert W. | Glidden, Ronald C. |
| Brownlee, Romie L. | Godwin, Edward A. |
| Burkner, Richard D. | Goff, William J. |
| Bruington, Ray D. | Goodrich, Thomas B., Jr. |
| Brunt, Thomas B. | Goodykoontz, Alfred G. |
| Buckley, Daniel J. | Gorder, Charles W. |
| Bugay, James A. | Graham, Henry |
| Burke, Larry K. | Greely, Gerald |
| Burlingame, John C. | Gudat, Frank F. |
| Burns, Charles S., III | Guinn, William A. |
| Burroughs, Bruce G. | Gutzman, Philip C. |
| Burtner, James R. | Hadsell, Richard M. |
| Bush, Charles E., III | Hall, Dennis C. |
| Cagnetta, Andrew C. | Hamina, Robert K. |
| Cameron, Hugh S., Jr. | Hammett, Grady E. |
| Cardello, John J., Jr. | Hanshaw, William G. |
| Carlsto, Frederic J. G. | Harrington, Jack O., Jr. |
| Carpenter, David M. | Hawkins, Robert M. |
| Carter, Edward E. | Hecht, Howard B. |
| Carter, James E., Jr. | Hecomovich, George S. |
| Cassidy, Edwin C., Jr. | Heller, Stephen M. |
| Chambers, Henry R. | Henson, Charles W. |
| Chihlas, Nikholaos A. | Hesse, Thomas M. |
| Claggett, Michael B. | Hetrick, James L. |
| Cobb, Howard E. | Hilger, Charles H. |
| Collins, Michael D. | Hintz, Norman C. |
| Conn, Joseph E. | Hiral, Kenneth H. |
| Connolly, Kenneth T. | Hofmeister, Daniel J. |
| Cooney, Richard T. | Holmberg, Richard J. |
| Cordill, Stephen H., Jr. | Hornbostel, John F. |
| Cote, Thomas G. | Horton, Chapin |
| Cox, Larry | Hurst, Curtis C. |
| Cragin, Robert O. | Hutto, Robert P. |
| Craig, Lawrence | Irvine, Robert J. |
| Crane, James P. | Iverson, Clark M. |
| Cristina, Barry R. | James, Arthur M. |
| Crowder, Charlie C., Jr. | James, Paul E. |
| Csoka, Kalman, Jr. | |
| Dacunto, Lawrence | |
| Danielsen, Vernon M. | |
| Davine, Thomas | |

Jefferies, Larry D.
Jimenez, Tristan C. N.

Johnson, Harry B.
Johnson, James D.
Johnson, Thomas E.
Joiner, Robert E., III
Jones, Matthew J.
Jones, Thomas M.
Jordan, Carl M., Jr.
Kingman, Dan C., Jr.
Kirchner, Warren F.
Kitchell, Robert P.
Klunk, David G.
Kneier, Dennis B.
Knierman, August F.
Knudtson, Jerry G.
Koelsch, Raymond E.
Konopka, Thomas
Kopelke, Edward D.
Kuffel, Richard A.
Kuster, Bernard A., Jr.
Lahey, Lorn R., Jr.
Lambert, Harry R.
Larkins, John G.
Laros, George A., Jr.
Latour, Pierre R.
Leffler, Samuel A.
Lepore, John B.
Lewis, Bobby J.
Lewis, Robert P., Jr.
Lionberger, Samuel L., Jr.
Lippert, Phillip S.
Lovett, David E.
Lovgren, Walter P., II
Luchsinger, Arthur F.
Lybrand, Charles W.
Lyon, Kenneth S.
Lyons, William
Mabry, David L.
Mangino, Alfred R.
Mann, Thomas L.
Manning, Eugene B.
Mauro, John
Mauro, Robert
McAndrews, Thomas A.
McCollum, Lawrence J.
McConville, Richard H.
McCormick, Michael J.
McCrea, Rufus J.
McGregor, William L., Jr.
McIver, Andrew J.
McKenzie, Roger L.
McManners, John A.
McNutt, Joseph K.
Meilahn, William M.
Meyer, Robert W.
Mikkelsen, David W.
Miles, Donald F.
Miller, Sherrill G.
Mills, Thomas M.
Mitinger, Robert B., Jr.
Monahan, Daniel F.
Monax, Dennis J.
Moore, Calvin B.
Moore, Michael C.
Moore, Thomas J., Jr.
Morey, Edward L.
Morrow, William D.
Muehsam, William E.
Mugar, Paul W.
Muntner, Michael
Murphy, Robert
Murphy, William H.
Murray, John T.
Napierkowski, Raymond J.
Nolan, Donny R.
Norman, Phil R.
O'Brien, Robert E.
Ogilvie, Gene K.
O'Grady, John E.
Orth, John W.

Ortiz, Luis
Pagliaro, Salvatore G.
Pederson, James D.
Petraglia, Vincent J., Jr.
Phelps, Richard D.
Pieret, Edmund J., Jr.
Pilton, Gavin A.
Plotrowski, Frank
Poggenburg, William G.
Prall, Josef D.
Prentiss, Gregory A.
Quinlan, John L., III
Reed, Howard E.
Reh, David D.
Rehler, Charles M.
Renner, John A.
Resell, John C., Jr.
Richardson, Dennis W.
Rigby, William C., III
Ringham, Lee O.
Riordan, Richard G.
Robinson, Walter L.
Rosen, Herbert R.
Rowland, Neville A.
Sanders, Bobby W.
Sanko, William J.
Saville, Duane E.
Sawczyn, William
Sawyer, Frederick H.
Schmidbauer, James P.
Schmitz, James W.
Schulenberg, Robert H.
Sears, Charles F.
Seaver, David S.
Sebastian, Elmer G.
Shanholt, Gerald A.
Shaw, Russell C.
Shope, William G., Jr.
Short, Alonzo E., Jr.
Slater, Robert W.
Slutzky, Gerald N.
Smith, Dallas E.
Smith, Robert D.
Smittle, Nelson D.
Snellings, David D., Jr.
Sorell, James F.
Spain, Carl E.
Spencer, Samuel W., II
Spetz, Steven N.
Stackhouse, William E.
Stafne, James A.
Stahl, Vincent E., Jr.
Starke, William R.
Steinacker, Ronald A.
Stenquist, Emery C., Jr.
Stewart, Robert D.
Stieglitz, Gilbert J.
Stizza, John B.
Stone, Tim F.
Strunk, William T.
Sugita, Kenneth Y.
Sullivan, Dennis B.
Sullivan, Milton L.
Sullivan, Thomas F.
Swendson, Joe A.
Swifts, Ned
Sydnor, Thomas D.
Sylvester, Carroll E.
Tatum, Benjamin R.
Taylor, Carl S.
Thomas, John K.
Thompson, Dale L., Jr.
Thoren, Donald A.
Tilt, William M.
Tirrell, Richard H.
Toccafondi, Primo V.
Todd, Thomas J.
Torres, Peter B.
Trimpe, John R.
Upchurch, Gilbert
Vandermark, John R.
Varela, Louis, Jr.

