

functions in the public rooms on the Senate side of the Capitol and in the Senate Office Buildings. I have made clear that there are some of us who believe that this is a horrendous example to be setting for the youth of this country. Each day literally thousands of high school and college students, who represent the greatest wealth we have, come through the corridors of the Capitol and the corridors of the Senate Office Buildings. I do not believe it is a very good thing to have them visiting the Capitol and the Senate Office Buildings and receiving information that at official Senate functions and parties in the Capitol and in the Senate Office Buildings hard liquor is served.

I know that when one takes the position I take, he must expect to receive a good many criticisms, and to be accused of being a prude or a bluenose or one who wants to regulate the lives of others. I have no desire to regulate the lives of others. I have said before, and repeat tonight, that if Senators want to give a party at which booze is served, they should go downtown and rent a reception room at a hotel.

But I have said also, and repeat tonight, that the taxpayers of the Nation have a right to a voice on this subject. They will have no voice in it unless the representatives of the taxpayers stand on the floor of the Senate and are counted on the question whether they wish to endorse a policy of serving hard liquor in the public rooms of the Capitol and the Senate Office Buildings.

I have written a letter to each member of the Committee on Rules and Administration, in which I have respectfully asked whether the article published in the Washington Post is accurate, and in which I have said that if it is accurate, I should like to have the committee at least reconsider its action long enough to accord me a hearing before the Committee on Rules and Administration in support of my resolution, and give me an opportunity to present to the committee a list of witnesses from across America who, my correspondence shows, are desirous of coming to Washington to testify concerning this question.

Representatives of various church organizations, of various civic organizations, and of various business organizations are entitled to an opportunity to be heard on this issue. They want to come and testify on the issue because in my judgment, they recognize that it is a much more serious issue than the members of the Committee on Rules and Administration apparently realize. The representatives of these organizations recognize that the people of the country have the right to be heard, the right to petition, and the right to testify before their Government with respect to a policy which involves an issue of such vital concern to so many millions of people as is this one.

Mr. President, this question cannot be laughed off; it cannot be minimized. In my judgment, it is a problem which deals with the social fabric, and the policies of the American people in relation to the social fabric of the Nation.

I shall await the reply of the Committee on Rules and Administration to my letter. If, as a Member of this body who has demonstrated time and time again in his many years of service his complete parliamentary fairness to all other Members of the Senate, I cannot obtain a hearing on my resolution, if I cannot bring before the Committee on Rules and Administration the witnesses who wish to testify on the resolution, I shall use every parliamentary right at my command from now until Congress adjourns, no matter when that is, even if it is not until Christmastime, to focus attention on the great moral issue that has been raised by my resolution.

If anyone thought the senior Senator from Oregon was treating his resolution in a light vein when he submitted it, he could not have been more mistaken, because, so far as the Senator from Oregon is concerned, the policy which the Senate is following in serving hard liquor in the Capitol and the Senate Office Buildings cannot be justified in the public interest.

The taxpayers are entitled to have the practice stopped, and I shall use every power at my command to try to stop it. If I fail, it will not be because I did not try.

RECESS UNTIL MONDAY NEXT

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I move, under the order previously entered, that the Senate take a recess until 10:30 o'clock a.m. on Monday, next.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 6 o'clock and 53 minutes p.m.) the Senate took a recess, under the order previously entered, until Monday, May 28, 1962, at 10:30 o'clock a.m.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate May 25, 1962:

ENVOY

Mrs. Eugenie Anderson, of Minnesota, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Bulgaria.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Lucius D. Battle, of Florida, to be an Assistant Secretary of State.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Seymour M. Peyser, of New York, to be Assistant Administrator for Development Financing, Agency for International Development.

U.S. ATTORNEYS

Louis C. LaCour, of Louisiana, to be U.S. attorney for the eastern district of Louisiana for the term of 4 years.

Ben Hardeman, of Alabama, to be U.S. attorney for the middle district of Alabama for the term of 4 years.

U.S. MARSHALS

Roland S. Mosher, of Arizona, to be U.S. marshal for the district of Arizona for the term of 4 years.

Edward Hussey, Jr., of Delaware, to be U.S. marshal for the district of Delaware for the term of 4 years.

U.S. ARMY

The following-named officer, under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 3066, to be assigned to a position of importance and responsibility designated by

the President under subsection (a) of section 3066, in the rank indicated:

To be lieutenant generals

Maj. Gen. Theodore William Parker, **XXXX** Army of the United States (brigadier general, U.S. Army).

1. The following-named officer to be placed on the retired list, in the grade indicated, under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 3962:

Lt. Gen. John Honeycutt Hinrichs, **XXXXXX** Army of the United States (major general, U.S. Army).

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

Maj. Gen. August Schomburg, **XXXXXX**, U.S. Army.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, MAY 28, 1962

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Rabbi Meir Felman, Judea Center Synagogue, Brooklyn, N.Y., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, we lift our hearts in praise and gratitude for the spiritual heritage of America; for freedom of altar, home, and school; for patriot souls, heroes of the spirit, loyal to Thy living word, who offered full measure of selfless devotion that this precious legacy might be preserved to us and to our children.

As we enjoy the rewards earned by the labors of our Founding Fathers, may we fully comprehend that the tasks they so nobly advanced are never finished; that freedom is not inherited, it must be merited; that liberty is not bought, it must be taught; that brotherhood and peace are not possessions but goals to be reached and ideals to be attained.

