economic revolution in history, brought about by knowledge, discovery, and research in every field of endeavor. And the urge to explore the unknown is its stimulus.

A comedian has suggested a possible motivating force for the public support of Project Apollo. He would put all the women on the Moon and leave the men on Earth. Then, he says, think how busy everybody would be building Moon rockets. And it would solve the unemployment problem.

Perhaps, but rocketry is not the main point. It is not an adventurous race to the Moon for dramatic propaganda purposes, although it will be cowed with admiration and excitement, as we have never before witnessed. And there will be undeniable beneficial prestige effects when we demonstrate our ability to accomplish lunar exploration. Why should we explore space?

A great mountain on another miniature planet, let us hope that they will find us. Will we be there to find them? The same knowledge gained from our space program will offer vast returns right here on earth for years to come. Scientific discoveries advance technology, and improved technology spurs the economy. New products are born, and jobs are created. As one observer put it, "We don't spend the money on the moon, you know we spend it right here in the United States."

There are other indirect and intangible benefits of space exploration. Not the least of these is its stimulus to education. Space is fascinating to young minds. The space effort's use of practically all the scientific disciplines encourages their study and demands improved curricula and better teachers.

I hope that you share my conviction that we must sail on and on over this new ocean, and that you are eager to explore the mysteries of the universe with us. I hope that there is not a caterpillar among you.

DR. VON BRAUN WELCOMES CHOICE

The Charleston Chamber of Commerce has scored a small triumph in obtaining the service of Werner von Braun tonight as speaker for its Chamber dinner.

In an age that is being profoundly altered by science and technology, Dr. von Braun is a towering figure. Through a combination of accomplishments and personal experience, his name is familiar to those who appreciate the importance of the impact the technological revolution is having on their world and their lives.

By choosing him as a speaker, the chamber underlines the importance it places not only on his work but on the work of the countless scientists-technicians he has come to symbolize. In doing so, it is to be congratulated.

In accepting the chamber's invitation, Dr. von Braun will undoubtedly discuss the importance it places not only on his work but on the work of the countless scientists-technicians he has come to symbolize. In doing so, it is to be congratulated.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1963

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

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

Judges 18: 5: Ask counsel of God, that we may know whether our way, which we go, shall be prosperous.

Eternal and ever-blessed God, today we beseech you especially for Thy grace and favor upon Lyndon B. Johnson, who now occupies the exalted office of the Presidency of these United States.

Our nation, beset with tremendous tasks and responsibilities, may he be blessed with those capacities and abilities which will enable him to help solve our many national and international problems.

Believing that all greatness and power begin with faith and humility, may he daily cultivate a great faith and walk humbly with the Lord and keep in step with Thine eternal will and purpose.

Grant that his wisdom and sound judgment may inspire our beloved country to reach the proportions of lofty moral and spiritual idealism and leadership among the nations.

Although we are bailing all our energy to shelter our Republic from the assaults of external enemies, may we realize more fully how absolutely necessary it is to guard our country against the temptation to allow the violent hands of irreligion and paganism, materialism and immorality, to lay hold upon us and undermine our character and corrupt our very soul, our God-given people.

May we all have a glorious part in helping the President, our Speaker, and the Congress to steer the ship of state into deeper and wider and grander channels.

Hear us in the name of the Prince of Peace. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. McGowan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills and a concurrent resolution of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 3190. An act to amend the act of March 3, 1901, relating to devises and bequests by will.

H.R. 3191. An act to exempt life insurance companies from the act of February 4, 1913, regulating loans on money on securities in the District of Columbia.

H.R. 7497. An act to amend the Life Insurance Act for the District of Columbia relating to annual statements and for other purposes; and

H. Con. Res. 238. Concurrent resolution expressing that the two Houses of Congress assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on November 27, 1963, at 12:30 p.m. for the purpose of reconvening.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 5338. An act to enact the Uniform Commercial Code for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE
November 27

THE HONORABLE ALBERT W. JOHNSON

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication, which was read:

The Honorable John H. McCormack,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.: The returns received in my office clearly show that Hon. Albert W. Johnson has been duly elected to be Representative in Congress from the 23d Congressional District of Pennsylvania.
The adjournment of the House is hereby suspended for the purpose of providing for the registration of voters and poll watchers in the several polling places.

The SPEAKER.

Mr. HALLECK. I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. Albert W. Johnson, be permitted to take the oath of office today. His certificate of election has not arrived, but there is no contest, and no objection has been raised with regard to his election.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

RECESS

The SPEAKER. The Chair declares the House in recess, subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 6 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 12 o'clock and 17 minutes p.m.

JOINT SESSION OF THE HOUSE AND SENATE, HELD PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 328, TO HEAR AN ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER of the House presided.

The Doorkeeper announced the President pro tempore and Members of the U.S. Senate who entered the Hall of the House of Representatives; the President pro tempore taking the chair at the right of the Speaker, and the Members of the Senate the seats reserved for them. The Speaker appoints as members of the committee on the part of the House to escort the President of the United States into the Chamber the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. ALBERT W. HUMPHREY], the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMITHERS], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. VINSON], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. HARRIS], and the Senator from Illinois [Mr. BARKLEY].

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. On the part of the Senate, the Chair appoints as members of the committee of escort the Senator from Montana [Mr. MASSIEL], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMITHERS], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. VINSON], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. BARKLEY], and the Senator from California [Mr. KUCHEL].

The Doorkeeper announced the ambassadors, ministers, and chargés d'affaires of foreign governments; the ambassadors, ministers, and chargés d'affaires of foreign governments entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and took the seats reserved for them.

The Doorkeeper announced the Chief Justice of the United States and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court. The Chief Justice of the United States and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and took the seats reserved for them in front of the Speaker's rostrum.

The Doorkeeper announced the Cabinet of the President of the United States. The members of the Cabinet of the President of the United States entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and took the seats reserved for them in front of the Speaker's rostrum.

At 12 o'clock and 31 minutes p.m., the Doorkeeper announced the President of the United States.

The President of the United States, escorted by the committee of Senators and Representatives, entered the Hall of the House of Representatives, and stood at the Clerk's desk. [Applause, the Members rising.]

The SPEAKER. Members of the Congress, I have the high privilege and personal honor of presenting to you a former colleague, the President of the United States. [Applause, the Members rising.]

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 178)

The PRESIDENT. Mr. Speaker, Mr. President, Members of the House, Members of the Senate, my fellow Americans, all I have to say to you is, don't stand here today and let us come together in the great American tradition of brotherhood. We have enough trouble in this world without making our own problems worse. To those who test our courage will find it strong and those who seek our friendship will find it honorable. We will demonstrate anew that the strong can be just in the use of strength—and the just can be strong in the defense of justice. And let all know we will extend no special privilege and impose no persecution. We will carry on the fight against poverty and misery, ignorance and disease—in other lands and in our own. We will serve all of the Nation, not one section or one sector, or one group, but all Americans. [Applause.] These are the United States—united people with a united purpose.

Our American unity does not depend upon unanimity. We have differences; but I feel as in the words by Thomas Jefferson: 'We derive our strength from those differences; strength, not weakness, wisdom, not despair. Both as a people and as a Government we can unite behind a great idea, a program which is wise, just, enlightened, and constructive.'
For 32 years, Capitol Hill has been my home. I have shared many moments of high and low. Some of the high were the authority of the Congress of the United States to act; to meet any crisis; to distill from our differences strong programs of national action.

But tonight’s bullet has thrust upon me the awesome burden of the Presidency. I am here today to say I need your help, I cannot bear this burden alone. I need the help of all the leaders in all America. [Applause.] This Nation has experienced a profound shock and in this critical moment it is our duty—yours and mine—as the Government of the United States—to do away with uncertainty and doubt and delay and to show that we are capable of decisive action [applause]—that from the brutal loss of our leader we will derive not weakness but strength—that we can and will act and act now.

From this Chamber of representative government let all the world know, and make no mistake, that if required of us, this Government to the unswerving support of the United Nations [applause]—to the honorable and determined executives of that body [applause]—to the maintenance of military strength second to none—to the defense of the strength and stability of the dollar [applause]—to the expansion of our foreign trade [applause]—to the reinforcement of our programs of mutual assistance and cooperation in Asia and Africa [applause]—and to our Alliance for progress in this hemisphere. [Applause.]

On the 20th day of January, in 1961, John F. Kennedy told his countrymen that our national work would not be finished “in the first thousand days, nor in the life of this administration, nor even perhaps in our lifetime on this planet. But”—he said—“let us begin.”

Our delay in this moment of new resolve, I would say to my fellow Americans, let us continue. [Applause.]

This is our challenge—not to hesitate, not to pause, not to turn about and linger in the moment. But to continue on our course so that we may fulfill the destiny that history has set for us. Our most immediate tasks are here on this Bill.

First, no memorial oration or eulogy could more eloquently honor President Kennedy’s memory than the earliest possible passage of the civil rights bill for which he fought so long. [Applause.] We have talked long enough in this country about equal rights. We have talked for 100 years or more. It is time now to write the next chapter, and to write it in the books of law. [Applause.]

I urge you again, as I did in 1957, and again in 1960, to enact a civil rights law so that we can move forward to eliminate the last vestiges of discrimination and oppression that is based upon race or color. [Applause.] There could be no greater source of strength to this Nation than that home and abroad.

And second, no act of ours could more fittingly continue the work of President Kennedy than the early passage of the tax bill for which he fought all this long year. [Applause.] This is a bill designed to increase our national income and Federal revenues, and to provide for the assurance of our economy. That bill, if passed without delay means more security for those now working, more jobs for those now without them, and more incentive for those now in pencil. In short, this is no time for delay. It is time for action [applause]—strong, forward-looking action on the pending foreign aid bill, making clear that we are not forfeiting our responsibilities to this hemisphere or to the world, nor erasing executive flexibility in the conduct of our foreign affairs [applause]—and strong, prompt, and forward-looking action on the remaining appropriation bills. [Applause.]

In this new spirit of action the Congress must expect the full cooperation and support of the executive branch. And in particular I pledge that the expenditures of your Government will be administrated with the strictest frugality. [Applause.] I ask your help. I will insist that the Government get a dollar’s worth for a dollar spent. The Government will set an example of prudence and economy. [Applause.] This does not mean that we will not meet our unfilled needs or that we will not honor our commitments. We will do both.

As one who has long served in both Houses of the Congress, I firmly believe in the Independence and the integrity of the legislative branch. [Applause.] I promise you that I shall always respect this. It is deep in the marrow of my bones.

With equal firmness, I believe in the capacity and I believe in the ability of the Congress, despite the divisions of opinion which characterize our Nation, to act—to act wisely, to act vigorously, to act speedily when the need arises.

The need is now.

We meet in grief; but let us also meet in renewed dedication and renewed vigor. Let us meet in action, in tolerance and in mutual understanding.