Von Hoene, John P. A. Welsh, Myron R.
 Vucichovich, Ivan J. Williams, James E.
 Wagner, David W. Willson, Loyd M.
 Walker, William L. Wilson, Lee B.
 Wallraabenstein, Paul Winterson, Philip T.
 P., Jr. Wolfe, Howard L.
 Walsh, Gerald F. Wolfe, Ronald C.
 Ward, William C., Jr. Wright, James A.
 Warren, Howard L. Yerger, James M.
 Watkins, Jene Young, Jacob C., Jr.
 Watkins, Leo F., Jr. Zack, John R.
 Weakley, Joseph L. Zamary, James
 Weber, James J. Zoller, Norman E.
 Weber, John W. Zuidema, George L., Jr.
 Weber, Neal J.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate March 12, 1962:

U.S. MARSHALS

Antonio C. Baza, of Guam, to be U.S. marshal for the district of Guam for the term of 4 years. (He is now serving in this office under an appointment which expired February 22, 1961.)

Vance W. Collins, of Kansas, to be U.S. marshal for the district of Kansas for the term of 4 years.

Leo A. Mault, of New Jersey, to be U.S. marshal for the district of New Jersey for the term of 4 years.

Alvin Grossman, of New York, to be U.S. marshal for the western district of New York for the term of 4 years.

U.S. ATTORNEY

Edward L. Shaheen, of Louisiana, to be U.S. attorney for the western district of Louisiana for the term of 4 years.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

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

FOR APPOINTMENT

To be senior surgeon

Carleton R. Dean

To be health services officer

Jeannette M. Miller

To be senior assistant health services officer

Alice V. Savage

FOR PERMANENT PROMOTION

To be senior assistant pharmacist

Edward E. Madden, Jr.

Jimmie G. Lewis

John T. Barnett

To be sanitarians

Howard L. Kusnetz

Bayard F. Bjornson

To be senior assistant therapists

Ronald D. Brown

William D. Wallis

FOR APPOINTMENT

To be senior surgeon

*William Y. Chen

To be surgeons

Harry Allen

James E. Banta

*John D. Egan

William D. Hawley

To be senior assistant surgeons

Joan M. Altekruze

William L. Ashburn

Gerald D. Aurbach

Roger Berry

Maurice B. Burg

Alan J. Cooper

Paul C. Cronce

John L. Cutler

Alexander W. DeMasi

Rogert A. Feldman

Robert G. Godersky

Ernest Hamburger

Joseph S. Handler

William R. Hardy

Sol Herman

Mark M. Kartchner

Joel V. Levy

Lloyd A. LeZotte, Jr.

Lawrence L. Marvin

Michael W. Mosesson

Robin R. Nichols

William E. O'Malley

Bernard W. Palmer

Jack E. Pickering

William C. Roberts
 Lewis M. Roch II
 Walter P. Savage
 Jack Shapiro

To be dental surgeon

Milton E. Schaefer

To be senior assistant dental surgeons

John G. Battles
 Eugene R. Berg
 Robert W. Bolton
 James W. Brown
 Karl J. Hettwer
 James B. Hoaglin
 Herschel S. Horowitz
 Merlyn B. Johnson
 Thomas L. Loudon
 Robert C. McAlex-
 ander, Jr.
 James A. McTaggart

Albert J. Munk
 Regis M. Nairn
 Dale W. Podshadley
 Sydney T. Pollard, Jr.
 Donald L. Popkes
 Thomas W. Ragland
 Charles R. Robinson
 Norman A. Roswick
 John W. Vitamvas
 John O. Wilson
 Ralph A. Frew

To be senior sanitary engineers

Robert W. Jones III
 William A. McQuary

To be sanitary engineer

Martin A. Bauer, Jr.

To be senior assistant sanitary engineers

Richard E. Reavis
 Paul W. Weiser

To be assistant sanitary engineers

Albert W. Bromberg
 Sandier H. Dickson
 Donald G. Fox
 Richard W. Gerstle
 Richard D. Grundy
 Richard E. Jaquish

Lee R. Lunsford
 William T. Sayers
 William L. Wagner
 Carlton S. Wilder
 Walter R. Wilson

To be junior assistant sanitary engineers

William L. Brinck
 Dale S. Bryson
 James R. Buchtel
 Ronald F. Coene
 Joseph R. Franzmathes
 Roger C. Grimm
 Elwyn Holthrop

Donald T. Oakley
 Maris Pubulis
 Barrett N. Sinowitz
 Charles E. Tharp
 Charles H. Wentworth
 III

To be senior assistant pharmacists

Edgar N. Duncan
 Edward S. Thompson

To be assistant pharmacists

Linton F. Angle
 Fred Angres
 Max D. Dooley
 Robert L. Duvall
 Curtis G. T. Ewing
 Clarence L. Fortner

Ronald D. Gilbert
 Thomas B. Poux
 James L. Snowden
 Clair G. Wetmore
 Gary J. Wold
 Larry A. Wood

To be junior assistant pharmacists

Gordon R. Aird
 Nancy B. Finch
 John T. Gimon
 Jules M. Meisler

Robert E. Miller
 Andrew J. Passeri, Jr.
 James A. Resko
 Robert J. Schollard

To be senior scientist

Frederick F. Ferguson

To be scientist

Robert J. Ellis

To be senior assistant scientists

Carlton M. Clifford, Jr.
 Arthur D. Flynn
 William J. Goodwin, Jr.
 Alfred R. Grzenda

Allan Hirsch
 Eskin Huff
 Julius A. Kasel
 James G. Kelly
 Micah I. Krichevsky

To be assistant scientist

Mars Y. Longley

To be sanitarian

Edison E. Newman

To be senior assistant sanitarians

Norman A. Gelger
 Maurice Georgevich
 James E. Martin
 Roger O. Olmsted

George E. Prime
 Thomas C. Seil
 Robert A. Stevens
 Robert W. Wilson

To be assistant sanitarians

Bobby F. Craft
 Dale J. Johnson
 David B. Moses

To be senior assistant veterinary officer
 Jerry F. Stara

To be nurse officers

Dolores R. Basco
 Helen Grosskopf
 Germaine S. Krysan

To be dietitians

*Merme Bonnell
 Lois M. Gamble

Jeanne M. Reid
 Alice M. Stang

To be senior assistant dietitians

Phyllis M. Charest
 Maureen A. Doherty
 Mary E. Ferrell

Vilma C. Grassi
 Esther C. Namian

To be assistant dietitians

Betty L. Beach
 Elizabeth K. Witter

To be senior assistant therapist

Walter S. Sekiya

To be assistant therapists

Frank H. Troske, Jr.
 Carol A. Wendell

To be health services officers

Rebecca C. Chavez
 Joel J. Vernick

To be senior assistant health services officers

Charles P. Froom
 Carol A. Lewis

To be assistant health services officers

Virginia C. Davis
 Richard A. Mackey

FOR CONFIRMATION OF APPOINTMENT

To be senior surgeons

Walter C. Clowers
 Charles M. Grace
 Charles E. Horner
 Alan L. Klein

Leon Sokoloff
 Patrick J. Sullivan
 George N. Wagon

To be surgeons

Henry M. Gelfand
 F. Gentry Harris

Ray H. Hayes
 Lyman C. Wynne

To be senior dental surgeons

Albert C. Adams
 Paul N. Baer

Oscar B. Tate
 Gerson Wasserman

To be dental surgeons

William O. Engler
 Collie H. Millsap, Jr.

