

relative to ratifying a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the qualifications of electors; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Montana, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States relative to urging passage of legislation to amend the Reclamation Act and any other laws or rules, to waive the application of the land limitation clause in the State of Montana; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Montana, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States relative to requesting that a public hearing be held in the county seat of each county affected before any final decision is made to establish dams, wildlife preserves, migratory bird refuges or parks; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Montana, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to call a convention for the purpose of amending the Constitution of the United States to provide for the election of President and Vice President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of North Dakota, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States relative to the ratification of a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, prohibiting States from denying a citizen the right to vote through imposition of a poll tax; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of South Carolina, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to reject that portion of the tax program of the President of the United States which would eliminate the capital gains on the sale of timber; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Washington, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States relative to the present inadequacy in Public Law 874 "in lieu" funds with respect

to that money which could be obtained by local governing units on a taxable basis; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. ASHMORE:

H.R. 4965. A bill for the relief of certain employees of the Foreign Service of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BROWN of Ohio:

H.R. 4966. A bill for the relief of Erskine C. McCreery; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FLOOD:

H.R. 4967. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Marie Rose Colandro; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HAGAN of Georgia:

H.R. 4968. A bill for the relief of Panagiotis D. Macheras; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 4969. A bill for the relief of Theodore Christopoulos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEOGH:

H.R. 4970. A bill for the relief of Despina Kouloumoundras; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KING of California:

H.R. 4971. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Irene F. Lamey; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MORRIS:

H.R. 4972. A bill for the relief of Robert E. McKee General Contractor Inc., and Kaufman & Broad Building Co., a joint venture; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MULTER:

H.R. 4973. A bill for the relief of Abraham Abboud; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PELL:

H.R. 4974. A bill for the relief of Miss Hsiang-Ling Shao; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 4975. A bill for the relief of Kwong You Huey; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PIKE:

H.R. 4976. A bill for the relief of John T. Halloran; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PUCINSKI:

H.R. 4977. A bill for the relief of Constantine P. Kostopoulos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 4978. A bill for the relief of Nicholas Karafotis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROGERS of Florida:

H.R. 4979. A bill for the relief of Joseph and Almeda Comolli; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROONEY:

H.R. 4980. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Felicitas B. Dumlao; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROSENTHAL:

H.R. 4981. A bill for the relief of Farid Selim Tawfik; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROYBAL:

H.R. 4982. A bill for the relief of Truman W. Maltby; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RYAN of New York:

H.R. 4983. A bill for the relief of Napoleon Elcroe Magadia and his wife, Milagros De Guzman Magadia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 4984. A bill for the relief of Maria B. Barreda; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 4985. A bill for the relief of Josefina Evangelista Blanco; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WELTNER:

H.R. 4986. A bill for the relief of Carleton R. McQuown, Thomas A. Pruett, and James E. Rowles; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

69. The SPEAKER presented a petition of Ruby G. Bridwell and others, Spring Valley, Calif., relative to stating that if a Federal aid-to-education bill is passed, that aid should go to all American children regardless of what school they attend; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

The Opinion Poll Results, 22d Congressional District of Ohio

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. FRANCES P. BOLTON

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 18, 1963

Mrs. FRANCES P. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, during the past 2 weeks I have received over 16,000 replies to my 1963 opinion poll. This questionnaire is mailed annually to each family of registered voters in the 22d Congressional District of Ohio shortly after the convening of each session of the Congress.

May I express my continuing gratitude to each person who replied to this poll for his interest in his Government and in the many important issues that face the present session of the Congress. It is only through the expression of the views of our constituents that the Con-

gress can get the feel of the grassroots sentiment of the American public. The results of this poll should be of particular interest to the Congress because of the nearly equal number of registered Republicans and Democrats who reside in this district, with the balance of the residents maintaining an independent political status.

There appears to be strong sentiment in favor of a reduction in Federal income taxes with 74 percent of the replies to a question on this subject approving a tax cut, 21 percent opposing a tax cut, and 6 percent having no opinion. There is an even greater sentiment favoring a corresponding, or substantial reduction in Federal spending, with people basing their opinion undoubtedly on the fact that if there is to be a tax cut it will have to be one earned by the taxpayers through a cutback in Federal expenditures. Favoring such reduction in Federal spending were 75 percent of the replies, while 10 percent were opposed, and 15 percent had no opinion. A strong

reaction was received in letters from many homeowners who strenuously object to any tax revision program that will not allow them to take full credit on their income tax return for real estate taxes, interest payments on their home mortgages, and contributions to charitable causes.