Merciful God, bless our glorious land and the eminent men and women who direct its destiny so that peace and security, happiness and prosperity, right and freedom may forever abide in our midst. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, May 24, 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. 3225. An act to improve and protect farm income, to reduce costs of farm programs to the Federal Government, to reduce the Federal Government's excessive stocks of agricultural commodities, to maintain reasonable and stable prices of agricultural commodities and products to consumers, to provide adequate supplies of agricultural commodities for domestic and foreign needs, to conserve natural resources, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to a bill and a joint resolution of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 2132. An act to approve the revised June 1957 reclassification of land of the Fort Shaw division of the Sun River project, Montana, and to authorize the modification of the repayment contract with Fort Shaw Irrigation District; and

S. J. Res. 151. Joint resolution permitting the Secretary of the Interior to continue to deliver water to lands in the Third Division, Riverton Federal reclamation project, Wyoming.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 1962

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill H.R. 11038 making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the amendments of the Senate, 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 Texas?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, can the gentleman tell us how much the other body increased this bill?

Mr. THOMAS. I will say to the distinguished gentleman from Iowa, they put in some 15 or 20 new items to which our colleague, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN], and I have not agreed. But, there is not too much serious objection so far as the dollar amount is concerned—I think it amounts to some \$12 to \$15 million.

Mr. GROSS. Will the gentleman from Texas do his utmost, together with the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN], to hold down this deficit spending in view of the fiscal situation in which the country finds itself?

Mr. THOMAS. The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] and I, along with my distinguished friend from Iowa [Mr. Gross] will work at it.

Mr. GROSS. I will say to the gentleman, I am going to be very much interested when this bill comes back to the House and I hope that it will be held down.

Mr. THOMAS. We will try.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas? The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. THOMAS, KIRWAN, CANNON, JENSEN, and TABER.

PERMISSION TO FILE REPORT

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the managers on the part of the House may have until midnight tonight to file a conference report on the Second Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1962, H.R. 11038.

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

There was no objection.

ADJOURNMENT TO THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1962

Mr. MOSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Thursday next.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I do not know whether the gentleman from California who is acting today as the majority floor leader should be asked the question or not, but I am becoming more and more disturbed over the failure of the House to get down to work. I wonder when the House is going to begin to show some signs of tackling the legislation that apparently is going to have to be considered; in other words, I am fearful that we are going to run into the same situation we have in other years. I would say that up to this point, this is just about the most do-nothing session I have seen in my 14 years here.

Is it deliberately planned to pile up legislative business into July and August, and perhaps even into September, and then the House be confronted with the situation of having legislation rammed down its collective and individual throats with early and late sessions, with Members unable to know what is in some of the conference reports that come wheeling through in the dead of night? I would hope that we would get down to work and not permit that situation to develop again.

Mr. MOSS. While not agreeing with the gentleman as to the accomplishments during this session of the House I can say that he has expressed a thought that is in the minds of many. I am confident that the House, with the great majority of the primaries and Memorial Day out of the way, will undertake a more vigorous schedule.

Mr. GROSS. Of course, I cannot agree with the gentleman that State primaries ought to have precedence over the business of the House of Representatives. I think this has been carried much too far, but I reserve further questions on this subject for the leadership at a later date.

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

There was no objection.

NOTICE OF HEARING OF H.R. 11020, TO AMEND THE SMALL BUSINESS ACT

Mr. PATMAN. 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 Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of Subcommittee No. 2 of the Committee on Banking and Currency, I wish to announce that a hearing of the bill H.R. 11020 will be held on June 7, 1962. The bill amends section 4(c) of the Small Business Act, as amended, which deals with the Small Business Administration's revolving fund out of which are

financed that agency's programs of financial assistance. The bill would place the fund on a more permanent basis by removing the statutory limitation on authorizations to appropriate to the fund and the separate limitations on the amounts of appropriated funds which may be utilized for each of the Small Business Administration's financial assistance programs. The proposed legislation would also simplify the method of computing the interest payable from the revolving fund to the Treasury and would effect a number of clarifications in the language of the act.

Mr. Speaker, the President has asked that the bill be considered promptly and enacted into law at the earliest possible date. The hearing will begin at 10 a.m., in room 1301, New House Office Building, on June 7, 1962.

All persons who wish to appear and testify on this bill are requested to notify the counsel of the House Banking and Currency Committee, room 1301, New House Office Building, telephone Capitol 4-3121, extension 4248.

ANNOUNCEMENT CONCERNING RE- PRINTING OF LITHUANIAN DAY PROGRAM HELD IN HOUSE AND SENATE ON THURSDAY, FEBRU- ARY 15, 1962

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Flood] may extend his remarks at this point in the Record.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, the Lithuanian Day program that was held in the House and Senate on Thursday, February 15, 1962, will be reprinted in pamphlet form by the Lithuanian American Information Center in New York City. Related material thereto will also be reprinted in this pamphlet.

If there are any Members who do not wish to have their remarks and statements reprinted, they should so advise the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD Clerk.

Otherwise, such remarks and statements will be reprinted in the aforementioned pamphlet in accordance with the rules on printing as administered by the Joint Committee on Printing.