To be senior sanitary engineers

Israel Bernstein
 Norman E. Tucker
 Charles L. Weaver

To be sanitary engineer

Clarence E. Cuyler

To be senior assistant sanitary engineer

James G. Gardner

To be assistant sanitary engineer

Thurman B. Sauls

To be senior scientist

Joseph H. Schubert

To be scientist

Norman A. Clarke

To be sanitarian

John H. Fritz

To be veterinary officer

Winston M. Decker

To be nurse officers

Margaret F. Carroll
 Bernadette T. Mesli

To be health services officers

Delbert L. Nye
 Rachel S. Simmet

FOR PERMANENT PROMOTION

To be assistant sanitary engineer

John E. Hagan III

(NOTE.—Asterisk (*) indicates appointment during the last recess of the Senate.)

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

All the News That's Fit To Tint

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN M. ASHBROOK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 12, 1962

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, I believe one of the best promoted myths of the day concerns the so-called objectivity of the New York Times. While the Times is a great newspaper as far as the depth and breadth of its coverage is concerned, it daily indicates that it fails to come close to objectivity. Day after day, it grinds out the anticongressive line and hands it down like dispatches from the Delphian oracle.

This they are certainly entitled to do. But it is not conceivable that they can do this while at the same time holding to a self-proclaimed posture of "middle of the road" or "unbiased." The New York Times is of the liberal persuasion, not middle of the road—or to use the reverse of its favorite terminology, "leftist." They brandish the words "right" and "rightist" like they were cancerous but show little concern for the extreme left in our society and refrain from repeated use of the term "leftist."

Many articles could be cited but three recent ones were particularly indicative of this overall slant. A front page article in the March 8, 1962, issue carried a heading of "Eighteen Thousand Rightists Rally at Garden" to feature its story on the YAF rally at Madison Square Garden. Times Writer Peter Kihss noted that the garden was "packed by an enthusiastic crowd of 18,000 persons." Later in the article the following appeared:

Senator HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, Democrat, of Minnesota, was the main speaker at a counter rally by Americans for Democratic Action and College Young Democrat groups in the St. Nicholas Arena. That hall, at Broadway and 66th Street, has a capacity of 4,000 persons. Admission was free.

Two of the Times' favorite devices were applied here. First, the protection of groups such as the ADA which certainly should out of consistency be called leftist if the Times brandishes the rightist terminology so readily to anyone or any group in the spectrum from conservative to the far, far right. You can be sure of one thing: it just is not done that way by the Times. Second, the use of half-truth or evasion. The statement was made categorically that 18,000 persons attended the YAF rally but all Mr. Kihss states here is that the St. Nicholas Arena will hold a capacity of 4,000. Were 4,000 in attendance? No, by every other report of the affair there were not more than 2,500 but Mr. Kihss uses an evasion of the truth to elevate the stature of the leftist meeting.

On March 10, 1962, the Times carried a single column, two-line heading "Far Right Called a Menace by Pike." Read-

ing the story, the very first paragraph says, however:

ROSLYN, LONG ISLAND, March 9—The Right Reverend James A. Pike, bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of California, said here tonight that both the radical right and the Communists were enemies of democracy.

Again, the same tactics by the New York Times. As I have had considerable experience with newspaper work and composition I know that it is often difficult to set headings of the one column variety and it is not very easy to use the word "conservative" in small headings. However, it is just as easy to use the term "leftist" to describe the liberal to Communist spectrum as it is to use the term "rightist." Why then is this not done?

In a straight reporting job, supposedly objective, under the heading "Debate Rises on Medical Care for Aged," Times writer Marjorie Hunter makes this statement which carries the badge of authority and fact:

This tax, estimated to bring in about \$1 billion in the first year, would be more than enough to finance the program and cover about 14,750,000 of the Nation's 17 million persons of 65 or over.

The more than enough allegation is subject to criticism since it cannot be supported by fact. Most honest observers conclude that it is almost impossible to tell exactly what the program will cost. A great amount of evidence indicates the billion dollars will not be nearly enough.

Four cartoons are adjacent to the story. Usually, the Times, in a slight concession to objectivity, will show differing views in the cartoons but all four of these are promedicare.

The New York Times bleeds very profusely at what it considers to be unfair and unjust. It might be well to have the editors take a close look at their own columns. The proud heading on the front page "All the News That's Fit To Print" might better read "All the News That's Fit To Tint."

The National Lottery of Costa Rica

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL A. FINO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 12, 1962

Mr. FINO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to apprise the Members of this House about the Costa Rican national lottery where gambling is respected and treated as recreation and relaxation.

Costa Rica is a small and poor country with a population of approximately 1 million persons. Yet, the Government has realized the worth of a national lottery. The gross receipts from the national lottery in 1961 amounted to al-

most \$10 million. The profit or net income to the Government which was over \$3 million was earmarked for the support of mental institutions and other charitable hospitals.

Mr. Speaker, Costa Rica is another country that recognizes and capitalizes on the human urge to gamble. How long will it take us to realize that the natural gambling spirit of our American people should be regulated and controlled for the benefit of our treasury? It is about time that we stopped being reckless with the tax and revenue advantages offered by a national lottery.

Mr. Speaker, why cannot we show the same intelligence and sound judgment? If we would have the courage to wipe out hypocrisy, we could raise \$10 billion a year in additional revenue which would help to cut our high taxes and reduce our mounting national debt.

Happy Birthday, Girl Scouts

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 12, 1962

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, today we celebrate the golden anniversary of the founding of one of the most important groups of good citizens in America. Fifty years ago today, under the inspired leadership of Juliette Low, 12 young ladies in Savannah, Ga., came together for the first meeting in this country of the Girl Scouts. From the beginning, this was a movement that brought forth only good. As Mrs. Low said:

If it isn't right, the girls won't take to it and it won't last.