The steadily declining interest in a Federal health care plan tied in with the social security system was further emphasized by a 50-percent vote opposing the social security health care approach, 37 percent favoring it, and 13 percent having no opinion. The trend of thinking on this subject as reflected in these polls over the past 4 years is as follows:

[In percent]

Year	Yes	No	No opinion
1960.....	60.3	32.0	7.7
1961.....	58.0	35.0	7.0
1962.....	55.3	40.1	4.6
1963.....	37.0	50.0	13.0

This trend away from a program of health care under the social security system, does not, however, indicate a rejection on the part of a majority of people of the need for some assistance on the part of the Federal Government to help our aged in meeting the constantly increasing costs of hospital and medical care. There appears to be a realization that there are other and better ways this can be accomplished as suggested by the 41 percent favorable response to the question setting forth a program of voluntary health insurance with the Federal Government providing an income tax credit up to \$150 per year for each taxpayer over 65 years of age to cover the cost of the premium for such health insurance. It is hoped that the administration and the Congress will give serious study to this type of approach to alleviate the costly burden of health care borne by our senior citizens.

It was especially interesting to see the strong support for legislation I have introduced to permit a taxpayer to deduct from his income tax the cost of college tuition and educational expense, or that of his dependents. This legislation, if enacted, would be of substantial benefit to higher education, to families who are trying to provide a college education for their children, and would not be in conflict with the constitutional provision establishing the separation of church and state.

Those who are familiar with and have supported the efforts of the House Committee on Un-American Activities will be heartened to know of the strong support the work of this committee is receiving from the general public. The continuation of this committee was approved by 73 percent of the replies, opposed by only 14 percent, with 13 percent of the people expressing no opinion. The residents of the 22d District will be interested in learning that the Congress has recently approved the budget for the continued work of this committee by a vote of 385 to 20.

The growing sentiment that Congress must take some positive action in the field of labor-management relations is clearly reflected in the opinions of residents of my district who support compulsory arbitration in nationwide strikes by a favorable vote of 74 percent, with 18 percent opposed, and 8 percent having no opinion. An equally strong vote in favor of including labor unions under the type of antitrust laws now governing industry is shown with 75 percent of the replies approving of such legislation, 10 percent opposing, and 15 percent having no opinion.

Although most Members of Congress receive a great amount of mail opposing military and economic aid to foreign countries it is enlightening to know that the greater weight of opinion favors continuation of this program as one of our main forces in combating the spread of communism. In favor of this program were 53 percent of the replies, 33 percent opposed it, and 14 percent had no opinion. It is apparent also that many of those favoring foreign aid expect the Congress to review carefully every part of this program in the hope of reducing

aid wherever possible, and phasing it out, or completely stopping aid, if it is determined the national interests of the United States are not being furthered.

The people of our metropolitan areas, such as Cleveland, are awakening to the need for some action on the part of the Federal Government to assist our youth, from the ages of 16 to 21 years, who either voluntarily or by force of economic necessity, drop out of school. With the high rate of unemployment—at present

over 6 percent of our working force—it is difficult for these young, unskilled people to obtain work, and consequently we are plagued with increasing problems of delinquency and crime. The creation of a Youth Conservation Corps to give employment to many of these young people was approved by 66 percent of the replies, while 24 percent opposed it, and 10 percent had no opinion.

The complete results of this poll follow:

[In percent]

Do you favor or oppose—		Favor	Oppose	No opinion
1. Taxes:				
(a) The proposed income tax reduction of approximately \$13,500,000,000 over the next 3 years.....		73	21	6
(b) A corresponding reduction in Federal spending.....		75	10	15
2. Medical care:				
(a) A compulsory health-care plan financed through the social security system.....		37	50	13
(b) A voluntary private health insurance program with the Federal Government providing an income tax credit up to \$150 per year toward the cost of the premium for each taxpayer.....		41	32	27
(c) No further Federal participation in the health-care field.....		32	30	38
(d) Participation by the State of Ohio in the existing Federal Kerr-Mills health care program covering persons in low income brackets.....		36	27	37
3. Education:				
(a) An income tax deduction of the cost of college tuition and educational expenses of a taxpayer or his dependents.....		73	18	9
(b) Federal assistance to needy States for public school construction.....		46	39	15
(c) Federal aid to colleges and universities for construction of classrooms, laboratories, and research facilities.....		46	39	15
4. Communism: Continuation of the House Committee on Un-American Activities.....		73	14	13
5. Labor:				
(a) A Federal compulsory arbitration law to resolve labor-management differences when it is determined that the national interest is affected by a nationwide strike.....		74	18	8
(b) Including labor unions under antitrust laws.....		75	10	15
6. Social security: Amending the social security law to permit continuation of benefits to children between the ages of 18 and 21 while they remain in school.....		68	23	9
7. Veterans: Legislation to grant GI educational benefits to peacetime servicemen.....		45	43	12
8. Foreign affairs: Continuation of our military and economic aid program to friendly nations.....		53	33	14
9. Mass transit: A Federal program to assist cities in establishing and maintaining mass transit systems.....		27	59	14
10. Domestic Peace Corps: The establishment of a domestic Peace Corps.....		37	45	18
11. Youth Corps: The creation of a Youth Corps to give employment to unskilled youth between the ages of 16 to 21 years.....		66	24	10
12. National debt limit: An increase in the present national debt limit of \$308,000,000,000 to permit financing of a tax cut and any new domestic programs.....		28	58	14

Undetectable Nuclear Tests

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. CRAIG HOSMER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 18, 1963

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, I include the following letter to the editor appearing in the Washington Post on March 13 so the vital information it contains may have wider dissemination:

[From the Washington (D.C.) Post, Mar. 13, 1963]

TESTS BEYOND DETECTION

On the nuclear test ban issue you gave a generous 27 column inches to James Newman's rambling emotional outburst in defense of Deputy Disarmament Administrator Adrian S. Fisher and against Senator Dobb and myself.