RED CHINA REFUGEES

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, humanitarianism and idealism should be tempered with realism and the facts. We are all in sympathy with the hungry victims of ruthless Chinese Communist oppression. These unfortunate people should be helped by the people of the

United States and the peoples of the free world. We can help them through our long-established organizations trained and equipped to do the job; namely, the Red Cross, Salvation Army, CARE, the International Relief Organization, and others.

The U.S. Government can and should work out plans with our undeveloped and sparsely settled friends to admit these refugees from China. Under no circumstances, Mr. Speaker, should we admit great numbers of refugees into the United States as long as we have over 4 million unemployed. This would not be fair to the incoming refugees nor to our own unemployed who are seeking employment.

We have gone to extremes since World War II in admitting foreign nationals and we are suffering the consequences today. I might point out that Germany has no unemployment and is now importing workers from Italy. Japan has virtually no unemployment. I am not suggesting these people go to Germany or Japan, but I do think it wise that the United States assist them in locating in South America, Africa, Australia, and Canada where they could help develop undeveloped areas.

Mr. Speaker, it is not fair to our unemployed nor to our taxpayers who will foot the bill for still more unemployment.

INSPECTION OF AIRPLANE LUGGAGE FOR EXPLOSIVES

Mr. O'HARA of Michigan. 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 Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. O'HARA of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, in January of 1960, over 2 years ago, I introduced in this House a bill H.R. 9777 of the 86th Congress, which would amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to require domestic and foreign-aid carriers to inspect luggage and cargo taken aboard their flights for bombs and other destructive materials.

My bill also specifies that airlines would be liable to those passengers or others suffering damages as a result of an explosion aboard one of their aircraft if preflight inspection was not carried out. The need for this bill has been demonstrated again within the last week.

I am introducing this bill today and ask that it be given the serious consideration of the Members of this House.

THE PURCHASE OF IMPORTED ITEMS

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, I have a painful obligation to perform today. It

is no secret that, from time to time, a number of my colleagues have joined me in criticizing various executive agencies when we discovered they were purchasing imported items when we felt the Government should make these purchases from domestic producers.

It now appears, Mr. Speaker, that we should clean our own house. Regrettably, Mr. Speaker, I hold in my hand a table napkin from the House Restaurant, which bears a label proudly proclaiming it was made in West Germany.

Mr. Speaker, when Members have had the opportunity to examine this napkin and its label, I shall return it to the restaurant.

Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof.

COMDR. M. SCOTT CARPENTER

Mr. GEORGE P. MILLER. 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 California?

There was no objection.

Mr. GEORGE P. MILLER. Mr. Speaker, yesterday it was my privilege to fly to Cape Canaveral to be present at the press conference of Comdr. M. Scott Carpenter, our fourth astronaut to successfully go into space, and to witness the presentation of the NASA Distinguished Service Medal to Astronaut Carpenter and to Mr. Walter Williams, flight director of the Project Mercury.

I know those of you who had an opportunity to hear Commander Carpenter on television during his press conference were struck with the forthright way in which he answered questions asked of him by the press, and the sincerity of his opening statements.

Contrary to some of the impressions given, at no time was Commander Carpenter not in complete command of the capsule. He had a number of things to do. He was not confused. He was a very busy astronaut. As a result of his third orbit of the earth he has brought back more information than at any time since the project was started.

Science is the beneficiary of his operation. Above all else, we now have increased our knowledge of weightlessness in outer space. Heretofore we had about 4 hours and 40 minutes of weightlessness. Commander Carpenter was weightless for approximately the same length of time. There are still many unknowns in this area and, until we solve this great problem, outer space is still a long way off.

Commander Carpenter's success is a compliment to the program; it is a tribute to American ingenuity and American ability to solve the mysteries of outer space. It is interesting to note that even Mr. Khrushchev admits that we are gradually overtaking the edge that the Russians gained on us by reason of their big booster. These flights that are being undertaken are serious scientific investigations. They are not shows put on for the entertainment of the people but are serious scientific experiments to lead the way to the peace-

ful utilization of outer space that will benefit all mankind.

To Scott Carpenter, to Alan Shepard, to Gus Grissom, and to John Glenn, this House and the American people owe a great debt of gratitude. From a scientific standpoint, I am happy to announce to you today the great success of this orbital flight.

GOVERNMENT AIR TRAVEL BILL COULD SAVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a bill providing that all Government commercial air travel be at lowest fare rates except in circumstances of official necessity. In view of the considerable use of airlines by Government officials, this bill would result in a tremendous financial saving—possibly \$10 million a year—with little or no sacrifice in convenience or service to the Government traveler.

The Government traveler would often get to his destination at the same time in the same airplane. The difference in accommodations is little between economy and first class, but there is a big difference in cost.

For example, the following shows the great cost difference between first class and economy roundtrip fares:

City-to-city	1st-class fare (round trip)	Economy fare (round trip)	Difference	Percent savings in economy fare over 1st-class
Washington to—				
Chicago:				
Jet.....	\$93.60	\$75.40	\$18.20	19
Prop.....	87.40	67.90	19.50	22
New York:				
Jet.....	34.60	30.80	3.80	11
Prop.....	35.90	30.70	5.20	14
Los Angeles:				
Jet.....	352.90	274.50	78.40	22
Prop.....	322.30	222.70	99.60	31
London:				
Jet.....	935.90	516.70	419.20	45
Prop.....	822.40	476.60	345.80	42

What is the total cost to the Government?