But this was right, and has always been. The girls took to it, in ever greater numbers, and the more than 3 million membership today is dramatic proof that it continues to grow and flourish.

We all know and recognize the outstanding contributions made to American life by these fine young ladies and their dedicated leaders. Perhaps the most important contribution has been the sound preparation that the Girl Scouts have made towards their members becoming responsible 20th century women. They have properly stressed the dignity of motherhood, the sanctity of the home, the responsibility of active citizenship outside the home. For the past 35 years, they have also been in the van promoting world peace and understanding by exchange of visitors among the nations of the world. And after World War II, their epic "clothes for friendship" drive provided clothes for more than 150,000 children in Europe and Asia.

Whether in the city or rural areas, in rich, moderate, or poor economies, we know that the Girl Scouts of America

will continue to exert a healthy, desirable influence on all with whom they associate. Today I am happy to join with our President and other great leaders in all walks of life throughout the world in extending to this truly noble organization sincere congratulations for the achievements of the first 50 years, and sincere hopes for comparable achievements in the next 50.

Postal Clerks' Travel Allowance Adjustment Needed

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 12, 1962

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to increase the maximum travel allowance for postal clerks and substitutes assigned to duty in mobile units.

As you are aware, Mr. Speaker, the 1st session of the 81st Congress enacted Public Law 87-139 to "increase the maximum rates of per diem allowance for employees of the Government traveling on official business." That law became effective August 14, 1961, and it applied to Federal employees other than those in the postal service for whom the rates of travel allowance are set in the Postal Field Service Pay Act.

Even if enacted into law, my bill would not provide for postal clerks in mobile units the same rates of per diem allowance that are available to other employees of the Federal Government. Although other employees may be paid up to \$15, my bill if approved, would increase the amount mobile unit clerks would receive to only \$12 per day.

Clerks assigned to mobile units receive \$2.25 for each 6 hours that they are away from headquarters following the passage of the first 10 hours. It will be evident to everyone, that this amount of money is not enough to cope with today's high hotel costs and restaurant charges.

The statute covering mobile unit clerks is the act of June 10, 1955, which provides in section 607(b) that such travel allowance may be paid "after the expiration of 10 hours from the time the initial run begins."

If the bill I am introducing were enacted, it would mean that for each 6 hours after the first 10, this highly skilled group of public servants would receive \$3 instead of \$2.25.

My bill would not alter the requirement that travel allowance may be paid only after the expiration of 10 hours from the time of beginning duty. The continuation of this provision would mean that even if the \$15 maximum were to be applied to the mobile unit clerks, they would still receive less than other employees of the Federal Government in travel status.

Present law provides that postal transportation clerks receive travel allowance at the rate of \$9 per day. The 10-hour

exemption reduces the amount actually received in the first 24 hours to \$6.75.

Under my bill the rate would be increased to \$12 per day. The 10-hour exemption would then make the actual payment \$9 for the first 24-hour period. Other Federal employees may now receive up to \$15 for this same length of time.

Believing my bill to be very meritorious and knowing the people in question to be seriously affected by the economic factors involved, I hope the House of Representatives can take early action on my bill this year.

Letter to National Commander, Veterans of World War I, U.S.A., Inc.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 12, 1962

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I include a recent letter to the national commander of the Veterans of World War I of the U.S.A., Inc., in response to a recent communication from him on the general subject of pensions for veterans of World War I:

JANUARY 30, 1962.

Mr. JOHN BASHARA, Sr.,
National Commander, Veterans of World War
I of the U.S.A., Inc., Washington, D.C.

DEAR COMMANDER BASHARA: This has reference to your letter of January 24, 1962.

In your letter reference was made to a Senate subcommittee report which points out that over half of the 16 million Americans over age 65 are forced to exist on an income of less than \$1,000 a year. A realization of this has led the Congress to develop a pension system based on the principle that those with the least income and the greatest need should get the most help. Although you expressed concern for this group of veterans who are forced to live on less than \$1,000 a year, H.R. 3745, being sponsored by your organization, has little to do with the plight of this large low-income group. Under existing law a veteran with dependents, with less than \$1,000 income per year, may receive a pension of \$90 a month. If he is single, with income less than \$600 a year, he may receive \$85 a month. Passage of H.R. 3745 would give the veteran with dependents \$120 per year more income. The single veteran would receive \$180 per year more income. Most of the cost of H.R. 3745, which has been estimated by the Veterans' Administration at \$942,327,000 the first year, would go to substantially increasing the income of veterans who are now in the top quarter of the income bracket for their age group.

This situation was made clear by Commander Erickson in his testimony before the Veterans' Affairs Committee last year. In discussing the cost of H.R. 3745, Commander Erickson pointed out that the bill would add 631,221 veterans to the rolls at an initial cost of \$775,341,378. Obviously these individuals are added to the rolls because they cannot now meet the \$3,000 and \$1,800 income limits of the existing law. In other words, while your letter expresses great concern for the large number of individuals who must live on less than \$1,000 a year, the organization is sponsoring legisla-

tion which costs nearly \$1 billion a year, more than three-quarters of which would go to veterans in the highest income brackets, with an insignificant amount going to the large group of veterans for which concern has been expressed.

Your letter contains the following statement:

"I am a firm believer in commonsense and honest dealings. I feel that grouping all veterans of our last three wars into a single classification works a distinct hardship upon the aging men who fought in 1917 and 1918. Their problems are basically different from the younger veterans of World War II and the Korean conflict."

"World War I veterans today are old, bald-headed, suffer from physical disabilities and find it difficult to secure gainful employment. They resent becoming charges upon their children, who however much they may want to help, find such assistance under today's economic conditions almost impossible."

The pension program available to veterans is based on the individual meeting certain requirements relating to disability, income, and unemployability. Pensions are paid based on the circumstance of the individual and have nothing to do with the general characteristics of a particular group. To paraphrase your statement, an old, bald-headed World War II veteran suffering from physical disabilities finds it difficult to secure gainful employment and live on a meager income just as a World War I veteran confronted with the same identical circumstances has problems. A relatively small number of World War II veterans are now in their sixties. I can think of no justification for treating two individuals, identically circumstanced but serving in different wars, in a different way insofar as non-service-connected pension payments are concerned.

Your letter contained the following statement:

"Our Government has been most generous to veterans of former wars and it is our firm conviction that granting separate and distinct pension legislation for the older veterans of World War I would help to solve the immediate problems of caring for the Nation's aging population. In this manner, the country could give recognition and appreciation for services rendered over 40 years ago."