At this writing you have given not even a fraction of an inch to startling factual testimony to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy by Maj. Gen. A. W. Betts, the AEC's Director of Military Applications. Betts revealed the big hole, even in the administration's upcoming new treaty draft, through which the Soviets can drive clandestinely to nuclear weapons superiority.

Let Mr. Newman, your editorialists, and reporters quibble if they must over effectiveness of identification, location, and onsite inspection of detectable events which might be nuclear tests.

But why not also let your readers in on the fact there exists a very vital low-yield range of cheat testing—single shots or an entire series—which cannot be detected at all?

These are shots below a 3 kiloton yield equivalent in alluvium regarding which Dr. Frank Press told the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, March 7, detection capability is very close to zero.

This is a testing range in which the administration proposes to forgo wholly any and all U.S. developments and, as a practical matter, simply trust the Soviets to keep their word not to carry on undetectable tests to develop secretly nuclear weapons of vast military significance.

These are the significant weapons General Betts authoritatively declared could be clandestinely tested and secretly developed in the undetectable area freely open to surreptitious activity:

Relatively low-yield weapons of the tactical type.

Extrapolation from events as small as 1 kiloton up to much higher yield battlefield tactical weapons with such confidence as not to require proof testing.

At least one-half of all tactical weapons of all yields and types of interest of the military, also with such confidence as not to require proof testing.

A substantial fraction of all large-yield strategic weapons of interest, by the simple expedient of testing in underground cavities which muffle explosions down below the 3-kiloton yield equivalent for seismic nondetection purposes.

General Betts added, as an indication of what kind of weapons development is of interest, that about 50 percent of actual U.S. underground testing in Nevada is precisely in the low, undetectable kiloton range.

Only last Wednesday President Kennedy told the Nation "we would not accept a test ban which did not give us every insurance that we could detect a series of tests underground." Yet the upcoming treaty draft being prepared by Adrian Fisher and others proposes to do exactly that. The incontrovertible result is a gap of inconsistency between the administration's words and deeds.

It is little wonder that Americans observing the administration's test ban disarray, including Senator Dono and myself, are deeply concerned with its incredible inability to match oratory with action.

This is particularly true when President Kennedy's words of March 2, 1962, are recalled announcing resumption of U.S. nuclear tests at that time. These included the following:

"A nation which is refraining from tests obviously cannot match the gains of a nation conducting tests."

"We know enough now about broken negotiations, secret preparations and the advantages gained from a long test series never to offer again an uninspected moratorium."

Those who may, somehow, become aware of General Betts' testimony, may feel as I do about the President's words of a year ago. Namely, they hardly can be erased by the unabrasive conclusions of such practitioners of "nuclear gapmanship" as Messrs. Fisher, Newman, et al., that cheat testing in the "big hole" for surreptitious nuclear development really doesn't matter at all.

CRAIG HOSMER,

Member of Congress, California.

WASHINGTON.

Public Opinion Poll of the Honorable Harold R. Collier, of Illinois

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. HAROLD R. COLLIER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 18, 1963

Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, I take the privilege of reporting to my colleagues in the House of Representatives the results of a very extensive public opinion poll recently completed in the 10th Congressional District of Illinois which I have the honor of representing.

My questionnaires were mailed to 68,000 homes throughout the 29 towns, cities, and villages, in the seven townships in Illinois' 10th District covering the west suburban and north suburban areas of Cook County. The poll was conducted by mail and drew a record-breaking response notwithstanding the fact that the participants had to provide the postage to return their completed questionnaires to my Washington office. A total of 18,853 were returned for a

27.7-percent response. This substantially exceeded the highest previous response to questionnaires which I mailed in the 85th, 86th, and 87th sessions of Congress.

I call particular attention to the fact that 83 percent of the residents of my district favor a tax cut only along with a cut in Federal spending.

This is particularly significant because I think it reflects a nationwide concern on the part of the majority of the American people with consistent budget

deficits. I also direct the attention of my colleagues to the fact that 73 percent of the respondents favor sharp reductions in the foreign aid program while 17 percent oppose such cuts and 10 percent indicate that they had no opinion on this issue. Eighty-eight percent of those responding oppose any aid to nations with Communist governments while but 3 percent registered approval of this practice.