According to figures prepared by U.S. General Accounting Office, Transportation Division, May 15, 1962, payments made to commercial air carriers for passenger transportation by departments and agencies of the Government—other than Department of Defense—during December 1961 totaled \$4,981,198 of which 46.7 percent or \$2,327,456, was first class and \$2,653,742 or 53.3 percent was other than first class. This total was for both domestic and international.

Total transportation requests, however, by Government officials were 58.6 percent for first class and 41.4 percent for other than first class.

From figures supplied by GAO for a representative month, we can reasonably assume that the total paid by the Federal Government for first class air fares is nearly \$28 million a year. This does not include the Department of Defense first class commercial air transportation costs.

Regarding domestic air travel by military and civilian personnel of the Department of Defense in first class accommodations, Joseph Campbell, Comptroller General of the United States, stated—report to Congress March 30, 1962:

At the transportation offices visited by us, we found that over 90 percent of all trips were made in first class accommodations. The relatively few trips in coach accommodations were preponderantly on jet flights. Coach accommodations on nonjet flights were seldom used. An indeterminate but substantial proportion of the first class accommodations could have been undertaken in lower than first-class accommodations so as to satisfy the legitimate requirements of the travelers and conserve travel funds. Many of the first class jet flights could have been in jet tourist accommodations without affecting the missions of the travelers, since both types of accommodations were usually provided on the same flights. However, generally no attempt was made to secure the lower priced accommodations.

These findings indicate that unnecessary expense is being incurred, to a significant extent, as a result of the failure of many installations in the military departments to effectively encourage the use of less costly accommodations.

The Assistant Secretary of Defense (Installations and Logistics) in commenting on our findings agreed that more savings can be effected and advised us that the Department intends to curtail the use of travel funds by substantially reducing its request for funds for temporary duty travel—the area, in his opinion, where policy violations have been most frequent—in its budget for the fiscal year 1963. Also the Department's policy as to first class jet travel is being revised to restrict such travel to unusual situations. In addition, internal audit guidance covering all travel will be strengthened in order to identify those organizations that are not complying with policy objectives.

While the corrective actions proposed by the Assistant Secretary are laudable, the only proposed policy change is restricted to first class jet travel. This is not in consonance with the views of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, applicable to both jet travel and nonjet travel, that "The Department of Defense should immediately institute the policy of utilizing economy class or charter service for all personnel, with exceptions only where justified." Consequently, we are recommending that the Secretary of Defense take steps to issue a policy directive that meets the views of the Senate Committee on Appropriations.

Figures have not been recorded for international Department of Defense commercial air fare costs and are not available.

Actually the main difference between economy-tourist and first class fare is the free bar service often available to first class customers. Seats and armrests are slightly narrower on economy-tourist, but any slight discomfort to the person traveling at Government expense is trivial compared with pain felt by the taxpayer when he looks at his paycheck tax deductions.

Are the champagne flights necessary?

Considering the big difference in cost and the little difference in accommodations, I believe that this bill should be passed and thus save American taxpayers millions of dollars.

HON. BENJAMIN ABRAMS: OUTSTANDING AMERICAN CITIZEN

Mr. McINTIRE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York [Mr. DEROUNIAN] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. DEROUNIAN. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday, May 23, 1962, I was privileged to address the fifth annual awards dinner of the Society for the Advancement of Management, at C. W. Post College, in my congressional district.

That evening, Mr. Benjamin Abrams, president of Emerson Radio & Phonograph Corp., was honored for his outstanding contributions to government, business, and the community.

The life of Mr. Abrams is truly a success story that should inspire anyone who lives in the United States of America. Mr. Abrams is made of this "sterner stuff" which is so needed today if we are to grow economically here in the United States and prestigewise throughout the world. Mr. Abrams did not go to the Federal Government for help when he started and when he acquired the name and assets of Emerson Phonograph Co. in 1922. He has shown us what private enterprise, unshackled by Federal Government domination can do.

His is a story which all of the country should read and accordingly I submit herewith a brief biographical sketch of Benjamin Abrams:

Benjamin Abrams was born in Rumania in 1893. His father died when he was 8 years old.

At the age of 12, he immigrated to the United States. He entered public school in New York City but left after 1 year to help in the support of his family.

Mr. Abrams' first job was as a piano tuner for which he was paid \$3 a week. After this, he decided to test his promotional ideas and entered what was one of the toughest occupations of that period—soliciting magazine subscriptions house to house and office to office.

Convinced that these promotional theories could be applied to other fields, he went into business for himself in 1915, at the age of 22, assembling and manufacturing phonographs. The following year, he applied for an available distributor franchise for the Brooklyn territory of Emerson Phonograph Co., the third largest record manufacturing firm in the country.

Despite his youth, relative lack of experience in business and lack of capital, Mr. Abrams was awarded the distributorship with a \$200 credit arrangement. On July 28, 1922, he acquired the name and assets of Emerson Phonograph Co. and assumed its presidency.

This was a red letter day because it was the beginning of new thinking, new ideas, new vigor, and new leadership in the phonograph and radio industry (as well as in television and air conditioning, years later). An early illustration was the Emerson Phonograph of 1924, the first radiophonograph in

history. It became at once a major conversation piece in the country.

Another illustration of his progressive thinking (and one which earned him the title of "King of Small Radio") occurred in 1932, the depth of the country's worst depression. The smallest midget radio, until then, weighed 25 pounds.