John Kennedy’s death commands what his life conveyed—that America must move forward. [Applause.] The time has come for Americans of all races and creeds and political beliefs to understand and to respect each other. [Applause.] So let us put an end to the teaching and preaching of hate and evil and violence. [Applause.] Let us turn away from the fanatics of the far left and the far right, from the apostles of bitterness and bigotry, from those defiant of law, and those who pour venom into our National bloodstream. [Applause.]

I profoundly hope that the tragedy and the torment of these terrible days will bind us together in new fellowship, making us one people in our hour of sorrow and resolve. This is the task. John Fitzgerald Kennedy did not live— or die—in vain. [Applause.] And on this Thanksgiving eve, as we gather together to ask the Lord’s blessing, and give Him our thanks, let us unite in those familiar and cherished words:

America, America, God shed His grace on thee, And crown thy good with brotherhood. From sea to shining sea. [Applause.]

[Applause, the Members rising.]

At 12 o’clock and 56 minutes p.m., the President, accompanied by the committee of escorts, retired from the Hall of the House of Representatives.

The Doorkeeper escorted the invited guests from the Chamber in the following order:

The members of the President’s Cabinet.

The Chief Justice of the United States and the Associate justices of the Supreme Court.

The ambassadors, ministers, and chargés d’affaires of foreign governments.

JOINT SESSION DISSOLVED

The SPEAKER. The Chair declares the joint session of the two Houses now dissolved.

Accordingly, at 1 o’clock and 2 minutes p.m. the joint session of the two Houses was dissolved.

The Members of the Senate retired to their Chamber.

REFERENCE OF PRESIDENT’S MESSAGE

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the message of the President be referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered printed.

The motion was agreed to.

ADJOURNMENT OVER TO FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet at noon on Friday next.

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

There was no objection.

AUTHORIZATION TO RECEIVE MESSAGES FROM THE SENATE AND SIGN ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding any adjournment of the House, until Monday, December 2, 1963, the Clerk be authorized to receive messages from the Senate, and the Speaker be authorized to sign any enrolled bills and joint resolutions duly passed by the two Houses and found truly enrolled.
HODS

Motivation must be military in scope. Our space committee and we must be ever mindful of it, because our aims are high. Our steps determined. Our goals clear. We must give our support, but it’s not a “moondoggle.” If we don’t continue with it, the Russians will have a decided military advantage in near-earth space, an advantage they already have a start on because of the huge investment they have already made in the past few months.

The United States has planned a two-step program, ending in 1970 with an actual lunar landing. President Kennedy, the first astronaut near-earth project with controlled orbiting, space rendezvous, inspection of other space vehicles, and return of the astronauts to Earth. The United States is the only nation which has yet committed itself to a manned space flight. The emphasis was military and drive but a lunar landing isn’t a special honor for the people of the United States.


The bill states:

Mr. RYAN of Michigan, Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill to authorize the construction of a new Federal building in Detroit.

To have one of our most beautiful buildings in Detroit dedicated to the memory of our beloved President would be a special honor for the people of Detroit. It would be a fitting and appropriate memorial named after a most courageous, a most effective, and a most energetic American leader.

The House and Senate Public Works Committees have proposed the construction of a new Federal building on April 4, 1963.

The bill states:

Any law, regulation, map, document, record, or other paper of the United States in which such building is referred to shall be held to refer to such building as the “John F. Kennedy Federal Building.”

SPACE PROGRAM

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Ryan] 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 Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. RYAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill in Congress providing that the Federal building heretofore authorized by Congress to be constructed at Detroit, Mich., be named the “John F. Kennedy Federal Building.”

To have one of our most beautiful buildings in Detroit dedicated to the memory of our beloved President would be a special honor for the people of Detroit. It would be a fitting and appropriate memorial named after a most courageous, a most effective, and a most energetic American leader.

The House and Senate Public Works Committees have proposed the construction of a new Federal building on April 4, 1963.

The bill states:

Any law, regulation, map, document, record, or other paper of the United States in which such building is referred to shall be held to refer to such building as the “John F. Kennedy Federal Building.”

SPACE PROGRAM

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Waggonner] 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 Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. WAGGONNER. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the House Committee on Science and Astronautics, I have had a number of meetings in my concern over the direction taken by our program in space.

Because of the staggering cost of all our space efforts, I have always maintained the position that our primary motivation must be military in scope. Heretofore, the emphasis has been unclear in definition. Perhaps, the hazy which has surrounded our motives for a lunar landing, for instance, has been because of our uncertainty of Russian intent. That same uncertainty exists today, and we are still mindful of it, but our purpose in space is solidifying in the posture all of us can support and promote: military superiority for this Nation over the Soviet Union.

A recent editorial in the Shreveport Times sums up the position I have taken since becoming a member of this committee. I ask unanimous consent to insert it here in the Record for the attention of all.

[From the Shreveport Times, Nov. 8, 1963]

THANKSGIVING TO A PRESIDENT

JOHN F. KENNEDY

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York [Mr. Carey] 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 Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. CAREY. Mr. Speaker, I believe there is no need to recount for the people of the country the circumstances of the day, the day of the tribute, the funeral and requiem of the mortal in the great hall of the people at the Capital Rotunda, of the burial in the burial crypt at Arlington, or the burial at Arlington. The world was there humbly in person and all the world was there more vitally in spirit.

This message is simple to pledge the continuance of that spirit.

Thank you, thank you very much, Mr. President.

This is the day we press on. Twenty-four hours after the mortal part of President Kennedy was placed before the altar of the House of Representatives, we placed before the altar of the Senate in which he served so long and well.

Because he led us for a thousand days our aims are high, our goals clear. We have no time for the indulgence of self pity that he was with us so short a time or so swiftly departed. Rather let us run and walk in our footsteps. But let us honor his sacrifice and make sure our dark and dangerous hours. In his name, let us be impatient with futility of the present and move to the high points of the future. If his sacrifice is to have full meaning, we must be urgent, our steps determined.

We mourn and our memories of the moments we spent with him are precious to us no matter how brief. Because they are precious, I will share mine on another day and set them forth so they will not be lost to our children and my countrymen. But at this time as we approach the holiday set for Thanksgiving let us have one recollection.

As he walked among the people he loved with outstretched hand and his smile of friendship, he was not silent. While he had a special word of wit, of intimacy for some, these words he had to all:

“Thank you, thank you very much.” "Thank you" was his constant expression to the children, the men and women, the crowds, the country, because his heart was full of gratitude for his high honor, for their support, but most of all for the opportunity to serve mankind which he had firmly sought and finally won.

Now as we press on in that same service, if we pause, let it be only for grati-
tude for Thanksgiving. Let us now respond:

Thank you, Mr. President.

For the faith in God and fellow man your life personified, we are grateful.

For the unity and strength you left us as a legacy.

For teaching us that there must be an end to venom as a means of vengeance and hurt for the sake of hate, we are thankful.

For the lesson that we measure mortality in the mystery of eternity not in days but in deeds, we are thankful.

For your interest in our children, your concern for their education, your determination that the handicapped among them who "had felt the hand of fate would never be victims of neglect," we are grateful.

For the path to peace you found amid the thicket of tension and threat of war, we are most grateful.

For your words and works, your "Profile in Courage," which you brought to life in your own sacrifice, we are most grateful.

For your judgment, that favorite word of yours, which you taught us toward order and understanding in the whole world, we are most grateful.

For your heroism in war and peace which won you your rightful resting place among our brave departed you will be well remembered.

But above all, Mr. President, we give you for which the self you left to lead us in the person of your wife and family.

For Mrs. John F. Kennedy who raised us from despair and summoned up in all of us the spirit we needed and did not have, for her example, her calm, her love, and, hopefully, her forgiveness.

On Thanksgiving Day to you, Mr. President, Mrs. John F. Kennedy, and all your family, thank you, thank you very much. Thank you.

NAMING OF CULTURAL CENTER FOR JOHN F. KENNEDY

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GREEN] 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 Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I would like to include in the Record an article which appeared in the Philadelphia Inquirer on Wednesday, November 27, 1963, which wholeheartedly endorse and subscribe naming the Cultural Center for John F. Kennedy. I think that this is a wonderful suggestion, and I will introduce a resolution in the House to have the new memorial named for John F. Kennedy.

The article follows:

A LIVING MEMORIAL TO JOHN F. KENNEDY

It was just 1 year ago this week—on November 22, 1963—that President and Mrs. John F. Kennedy inaugurated a nationwide fundraising campaign to erect a National Cultural Center in Washington. The late President and First Lady were guiding spirits in the development of this project to fulfill a longtime need in the Nation's Capital for facilities to accommodate the performing arts.

We propose that the Center be named in honor of John F. Kennedy and that it be dedicated as a national living memorial to him. This would be fitting and appropriate.

President Kennedy and Mrs. Kennedy, in addition to their devoted interest in the National Cultural Center, were intensely active in the encouragement of all things culturally and artistically worthwhile. No President and First Lady in the country's history have done more than they to promote the arts and to infuse the American people with a greater sense of appreciation for esthetic endeavor.

A John F. Kennedy Memorial Cultural Center overlooking the Potomac River—not far from the White House and the final resting place of President Kennedy at Arlington—would serve as a useful and enduring monument to honor John F. Kennedy and to perpetuate the priceless treasure of principles and ideals that are his legacy to the American people and all mankind.

GREAT NATIONAL FORUM FOR THE ARTS

The National Cultural Center in Washington has been planned as a national forum for the expression of the American people in the United States and throughout the world.

Designed by the noted American architect, Edward Durell Stone, the monumental building will be the east bank of the Potomac not far from the Lincoln Memorial.

The Center will house 3 auditoriums: a 3,750-seat theater for opera, ballet and musical productions, and a 1,200-seat auditorium for theatrical performances.

On the roof will be an area for band concerts, art exhibits and festivals.

Sheathed in white marble, the building will be 600 feet long, 100 feet wide. Its roof will be 100 feet from the ground, 18 inches shorter than the Lincoln Memorial.

Plans call for the Center to play host to visiting artists and groups from throughout the United States and from foreign countries. Washington's own cultural institutions, like the National Symphony and the opera society, will be given preference in scheduling but will not be considered permanent tenants in the building itself, which is planned to be a national enterprise.

The land on which the Center will be erected has been purchased by Congress, which originally authorized the project in 1955. Congress provided that the funds be raised privately and set a deadline of September 1963.

The project languished for 3 years until President John F. Kennedy took an interest in it and appointed Roger L. Stevens, New York financier and theatrical producer, as chairman.

Funding got underway in earnest last November 29 in a cultural spectacular on closed-circuit television seen in five cities, including Washington.

President and Mrs. Kennedy headed the cast of 100 notables which included former President and Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower; First Lady and Mrs. Mamie Eisenhower; Governor and Mrs. Orval Faubus; Governor and Mrs. John Johnson; Governor and Mrs. W. Kerr Scott; Governor and Mrs. David L. Lawrence; Governor and Mrs. William David J. Mitchell; Governor and Mrs. Robert Golden; Governor and Mrs. Joseph W. Martin, Jr.; Governor and Mrs. Leland McCord; Governor and Mrs. J. Howard Talmage; Governor and Mrs. John H. Tipton.