The results of this questionnaire follow:

[Total returns, 18,853]

	Percent		
	Yes	No	Undecided
1. Proposed tax cut:			
(a) Favor only along with cut in Federal spending?	83	10	7
(b) Favor regardless of budget deficit?	18	61	21
2. Federal aid to education:			
(a) To public schools only?	42	47	11
(b) Both public and private schools?	29	59	12
(c) Federal college loan program?	54	33	13
3. Foreign aid program:			
(a) Maintain at present levels?	20	63	17
(b) Reduced sharply?	73	17	10
(c) Aid to nations with Communist governments?	3	88	9
4. Medical care for aged:			
(a) Under the social security program?	35	56	9
(b) Tax allowance for private insurance?	61	23	16
5. Domestic Peace Corps: (a) For its establishment?	39	55	6
6. Department of Urban Affairs and Housing: (a) For its establishment?	24	68	8
7. Military draft:			
(a) Maintain at present 24 months?	52	28	20
(b) Reduced to 18 months?	41	34	26
8. Military pay increased: (a) For proposed 15 percent increase?	51	42	7

Costa Rica Meeting and the Panama Canal

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DANIEL J. FLOOD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 18, 1963

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, the President of the United States is scheduled to attend the forthcoming meeting of the Presidents of the Central American States and Panama at San Jose, Costa Rica. It is assumed that matters of vital concern to those countries and our own Nation will be discussed. It is likely that one of these subjects will be the Panama Canal.

Over a period of many years our Government has made concession and concession to Panama, and all without any realistic compensatory or reciprocal benefits to our country. Moreover, the rights, power, and authority of the United States concerning the maintenance, operation, sanitation, and protection of the canal have been steadily impaired.

Here, Mr. Speaker, I would stress that whatever weakens the authority of the United States in these regards hurts Panama and the five Central American countries as well. It is to be hoped that the President will meet any proposals which may further our treaty rights concerning the canal with a rocklike stand for our own interests.

The time is certainly overripe for a forthright and openly proclaimed reaffirmation of our treaty rights, power, and authority over the Canal Zone and

Panama Canal, accompanied by the declaration by our Government that what serves the best interests of the canal also serves the best interests of the countries of the Isthmian region and for the entire free world as well. The approaching meeting should supply an appropriate occasion for such declaration.

The American people, Mr. Speaker, are now viewing the Costa Rica meeting with deep concern.

Self-Employed Individuals Tax Retirement Act

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. EUGENE J. KEOGH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 18, 1963

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Speaker, many of us who supported H.R. 10 over the years before its enactment, have been concerned over the lack of speed displayed by the Treasury and Internal Revenue Service in promulgating regulations to implement the Self-Employed Individuals Tax Retirement Act of 1962.

Although this delay may be justified, in view of the many complexities of the statute, nevertheless the lack of guidelines has held back many interested private funding media from putting plans on the market.

However, there have been indications that a breakthrough has come even in advance of the Treasury regulations. Last week I attended a press conference

at which the Variable Annuity Life Insurance Co. of Washington, D.C., announced that its plan is going on the market immediately. VALIC President John D. Marsh explained that he feels this plan will comply with the Treasury regulations, whatever they may be.

This first insured H.R. 10 retirement plan combines the features of a variable annuity and a fixed dollar annuity, with complete flexibility designed to fit the needs of every individual. Under this unique equity-funded retirement plan, the purchaser may select any range of benefits from a 100-percent variable annuity to a 100-percent fixed-dollar annuity.

It has these plus factors:

First. Simplicity—the buyer need not be concerned with the complexities generally associated with pension and retirement plans.

Second. Additional benefits—the buyer has the option of including such benefits as life and disability coverage in the annuity contracts at special premium rates. The participating employees of the self-employed individual also will be able to purchase these additional coverages if they wish.

Third. Group coverage—VALIC will write this plan on a group basis as well as on an individual basis and therefore it can be geared to fit the needs of associations of self-employed individuals—at lower group premium rates.

The Power To Not Tax Like the Power To Tax Is the Power To Destroy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BEN F. JENSEN

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 18, 1963

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, like many Members of Congress I have become deeply concerned about a recent proposal which is contrary to the basic policy of our Government, and which will materially increase Federal expenditures and decrease Federal taxes.

With an anticipated budget deficit of almost \$12 billion for fiscal year 1964 and with substantial budget deficits anticipated in future years, it becomes vitally important that our Government encourage in every way possible new investment by taxpaying business.

The electric utility industry in fiscal year 1962 paid \$2,680 million in local, State, and Federal taxes. That industry's annual investment in new plant and equipment of about \$3½ billion is approximately 10 percent of the total annual investment in new plant and equipment by all American business.

The present administration says that its policy is to encourage taxpaying American business to invest more money in new property and thereby create new taxes. The administration's policy in connection with the taxpaying utility industry appears to me to be exactly the

opposite and to be one of destruction instead of one of creation.