Despite warnings from business associates, Emerson's president introduced the famous model 25-A, weighing only 6 pounds, for only \$25. More than 200,000 of these sets were sold within a year. The model 25-A revolutionized the industry by bringing radio within reach of the masses. Emerson soon became known as the "world's largest maker of small radios." In 1936, he astounded the world with the introduction of models that sold for \$9.95 and even as low as \$6.95.

Mr. Abrams continued to pile up greater records of production and sales each succeeding year. He installed modern factories and laboratories and employed the best technical brains in the country. Business expanded and he achieved distribution of Emerson products in virtually every country in the world.

In 1938, Emerson became one of the first to design and produce commercial television. Extensive research had begun years before. As TV development broadened, Emerson expanded its laboratory, manufacturing, field testing, and promotional facilities and, today, the company is one of the five top factors in the industry with annual sales approaching the \$100 million mark.

In 1953, Mr. Abrams led Emerson into the air-conditioner business and soon left an indelible mark in that field. After one year, he revolutionized the industry by introducing the world's first portable room air conditioner. The following year, he introduced the world's first room air conditioner with an electronic germ killer.

Always a staunch advocate of research and development, he established late in 1953 the Emerson Research Laboratories in Washington, D.C., for research and advance development work in electronics. Many important projects have been instituted since the inception of the research center, which was designed to supplement the research and development activities engaged in by the company for many years.

Mr. Abrams and Emerson have concentrated since the early 1930's on making their products more and more compact and also have devoted considerable time to the problem of portability. Under his guidance, the company has assumed leadership in the field of portable electronics, having introduced the world's first portable radio, first portable TV receiver, first portable pocket radio, first portable room air conditioner, and, most recently, the Emerson Port-O-Rama, the world's first portable TV-phonoradio, as well as a host of other firsts.

As the active head of the Emerson enterprise, the ownership of which is now shared by thousands of stockholders, Benjamin Abrams personally supervises all major operations at the huge Emerson plants in Jersey City, New York City, Brooklyn, and Attleboro, Mass., where he maintains modern and progressive management and employee policies.

Mr. Abrams has devoted considerable time to his posts as chairman of the Greater New York Committee for Israel Bonds, as member of the board of trustees of a score of philanthropic organizations, to the United Nations Genocide Committee, National Television Systems Committee, Industry Advisory Committee Munitions Board, as a member of the board of directors of the Better Business Bureau of New York and the Radio Electronics Television Manufacturers Associ-

ation, trustee of Long Island University, and many other extracurricular activities too numerous to mention.

Mr. Abrams received many citations and commendations for his magnificent contributions to the World War II effort from the War Production Board, Treasury Department, Bureau of Ordnance of the U.S. Navy, Bureau of Ships of the U.S. Navy, Office of Scientific Research and Development, General Eisenhower, General MacArthur, General Somervell, Army service forces, etc.

On June 12, 1952, at a function celebrating his 30th year as Emerson's president, Mr. Abrams announced the establishment of the Emerson \$100,000 educational television grant, which was widely applauded in newspapers and magazines throughout the country. Under the terms of this grant, the first 10 noncommercial educational television stations to start operating would receive \$10,000 each from Emerson.

In April 1953 he flew to Houston, Tex., to present the first award to the University of Houston's station, KUHT. At that time, he delivered a fighting speech excoriating selfish politicians who are retarding the progress of educational television and received many commendations from the press, the public, and educators for his stand. Educational television has become almost a religion with him and he spends as much time helping to further it as his manifold business responsibilities will permit.

Mr. Abrams has always been interested in scientific advances and, in December 1954, the Benjamin Abrams Electronics Laboratories in the Weizmann Institute of Science in Israel were officially dedicated. Made available by a contribution by Mr. Abrams, the laboratories were officially dedicated in a joint ceremony via a two-way electronic hookup between Rehovoth, Israel, the locale of the institute, and New York at the annual dinner of the Weizmann Institute of Science. The doors of the new laboratories were opened in Israel as a result of an electronic impulse propelled in New York by Mr. Abrams.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Abrams live in New York City, and have a summer home in Westchester. They have three daughters and four grandchildren. He is a member of the Harmony and Beach Point Clubs.

JAPAN—PACIFIC PARTNER

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. O'HARA] is recognized for 20 minutes.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, I wish to commend the Washington Post for a notable contribution to international understanding. In its issue of May 20, 1962, the Post devoted an entire section of 36 pages to "Japan—Pacific Partner." Every phase is presented of the miraculous development of modern Japan from the wreckage of war to full partnership with the United States in the rebuilding of a world of economic strength on democratic principles and under the profit system.

That the Government of Japan placed significance on the publication in a leading American newspaper of a section of 36 pages devoted exclusively to Japan is attested by messages from Hayato Ikeda, Prime Minister of Japan, and Koichiro Asakal, Ambassador of Japan to the United States.

Prime Minister Ikeda writes:

We in Japan view with pride the close bonds of friendship that exist with our American neighbors. The unity of purpose which our two nations hold in securing a free and peaceful world, desire to understand each other more thoroughly, to appreciate the institutions and traditions of each country more fully, is, I believe, a positive indication that our relations will continue to grow and mature in the decades ahead.

Ambassador Asakal, commenting on the fact that relations between Japan and the United States never in the 102 years of the Embassy's history have been on such a high level as now, points out that even among the closest of friends, relations sometimes need adjustment to new conditions.