You are quite correct that our Government has been most generous with veterans of former wars. This is particularly true of veterans of World War I. World War I veterans comprise 15 percent of all the participants of all of the Nation's wars. They have received 28 percent of all of the Nation's expenditures for veterans (an amount exceeding \$30 billion). Expenditures for veterans' benefits per participant in World War I have reached approximately \$7,000 per man. By 1963, half of the 1,400,000 living World War I veterans will be receiving a pension. During fiscal year 1963 an average of 1,090,200 World War I veterans and 483,900 World War I veterans' widows will receive non-service-connected pensions. The World War I pension roll is increasing by 8,121 per month. The fiscal year 1963 budget requests \$1,873,681,000 for non-service-connected pensions for veterans, widows, and dependents. Of this amount \$1,388,489,000 will go to World War I veterans and World War I widows. The Veterans' Administration budget for non-service-connected pensions will increase by \$114 million this year.

In a few days you will receive the calendar of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs showing current legislation pending before the committee. There are now more than 160 non-service-connected pension bills pending before the committee. Each of the major veterans' organizations is sponsoring a different proposal. Veterans of World War

I of the U.S.A., Inc., is sponsoring H.R. 3745. The American Legion has rejected H.R. 3745 and is sponsoring a bill which raises rates and income limits within the framework of existing pension law. AMVETS has opposed general pension bills and bills such as H.R. 3745 and is proposing minor modification of the existing pension program. VFW is supporting a program for a separate and liberal pension program for World War I veterans. DAV has declined to support specific non-service-connected pension bills and has taken the position that service-connected veterans deserve priority consideration.

The Committees on Veterans' Affairs has been making an extensive study of the operation of Public Law 86-211. We hope to have this material ready for consideration by the committee before too long. Information available to the committee at this time indicates there are several hundred thousand veterans and widows in the United States who are entitled to a substantial increase in their pension under Public Law 86-211. These individuals are in the low income bracket and are of the group for which you expressed concern. I regret to advise that information we are assembling indicates that individuals and groups associated with your organization must bear a substantial share of the responsibility for these unfortunate veterans and widows with very low income not electing the benefits to which they are entitled, and in some areas there appears to be an organized campaign against Public Law 86-211, without regard to the welfare and individual circumstances of veterans and widows. In view of your expressed concern for the lowest income group, it appears that action should be initiated by your organization immediately to put an end to the activities which are going on and so adversely affecting many veterans and widows.

Very truly yours,

OLIN E. TEAGUE,
Chairman.

Washington Report

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BRUCE ALGER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 12, 1962

Mr. ALGER. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following Newsletter of March 10, 1962:

WASHINGTON REPORT

(By BRUCE ALGER, Fifth District, Tex., Mar. 10, 1962)

The Treasury, Post Office, and Executive Office appropriation bill, 1963, amounted to \$5,461,671,000 (compared to last year's spending this is an increase of \$148 million. Yet the total is \$114 million less than requested by the various agencies. This is one of the subterfuges by which Congress can talk out of both sides of its mouth—the executive department ups the requests, then Congress cuts back below this figure, but still increases spending over the previous year.) Eleven thousand two hundred and thirteen new employees will be added in this one appropriation bill; 20,696 were requested. The same old game of juggling figures. Expenditures under the Treasury Department, not shown in the bill, included \$9,431 million for general and special funds. Of this, \$9,300 million was allocated to payment of the interest on the national debt. This amount is \$400 million more than last year, a necessary increase to effectively refinance

the debt. Yet this interest payment was the subject of bitter campaign criticism by Candidate Kennedy and most Democrats, who stated that the Democrats would reduce interest costs below the high level paid by the Republican administration. Now the Kennedy administration increases the high Eisenhower interest cost of \$8,900 million of last fiscal year to \$9,300 million. The President is learning the economic facts of life. It is good he is learning, but it's too bad such lessons were not learned before he took office, and are now learned at the expense of the taxpayers.

Educational TV, a bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934, to establish a program of Federal matching grants for the construction of television facilities to be used for educational purposes, provoked debate without confronting the basic issue of Federal aid to education. Everyone is for educational TV. The laudable goal or name, "educational TV," blinded many to the question of by what right Federal Government should enter a field not its constitutional province, and where private efforts are doing well. As Gov. Price Daniel said in a letter to the committee in opposition to the bill, "At the present time this matter is being provided for by private funds through institutions of higher learning, and it appears that this will be a successful operation in our State." Dallas, as usual, is way out in front in initiative in this area. Of three educational TV stations in Texas, two are in Dallas—KERA-TV and KRET—both without benefit of Federal funds. The obvious lesson is again overlooked. Federal Government and big government advocates have no hesitancy of moving into new fields; indeed, are politically eager to do so. The \$520,000 for needs survey and \$25 million for television facilities construction, as Federal-State matching grants, is, of course, but the foot in the door.

Increasing the size of the House of Representatives produced a confusing but refreshing debate. Refreshing because there was little if any political partisanship. Confusing, because of meritorious arguments on both sides, and amendments not fully understood. Finally, an amendment made the bill so unpalatable to even the proponents of enlargement that the bill was sent back to the Judiciary Committee for further study. The bill sought to add 3 new permanent members beyond the 435 total, a fixed number since 1911 when New Mexico and Arizona were admitted to the Union. At conflict with the precedent of adding members with the admission of new States, which now included Hawaii and Alaska, is the regular decade census (1960) which shows population increases and the necessary reapportionment of Members of Congress, State by State against population change, up or down. By congressional legislation of 1961, 9 States gained 19 seats and 16 States lost 21 seats. A doubled population from 1911 to 1960 shows an increase of representation per Congressman from 212,000 to 410,000. Hence, the need for reapportionment. Those States already having taken action by State legislature took issue with Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Missouri who each would get an additional member. There were two good sides to the argument with as many different views as were members. For my part, because I disapprove increasing the size and role of Federal Government I shall not approve any increase of membership. Rather, I shall insist on an increasing reliance on State and local government, administration and initiative. Thus, I would be sympathetic to reducing Congress to 400 or fewer members. Despite my disapproval of gerrymandering or States failure to redistrict (as in the case of the Fifth District of Texas) consistently I still feel that this is a matter of State government and does not warrant Fed-

eral intrusion or control. We, in Texas, should responsibly do our own reapportionment. In this connection, once again I must criticize my State for not reapportioning Dallas County to secure for 1,100,000 people the degree of Federal representation they deserve. But this is up to the people of Dallas and Texas and we do not want the Federal Government dictating to us. Obviously, if we refuse to do what is right, it is probable the Federal Government will step in.

This week I testified before the House Committee on Education and Labor in opposition to a bill to increase the jurisdiction of the Davis-Bacon Act. Davis-Bacon gives the Secretary of Labor absolute authority in setting wages on government construction and contracts. Wrong as this principle is, the bill on which I testified would now include fringe benefits by law and by Government edict a further erosion of individual freedom and liberty.