Mrs. Kennedy and Mrs. Eisenhower have served as honorary cochairman of the Center.

President Kennedy put his support in these words: "A great cultural Center which expresses the interest of the people of this country in this most basic desire of mankind is a monument to John F. Kennedy."

Since that kickoff event, some $13 million has been raised toward construction of the Center. This million-dollar Ford Foundation grant has earmarked on a 2 to 1 matching basis.

Last August, Congress extended the deadline for fundraising by 3 years, to September 2, 1966. Chairman Stevens said he was confident the money could be raised in that time.

JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] 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 Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday last Mrs. Rooney and I attended holy mass at the hospital chapel at Walter Reed Army Hospital here in Washington. The celebrant of the mass was Rev. Eugene L. A. Fisher, C.S. Sp., chaplain—lieutenant colonel—AUS, retired. For his sermon during the sacrifice of this memorial mass, which was for the help of the soul of the late President John F. Kennedy, Father Fisher read to the congregation the following beautiful prayer poem which he had written out in longhand the evening before.

JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

(By Eugene L. A. Fisher, C.S. Sp., chaplain (lieutenant colonel), AUS retired)

We know not track time or lone hour
When God will say, "Come see.""Thou art the guest that with all their power
can hardly set us free.

Within a triumphal parade
Mid shouts of joyous praise
The call may come in sudden raid
Or as explosive blast.

Our President was jubilant
The crowds acclaimed with pride
Not knowing that the time was scant
Until the fragmentary
Assassin's bullets turned the joy
To grim reality
It could have been his wife or boy
Who hurt both you and me.

A great man, lover of world peace
Who kept our country strong
Given the time, would still increase
Our strength to right the wrong.

Cut down in virile prime of life
With aspirations high
To conquer in world's bitter strife
Keep flag safe in the sky.

A gifted man with talents rare
To help his fellow man
He labored with that special care
As only masters can.

Our States have lost their greatest friend
The world a man most kind
Whose labors and skill could lend
A key to freedom find.

He now rests in a hero's grave
Life's trials for him are o'er
A martyr's palm arachne's wave
God bless him where he is.

His passing is our country's loss
God called him when ready.

Like you, we shall not shirk the cross—
John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

TURN TO HIM WITH CONFIDENCE

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GREEN] may extend his remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

November 27

from New York [Mr. Multer] may ex-
tend his remarks at this point in the
Record and provoke a floor discussion
matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, I com-
 mend to the attention of our colleag ues
the following article by the distinguished
columnist Walter Lippmann, which
appeared in the Providence, R. I., editi n
of the New York Herald Tribune. In
spite of our tragic loss we, as Mr. Lipp-
mann says, "have much hope in the
healing art of Lyndon Johnson. We can
turn to him with confidence."

The article follows:

MURDER MOST FOUL

(By Walter Lippmann)

We must all follow the mayor of Dallas in
that prayerful mood, not only to
paralyze our capacity to forget that in
a free country there must be not only liberty
and equality but also fraternity.
The only solace for the Nation's shame and
grief can come from a purge, or at least the
sulmation of the inter-est in the nation
which lies so close to the surface of our national
life. We have allowed the community of the
American people to become enmity. Only if and as we
find our way back into the
American community will we find
our way back to confidence in the American
destiny.

We must stop the flow of the poison that
when mixed differ, say about taxes or civil
rights or Russia, they cannot be reconciled
by persuasion and debate, and that those
who take the other view are implacable en-
emies. In the light of this monstrous crime,
we can see that in a free country, which we
are and intend to be, unrestrained speech
and thought are inherently subver-
sive. Democracy can be made to work only when the
bonds of the community are inviolate, and
stronger than all the parties and factions and
interests that tend to divide them.

I wish I felt certain that the self-realiza-
tion into which grief has shocked us will
endure and will be what it should be about our busi-
ness. The divisive forces of hatred and un-
 governability are strong among us, and the stim-
ulii of international thought has become deeply ingrained. It is deepened by
the strains of war and the frustrations of this revolutionary age, by the exploitation
of violence and cruelty in the mass media,
by the profusion of weapons and by the
presence of so many who know how to use
them.

But I do have much hope in the healing
art of Lyndon Johnson. We can turn to him
for guidance. His great gift is in find-
ing the consensus without which the Ameri-
can system of government with its States and
regions, its checks and balances, is un-
workable.

To find the consensus among our divided
and angry people is his historic opportunity.
To restore the internal peace of the United
States is his unique mission.

That done, all else will be manageable.

DEDICATION OF NATIONAL CUL-
TURAL CENTER AS MEMORIAL TO
JOHN F. KENNEDY

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ULLMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is sel-
don that an idea so catches the imagina-
tion of the American people as has the
proposition to dedicate the National Cul-
tural Center as a memorial to John F.
Kennedy. All over the country the idea
has spontaneously appeared. No better
evidence could be asked to demonstrate
the appropriateness and dedication: the
identification of President Kennedy and
his great First Lady with culture and
the performing arts makes the num-
ter of the Cultural Center in his honor
a most fitting tribute.

I, therefore, have joined the gentle-
man from New Jersey, Representative
Frank Thompson, in introducing a bill
amending the National Cultural
Center to John Fitzgerald Kennedy
Memorial Center, and authorizing funds
to not exceed $25 million to be expended
on a matching basis with privately
donated funds, and ask that it be referred to the
appropriate committee. I also
strongly urge its early adoption.

ASSASINATION OF JOHN
FITZGERALD KENNEDY

Mr. GOODELL. 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 New
York?

There was no objection.

Mr. GOODELL. Mr. Speaker, last
Friday at a snuff dual in the center of
the city of Dallas, an assassin's bullets
snuffed out the life of our President.
Those malicious shots cannot be undone,
but we have a solemn obligation to
the memory of President Kennedy, to Presi-
dent Johnson, and to those who will
follow in their places to do our best to
prevent repetition of such cruel and sense-
less acts.

I am today introducing a House res-
olution to create a joint committee of
seven Senators and seven Representa-
tives to study and report back to the
Congress.
The Negro's fight for the freedom and peaceful hours of investigation of the President's assassination, while Americans watched in suspenseful horror, it is shocking to know that our best Federal police authorities were participating only in the immediate investigation of the crime and the city of Dallas. I repeat—as invitees. They might well have been treated as interlopers by local authorities. Fortunately, they were not so treated, but the FBI and the Secret Service were obviously not in charge of the situation. They should have been.

Federal law today presents many unbelievable inconsistencies. The shooting of a gawky warden is a Federal crime—title 18, U.S.C. 1114. The assassination of a President is not. Assault upon a Federal judge, a U.S. attorney, or their assistants, is a Federal crime—18 U.S.C. 1114. The murder of a President is not. The murder of the lowest paid and least employed worker in the Department of Agriculture is a Federal crime—18 U.S.C. 1114. The murder of John F. Kennedy was not. An assault on a Federal process server is a Federal crime when the assault is committed because the defendant's basic rights had been violated. This could well have happened. Denial of counsel for 48 hours places conviction in jeopardy because the defendant did not make any statement, and the fact that any statement he made could be used against him, as in the case of his wife, would be reversed. Dallas officials were under fantastic pressure from the public to issue statements with reference to the guilt of the defendant. Trial and conviction by television could have forced a higher court to reverse a jury's verdict. Dallas officials were placed under unique and almost irresistible pressures from the public because the victim was not just an ordinary citizen. He was our national leader.

And then the final touch of shame to our country: a self-appointed executioner killed one of our basic rights. The guarantee of such rights, even to those we hate, is one of the proudest adornments of our civilization. We made the mistake of thinking too lightly into our charge and America looked no different to the world than the harshest tyranny of communism or fascism. And not the least of our concerns here is the war with Cuba, and the grave information that could well be important to the security of our country.

Mr. Speaker, there is another area that a joint committee should explore. Congress wishes to cloak the President and other high officials with all the protection that can be provided by law. Are we doing that? Are there other ways that the incredible burdens of the Secret Service and the President can be eased? These matters are so urgent and so vital to our Nation's interest that a joint committee should be formed.

Sunday afternoon, before the President's funeral on Monday, I shared the deep apprehensions of other Americans as I heard that President Johnson was going to march in the open streets of Washington from the White House to the church, a distance of seven blocks. I salute President Johnson for his courage. He obviously felt that the world's leaders must know that the President of the United States can still walk safely among a free people in our Nation's Capital. I am not sure the President's decision was made in the best long-run interests of our country. Thank God he came through safely.

But what of future decisions of this nature? The law gives the head of the Secret Service the right to overrule the President in such instances. Is this really workable? Can we expect a single individual to overrule the President? Is there another arrangement that either the President or Congress could devise to meet this kind of circumstance?

The life of President Kennedy carries with it an incalculable value to our country today. What would a second assassination do to our country? Any action that can be taken by the Congress to prevent another disaster should be taken. Let us not neglect our solemn responsibility in this serious situation.

Today, there are many proposals for investigation and surveillance of instances surrounding the assassination of President Kennedy. We must not compound confusion with a variety of uncoordinated actions. Every officer deserves the best that Congress can offer. I urge that we move immediately to create a joint committee of the Senate and House.

A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE GREATER PROTECTION OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, MEMBERS OF THE PRESIDENT'S CABINET, AND MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing a bill today making it a Federal offense to assault or assassinate the President, the Vice President, members of the President's Cabinet, or Members of Congress. The enactment of this measure would add the Nation's highest elected officials and appointive officers to a long list of Government positions already covered by criminal statutes.

The recent tragedy suffered by our country has revealed the unfortunate absence of Federal law to cover these situations. I found it difficult to believe that there is no statute permitting Federal jurisdiction over cases of assault or assassination of the President, the Vice President, members of the President's Cabinet, or Members of Congress.

Since the law of Presidential succession provides that the Vice President is followed by the Speaker of the House, the President pro tempore of the Senate, and the members of the President's Cabinet, I think it is essential that they be included in the protection of these Federal criminal provisions.

Presently, we have laws providing Federal investigation, prosecution, trial, and imprisonment or execution of those responsible for the assault or death of a great number of Federal officials. These include U.S. judges, attorneys, and marshals; FBI, Secret Service, Internal Revenue Service, Post Office, and customs agents; and many other Government employees.

My bill would allow the legal processes of the Federal Government to begin immediately in the case of any future attack on our President, Vice President, members of the President's Cabinet, or Members of Congress.

Currently, Mr. Speaker, without Federal statutes, attacks on those holding the offices specified in my measure are dealt with solely under the local or State jurisdiction in which they occur.
The text of this bill is brief. I am including it with my remarks in the hope that all Members will read it and pledge their support to its enactment:

H.R. 2935
A bill to provide for the greater protection of the person of the President of the United States, members of the President's Cabinet, and Members of Congress.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 1114 of title 18 of the United States Code is amended by inserting after 'We,' the Senate, the following: "The President, the Vice President, members of the President's Cabinet, Members of Congress."

PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
Mr. WYDLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the Recom and to include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. WYDLER. Mr. Speaker, John Fitzgerald Kennedy is now a part of history and made him what he has taken him, and God's will be done.

No words can portray the shocking events of the last few days nor set forth the grief of our Nation. Each family in America feels a loss of a loved one, for the President belonged to us all. Let us measure our sorrow, however, by the agony of his brave wife and family who have lost a beloved husband, father, brother, and child. Our prayers should be for them.

President Kennedy was a man of intelligence and charm, a brave man and a dedicated one. His wit, his confidence, and his ability will be missed. We mourn him.

The Presidency, however, never dies. Our country is in the fact that we are a nation of laws, not men. The new President has assumed his full responsibilities. Our country is scarred but intact. Our hopes are high. Our faith is secure.

As we pray and mourn together, it is time for us to assume our full responsibility. Let our Nation draw closer together, more united, more dedicated.

The measure of a man is the effect he has on the lives of others. In life and death President Kennedy served us all. He told us we can do better, and I believe that history will show this Nation rose from its sorrow to stand taller than it ever did before.

INVESTIGATION OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT DEMANDED
Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the Recom and to include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, without a doubt, almost everyone in this House recognizes that an investigation of the Department of State is long overdue. The tragic events of the past weekend indicate that the Department of State was the vehicle through which the assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald, returned to the United States. Just think of this, Mr. Speaker. Here was a man who traveled to the Soviet Union not just to visit, but to live there, and who gave our Government an affidavit renouncing that citizenship. He came back from the Soviet Union, not to remain, but to strike at us. Where and when?

"The President, the Vice President, members of the President's Cabinet, Members of Congress."

JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the Recom and to include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a bill to redesignate the Cape Cod National Seashore in Massachusetts as the John Fitzgerald Kennedy National Seashore.

It is heartwarming to note the number of proposals to perpetuate the name of President Kennedy. The Cape Cod National Seashore and the John Fitzgerald Kennedy needs no particular memorial to enshrine him in the hearts of our people or to assure him a lofty place in the history of our land. His magnificent leadership and decency, the quality of his character and personality, have already done this.

The magnificent leadership and decency, the quality of his character and personality, have already done this. But, monuments and memorials serve an excellent purpose in commemorating the present and those of future generations of the activities with which John Fitzgerald Kennedy was so closely identified.

So, Mr. Speaker, I offer this proposal as one of the warmest ways to remember him. He loved Cape Cod and all of its overpowering beauty and enchantment. The cliffs, dunes, heath, marsh, lakes, and ocean were a constant source of joy to him and as he sailed, swam, and rambled its unspoiled beaches.

At Cape Cod, John F. Kennedy found the creative challenges of the tasks of the presidency to spend some of his finest hours with his wonderful wife and children.

Mr. Speaker, the Cape Cod National Seashore is a reality today because of President Kennedy. When he was in the Senate, he filed, together with Senator Stuart Symington, the bill that finally became law. He recognized that time was running out down Cape Cod way and it was essential to set aside, preserve, and protect the last of the "old" cape so that the inspiration of its surpassing beauty be kept intact and handed down to future generations of Americans. When he assumed the Presidency, he continued to press for this legislation. On August 7, 1961, he signed into law the bill that finally established Federal jurisdiction over this splendid seashore area. I was present, together with other Members of Congress, as the President was an one of the proud possessors of one of the pens with which he affixed his signature. I know that I can truthfully say that the other bill signing ceremony gave him any greater satisfaction than that which brought into being the Cape Cod National Seashore.

Thus, Mr. Speaker, I proudly present this bill to this Congress renaming this area as the John Fitzgerald Kennedy National Seashore.

JOHN F. KENNEDY
Mr. CLARK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the Recom and to include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and place in the Recom an editorial from the News Tribune in Binghamton, N. Y., by the editor, John district by Mr. James March, editor.

Mr. Speaker, our hearts will be heavy for a long, long time in the loss of our
There was no objection.

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, the terrible event of recent days has wantonly deprived this Nation and, indeed, the world of one of its greatest citizens all time. The senseless, cold-blooded murder of our young, dedicated, and talented President, John Fitzgerald Kennedy, will forever remain in the hearts of all people with us since that day of infamy, Friday, November 22, 1963.

Standing high among the writings left behind by Mr. Kennedy is an editorial entitled "True First Lady," in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of November 25, 1963, I ask leave to insert the editorial entitled "True First Lady," in the Record at this point.

True First Lady

In the hour of great tragedy which has befallen America, we tend to place all the emphasis on the man who has risen to take the plane on the man who has risen to take his place. Somehow we look upon the others involved with sense of sorrow, but we seem not to pause and recognize the true greatness, courage, and devotion all of which have played such a vital part in the doings of the tragedy.

When Jacqueline Kennedy became America's First Lady, it was generally agreed that she was a woman of beauty, charm, grace, and youth. But somehow the feeling seems to have persisted that in her youth, she did not play the true American First Lady. In this tear stained hour of great tragedy, Mrs. Kennedy has lost a husband and the world has lost a child. But in truth she has lost more than any other American. But in her loss, she has shown more courage than any woman of this era that we know about. Holding the head of her mortally wounded husband and crying "no, no," standing in the emergency room and gently placing the wedding band on the finger of her still husband, walking to the ambulance that carried him to the plane, riding in the back of the ambulance beside the coffin, standing beside President Johnson as he took the oath of office, riding in the back of the plane that bore the remains back to Washington, D.C., and in truth she has lost more than any other American. But in her loss, she has shown more courage than any woman of this era that we know about. She has shown more courage than any woman of this era that we know about. She has shown more courage than any woman of this era that we know about.
have written it as she lived it through each tragic second. If today there was ever any doubts about the American Lady, that doubt has been dispelled completely.

In an hour far more trying than most people ever know, she showed a courage and a bearing that shall forever stamp her as having earned the right to be known always as America's typical First Lady.

Our heart goes out to her in deep sympathy and in tremendous admiration for the beautiful demeanor with which she faced the ordeal.

She's a wonderful lady. She's lost something so very precious, but she has won the hearts of all the world.

What a woman.

THE ARMY ELECTRONICS COMMAND

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, the Army Electronics Command has at last long drastically revised its policies in regard to competitive bidding on procurement data that will allow competitive bidding on future contracts.

I am happy to report today that another battle has been won in the fight to give American industry a chance to work competitive bidding on our staggering defense budget.

At the same time, Mr. Speaker, I am constrained to report that the Army has not gone far enough. Those who in the past took advantage of shoddy regulations that have now been corrected, have been allowed to escape without so much as a reprimand. However, the Army has now admitted, and for all to see, that prior to my speech of May 28, 1963, on the floor of the House in regard to the purchase of the AN/ASM 61 test set for a government test set shop and prior to my investigation, faulty procedures were being used daily in securing competitive bidding information.

The Army has also reported to me that corrective action has been taken. I am told by industry that, to a degree, this is true. Performance to date has been far more satisfactory, however.

Additionally, Mr. Speaker, the Army has reported to me that steps are being taken to get more competitive bidding. I even understand that a new command is being established within the Signal Corps to push the Army's procurement sections into more competitive purchases.

Mr. Speaker, on May 28, 1963, I protested the proposed sole-source purchase of the AN/ASM 61 test set. The Army said I could not get no competition because it had no drawings. When I saw this certification on a bid set, I shortly picked up my phone and called Brig. Gen. Allen T. Stanwix-Hay, then commander of the U.S. Army Electronics Materiel Agency at Philadelphia. My information sources had told me in less than an hour that drawings existed for this equipment, and I conveyed this information to General Stanwix-Hay before coming to the floor to inform Members of the impending atrocity on the tax dollar.

Late that same afternoon, I received a telegram from General Stanwix-Hay informing me he had canceled the procurement until he could study the background of the case. He also said:

"Your interest in this matter is appreciated by the Army, and I personally thank you."

He also told me he was requesting a "full and unbiased investigation of the matter by the Army's Inspector General."

Mr. Speaker, although the "urgently needed" test has never been resolicited competitively or bought in any fashion, and while we cannot as yet count the savings that will surely come about, that competitive bidding is complete, and the report has been submitted.

In a letter to me dated October 25, 1963, Maj. Gen. Frank Moorman, commander of the U.S. Army Electronics Command, outlined what was found in the investigation. I shall quote only pertinent parts of his report.

To begin with, General Moorman said that he had corrective action under which drawings received from manufacturers were primarily used for maintenance information, purchase of spare parts and planning purposes.

Neither the Electronics Materiel Agency nor the Electronics Materiel Support Agency adhered to the practice or policy of using drawings received from a manufacturer for procurement purposes. He also told me he was requesting a reprimand. However, the Army has General Moorman also stated, "as a reprimand. However, the Army has General Moorman also said, in effect, that in the ASM 61 procurement and scores of other cases, sloppy staff work was the order of the day. No attempt was made to check the drawings that existed were complete or contained proprietary data.

A complete review of the whole problem of getting adequate data grew out of my investigation. After completing this investigation, General Moorman informed me that at his specific direction:

1. All interested agencies are taking all possible steps to eliminate the problem of getting data insufficient to allow future competitive bidding.

2. Directives have been issued to everyone concerned with the acceptance of such data to insure receipt of a complete and accurate set of drawings. The directive says that any contractor's statement that what he submits as drawings are fully accurate.

Mr. Speaker, here is another far-reaching directive. In the past, drawings submitted have sometimes been full of errors, accidental and otherwise.

They have gone unnoticed and unchecked while someone blandly stated, "No drawings available," and sole-source producers continued to mop up. Now, someone is going to check the accuracy of this material. Again, here is another victory for competitive bidding.

3. Invitations to bid (IFBS) and requests for proposals (RFP's) will list the need for full disclosure of information if what General Moorman outlines is implemented at the middle-grade action level. It will also be a victory for industry which in the past has been denied the information necessary to bid intelligently.

4. Formal acceptance of drawings and payments for them is now contingent upon clearance by engineers of the Army Electronics Materiel Support Agency.

In the past, Mr. Speaker, this clearance has been slipshod to say the least. Now, manufacturers will be paid for the drawings when he decides that it is a good product, and that is as it should be. This, too, will stimulate healthy competition if properly implemented.

General Moorman's report was one of two reports on this case, Mr. Speaker. Brig. Gen. F. W. Boye, Jr., also reported to me in October. His study dealt with my specific charges on the AN/ASM 61 test set as yet.

He summarized his findings as follows:

In summary, the investigation indicates that faulty procedures were employed. These old procedures have been brought to light and corrective action has been taken. The Army intends to procure the AN/ASM 61's competitively in the future.

Mr. Speaker, there has been no competition in procurement of the AN/ASM 61 test set as yet. When there is, it is my prediction the price will fall as much as 50 percent or more, and the savings will be passed on to the taxpayers.