In the field of trade—

He continues—

occasional differences may arise, but I am certain that these differences, thanks to the friendly relations we enjoy, can be settled without impairing either of our interests.

The Ambassador welcomes the publication in the Washington Post, with its all inclusive coverage, since understanding is the root of a true and enduring state of amity and this special section on Japan surely will broaden the understanding of Japan, particularly in areas where illumination is most needed.

Mr. Speaker, truly, understanding of another's work and purpose and their interrelationship with one's own work and purpose is the bridge to friendship. I congratulate the Washington Post and its managing editor, Alfred Friendly, on this exceptionally fine and valuable contribution to understanding. No one can read this special section without gaining a clearer grasp of what is transpiring in modern Japan.

I would digress for a moment or so, Mr. Speaker, to remark that in the district of Illinois that I have the honor to represent, are many men and women of Japanese descent. At one time, before the admission of Hawaii, the Second District of Illinois was credited with more Japanese-American electors than any other district in the Nation. I was happy and proud to have interwoven in my constituency those whose ancestral roots were in Japan and who as our fellow Americans were adding fresh glory to the finest traditions of American citizenry. Mrs. Mary Ono, a member of my staff since the commencement of my service here, had the distinction of being the first Japanese-American congressional secretary. Her husband, Harry Ono, served overseas in World War II with our beloved colleague from Hawaii, the Honorable DANIEL KEN INOUE.

Mr. Speaker, as an index to the quality of the editorial content, I am extending my remarks to include one of

the articles in the special section of the Washington Post of May 20, 1962, as follows:

BEHIND HI-FI'S AND AUTOS, NIPPON STILL CHANGELESS

(By Hessel Tiltman)

TOKYO.—It has been said that the more Japan changes, the more it remains basically the same.

In the two decades since Pearl Harbor, and even in the 10 years since the nation regained its independence following the Pacific war, Japan has changed drastically—on paper. Politically, the Emperor has been transformed from an official divine being into a constitutional monarch and sovereignty has been vested in the people through the National Diet, elected under universal suffrage.

In the Japan of the late 1930's, the only public opinion officially tolerated was the xenophobic nationalism preached by the noisy "double patriots" and expressed more persuasively and quietly by the Japanese Foreign Office. The prevailing psychology of the Japanese people at that time was compounded of Emperor worship, reverence for the nation's past, and pride in its achievements.

Before that militaristic era, Japan had a government modeled on democratic lines, including a parliament, political parties, and popular elections for the lower house. But it was democracy with a difference—one that believed the Emperor to be all-wise and all-virtuous; a democracy with a purpose—to achieve the national destiny ordained by the gods for the Yamato race.

From the late 1930's until the end of the Pacific war, Japan also had an elaborate official machinery to regiment the nation and suppress "dangerous thoughts."

The termination of the Pacific war brought the end of repression and the dawn of a new ultrademocratic era. Since the shock of defeat wore off, public opinion has been uninhibited and strident and has become a major force in determining public policy.

Economically, the nation has made spectacular progress. In the 6 years from 1953 to 1958, industrial production increased 100 percent; in the 3 years that followed, output doubled again. With industrial expansion and an increasing switch from the production of consumer goods to heavy industrial products and "quality" items exported to the West, the nation's trade pattern is very different from that of prewar times.

In the 1934-36 period, when I was first assigned to Tokyo, 63 percent of Japan's exports went to Asia and 52 percent of its imports came from nearby Asian sources. In 1960, Asian countries took only 37 percent of Japan's exports and supplied 31 percent of its imports. Over the same period, the proportion of Japanese exports going to North American markets—mainly the United States—doubled, from 18 percent to 33 percent today.

In prewar days, half of the cultivated land in Japan was tilled by tenant farmers and was burdened by long-accumulated debts. With a growing discrepancy between the market prices of agricultural and industrial products and an excessive tax load, the nation's agrarian community was in a serious plight.

Since 1945, conditions for Japan's farmers have been transformed by three factors: land reform, which turned most tenant farmers into landowners; technological improvements, including the increased use of fertilizers and mechanization, and large government investments in land improvement projects. The result has been an increased average rice yield per hectare from 2.696 metric tons in 1941 to 3.916 metric tons in

1959. For the first time since Japan developed an industrial economy, it is now virtually self-sufficient in its main staple food.

NEW NATIONAL GOAL

Most significant of all has been the change in the climate of opinion. Ten years after independence, the average Japanese is again convinced that the country can achieve its manifest destiny, but that conviction is no longer based upon the mythology and regimented discipline of prewar days. It now stems from pride of race and from free opinion freely expressed.

The national aim has changed. Told in 1945 that the ways of peace would pay larger dividends than militaristic adventures, the Japanese accepted the fact. With their characteristic unity and discipline, they bent their national energies to the task of providing a civilized standard of living for a population which today numbers 94 million—20 million more than in 1940—by means of peaceful trade. To date, the nation has had no reason to regret that decision.

Two things need to be stressed concerning these postwar changes in the circumstances and psychology of Asia's most advanced nation. First, they have almost certainly come to stay; second, they represent a speeding up of forces that were already in evidence before the war rather than any sweeping postwar spiritual or social transformation.

There has been no revolution in Japan: democracy, Japanese style, did not begin with the coming of General MacArthur. It dates from Meiji days. The real achievement of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers was in freeing the people from the rigid and repressive controls imposed by the militarists and double patriots after the start of the war in China.