The Community Facilities Act of 1962

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ALBERT RAINS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 12, 1962

Mr. RAINS. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced H.R. 10667, the Community Facilities Act of 1962. This bill would supplement the present community facilities loan program by authorizing Federal grants to encourage the construction of needed public facilities in smaller communities—those up to 50,000 population—communities suffering from substantial and persistent unemployment, and disaster areas. It would provide \$500 million in grants to cover up to 50 percent of the cost of local projects. This bill would help to achieve two vital and urgent objectives—to reduce unemployment, which continues at an intolerably high level, and to increase our investment in public facilities necessary for the health and welfare of our people.

No one can be complacent about the fact that we still have over 4½ million men and women out of work even after a year of recovery from the last recession. In fact, if the labor force had shown its normal high rate of growth we would be speaking of a figure of well over 5 million unemployed. All of us who understand the plight of a person out of work will agree that the Congress has a moral obligation to take prompt and effective action to provide job opportunities as quickly as possible.

We should waste no time in acting on measures which will increase employment. Certainly no one can doubt the seriousness of our present situation. The overall rate of unemployment—5.6 percent—is far too high and the Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers has predicted that the rate this summer will still be 5½ percent. While there has been some reduction in the overall rate since a year ago, it is important to note that the number of long-term unemployed, those who have been fruitlessly seeking jobs for 27 weeks or more, exceeds 700,000 and is still above the year-

ago level. To these people all of the increases in economic indicators are meaningless and we cannot ignore their plight.

The record of recent years is an ominous warning that we cannot expect time alone to completely solve our unemployment problems. It has now been 5 years since the rate of unemployment has been as low as 4 percent of the labor force. In that time we have had two recessions and one recovery period that fell far short of true prosperity. We are now in another recovery period which all of us hope will be more successful. However, there are many who doubt that even further substantial gains in output will provide all of the jobs we need to put idle workers back on the payrolls and provide employment for the new workers entering the labor force.

One special factor—one which in sheer numbers outweighs either growth in the labor force or even the critical amount of excessive unemployment we now face—is the problem of automation. Advances in technology annually eliminate 1.8 million jobs according to a recent estimate by the Secretary of Labor. This fact goes far to explain why we have not been able to achieve full employment over the past 5 years and is one which raises the question of whether or not our economy left to itself will be able to provide useful jobs for all in the years just ahead. The tremendous increases in productivity have inevitably brought increased pressure to reduce working hours in order to spread available employment. I do not believe that in this time of international danger and with millions of Americans still living in poverty that we can seriously consider deliberate measures to reduce production. It will be far better if we take advantage of increasing productivity and the slack demand for labor to undertake an expanded program of public investment in sewer and water facilities, streets and sidewalks, public buildings, and the like.

For two decades we have all too often forgone these needed projects because of wartime restrictions and under the pressure of booming consumer demand. These expenditures will make our communities better places in which to live and add to our real national wealth.

The bill provides that these grants can be made in communities up to 50,000 population, designated redevelopment areas, and disaster areas. I realize that some will wonder why larger cities are not eligible unless they are redevelopment areas. The fact is that larger cities have been the primary beneficiary of a number of other Federal grant programs. For example, nine-tenths of the money under the urban renewal program so far has gone to communities of 50,000 or more. This has served to stimulate construction activity in those places. Experience has shown that the private construction expenditures generated by urban renewal run to five times the amount of the Federal grants. In addition, the renewal process eliminates blight thereby lessening some of the special needs for local government expenditure, which all agree are exceptionally heavy in slum areas, and at the same time urban renewal restores and im-

proves the local tax base and increases government revenue. This makes the city benefiting from the urban renewal program better able to finance the other obligations of government, including public works. Similarly such programs as Federal aid for airports and Federal aid for mass transit are of primary benefit to the large cities. Let me say that I heartily endorse these programs and have been in the forefront of the fight to bring many of them into being. My point here is simply that I feel that small communities also are entitled to Federal assistance in meeting their problems, both as a matter of equity and as a matter of general public welfare.

At present the principal Federal aid to small communities for public works is the community facilities loan program. While this program can contribute much to meet the needs, the fact remains that even with the low-interest rate and liberal terms of these loans many communities cannot adequately meet their needs. In fact, the grants provided under the bill I have just introduced will undoubtedly take some of the pressure off the loan program since private lenders will more readily purchase local bonds at reasonable interest rates if part of the financial burden has already been taken care of through Federal assistance.

The bill also would make communities designated for aid under the Area Redevelopment Act eligible for these grants without population limit. I do not feel that there is any danger that a few large cities will take a disproportionate share of the grant funds provided in view of the fact that the bill sets a \$500,000 limit on the aid extended to any individual project. Let me also note that the Area Redevelopment Act authorized some funds for Federal grants to help finance public works in redevelopment areas, but tightly restricted the use of these funds to projects which can be tied in directly with permanent increases in employment opportunities and was not intended to meet the basic normal needs of a community for public works.

Finally, communities designated as disaster areas may be made eligible. We are all familiar with the havoc wrought by tornados, hurricanes, floods, and other natural disasters. The recent destruction along our eastern seaboard from heavy storms is a grim reminder of this ever-present threat. They not only exact a heavy toll of a community's investment in public works but at the same time they cripple the local government's ability to finance repairs and replacements. This bill would help to relieve their plight.

The bill which I have just introduced should not be confused with, nor does it conflict with, the standby capital improvements bill now pending before the Public Works Committee. That legislation is designed to be used only if the economy falls into another major recession and contains a "triggering" formula which would keep it from going into effect now.

In contrast, the assistance provided by my bill would be available immediately to attack our present problem of high unemployment. I feel strongly that we cannot say to the millions of men and

women now out of work that they must wait until another recession strikes before their Government will act to aid them.

The employment impact of the grants provided under my bill would occur promptly. It has long been recognized that there is a tremendous backlog of need for local public improvements. In particular, there are many projects which have been fully planned under the advance planning program and are ready to start right now. Many others are now in the planning process under that program. Altogether, it is estimated that plans are ready or are now being worked on for more than a billion dollars of public works that would be eligible for assistance under my bill.

Mr. Speaker, I am not going into the details of the bill at this time. I plan to call hearings on the bill by my subcommittee in the near future to examine every aspect and detail of the problem.

At this time let me summarize the bill briefly. It would authorize Federal grants totaling \$500 million to be provided by the appropriation process. These grants could cover 50 percent of the cost of the eligible project but in no case more than \$500,000 for a single undertaking. Any project now eligible under the existing community facilities loan program would be eligible for these grants. Other provisions are described in the following section-by-section analysis of the bill.

SECTION-BY-SECTION SUMMARY, COMMUNITY FACILITIES ACT OF 1962

Section 1 of the bill provides that the act may be cited by its short title—the Community Facilities Act of 1962.