If I said Army policy about consigned manufacturing drawings to the scrap heap has now been exposed for what it was and has been scrapped. It should be a source of satisfaction to every taxpayer that the Army has finally gotten around to modernizing its procedures. This modernization will mean a little lower defense cost if properly implemented. The much abused taxpayer should be elated that he has won another victory in the struggle to keep as much of his paycheck as possible. However, he has not won the war—the third I have talked of here this week.

We in Congress, who are the soldiers on the tax front for John Q. Taxpayer, owe it to him to keep a close watch on how these new policies are implemented. If they are just tacked on the wall and forgotten, they will do little good. If they are properly implemented, that will, like a good razor, become sharper and do a better job for all of us.

That, Mr. Speaker, concludes my third presentation this week on procurement. Report No. 1 detailed GAO's criticism
of Navy waste of up to $50,000 and a savings of $106,000 through competition. There was no indication that Navy tried to fix the Navy's situation. Report No. 3 concerns the Army and its attempt to get to the bottom of a mess. I ask you, Which service displayed cooperation and which displayed blind obstinacy? Which service showed a regard, to a degree, for good practices and which service shouted, in so many actions, "Dam the Taxpayers, Full Speed Ahead"? The answers are obvious.

The conclusion is just as obvious. There has to be a shakeup in Navy procurement, and it must start at the top. Kenneth E. Beilieu is the Assistant Secretary of Navy who simply gives lip-service to efficiency and competency. He is the man at whose doorstep must be laid most of the blame for Navy's present plight, because he really is not doing a thing about correcting them.

Mr. Speaker, Beilieu must go. Any other solution will be a direct slap at the taxpayers and an endorse­ment of wasteful, sloppy, inefficient management of the Government's business.

JOHN F. KENNEDY

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. STINSON. Mr. Speaker, John F. Kennedy was born when the world was in a time of heavy crisis. Later in life, in another crisis, he answered the call of his country again. His country again called upon him to serve when he was elected to represent the people of Massachusetts to the House of Representatives and later in the Senate in another crisis, he answered the call of his country again. His country again called upon him to serve when he was elected to represent the people of Massachusetts to the Senate. His country again called upon him to serve when he was elected to represent the people of Massachusetts to the Senate. Later in life, in another crisis, he answered the call of his country again. His country again called upon him to serve when he was elected to represent the people of Massachusetts to the Senate. His country again called upon him to serve when he was elected to represent the people of Massachusetts to the Senate. Later in life, in another crisis, he answered the call of his country again. His country again called upon him to serve when he was elected to represent the people of Massachusetts to the Senate. His country again called upon him to serve when he was elected to represent the people of Massachusetts to the Senate. Later in life, in another crisis, he answered the call of his country again. His country again called upon him to serve when he was elected to represent the people of Massachusetts to the Senate. His country again called upon him to serve when he was elected to represent the people of Massachusetts to the Senate. Later in life, in another crisis, he answered the call of his country again. His country again called upon him to serve when he was elected to represent the people of Massachusetts to the Senate. His country again called upon him to serve when he was elected to represent the people of Massachusetts to the Senate. Later in life, in another crisis, he answered the call of his country again. His country again called upon him to serve when he was elected to represent the people of Massachusetts to the Senate. His country again called upon him to serve when he was elected to represent the people of Massachusetts to the Senate. Later in life, in another crisis, he answered the call of his country again. His country again called upon him to serve when he was elected to represent the people of Massachusetts to the Senate. His country again called upon him to serve when he was elected to represent the people of Massachusetts to the Senate. Later in life, in another crisis, he answered the call of his country again. His country again called upon him to serve when he was elected to represent the people of Massachusetts to the Senate. His country again called upon him to serve when he was elected to represent the people of Massachusetts to the Senate. Later in life, in another crisis, he answered the call of his country again. His country again called upon him to serve when he was elected to represent the people of Massachusetts to the Senate. His country again called upon him to serve when he was elected to represent the people of Massachusetts to the Senate. Later in life, in another crisis, he answered the call of his country again. His country again called upon him to serve when he was elected to represent the people of Massachusetts to the Senate. His country again called upon him to serve when he was elected to represent the people of Massachusetts to the Senate. Later in life, in another crisis, he answered the call of his country again. His country again called upon him to serve when he was elected to represent the people of Massachusetts to the Senate. His country again called upon him to serve when he was elected to represent the people of Massachusetts to the Senate. Later in life, in another crisis, he answered the call of his country again. His country again called upon him to serve when he was elected to represent the people of Massachusetts to the Senate. His country again called upon him to serve when he was elected to represent the people of Massachusetts to the Senate. Later in life, in another crisis, he answered the call of his country again. His country again called upon him to serve when he was elected to represent the people of Massachusetts to the Senate. His country again called upon him to serve when he was elected to represent the people of Massachusetts to the Senate. Later in life, in another crisis, he answered the call of his country again. His country again called upon him to serve when he was elected to represent the people of Massachusetts to the Senate. His country again called upon him to serve when he was elected to represent the people of Massachusetts to the Senate. Later in life, in another crisis, he answered the call of his country again. His country again called upon him to serve when he was elected to represent the people of Massachusetts to the Senate. His country again called upon him to serve when he was elected to represent the people of Massachusetts to the Senate. Later in life, in another crisis, he answered the call of his country again. His country again called upon him to serve when he was elected to represent the people of Massachusetts to the Senate. His country again called upon him to serve when he was elected to represent the people of Massachusetts to the Senate. Later in life, in another crisis, he answered the call of his country again. His country again called upon him to serve when he was elected to represent the people of Massachusetts to the Senate. His country again called upon him to serve when he was elected to represent the people of Massachusetts to the Senate. Later in life, in another crisis, he answered the call of his country again. His country again called upon him to serve when he was elected to represent the people of Massachusetts to the Senate. His country again called upon him to serve when he was elected to represent the people of Massachusetts to the Senate.

MUCH EXCESS CAPACITY IS OBSCOLETE—SKILL SHORTAGES EXPECTED

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Mississippi, Mr. Phillips, be permitted to insert his remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, two recent articles make an important contribution to the debate on the administration's tax cut proposal and the contention that inflation will not result from the expansionary fiscal program because of a large amount of idle plant and manpower in the economy.

A survey by the Wall Street Journal shows that the nearly unanimous consensus of top economists who follow capital investment trends is that a considerable increase in plant and equipment outlays will take place next year even if taxes are not cut at all during 1964. Capital spending is expected to be about 7 percent higher than the tax cut and, with a tax cut, the increase could go as high as 10 or 11 percent.

One of the most important reasons for the anticipated increase in capital spending is the fact that manufacturers are employing more and more of their productive facilities. A General Electric Reserve Board Index, manufacturing in the third quarter was operating at a rate equal to the first quarter of 1955, just before the 1955-56 capital goods boom began. Government specialists are cited as saying that during the current quarter the operating rate will hit 88 to 89 percent, which would be larger than the level of any quarter in 5 years. Besides for manufacturing, manufacturing has less excess capacity than in many years, it is also relevant that much of the excess capacity which exists is largely obsolete. The average age of the Nation's production equipment is now 9.6 years, up from 8.5 years in 1955. McGraw-Hill estimates that 84 percent of U.S. machine tools are at least 10 years old. At the start of the post-World War II period, the figure was only 38 percent. The current percentage, according to the Journal, is higher than for any other major industrial country.

These facts have led many economists to believe that industry really has far less excess capacity than the record indicated.

F. KENNEDY

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Missouri, Mr. Curtis, be permitted to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. There was no objection.

Mr. Speaker, Beilieu must go. Any other solution will be a direct slap at the taxpayers and an endorsement of wasteful, sloppy, inefficient management of the Government's business.
higher than in 1963; with a cut, the rise will probably go as high as 10 or 11 percent.

Manufacturers build plants and machinery give support to economists' predictions of sharply rising outlays.

**New York**

"Our bookings are running some 15 percent higher than a year ago and leave little doubt that 1964 will be a very big year for us," said E. P. Bullard, president of Turner Construction Co., New York. The company builds commercial structures ranging from factories to office buildings to airports.

"We've got our biggest order backlog in over 7 years," he says. "Orders already on our books will occupy our full production facilities through June, and new business is still pouring in." Among Bullard's most eager customers are auto and appliance manufacturers.

Generally, analysts who forecast a sharp capital spending rise base their estimates on several broad economic developments, rather than on any survey method of checking businessmen's spending plans. Many economists contend executives are habitually conservative, as a general rule, and in any case, often haven't decided upon their full programs when most polls about the year ahead are taken.

Perhaps the key development leading many analysts to forecast a capital spending spreedup is the fact that most manufacturers are using an increasing portion of their total production capacity. Herefore, excessive "excess," or unused, capacity has been viewed as a major deterrent to any large increase of capital outlays. As one Commerce Department economist put it recently, "There is a big rush to buy a lot of new machines when half his existing equipment is standing around idle?"

**Using More Capacity**

No exact measure of production capacity exists. The prime guide of many economists, however, is an index issued by the Federal Reserve Board. It measures the percentage of production capacity used each quarter by manufacturers. According to this yardstick, manufacturers employed 87 percent of their existing productive capacity in the third quarter, up from 86 percent at the year's start and from only 77 percent as recently as in the first quarter of 1962, beginning of the current business expansion.

The latest rate, some analysts note, is equal to the rate in the first quarter of 1955, just before the last capital goods upturn.

A Government specialist who helps put together the quarterly estimates believes the rate in the current quarter will probably hit 88 or 89 percent. At 89 percent, we would expect the level of any quarter in 7 years. "And unless companies begin to step up their expansion programs, we can expect 90 percent rates and above next year," he adds. Once companies move up to 90 percent, most manufacturers say, production becomes less efficient and more costly.

Studies indicate that as the operating rate for a plant goes above 75 percent, it also does that portion of capital outlays devoted to expansion, rather than modernization, of facilities. Manufacturers have been able to expand 82 percent of this year's outlays are for expansion, up from 80 percent last year.

Expansions may become an even greater spur to capital spending in 1964, company reports suggest. Example: Some 75 percent of all metal fabricators, the most capital-intensive segment of the industry, are building new facilities, of which 50 percent will be for expansion.

Operations also appear to be gaining on capacity in some major industries not directly measured by the Federal Reserve's index. The Nation's railroads, in fact, have been running over 90 percent of their productive capacity since the second quarter of the current year, and no indication exists that they will leave much more capacity unused. Analysts and economists have been saying from about 90 percent over the past couple of years. At 89 percent, it would probably go as high as 90 or 91 percent. At 91 percent, it would be 92 percent, and at 92 percent, it would be 93 percent.
ECONOMISTS AGREE ON NEED TO IMPROVE STATISTICS FOR POLICYMAKING PURPOSES

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. Curtis) may extend his remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The gentleman from Missouri (Mr. Curtis) is accorded 1 minute, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, on October 15 I inserted in the Record—a page 19684—19688—an article by Dr. Oskar Morgenstern, of Princeton University, relating to the weaknesses in our economic statistics and the need for improving upon them. The subject is of crucial importance for sound economic policy and, in my view, Dr. Morgenstern has made a major contribution to this end.