The most serious deterrents that I have seen to new investment by any business are the recently proposed regulations of the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture regarding rights-of-way for electric power transmission lines.

These regulations, among other things, provide:

First. That the Secretary can refuse to issue a transmission line right-of-way permit if he believes that the proposed line is not in accordance with the Federal power marketing policy. This, in short, means that he could deny a permit to build an investor-owned taxpaying line in order to make it necessary that a Federal tax-free line be built.

Second. If a permit is issued it is to contain a provision giving the Interior Department the right to utilize the excess capacity of the line, to transmit power to any Federal customer. This would place the Interior Department in a position to take away present customers and future customers of taxpaying utilities, thereby reducing the future investment of those taxpaying utilities in generation, transmission, and distribution facilities.

In my judgment these regulations are not only wrong in principle but they make the Interior and Agriculture Departments a dictator in connection with the use of the transmission facilities of the investor-owned utilities when those utilities are directly in competition with the Interior Department electric power sales program.

Unless the Interior and Agriculture Departments decide against the issuance of these transmission lines right-of-way regulations, I strongly believe that Congress should take some very direct and affirmative action in this connection to reduce Federal expenses in connection with the Federal power program and to encourage the creation of new taxpaying facilities.

Tribute to Lewis Deschler, Parliamentarian of U.S. House of Representatives

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WRIGHT PATMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 18, 1963

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, on January 1, 1963, Lewis Deschler had served the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States 35 years as its Parliamentarian. On March 4, 1963, this House duly celebrated the event here in this Chamber, with the passage of a resolution—unanimously—that did Parliamentarian Deschler a high, appropriate and immensely deserved honor. This resolution—House Resolution 274—expressed the thanks and appreciation of the House for what the resolution called Parliamentarian Deschler's "wise and impartial advice to the Speaker and

Members" and for his "exceptional contribution to the operation of its rules."

This pertinent and official language in the resolution has very considerable implications and we in the House, especially those of us who have served here a long time, know precisely what the correct and meaningful phrases of the resolution mean. The words "wise" and "impartial" could hardly be improved upon and I can vouch for their precision because I, too, happen to have toiled in this Chamber since 1928, and I am fully aware that parliamentary impartiality and wisdom can be the lubricating medium that explains efficient and correct parliamentary practices. All this, as I have witnessed Mr. Deschler's service at close hand, attests to a judicial temperament, a punctilious dedication to the essential subtleties of orderly procedure, that again and again has won him, certainly from me, the highest order of respect and confidence.

What I would like to point out today is that Lew Deschler's service over these three and one-half decades has been a remarkable contribution as much to the country as to the several Speakers and the House Members who have served here, and who so constantly and exhaustively availed themselves of his talents and his knowledge. It is not enough to say that he enjoys an extraordinary mastery, as the tips of his fingers, of the infinite minutiae of parliamentary law. This happens to be his basic and—for this House—his indispensable tool, for the guidance that governs our tasks here. But over and above this knowledge and the immediacy of his judgment we recognize the quality of the man. This is an essentially inherited factor and all his own. It could not have been grafted onto his intellect from any of the good and distinguished schools he attended in Ohio or here in Washington.

In this quality of the man I emphasize especially the element of character, without which I doubt he could have maneuvered his way successfully among the strong and sometimes overwhelming personalities that again and again occupied this Chamber. He has a force of personality which is persuasive and decisive and restrained without being at all obtrusive, and which is never lacking in respect for the dignity of those who depend upon him for consultation, advice, judgment, and knowledge. He has again and again, almost constantly in the work-a-day affairs of this House, demonstrated a genius for understanding the political and personal problems of his distinguished clients, helping always, without abdicating by one jot or tittle the sacred precincts of his impartiality. He has been the diplomat extraordinary who, more than most diplomats, has always been clear and informative, and so diligently devoted to what is right and just, irrespective of rank or position, that the highest and the most powerful, as well as the humblest, have honored him for his integrity.

President Kennedy wrote to Parliamentarian Deschler emphasizing his "unique and vital role in the life and work of the House of Representatives." Vice-President LYNDON B. JOHNSON has

been quoted in this Chamber for his high opinion of Mr. Deschler, and, of course, the late Sam Rayburn, as we have been told, spoke of him as "a big brain man." To the encomiums of these very great leaders of our time, and to the excellent expressions of appreciation that have already been uttered in this Chamber, I add my own brief tribute to one of our mostly unsung heroes of the parliamentary system. For, Mr. Deschler and his performance is to the efficient operation of this House what grammar is to the correct employment of language—an indispensable discipline.

As a Member of Congress and as a citizen I extend to Lewis Deschler my compliments, my respect and my gratitude.

National Rice Week

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWIN E. WILLIS

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 18, 1963

Mr. WILLIS. Mr. Speaker, as a Member of Congress from one of the major rice-producing States, I am pleased to call attention to the observance of National Rice Week now under way.