Before the end of the occupation, it was widely predicted that not too long after regaining independence, the Japanese would repeal many, if not most, of the MacArthur reforms. That return to the past has not occurred.

Some aspects of some reforms, judged to be unsuited to changing conditions, have been repealed or revised. But the most important reforms remain in force and enjoy wide public approval.

A HEALTHY CYNICISM

Two factors have significantly influenced Japanese public opinion in recent years. The first is the widely held view that if there had been no Pacific war and the nation had not been defeated, conditions in Japan today would have been far less agreeable. The second is that, whereas in the latter 1930's people were expected to believe whatever they were told by authority without asking questions, today the majority decline to believe anything until they see with their own eyes or arrive at their own independent conclusions.

In short, the Japanese today are both more politically and internationally conscious than before the war with a lively curiosity about what the rest of the world is thinking and doing.

This new Japan is afflicted with plenty of democratic growing pains. The older generation complains about the decay of the traditional family system and the lack of discipline and respect for their elders among the young—who in turn accuse their elders of being undemocratic. Workers tend to be more concerned with rights than responsibilities. Equality for women, guaranteed by the postwar constitution, is resented by Japanese men with prewar minds.

The impact of such social trends has been greatly increased by the postwar reforms and the indiscriminate embracing of "demokur-

ashi" by the young, but the trends themselves are not new. In prewar Japan, women enjoyed a considerable degree of democracy within the family circle, and "mogas" (modern girls) and "mobos" (modern boys), who copied Western ways and habits, made newspaper headlines.

Today, foreign influences are more in evidence, but the force of tradition is still strong. Two-thirds of the nation, including the "three F's"—the farmers, fishermen, and feudalists—is still staunchly conservative. The left continues to base its philosophy on Marxist dogma. And at the extremes of left and right are the Communist and ultranationalist fringes, as in prewar days.

In industry, prewar paternalism persists, with workers rarely changing employers and masters obligated to take care of employees in bad times. And in business offices it is very difficult to place a woman, whatever her qualifications, in a position where she would give orders to men.

Thus, despite the construction of 100,000-ton tankers and the fashioning of the world's smallest transistor radios, Japan remains basically much the same sort of society that it was in the 1930's. It was, indeed, never in the cards that an ancient, proud, united people such as the Japanese could be fundamentally transformed overnight by a mixture of occupation reforms, jitterbugging, and candy bars.

Whither is this changing, changeless Japan—a schizophrenic amalgam of the timeless East and the technologically advanced and progressive West—bound?

Democratic institutions in Japan are still immature but the nation is much more stable politically than most other Asian countries. The press is free and outspoken. The political mood of the nation is a good deal steadier than some headlined events would suggest.

At the last general election in 1960, held only a few weeks after the disorderly anti-United States Treaty demonstrations in Tokyo and other cities, the conservative Liberal-Democrats were returned to power with the second largest majority of the postwar era.

Economically, the nation's industrial structure is in the process of evolution from a two-tier economy—part large-scale and part Asian-type small-scale enterprise—to an advanced industrial organization similar to that of Europe.

Socially, the nation is confronted by immense problems arising from population pressure and unchecked urban growth (25.4 percent of the population is concentrated in the four main industrial areas) and the resulting difficulties in transportation, housing, sanitation, and other fields. But the Japanese are inured to overcrowding.

More important is the fact that Japan has recovered its self-respect and resumed its position in the forefront of world nations. Essentially a law-abiding and disciplined people, allergic to any hint of untidiness in their daily lives, the Japanese appear set to pursue moderate policies while bringing their national energies and skills to bear upon the task of breaking still more production records.

A current aphorism aptly sums up the biggest change in Japan. "In prewar days," it runs, "the three sacred treasures of Japan were the mirror, the sword, and the neck-lace. Today, the three sacred treasures of the average middle-class Japanese are an automobile, a room cooler, and a hi-fi set."

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legisla-

tive program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois, for 1 hour, on June 12, and to revise and extend his remarks.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois, for 20 minutes, today, and to revise and extend his remarks.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

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

Mr. ALGER.

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

Mr. KING of California in two instances, and to include tables.

Mr. MORRIS.

Mr. RIVERS of Alaska.

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

Mr. FINO.

Mr. VAN ZANDT in three instances.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Mr. BURLESON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 1348. An act for the relief of William Burnice Joyner.

SENATE ENROLLED BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to an enrolled bill and joint resolution of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 2132. An act to approve the revised June 1957 reclassification of land of the Fort Shaw division of the Sun River project, Montana, and to authorize the modification of the repayment contract with Fort Shaw Irrigation District; and

S.J. Res. 151. Joint resolution permitting the Secretary of the Interior to continue to deliver water to lands in the third division, Riverton Federal reclamation project, Wyoming.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MOSS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 19 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Thursday, May 31, 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:

2112. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the review of the maintenance and supply support of Army equipment furnished under the military assistance program (MAP)

for Taiwan; to the Committee on Government Operations.

2113. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, relative to reporting that an adequate soil survey and land classification of the lands in the San Luis unit, Central Valley project, California, has been completed as a part of the investigations required in the development of a definite plan report, pursuant to Public Law 172, 83d Congress; to the Committee on Appropriations.