Section 2 sets forth the congressional findings and policies which form the basis for the new community facilities grant program embodied in section 3 of the bill, emphasizing the necessity for an emergency acceleration of needed public projects in all parts of the Nation to reduce unemployment and foster economic growth. This need is particularly pressing in smaller communities, in areas suffering from substantial and persistent unemployment, and in areas affected by major disasters.

Section 3 adds to title II of the housing amendments of 1955 a new section 208, establishing a Federal program of grants to assist in the construction of needed community facilities.

Subsection (a) of the new section 208 provides the basic authority for the Housing and Home Finance Administrator to make grants to municipalities and other political subdivisions and instrumentalities of States to finance specific projects for public works or facilities.

Subsection (b) limits the amount of any such grant to one-half of the cost of the project involved or \$500,000 whichever is less.

Subsection (c) provides that grants under the new program will be available only to communities having a population of less than 50,000, except in the case of communities situated in depressed areas, as designated under the Area Redevelopment Act, or in disaster areas—as determined by the President under the Act of September 30, 1950. This subsection also provides priorities—the

same as are provided in existing law in the case of community facilities loans—for grants to towns having a population of less than 10,000 for the construction of water works, sewage facilities, gas distribution systems, and other basic public works.

Subsection (d) prohibits any grant under the new program if a grant, or commitment, has been made with respect to the project involved under any other Federal law.

Subsection (e) provides that the types of community facilities for which grants may be made under the new program shall be the same as those for which loans could be made, in accordance with regulations of the Administrator—the types of such facilities are not specified in the statute—under the existing program on the date of enactment of the bill.

Subsection (f) prohibits the use in any one State of more than 10 percent of the aggregate grant funds made available under the new program.

Subsection (g) authorizes the appropriation of up to \$500 million for grants under the new program, and provides that amounts so appropriated shall remain available until expended.

Section 4 is purely technical.

Section 5 amends section 110(d) of the Housing Act of 1949 to provide that public works or facilities for which grants are made under the new community facilities grant program may not be included as local grants-in-aid under the slum clearance and urban renewal program.

Rural America: Outcast or Partner

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ALVIN E. O'KONSKI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 12, 1962

Mr. O'KONSKI. Mr. Speaker, I had the pleasure last week of addressing 6,000 delegates at the 20th annual meeting of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association at Atlantic City, N.J. At the request of many who heard me I am giving this same speech before the House of Representatives so that Members of Congress can respond to requests for copies of this speech.

Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, the 6,000 delegates to the 20th annual meeting of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association did me a great honor by inviting me to address them. They were delegates from the heart and roots of our Nation. My hope is that I fulfilled the challenge and honestly reflected the sentiments of this great institution of Congress.

There is a saying in Washington that whenever an important officer of our Government boards a plane and the pilot asks where to, the answer invariably is, "Take me anywhere because we have troubles everywhere."

In these times of worldwide evolution and revolution, I do not vision a more appropriate subject for a talk before this

group of distinguished Americans than the one chosen, namely, "Rural America: Outcast or Partner."

A famous historian once wrote: "No nation dies that is fit to live." Rome endured as long as Rome had a rural economy to back it up. Our Nation became the envy and marvel of the world because it had the rural economy to back it up. Take any part of the globe. Point to a nation with a healthy rural economy and there you have at the same time a healthy stable nation. Take any part of the globe again and point out a nation with a sick rural economy and there you have at the same time a sick nation infested with chaos, dictatorship, and revolution after revolution. Stability in any nation is impossible unless that nation is supported by a vigorous and prosperous rural population. To be a stable nation make no mistake about it—rural life must be a partner, not an outcast.

The pages of history are replete with evidence that the nations which give only passing attention to their rural people are doomed. Nations in Latin America, Asia, Africa are classic examples of how difficult it is to have stability in government with a poverty-stricken rural population. Seeing no hope in the rural portions of their country these people are concentrating in cities already overpopulated. They see no future in rural life. They vision no opportunity in rural life. They seek only to get away from rural life at the earliest opportunity. Basically this is why there is poverty and deprivation in many parts of the world. The flood of people from rural areas of the world to the cities has become alarming and if not checked will result in even greater problems than those we are now facing.

One has but to visit the universities of these nations to visualize how alarming is this migration from rural life to the cities. In one country, I have seen, for instance, where there is poverty almost unbelievable, you will find 50 students studying law and politics to 1 student studying agriculture or the production of food. In another country I could name you will find a similar alarming ratio. There are countries with a ratio more alarming than the examples I have given. These are examples which exist worldwide. Ask them why such a lack of interest in agriculture and these students will tell you, "There is no future in rural life and we have no desire to return to it." As a result these nations have a surplus of lawyers and government employees but not enough people in rural areas to produce the food and fiber that builds nations. In these countries rural life has become an outcast—rather than a partner in the national picture.

Even Communist China is beginning to see the folly of concentrating their efforts in all directions except rural life. In their efforts to industrialize their nation, they lost sight of the importance of having people produce food and fiber. As a result, reports of starvation and near revolution are leaking out to the world. Communist Russia boasts of the hundreds of thousands of engineers that are graduated each year. They make no boasts of the number of farmers they graduate. They, too, forget about the

importance of food and fiber production in the rural areas. Experiment after experiment are the order of the day to revive their rural economy. All these have failed because even in the so-called people's government it is more of an honor to be an engineer or a scientist than it is to be a farmer.

In rewarding engineers, scientists, artists, and propagandists they forgot to reward the important people of the rural areas. For that lapse of memory these two Communist nations are paying a heavy price. It will more than likely be the making of their downfall. Even dictators cannot afford the price of allowing the rural sections of their nations to be outcasts rather than partners. Everywhere in the world we see glaring disaster because nations ignore the well-being of rural life. Basically that is what is wrong with the world and most of our troubles stem from this fact.

We must not let this happen in the United States. There has, of course, been a tremendous volume of material written on rural America. It might be well to remember that nothing but an inspiring subject can produce so much praise. We cannot overlook the fact that rural America has historically produced a very large share of our leaders in almost every field. Certainly the percentage of statesmen who had their origin in rural America is out of all proportion to the relationship of the number of people to our total population. Generally speaking, the same is true in regard to outstanding teachers, preachers, lawyers, bankers, and even doctors and scientists.

It would be foolhardy indeed to deny that a child who grows up to maturity in the open and close to nature does not normally develop greater self-reliance, a deeper and more personal appreciation of the handiwork of God, and a clearer understanding of people and of the forces of nature than do those children who are doomed to spend their entire youth in the great cities. I sincerely believe that the country is the best place in which to raise a family, and that a substantial rural population adds strength to the character of any nation. In rural America you see the best examples of democracy in action. Our Nation would never have risen to such heights except for the backing of a democratic force in rural America.