Rice is produced in greater abundance than any other food and it has been the principal—frequently the sole—sustenance for half the people of the world for thousands of years. It is produced on every continent, in every hemisphere and in practically every country. The U.S. rice industry customarily participates in 15 to 20 percent of world trade in rice.

Rice was brought to the United States in 1694 by a ship, en route from Madagascar to England, which was blown off its course during a storm and forced to land at Charleston, S.C., for repairs. When the ship had been made ready to continue on its voyage the captain gave the Governor of the colony a small parcel of rough rice, from which enough rice was soon grown to supply South Carolina and neighboring colonies. From South Carolina production moved to Louisiana, then to other States. Today rice is produced in 13 States, with the major production in Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, and California.

Rice, the energy food, is relatively low in price but high in nutriment. It is a favorite with housewives because it is easy to prepare, economical, tasty, and versatile—it goes well with any meal, almost any dish.

In celebration of National Rice Week, March 17 to 23, an extensive advertising campaign is being conducted in news media. Newspaper and magazine food editors all over the United States are being provided with rice recipe material and photographs to be used in giving the public detailed information concerning the importance and value of this vital food. The advertising is being done by private brand distributors and by the Rice Council, a national organization of

the rice industry for promoting domestic consumption, supported by voluntary contributions from all rice growers and millers.

Also active in the interest of the rice industry is the Rice Millers' Association, a nonprofit, incorporated trade association of the rice milling industry. Organized in 1899, it is composed of a majority of the commercial rice mills of the United States, and is headed by Mr. J. P. Gaines as executive vice president, with headquarters in Washington. For a great many years, until his retirement, Mr. William M. Reid, who has done so much for the welfare and development of the rice industry, served as president.

The Rice Millers' Association has announced that in observance of National Rice Week, the rice industry will sponsor a free serving of a rice dish to all persons who dine at the restaurants and cafeterias at the U.S. Capitol on Wednesday, March 20. There will be table notices announcing that the rice is being provided with the compliments of rice growers, millers and Members of Congress from the rice growing States, each of which will be named. I am happy to join with my colleagues from these States in extending a hearty invitation to all Capitol diners to share in this treat.

Disaster Assistance

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. KENNETH A. ROBERTS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 18, 1963

Mr. ROBERTS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to place in the RECORD a telegram I recently received from the Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, Philadelphia, which offered to replace all uninsured Smith, Kline & French medicinal supplies that were damaged or destroyed as a result of the recent disaster in Alabama caused by the floods.

This is an instance of cooperation that can only be accomplished in a democracy where each one is interested in the health and welfare of his neighbor:

Hon. KENNETH A. ROBERTS,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

Smith Kline & French Laboratories expresses deep sympathy for the citizens of Alabama whose lives have been tragically disrupted by the disaster of the recent floods. My company stands ready to help as best it can the process of recovery to normal conditions. We have arranged through the Alabama Pharmaceutical Association to replace at no cost uninsured SK&F medicinal products which have been damaged or destroyed by the floods. We hope our aid will be of economic benefit to the pharmacies affected and of genuine service to all citizens of your State who require our products for their good health.

WALTER A. MUNN,
President, Smith Kline & French Laboratories.

I would also like to place at this point in the RECORD my reply to Mr. Munns,

expressing my thanks for the assistance rendered by his laboratories:

Thank you so much for the wonderful display of cooperation and interest your laboratories have shown in rendering assistance to those affected by the disaster caused by the recent floods and tornados. I know I speak for all Alabamians affected and this is indeed a noble gesture on your part. I want to commend you and your company as well as the Alabama Pharmaceutical Association for your efforts in replacing these uninsured drugs at no cost.

KENNETH A. ROBERTS,
Member of Congress.

Statement of Hon. Everett G. Burkhalter,
Member of Congress, Before the Health
and Safety Subcommittee of the House
Subcommittee on Interstate and Foreign
Commerce, March 18, 1963

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EVERETT G. BURKHALTER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 18, 1963

Mr. BURKHALTER. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following statement delivered by me before the Health and Safety Subcommittee of the House Subcommittee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, March 18, 1963:

STATEMENT OF HON. EVERETT G. BURKHALTER
BEFORE THE HEALTH AND SAFETY SUBCOM-
MITTEE OF THE HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE ON
INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE, MARCH
18, 1963

The No. 1 problem in America today, I feel, is air pollution. Some sections of the country refer to it as smog, but regardless of what it is called it is a daily detriment, a serious daily detriment, to the health and welfare of each and every community in the land.

Certain of the scientists and air pollution experts and some health authorities try to say that this problem is confined to parts of California and a few of the other large metropolitan areas. However, I have also discussed the problem of air pollution with many other individuals who feel that they are as well qualified to speak about the problems as any other authorities; and this latter group is of the opinion that air pollution is fast becoming the No. 1 problem in the Nation.

Physicians and health authorities have long held that air pollution is certainly a contributing factor, and perhaps one of the major causes, of lung cancer, heart ailments, asthma, tuberculosis, and other respiratory ailments.