As indicated in my remarks accompanying the article, I sent copies of Dr. Morgenstern's article to a large number of outstanding economists, requesting any comments that they might have. I am pleased to report that all of the replies, all of which express general agreement with the major points of Dr. Morgenstern's article, particularly on the need to indicate the margin of error in our statistics whenever that is possible.

Because of the generally favorable character of these replies and my own conviction about the importance of this article, I have urged Senator William Proxmire, in a letter of November 18, to hold hearings by the Joint Economic Committee's Economic Statistics Subcommittee next year on some of the major points in the Morgenstern article.

Under unanimous consent, I include a copy of my letter to Senator Proxmire, who is chairman of the subcommittee, as well as copies of the letters from economists on the Morgenstern article, in the Record at this point:


Senator William Proxmire,
Chairman on Economic Statistics, Joint Economic Committee, Congress of the United States, Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator Proxmire: On October 15 I inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an article by Dr. Oskar Morgenstern, of Princeton University, relating to the production and use of economic statistics. Attached is a copy of my remarks and the Morgenstern article.

As I said in my comments, I wrote to a large number of outstanding economists asking for their opinion on the Morgenstern article. I have now received a number of replies, copies of which are attached for your information. Each one is almost a universal agreement about the major points raised in Dr. Morgenstern's article, particularly on the need to indicate the margin of error in our economic statistics whenever that is possible.

I think that the issues raised by Dr. Morgenstern are so important that it would be useful if the Subcommittee on Economic Statistics of the Joint Economic Committee would hold hearings next year to explore some of the major points which he has raised. The general agreement among economists about the validity of Dr. Morgenstern's main content seems to be beyond question in my opinion that hearings should be held. I hope you will give this suggestion your careful consideration and consider asking the subcommittee's program for next year.

With very best wishes.

Sincerely,

THOMAS B. CURTIS,

Michigan State University,
School of Labor and Industrial Relations,

Hon. Thomas B. Curtis,
U.S. House of Representatives,
New House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Congressman Curtis: Thank you for your letter of October 21. I was glad to have the opportunity to read the article by Dr. Morgenstern from Fortune magazine.

I find myself in agreement with some of the points that he makes, especially with regard to our unemployment statistics. I am enclosing herewith a copy of a speech which I gave here last week in elaboration of some of the points which I made in my testimony before Senator Clark's subcommittee last month. You were kind enough to express an interest in my testimony, and it occurred to me that you might also be interested in the further development of some of these points in the enclosed speech.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES C. KILLINGSWORTH,
University Professor of Labor and Industrial Relations.

THE CHASE MANHATTAN BANK,

The Honorable Thomas B. Curtis,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Curtis: I found Dr. Morgenstern's article fascinating. The main moral I drew from it was that greater attention needs to be paid to the quality of our statistics. I wonder sometimes if it might not be better to improve existing statistics rather than trying to develop a lot of new sources.

In the very nature of things, however, I doubt if it will ever be possible to achieve the degree of perfection sought by Dr. Morgenstern.

Cordially,

WILLIAM F. BUTLER,
Vice President.

BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY,

Representative Thomas B. Curtis,
House of Representatives, Congress of the United States, Washington, D.C.

Dear Congressman Curtis: I want you to thank your thoughtfulness in sending me the copy of your insertion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of Oskar Morgenstern's article on the margins of error present in the currently available statistics of the balance of payments.

I had already read Professor Morgenstern's article in Fortune and was impressed, as were you, with its importance in helping to improve the quality of economic statistics, particularly where they are the basis for forecasting and applying economic, monetary, and fiscal policy.

The balance-of-payments problem of the United States, in particular, seems to be an area in which we have for too long allowed ourselves to be deluded by hopeful prognostications concerning fractional differences in rates of growth and fractional differences in levels in the balance of payments and in the rest of the world, particularly Europe.

A case in point is the recently completed study of the U.S. balance of payments by
the Brookings Institution ("The U.S. Balance of Payments in 1968," by Walter Salant, et al.) on which many of the assumptions are based. The principal, and not only one of existing statistics but statistics projected 5 years ahead argues that the deficit in the U.S. balance of payments will be eliminated by 1973. This highly optimistic inference drawn by the authors from their statistical projections and manipulations makes it necessary that the authors now indicate the significant internal action now to correct the deficit, since the balance of payments will be substantially in equilibrium in a few years anyway.

The danger that the do-nothing policies recommended by the Brookings report will become guidelines for the present administration in spite of the authors' own explicit warnings that numerous important variables, not considered, may seriously modify the hypothesis is played by many and this in complete agreement with Morgenstern that both economic concepts and economic data are of significant size. More-
On this count Professor Morgenstern's article, as well as your own valuable comments and past work, perform an important and timely service.

Sincerely,

Michael E. Levy, 
Senior Economist, 
Division of Economic Research.

Executive Office of the President, 
Bureau of the Budget, 

Dear Mr. Curtis: Thank you for your letter of October 21, 1963, in which you enclosed copies of the article by Dr. Morgenstern, from the October issue of Fortune magazine and your own comments inserted in the Congressional Record.

I do have some comments to make on Dr. Morgenstern's article and I will be happy to forward them to you as soon as they are completed.

Sincerely yours,

Raymond T. Bowman, 
Assistant Director for Statistical Standards, 
Columbia University in the City of New York, Department of Economics, 

Dear Mr. Curtis: Thank you for your letter of October 21, 1963, which I am sending me Dr. Morgenstern's article and I will appreciate it if you forward me the babies who should have been born during the period 1941-46. (Incidentally, this may have something to do with the Russians' realization that the American is not in reach for them in this decade.)

Sincerely,

Allen.

National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., 
New York, N.Y., November 6, 1963.

The Honorable Thomas B. Curtis, 
House of Representatives, 
Washington, D.C.

Dear Tom: Thanks for your letter and for the copy of Dr. Morgenstern's article. I certainly agree that official agencies need to give far more attention than they do, first, to estimating or judging the margins of error surrounding the statistics they compile; second, to informing the public of these margins of error; third, in laying plans before their superiors in the Executive and the Congress for reducing or eliminating statistical errors.

Cordially,

Arthur F. Burns.

National Planning Association, 

The Honorable Thomas Curtis, 
House of Representatives, 
Congress of the United States, 
Washington, D.C.

Dear Tom: I appreciate your sending me a copy of your speech in which you commented on Oskar Morgenstern's article in Fortune magazine. I had already read Morgenstern's article with great interest. I entirely agree with the point that the Congress and the President providing statistics should pay more attention to the margin of error implied in the statistics.

I was very much interested when Professor Mehalanobis from India, who is the president of the Institute of Statistics in Calcutta, discussed "marginal error" at the United Nations Conference on Application of Science and Technology in Underdeveloped Countries in Geneva last February. If I remember correctly, he proposed that we use a statistically and mathematically defined concept of margins of error also an operating criterion for deciding acceptable limits of error. For some purposes it is most important to know whether a certain curve is going up or down (for instance sales expectations in various industries) even if...
we have no confidence at all in the quantification. In other instances even small margins of error may make the statistics useless for policy purposes.

What I'm suggesting is that if the Joint Committee should deal with this topic both these issues should be considered.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

**GERSHARD MCM.**

**MEMORIAL TO THE LATE PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY**

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Morse] 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 North Dakota?

There was no objection.

Mr. Morse. Mr. Speaker, our late President, John F. Kennedy, and Mrs. Kennedy in their 3 short years in the White House enriched the cultural life of our Nation beyond measure. Our appreciation for their vital interest in the arts should be expressed in a living tribute. Plans presently underway for a national center for the performing arts should be stepped up and the product of the endowment of Mr. Kennedy and the labors of so many citizens should be rededicated as the John F. Kennedy Memorial Center. This will be the most appropriate way, to a man who firmly believed that the extent of a nation's esteem for the arts is a reflection of the quality of its civilization. I am introducing legislation to this effect and ask that a fine editorial which appeared in this morning's Washington Post be included at this point in the Record:

**A FITTING MEMORIAL**

Of course, the National Cultural Center should be connected to the media of John F. Kennedy. There could be few more fitting memorials to a President who enriched our life with a sense of humor, with a love of music and poetry. Mr. Kennedy, moreover, was the embodiment of life and leisure; a conventional monument would be false to his own nature. Why not locate a better a place where people gather to hear and see works of beauty than a marble mausoleum which would seem to embalm rather than evoke his memory.

A John F. Kennedy Memorial Center—the name itself—a name of improvement over the present self-conscious name—would have an additional merit. It would enable the sponsors of the center to reexamine the design and location in the light of a changed purpose. Perhaps the present setting and architecture would be better suited to the memory of the man than the present site.

No living memorial could catch all the qualities of a gifted President who was equally at home in the library and on the football field. But the best single suggestion so far is a memorial center for the performing arts. Perhaps the very site could be a proud addition to the Capital of the United States.

**NATION'S GRATITUDE DUE BROADCASTING INDUSTRY**

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, in the midst of the atmosphere of shock, disbelieve, and sadness many thoughts felt by each of us could not find expression in words. I would like to attempt to put into words the debt of gratitude which this Nation owes to the broadcasting industry—both radio and television—for the magnificent way in which the members of that industry have permitted the American people to participate in their homes in the tragic events of the last few days.

In judging the performance of an industry on an overall basis it is necessary to balance significant contributions with trivial offerings. If a balance sheet were to be made up today, I certainly feel that the performance of the industry during the last few days in the minds of the American people tends to offset much of the criticism which more recently has been levied on it.

The achievement of the industry is all the more remarkable because it demonstrates the capacity for voluntary cooperation on the part of networks and stations in serving the American people at times when such service is most needed.

The decision of networks and individual broadcasters to cancel commercial programs and advertising is a clear demonstration that the broadcasting industry can, if it so desires, live up to the highest standards of public service.

We have some appreciation of the cost to the industry of this unprecedented coverage, and the vast technical achievements which were accomplished in putting together the pieces of the story of one of our Nation's saddest periods. Never before has there been a documentation of history in the making for the American public.

Having been a frequent critic of particular aspects of the broadcasting industry, I am pleased that I can say to the industry today:

Thanks for a job well done. We can say truthfully today that we Americans have felt the loss of the revenue from prohibiting commercials, of the loss of revenue from prohibiting them to provide a public service and, I say again, at considerable operating expense—not to mention the loss of revenue from prohibiting commercials.

I am hopeful, Mr. Speaker, that the subcommittee of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce will act favorably on H.R. 6697 in order that the House may consider it in the near future, at which time I urge all Members of this body to remember the commendable way in which this great media conducted itself during the events of the past few days.

**JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY**

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, a bright and shining image of Plato's philosopher-rulers has been struck down. It is the essence of the image that the guardian of the state...
possess vast disinterestedness, perceptive understanding, swift insight—that "divine madness" which reaches valid conclusions before the premises are fully stated. President Rusk's hands were only a means to an end—and that end was the enrichment of human life. Born to privilege, invured to prestige and wealth for reasons—to the Nation—to all people. He carried with him the sure knowledge that the blood in his veins was derived from the same almighty parent, and was no better than their common citizen, that the Orthodox congregation recognized that simple fact, and he built his life to conform with it.