2114. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a proposed concession contract with Lumadrama, Inc., which will authorize the corporation to provide and conduct for the public within Independence National Historical Park a program consisting of an artistic blending of the spoken word, music, and sound lighting effects for the dramatizing, at night, of the historic surroundings and events for which they are preserved, pursuant to the act of July 14, 1956 (70 Stat. 543); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

2115. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled "A bill to amend section 249 of the Immigration and Nationality Act"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2116. A letter from the Chairman, U.S. Civil Service Commission, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled "A bill to define the term 'child' for lump-sum payment purposes under the Civil Service Retirement Act"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

2117. A letter from the Under Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled "A bill to authorize the appropriation of adequate funds to provide for the completion of the construction of the Inter-American Highway, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Public Works.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, pursuant to the order of the House of May 23, 1962 the following bill was reported on May 26, 1962:

Mr. MILLS: Committee on Ways and Means. H.R. 11879. A bill to provide a 1-year extension of the existing corporate normal-tax rate and of certain excise-tax rates, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1738.) Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

[Submitted May 28, 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. DAVIS of Tennessee: Committee on Public Works. H.R. 9243. A bill to amend the Civil Functions Appropriation Act, 1952, in order to designate the reservoir created by the John H. Kerr Dam as "Buggs Island Lake"; without amendment (Rept. No. 1739). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee: Committee on Public Works. H.R. 11735. A bill authorizing the change in name of the Beardstown, Ill., flood control project, to the Sid Simpson flood control project; without amendment (Rept. No. 1740). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee: Committee on Public Works. House Joint Resolution 417. Joint resolution to designate the lake formed by Terminus Dam on the Kaweah River in California as "Lake Kaweah"; without amendment (Rept. No. 1741). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. WILLIS: Committee on the Judiciary, House Joint Resolution 627. Joint resolution extending the duration of copyright protection in certain cases; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1742). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois:

H.R. 11915. A bill relating to the checking, spending, and quarterly payment of appropriations for the executive branch of the Government, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. BAILEY:

H.R. 11916. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to provide financial assistance to States in research programs to improve the conservation of fish in reservoirs; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. FINDLEY:

H.R. 11917. A bill to reduce Government air travel costs; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. HALPERN:

H.R. 11918. A bill to establish in the Bureau of Customs the U.S. Narcotics Division in order to improve the enforcement of the narcotics and other antimuggling laws; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HOLIFIELD:

H.R. 11919. A bill to establish the Capitol Hill National Historical Park and to provide for the protection and preservation of its historic character, dignity, and environment; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. McINTIRE:

H.R. 11920. A bill to provide medical care for certain persons engaged on board a vessel in the care, preservation, or navigation of such vessel; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MORGAN:

H.R. 11921. A bill to amend further the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. O'HARA of Illinois:

H.R. 11922. A bill to amend the law relating to pay for postal employees; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. O'HARA of Michigan:

H.R. 11923. A bill to require air carriers to inspect for destructive substances all articles taken aboard certain aircraft operated by them in air transportation; to permit persons injured by failure of an air carrier to so inspect to bring an action for damages against the air carrier; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ROOSEVELT:

H.R. 11924. A bill to amend the Library Services Act in order to make areas lacking public libraries or with inadequate secondary libraries, public elementary and secondary school libraries, and certain college and university libraries, eligible for benefits under that act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. STAGGERS:

H.R. 11925. A bill to amend the act of March 4, 1907, to provide that the 16-hour limitation upon continuous duty for certain railroad employees shall apply to employees installing, repairing, and maintaining signal systems, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CANNON:

H.J. Res. 722. Joint resolution providing for the filling of a vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, of

the class other than Members of Congress; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois:

H. Res. 669. Resolution amending clause 2(a) of rule XI and clause 4 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. ROGERS of Texas:

H. Res. 670. Resolution providing for an investigation and study of the production, distribution, and exhibition of objectionable motion pictures and related advertising by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, acting through a special subcommittee; to the Committee on Rules.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. ANFUSO:

H.R. 11926. A bill for the relief of Josefina Evangelista Blanco; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HALPERN:

H.R. 11927. A bill for the relief of Salvatore Orlando; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOLIFIELD:

H.R. 11928. A bill for the relief of Salvador Munoz-Tostado; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. O'HARA of Michigan:

H.R. 11929. A bill for the relief of George Zammit; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 11930. A bill for the relief of Dr. Mamdouh S. Younes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. POWELL:

H.R. 11931. A bill for the relief of Lin Hong King also known as Tan Chow Sow; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

360. The SPEAKER presented a petition of R. M. Carpenter, city administrator, Oroville, Calif., relative to expressing opposition to Federal income taxation of interest derived from public bonds, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE

(Legislative day of Friday, May 25, 1962)

MONDAY, MAY 28, 1962

The Senate met at 10:30 o'clock a.m., on the expiration of the recess, and was called to order by Hon. MAURINE B. NEUBERGER, a Senator from the State of Oregon.

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

O Love Divine, at the day's beginning we would lift our souls in communion with Thee, our God, who alone giveth meaning to the brief days and months and years we call life. Draw close to us, we pray, one by one, for we can do nothing worthy together unless singly we are clean and strong.

May this sacred cloister of prayer, with its daily altar where our fathers have paused, be to us a height of clear seeing and of deep believing, bringing a sense of new power, of new serenity, of new hope, for ourselves and our world.

To this end we lay before Thee our problems and our tasks, not that we may