The general public is still skeptical about what is really causing smog, or air pollution. Most experts still insist that the automobile, rather than the motor vehicles, contribute in excess of 60 percent of all the pollutants and irritants which are discharged into the atmosphere. The other factors which constitute the remaining 40 percent are spread out in smaller percentages. The following are some of these sources of air pollution: Petroleum refineries, steel mills, chemical plants, rubber processing and finishing establishments, foundries, electroplating plants, open dumps and even the municipally-owned

incinerators and a host of unlisted and unnamed industrial processing plants. Air pollution is also contributed to by each little community restaurant, each open burning of trash and leaves; in Los Angeles all backyard incinerators were outlawed because of the solid pollutants carried into the air each day.

The first conclusion a person was apt to jump to was if you didn't see smoke or dust, no air pollution was occurring. However, because of the intensive research and public educational programs presented today concerning the many reasons for the pollution of air the public has become well aware that it is for the most part, the unseen vapors and chemicals which react one with the other to cause one's eyes to water and burn and to cause terrific pains and discomfort in breathing to some individuals.

It has been pointed out that local, city, county, and even State laws are not the answer. Why? Because today there are thousands of individuals who commute to and from their daily occupations or businesses who may travel well over 50 miles a day, and these people may cross and recross many local, county, and even State boundaries during the day. It is easy to see that these local ordinances which attempt to control air pollution are meaningless, because the moving, fleeting pollutants are carried out and beyond the local boundaries of their origin by the changing wind and weather patterns. The same rule naturally applies to the tourist, as well as to the commuter.

In the face of ordinary facts such as these it is imperative for any control which is to be really effective to originate at the Federal level.

Today there are four or five different devices which have been tested and proven effective for the control of motor vehicle exhaust by the State of California Air Pollution Control Board. These have also been tested by the automobile manufacturers. These devices may be installed on automobiles at the factory as standard equipment, and should be, if we really intend to combat this vital problem in America today.

Unfortunately these devices will cost the consumer money; but the comfort and contribution to the well-being, of not only the consumer and his family, but to every citizen in the Nation, far overrides the expenditure. These devices, I refer to, would cost approximately \$7 or more, or up to as much as \$150, the more costly device being a permanent type which would not have to be periodically replaced or recorded, as in the case of some of the less expensive ones.

In regard to the other 40 percent of air contamination, the control of the pollutants from the small and large industrial establishments is a factor which can be a financial drain on companies which are still paying interest and principal on original loans, and will be for the next 10 to 20 years. A large portion of these new industrial plants have been started and established in the last 15 to 18 years, and a high percentage of the owners are veterans who received their initial loan from the Small Business Administration.

In talking to many of these individual owners, I have found, that although they are encumbered with present financial obligations they would be more than willing to seek further loans which would make it possible for them to install air pollution control devices on any and all processes they employ which are presently contaminating the atmosphere, if such loans would be made available from the Government agencies at a low-interest rate.

It is not the desire of any of us advocating the enforcement of controls of air pollution to harass or close down any of our industrial, commercial, or any firms which are contributing to the economic well-being of our country. However, this is a two-way street and the public health is of the first

importance. Due to this dual involvement, and to the ready cooperation of many of the firms to install devices to control the emission of pollutants from their establishments, I believe that those of us in the legislative branches of the Federal Government are obligated to make low-interest loans available to this group because of the very important contributions to the welfare and health of the Nation this control of air pollution would be.

I therefore urge all members of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to weigh the responsibilities involved in the interest of public health and urge that Mr. Roberts' bill, H.R. 4415, be supported and passed by this committee.

Thank you so much for the time allocated to me for the presentation of my remarks dealing with this subject.

Were Our Turkish Missile Bases Bargained Away During the Cuban Crisis?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES S. GUBSER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 18, 1963

Mr. GUBSER. Mr. Speaker, a constituent has sent me a portion of the transcript of a broadcast on October 27, 1962, over station KPFA in Berkeley, Calif., by Reporter John Cooper. I submit that portion herewith:

This is a copy of a message sent to Acting Secretary U Thant by Chairman Khrushchev of the Soviet Union:

"You were concerned about the fact that we helped Cuba with weapons with the aim of strengthening its defense capacity, but Turkey is located next to us and sentinels walk and look at each other. You have located in Turkey destructive rockets literally next to us, at our side. We agree to remove these weapons from Cuba which you regard as offensive weapons. We agree to do this and to state in the United Nations this commitment. Your representative will make a statement to the effect that the United States, on its part, bearing in mind the anxieties and concern of the Soviet States, will evacuate its analogous weapons from Turkey. Let us reach an understanding what time you and we need to put this into effect."

Khrushchev said he thought it would not be difficult to get Cuba and Turkey to agree to permit United Nations inspection teams on their territory to police the dismantling of rocket bases.