The President led us to an open window through which he pointed to the dawn of a new day, a day from which the clear light of reason and selflessness had burnt away the clouds of misery and injustice and oppression which have lain heavily over the human race through the centuries. That day could be approached only through a "long twilight" of toll and sacrifice and devotion. To reach it, new and unknown tasks had to be faced through seemingly insuperable difficulties. The bright spark of his unique personality had lit up the prospect, and we were almost persuaded that the end was worth the effort. And then he was cut down.

In our hour of anguish, two thoughts bring some little comfort. The first is that only a half-crazed individual could have perpetrated the foul deed. The act was the venom of a mind so egocentric that it could view the normal operation of economic and social laws as expressing a personal vindictiveness toward itself. Such a mind strikes out blindly, irrationally, with a demonic futility. Its victim is simply the most conspicuous object in sight.

And yet there is a terrifying and half-expressed, half-suppressed, dread that we are all somehow involved in the act. We are all seduced by July- and August—by our own inner souls, and ask the troubling question: Have I, myself, by word or deed, whether intentionally or unintentionally, contributed to the confusion and suspicion in the nation, commerce and suspicion which seems to confer content to orderly progress?

Whence arises the second source of comfort in our distress. In the shock and the deep which removed this deed from the realm of the unbelievable to the fact of reality, there is opportunity to pause and think. This Republic was established by men who believed in the platonic tradition. The true questions which divide us today concern the public policies and procedure which are appropriate to the needs of the time. We are now at crossroads, and selflessness will not discover the answers, nor will they put them into execution. We have a new opportunity to examine the old paths of the past. Weare and platitude that which is old. Unanimity of approach to rational examination is not a function of a free society. But, once decisions have been arrived at by rational processes, unanimity of action is. The thing that must be done is that while we roll in the luxury of plenty and power, we should permit "the bounty of heaven to be spilt" by fratricidal emotionalism.

On last Saturday, the heavens were unreasonably as if in attempt to wash away all traces of bitterness and ugliness in our relations with one another. In the shock and the transient, the clouds swept back the clouds, and along with them, we hope, the clouds of passion in men's souls which obstruct their view of a beneficent infinity. Bright stars appeared, bright and prescient, ight for all the soother in the western firmament. On Sunday morning a new day—a holy day—dawned in glory and brilliance. May it be a symbol.

On a gentle hillside, and in full view of the seats of the mighty on this continent, there flickers a glowing flame. It, too, is a symbol, a symbol of the indomitable spirit of our departed President and leader. May the thoughts and efforts of all of us be dedicated to the determination that the bright spark which our fallen President kindled shall grow stronger and clearer until it leads us through the long twilight to a more perfect day.

It has always been an inspiring thought that evil may come good. The Judeo-Christian tradition assures us that sacrifice is never vain, and that the ways of providence, however inscrutable, are righteous altogether. The last speech prepared by John Kennedy on that fatal November day contained the words:

"Except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain. If good comes out of his sacrifice, he would bow in humble submission. We trust in God."

**SUMMARY OF NET BUDGET RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BUDGET RECEIPTS</th>
<th>BUDGET EXPENDITURES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total receipts: $97,800,000,000</td>
<td>Total expenditures: $98,802,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nondefense receipts: $8,150,000,000</td>
<td>Nondefense expenditures: $8,160,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defense receipts: $543,000,000</td>
<td>Defense expenditures: $543,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total receipts for fiscal year: $98,802,000,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As in all past budget, the original January budget expenditure (disbursements) estimate of $38,802,000,000 for fiscal 1964 represented a composite of, estimated disbursements in fiscal 1964 from appropriations made in prior years—$42,535,000,000, or approximately 43 percent, and therefore not directly affected by current congressional action on the 1964 appropriation bills; second, $1,202,000,000 estimated first-year expenditure in fiscal 1964 associated with proposals for new legislation; third, $1,202,000,000 estimated first-year expenditure in fiscal 1964 associated with proposals for new legislation; and therefore not required to be expended from permanent appropriations recurring automatically under prior law and therefore not required to be funded in the current session; fourth, the estimated disbursements of the total $98,802,000,000 original spending estimate for 1964 subject to direct action in the appropriation bills of the current session.
EXPENDITURES FOR DEFENSE, SPACE, AND INTEREST—AND ALL OTHER PROGRAMS

Messages and statements have emphasized that the expenditure estimates and programs for fiscal 1964 were so constructed that total proposed administrative budget expenditures for all programs other than national defense, space, and interest were slightly below the fiscal 1963 level—as originally forecast—for such programs. The original net budget estimate for fiscal 1964 for such other programs was $30,066,000,000. In the meantime, actual expenditures in fiscal 1963 for comparable purposes did not go as high as forecast in last January’s budget, with the result that the $29,066,000,000 stands as an increase of $1,741,000,000 over fiscal 1963 rather than below that year. In the first 4 months—July—October for fiscal 1964—expenditures for such other programs were $10,578,000,000, about $94,000,000 below the corresponding expenditure in July—October of last year.

STEADY OR DEFICIT

Whether the budget deficit is the $11,902,000,000 originally estimated, or the $9,000,000,000 informally projected only recently by the Secretary before the Ways and Means Committee, or some other amount, fiscal 1964 represents the 36th year of budget deficits in the last 34 years. And we were told that the next budget, for fiscal 1965, and probably the one following that, will also be in the red. In summary here are the official administrative budget deficit figures of the last 3 years:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Administrative budget deficits</th>
<th>Annual</th>
<th>Informal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From July 1, 1961, to date</td>
<td>For 3 fiscal years, 1962-64</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiscal 1963 (from July 1, 1961)</td>
<td>$36,378,000,000</td>
<td>$36,378,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiscal 1962 (to Oct. 31, 1962)</td>
<td>$6,233,000,000</td>
<td>$6,233,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiscal 1964 (from July 1, 1963)</td>
<td>$9,000,000,000</td>
<td>$9,000,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiscal 1965 (from July 1, 1964)</td>
<td>$11,902,000,000</td>
<td>$11,902,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total as above</td>
<td>$21,089,000,000</td>
<td>$21,089,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, the following table elaborates the receipt and expenditure situation more fully:

Net budget receipts and expenditures (the traditional administrative budget), 4 months of fiscal 1964 versus 4 months of fiscal 1963, and comparisons with full year estimates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Actual for 4 months (to Oct. 31)</th>
<th>Budget estimates for all of fiscal 1964 compared to actual results for all of fiscal 1963</th>
<th>1964 estimates over fiscal 1963</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fiscal 1964</td>
<td>Fiscal 1963</td>
<td>Fiscal 1964 compared to fiscal 1963</td>
<td>Informal Treasury revision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Budget receipts (net)</td>
<td>24,331</td>
<td>23,728</td>
<td>+566</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Budget expenditure (net):</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) National defense (per official budget)</td>
<td>17,496</td>
<td>17,043</td>
<td>-453</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Other than national defense</td>
<td>15,344</td>
<td>14,001</td>
<td>-343</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total expenditures (net)</td>
<td>32,790</td>
<td>31,441</td>
<td>-1,359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Net surplus (+) or deficit (−)</td>
<td>-8,439</td>
<td>-7,906</td>
<td>+233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Average monthly expenditure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) National defense</td>
<td>4,374</td>
<td>4,261</td>
<td>+113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Other than national defense</td>
<td>3,816</td>
<td>3,630</td>
<td>+186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total monthly average</td>
<td>8,190</td>
<td>7,891</td>
<td>+299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Dividing net budget expenditure on the basis emphasized by the budget message of January 1963:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) National defense</td>
<td>17,496</td>
<td>17,043</td>
<td>-453</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Space</td>
<td>3,502</td>
<td>3,270</td>
<td>+232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) anderen</td>
<td>15,978</td>
<td>15,270</td>
<td>-408</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total expenditures (net)</td>
<td>32,976</td>
<td>31,644</td>
<td>-1,332</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 Given by Secretary to Ways and Means Committee in connection with last public debt bill (H. Rept. 885, p. 4).
3 No breakdowns available.
4 That is to say, those 3 estimates represent a projected deficit in fiscal 1964 higher, by $5,069,000,000 and $2,907,000,000, respectively, than the deficit actually experienced in fiscal 1963.


INSPIRING MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT LYNDON B. JOHNSON

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, the splendid address of President Lyndon B. Johnson at the joint session of the Congress this afternoon was a call for national unity in the solution of the unfinished business before this Nation in both domestic and international affairs.

It is my hope that Congress will measure up to its share of the responsibility and stay on the job until the charted work has been done. In the spirit of President Johnson’s message, it is my hope that the House of Representatives will act on the civil rights bill and complete action on it before Christmas. It is also my hope that the other body will complete its work on the tax bill within the same schedule.

There is indeed no more fitting tribute that could be paid to the memory of our late beloved President.
FAREWELL, MR. PRESIDENT

Mr. SENNERS. 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 Arizona?

There was no objection.

Mr. SENNERS. Mr. Speaker, there is so deep a sense of loss, so great a sense of grief that I cannot yet find the words that will give a full measure of meaning to the tragedy we have suffered.

To what my colleagues are saying here today, and what the world has already said I can now only add—Farewell, my beloved President, I will miss you,

A BRAVE STATEMENT

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Speaker, our President has spoken for the great majority of American citizens, in both the Democratic and Republican Parties, in calling for an end to the teaching and inculcation of hatred. Mr. Johnson made no effort to lighten it. Actually, he heightened it by saying that he would give everything he has if it had important meaning for him to appear in that place on such an occasion. His phrases were reminiscent of, almost identical with, those phrases made so familiar by the late President. “Let the Nation know.” “Let all the world know.”

The crowd which thronged onto the floor of the House and the galleries was, of course, not unlike those which appear on all important State occasions. The significant thing was the number of foreign representatives, ambassadors, and all the rest, who crowded into the Chamber. They were there for them and their inadequate, and they were forced to scatter wherever they could. Their presence indicates the enormous importance attached by the whole world to the first statements of the new President.

Mr. Johnson spelled out in some detail the points in the Kennedy program which he endorsed and which he meant to push. This was expected, of course. Each point met with an expression of approval from the audience, none more so than his commitment to strong national defense and his advocacy of an early civil rights bill.

What are the general impressions of the occasion? There stood an immensely strong man, deeply earnest, and positive in his convictions. No glamour, no boasting, no obsession with words. Only determination and inherent strength of character. This is not a man to cross. Both our party and his must have been convinced of this as he spoke. Furthermore, it is evident that he thinks in terms of action.

So a new administration has been set on its way. It may be hopeful that the program outlined and initiated by a man of genius and consecration will be pressed to implementation and conclusion by a successor equally dedicated to the public good and equally equipped with the moral force to carry it through.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

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

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

Mr. SCHWENKEL. Mr. Speaker.