In these days when the whole stability of the world is threatened by aggressive communism, it seems to me that we should give serious thought to the social forces which normally oppose communism. Nowhere has communism been able to attract basic support from rural areas. On the contrary, rural areas have, throughout the world, constituted the hard core of opposition to communism. Even the Russian peasants refused to accept communism, even though they were subjected to persecution and pogroms which involved the liquidation or murder of millions—possibly as many as 15 or 16 million farm people. Nowhere in America do we have a firmer and more determined bulwark against communism than in rural America. If we convert these family

farms into factories in the field, with hired transient labor, we may soon find these very rural areas which have so long resisted communism might become cells in the apparatus.

But let us consider the purely financial side of this question. First, we must understand that the modern-day family farm is not 40 acres and a mule on an Ozark hillside. It has been variously defined but for practical purposes I think we can agree that by a family farm we mean a farm large enough to profitably employ the labor of a farm family most of the year and small enough that its operation does not require the employment of more than a minor amount of outside labor. Of course, the size of such a farm will vary. In the livestock areas of the West, it may be of several thousands of acres. In a specialized fruit and vegetable area, it might be no more than 10 acres.

Such units are not self-sufficient. On the contrary, they are the homes of many of the most substantial customers of American industry, of American labor, and of American retail business. These family farms provide some of our greatest markets for gasoline and for steel, as well as for a multitude of other products. They maintain the small towns of America. These small towns, in turn, are essential to the economic welfare of our great cities. I need not belabor the point that a loss in farm buying power is always reflected in loss of city income. I need not belabor the point that 100 family farms are better customers than 10 industrial farming units on the same land.

What is not so clearly understood is that if we allow these family farmers to be driven from their land into the city, we have not solved the problem of financing their existence. Industry has been absorbing rural migrants just about as fast as it can at its present rate of expansion. A reduction in the number of its rural customers is not going to increase the rate of industrial expansion. If the migration to the cities increases, is it not inevitable that the newcomers will either displace existing workers or go on direct relief? In either event, have the taxpayers gained anything by uprooting these rural families?

It will surely cost no less than \$2,000 a year per family to care for these people in our cities. Probably it will cost much more. Many so-called farm authorities are now advancing that we push possibly half of our present population off the farm. How silly can people get? This would result in economic chaos. That would mean in round numbers around 2 million families, or a direct out-of-pocket cost of about \$4 billion to the taxpayers—largely local taxpayers. Do you, as a resident of Chicago or Los Angeles, or Atlantic City want to shoulder that burden? Might it not be much cheaper and surely much better to continue a program of aiding farmers to aid themselves than to deliberately create such a social as well as financial problem? Anyway we look at it, when we apply the cold test of arithmetic, can anyone believe that it would be profitable to destroy the farm fami-

lies or to force them to move to the cities?

Disturbing reports have been coming from the broad rural domain of America during the past decade. There are reports telling of increasing numbers of farm families leaving the rural areas because of deteriorating economic conditions. There are also other disturbing signs on our horizon. In recent years we have been hearing reports of heavy purchases of land by nonfarmers, and of rapid increases in land values. Such developments tend to make it more difficult for young men to get started in rural America. The present high investment cost of land, buildings, machinery, and livestock tend to limit rather than to encourage expansion of the rural tradition. This situation is cause for a further shifting of agriculture into the realm of big business. Rural America is losing its appeal to the young at heart. The future bodes even darker promises. If the young at heart stay away from rural life, where are we going to get people to stay on the farm?

Greater changes took place in farms and agriculture during the last 10 years than for any other 10-year period recorded by a nationwide census. When you see cold figures on this matter—it scares you. The last rural census shows that we have significantly fewer, but larger farms than in 1950. The number of farms, 3,700,000 counted as a result of the last census of agriculture, was the smallest number of farms reported by any census of agriculture for the 50 States since 1870. Just think of it—we have fewer farms in our Nation today than we had 90 years ago.

While this revolution has been going on in the rural section of our economy what has been happening to farm population? Total farm population has decreased from 30,500,000 in 1940 to under 20 million today, a decrease of nearly 35 percent. In 1940, farm population accounted for 24 percent of our total population. Now only 11 percent of the population was classified as farm population. So you see rural America is going backward instead of forward.

For the 10-year period 1950 through 1960 the farms of this country experienced a net migration from the farms of more than 800,000 persons annually. Just think of it—800,000 people leaving our farms each year. This mass migration from farms is expected to continue in the years ahead. Unless these people who leave the farm have jobs to go to in the cities and are trained for specific kinds of work, the migration of such a large number of people to your cities will create serious unemployment, and social and economic problems in those cities. If this trend is not reversed rural America might well lie prostrate. Our Nation will be an awfully sick nation if we permit this to happen.

As I reflect on this matter of our decreasing rural population and the number of problems that such a situation creates, a number of thoughts come to mind. I wonder why Congress embraces new production and distribution technology with outstretched arms, yet usually faces the economic situation it

creates with closed minds. Consider this paradox for a moment: Is it not true that many leading legislators, farmers, and citizens of the country generally are looking forward impatiently to new technologies in the process of development, and at the same time looking backward—almost desperately—to the patterns of community behavior and government which prevailed when they were youngsters? Frankly, I think one of the great challenges of the 1960's is: How can we get farmers and the public generally to understand that if we embrace new technology, we must also embrace new governmental arrangements—new rules of the game, so to speak. New technology, including new economic organization of industry and agriculture, creates new economic situations. These, in turn, require changes in the rules and regulations by which our economy operates if democracy is to survive. Unless rural America is once again made a partner rather than an outcast, our future might well be a repetition of what ails the world.

The challenge of the sixties to all farm leaders and to all those interested in the welfare of rural life is basically the challenge of getting a widespread understanding of the totally new economic, social, and political situation in which rural America finds itself. Congress and all Americans better wake up to this fact of life—before it is too late.

Of all citizens in our Nation, the one group that has had the vision and knowledge to foresee this challenge in preserving a strong rural America has been those connected with the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association. Your resources and your help from the Federal Government have been limited. Yet you have performed wonders. When the Area Redevelopment Act was under consideration last year I was the first to propose that the rural development aspects of the program be assigned to the Rural Electrification Administration.

The Rural Electrification Administration has given new impetus to rural life. The Rural Telephone Administration has given new benefits and hope to rural America. I vision in the future that there will be a Rural Industrial Administration to help in establishing small industries in rural America. And finally, I vision a Rural International Administration to establish a cooperative way of developing the underdeveloped nations of the world. So far our foreign aid program for the most part has been a miserable failure in getting help to the grassroots of the needy nations. A Rural International Administration working through cooperatives might be the answer to our foreign aid program.

I am convinced that you and your associates are the most qualified and the most genuinely interested in the preservation of a rural American sector in America and in the world. Your job increases with the years. I hope and pray that for the good of America and the world you do as well in the future as you have done in the past. I wish you all Godspeed and success in your convention activities.