Mr. GROVER. Mr. Speaker.

Mr. GOOLING. Mr. Speaker.

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

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Speaker.

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Speaker.

Mr. ST. ONGE. Mr. Speaker.

incidentally to the American people and an anxiously listening world. Their import is that the Ship of State is firmly set on the course laid out by his predecessor. The administration has changed, but not the policy.

The atmosphere in which the new President spoke was obviously tinged with the secrecy and restraint imposed by the tragedy of the last few days, and Mr. Johnson made no effort to lighten it. Actually, he heightened it by saying that he would give everything he has if it had important meaning for him to appear in that place on such an occasion. His phrases were reminiscent of, almost identical with, those phrases made so familiar by the late President. “Let the Nation know.” “Let all the world know.”

The crowd which thronged onto the floor of the House and the galleries was, of course, not unlike those which appear on all important State occasions. The significant thing was the number of foreign representatives, ambassadors, and all the rest, who crowded into the Chamber. They were there for them and their inadequate, and they were forced to scatter wherever they could. Their presence indicates the enormous importance attached by the whole world to the first statements of the new President.

Mr. Johnson spelled out in some detail the points in the Kennedy program which he endorsed and which he meant to push. This was expected, of course. Each point met with an expression of approval from the audience, none more so than his commitment to strong national defense and his advocacy of an early civil rights bill.

What are the general impressions of the occasion? There stood an immensely strong man, deeply earnest, and positive in his convictions. No glamour, no boasting, no obsession with words. Only determination and inherent strength of character. This is not a man to cross. Both our party and his must have been convinced of this as he spoke. Furthermore, it is evident that he thinks in terms of action.

So a new administration has been set on its way. It may be hopeful that the program outlined and initiated by a man of genius and consecration will be pressed to implementation and conclusion by a successor equally dedicated to the public good and equally equipped with the moral force to carry it through.

BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. BURLESON, from the Committee on Agriculture, presented the following:

The CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE

ADJOURNMENT

The oath of office required by the sixth article of the Constitution of the United States, and as provided by section 2 of the act of May 13, 1884 (23 Stat. 22), to be administered to Members and Delegates of the House of Representatives, the text of which is carried in section 1757 of title XIX of the Revised Statutes of the United States and being as follows:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So help me God."

This has been subscribed to in person and filed in duplicate with the Clerk of the House of Representatives of the 80th Congress, pursuant to Public Law 412 of the 79th Congress entitled “An act to amend section 20 of the Revised Statutes of the United States” (U.S.C., title 2, sec. 29), approved February 18, 1948: Albert W. Johnson, 23d District, Pennsylvania.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

1938. A letter from the Governor, Farm Credit Administration, transmitting the 50th Annual Report of the Farm Credit Administration for the year ending June 30, 1938, to the Committee on Agriculture, as amended; paragraph 3, section 4, of the Agricultural Marketing Act, as amended; and the Executive order of March 27, 1938, creating the Farm Credit Administration; and section 6 of the Farm...
PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey:
H.R. 9252. A bill to authorize an appropriation to carry out the purposes of the National Cultural Center Act and to designate the National Cultural Center, authorized to be constructed by such act, as the "John Fitzgerald Kennedy Center," to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. ULLMAN:
H.R. 9262. A bill to amend the National Cultural Center Act to designate the National Cultural Center authorized to be constructed by the "Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Center," and to authorize the appropriation of $25 million to provide matching amounts contributed by the general public, to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. SENSEN:
H.R. 9264. No. 107 to amend the National Cultural Center Act to designate the National Cultural Center authorized to be constructed by the "Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Center," and to authorize the appropriation of $5 million to provide matching amounts contributed by the general public, to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. HORTON:
H.R. 9255. A bill to provide for the greater protection of the President and Vice President of the United States, members of the President's Cabinet, and Members of Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOLAND:
H.R. 9296. A bill to redesignate the Cape Cod National Seashore, Mass., as the John Fitzgerald Kennedy National Seashore; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. BALDWIN:
H.R. 9267. A bill to provide that the Secretary of the Army pay a fair share of the cost of certain highway improvements; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BENNETT of Florida:
H.R. 9258. A bill to amend title 10 of the United States Code to assure that adequate sites will be available in Arlington National Cemetery to provide for the interment there of recipients of certain decorations and awards; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. BOLAND:
H.R. 9269. A bill to authorize the appropriation of $5 million to carry out the purposes of the National Cultural Center Act and to designate the National Cultural Center authorized to be constructed by such act as the "John Fitzgerald Kennedy Memorial National Cultural Center"; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. BROMWELL:
H.R. 9295. A bill to authorize the appropriation of $5 million to carry out the purposes of the National Cultural Center Act and to designate the John Fitzgerald Kennedy National Cultural Center, authorized to be constructed by such act, as the "John Fitzgerald Kennedy Cultural Center"; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. ROONEY of Pennsylvania:
H.R. 9272. A bill authorizing the President of the United States to award posthumously a Congressional Medal of Honor to John Fitzgerald Kennedy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MAY:
H.R. 9270. A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to impose additional duties on cattle, beef, and veal imported each year in excess of annual quotas; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MORSE:
H.R. 9271. A bill to authorize the appropriation of $5 million to carry out the purposes of the National Cultural Center Act and to designate the National Cultural Center authorized to be constructed by such act as the "John Fitzgerald Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts"; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. ROONEY of Pennsylvania:
H.R. 9273. A bill authorizing the President of the United States to award posthumously a Congressional Medal of Honor to John Fitzgerald Kennedy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 9273. A bill to provide for the greater protection of the President and the Vice President of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 9275. A bill to designate the Federal Building to be constructed at Ypsilanti, Mich., as the "John Fitzgerald Kennedy Federal Building"; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. SICKLES:
H.R. 9276. A bill to authorize the appropriation of $5 million to carry out the purposes of the National Cultural Center Act and to designate the National Cultural Center authorized to be constructed by such
act as the "John Fitzgerald Kennedy Cultural Center," to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 9277. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to make certain acts against the person of the President and Vice President of the United States and certain other Federal officers a Federal crime; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 9276. A bill to impose quota limitations on imports of foreign residual fuel oil; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WYDLER:
H.R. 9278. A bill to provide for the greater protection of the President and President of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.


H.R. 9280. A bill for the relief of Donald Ashmore; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 9281. A bill for the relief of Livia Fitzgerald Kennedy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 9282. A bill for the relief of Lt. Col. Luke's Church, New Haven, Conn., relative to conspiracy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 9283. A bill for the relief of John Fitzgerald Kennedy within such seashore; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 9284. A joint resolution establishing a joint committee to conduct an investigation and study of the recent assassination of the President of the United States and of certain other matters pertinent thereeto; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. BOLLETTI:
H.R. 9285. A bill for the relief of Harry Tippitt; to the Committee on the Judiciary.


H.R. 9287. A bill for the relief of Marianna Fitzgerald Kennedy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 9288. A bill for the relief of Livia Sernini (Cucciol); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CAREY:
H.R. 9289. A bill for the relief of Livia Sernini (Cucciol); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McDOWELL:
H.R. 9290. A bill for the relief of Danny Hiromi Oyama; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MANSFIELD:
H.R. 9291. A bill for the relief of Joaquin Miguel Bejarano; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HUDSON, D.D.:
H.R. 9292. A bill for the relief of CWO Edward R. Kreiss; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COLLIER:
H.R. 9293. A bill for the relief of Pavlos Agos, to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOHNSON of California:
H.R. 9294. A bill to confer jurisdiction upon the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California to hear, determine, and render judgment on certain claims against the United States with respect to the title to certain real property situated in Ed Dorado County, Calif.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KELLY:
H.R. 9295. A bill for the relief of Mrs. J. D. Tippitt; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McDOWELL:
H.R. 9296. A bill for the relief of Mrs. J. D. Tippitt; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CAREY:

By Mr. McDOWELL:
H.R. 9298. A bill for the relief of Livia Sernini (Cucciol); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MANSFIELD:
H.R. 9299. A bill for the relief of Marianna Fitzgerald Kennedy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MANSFIELD:
H.R. 9300. A bill for the relief of Maurice R. Franks, Searcy, Ark., to enable and to require the Attorney General to enforce the Communist control legislation of the United States, and to cease the present policy of domestic co-existence with and toleration of the organized forces of the Commie conspiracy; to the Committee on Un-American Activities.

By Mr. COHEN:

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and messages from the Clerk's desk were referred as follows:

462. By the SPEAKER: Petition of Father Edward B. Geyer, Jr., and others, St. Luke's Church, New Haven, Conn., relative to McNamaras and the international conspiracy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

463. Also, petition of Maurice R. Franks, Searcy, Ark., to enable and to require the Attorney General to enforce the Communist control legislation of the United States, and to cease the present policy of domestic co-existence with and toleration of the organized forces of the communist conspiracy; to the Committee on Un-American Activities.

SENEAE

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1963

(Legislative day of Tuesday, November 26, 1963)

The Senate met at 10 o'clock a.m., on the expiration of the recess, and was called to order by the President pro tempore.

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

O Thou changeless God of the changing years. In these so suddenly saddened days, we are conscious that a new page in the Republic's history is being turned and another form sits in the Presidential chair. We especially pray the benediction of Thy grace upon Thy servant who, after a notable record of public service in this body, crowned by these past years as its President, faces now as Chief Executive a maddening maze of problems tragic and thorny.

We beseech Thee to strengthen the heart and mind, the hands and lips of our colleague, Lyndon Johnson, as this day to a listening world he sounds the trumpet of his inaugural hope and purpose. As the ship of state plows through the maddening maze of problems like the Rock and tempest roar, in spite of false lights on the shore, bring our national barque to the desired haven of peace with victory for truth and justice. Toward this goal, trusting in Thy right hand, we press on to meet the vast issues of this day of destiny as in the name of the Lord, our God, we set up our banners.

We ask it in the dear Redeemer's name, Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. MANSFIELD, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Monday, November 25, and Tuesday, November 26, 1963, was dispensed with.

TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE BUSINESS

On request of Mr. MANSONNEY, and by unanimous consent, the Subcommittee on Public Lands of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs was authorized to meet during the session of the Senate today.

THE SENATE AND ITS LEADERSHIP

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, minutes before the tragedy last Friday, I asked the Senate for unanimous consent that I might be recognized on the following Mondays for an hour and a half of the morning hour for the purpose of making a statement on the Senate and its leadership. The remarks which I had already prepared at that time were intended to set forth a few facts on the Congress, in order to set straight some of the generalizations and the illusions about the Senate which had been coming from a variety of informed quarters. It was a statement of what has been achieved, not by any genius of the leadership or by some Senate establishment but by the 100 Members of this body working in cooperation and in mutual respect. The statement is, I repeat, the record of 100 Senators. We all share in the responsibility for its achievements and shortcomings and both are recorded in the statement, I hope, in useful perspective and on the basis of fact. I have recorded on the basis of what is tangible in the legislative record not on the basis of what the Senate looks like at 8 at night or whether the Members are driven or...