Mr. Speaker, this was just 5 days after President Kennedy announced his quarantine against the shipment of offensive weapons to Cuba. It was undoubtedly at the time of intensive and delicate negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union.

In light of the subsequent decision by the Kennedy administration to remove missile bases from Turkey, the message to U Thant from Khrushchev, if it was in fact sent, raises very serious and basic questions. It definitely points to the distinct possibility that the Kennedy administration did agree to withdrawing our Turkish bases in exchange for the Russian agreement to remove its missiles from Cuba.

This is a question that the administration should forthrightly answer. No American would object to removing our bases for military reasons but we would certainly object to being bluffed into such action by the boss of the Communist world.

Were our Turkish bases bargained away during the Cuban crisis?

Unveiling of Portrait of Hon. Emanuel Celler

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWIN E. WILLIS

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 18, 1963

Mr. WILLIS. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, March 12, in the committee room of the Committee on the Judiciary, a portrait of our chairman, EMANUEL CELLER, Democrat, of New York, was unveiled. Present were your distinguished self, the distinguished minority leader, members of the Committee on the Judiciary, about 50 Members of the House together with the family of Mr. CELLER and his dear friends. This was the culmination of months of preparation. In September of last year, a Celler Portrait Committee was organized, of which Representatives FRANCIS E. WALTER, Democrat, of Pennsylvania, WILLIAM M. McCULLOCH, Republican, of Ohio, and RICHARD H. POFF, Republican, of Virginia, and myself undertook gladly the task of securing contributions for the painting of the portrait and appropriate ceremonies.

We believed that under the chairmanship of EMANUEL CELLER this committee had made a valuable contribution to the course of free government and felt that his 40 years of experience in the House and over a decade as chairman, added to the qualities of scholarship, warmth, and understanding, called for this tribute before our colleagues of the House, before his family and friends. Mr. McCULLOCH and myself, reflecting the bipartisan spirit of this committee, were honored by having this opportunity to express our admiration and esteem for MANNIE CELLER. His reply to our remarks, I believe, are such that they reflect the character and quality of this man and will underline and explain why the members of this committee feel as they do about him, and so I wish, at this point, to insert MANNIE CELLER's statement at the ceremony of the presentation of his portrait to the Committee on the Judiciary:

STATEMENT OF HON. EMANUEL CELLER, OF NEW YORK, AT THE UNVEILING OF A PORTRAIT IN HIS HONOR

I thank you for this moment. A lifetime gathers only a few moments of this kind. Here, with my family, my dear wife, daughters and son-in-law, my friends, my colleagues, I feel that all the strands of my life have been woven together, and I am moved and humble and proud and grateful, and do not know where one emotion begins

and the other ends. I would be less than candid if I did not say the words uttered of me warm the cockles of my heart.

In the first sitting for this portrait, after Mr. Margulies had made but a few strokes on the canvas, I began to see, much to my amazement, the resemblance emerge. It was like being recreated. At first, I was as restive as a colt in a saddle but after awhile I ceased flouncing. I believe it was Cromwell who said to his artist, "Paint everything including the warts." Mr. Margulies has painted, in a way, a biography. He has reflected the qualities of character, the shades of personality, in short, a painted biography. "How can you do this," I asked, "with only a few strokes?" He replied, "In those strokes lie 40 years of work." And so I feel as if 40 years of my work in Congress symbolized in this moment.

If any man has reason for gratitude, I am that man. I have been privileged to sit as chairman of this committee for more than a decade, and I say without reservation that a finer group of men exists nowhere. We have debated, and argued, and questioned in the best tradition of a free society. Never has any member discarded the basic courtesies nor the willingness to listen. The work we have done together has created for each man his own passport to immortality. It is my prayer that my portrait and that of Judge Sumners, and portraits of other chairmen who will come after me, will look down upon a like group of men who, in honor and in graciousness, have followed their concessions and disciplined their minds so that they can bequeath to their people a just and enduring and a free government.

Thank you everybody.

Panama Canal: Congress Must Act To Prevent Threatened Liquidation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. DANIEL J. FLOOD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 18, 1963

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, the forthcoming meeting in San Jose, Costa Rica, March 18-20, which will be attended by the Presidents of the Central American Republics and the President of the United States, has again focused attention on the Caribbean situation in which the Panama Canal is the key element. It was, therefore, with much gratification that I noted the introduction by my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], of House Concurrent Resolution 105, which aims to clarify the present confused understanding of the U.S. sovereign rights, power, and authority over the Canal Zone and Panama Canal.

In this connection, it will be recalled by those Members who were present in the House on February 2, 1960, that this body adopted by the vote of 381 to 12 House Concurrent Resolution 459, 86th Congress, which, in effect, was aimed at preventing the display of the Panama flag in the Canal Zone.

Within a matter of days, after the adjournment of that session, and as predicted by me in an address to this body, this specific evidence of the will of the Congress as regards the Panama Canal was ignored by the President in Execu-

tive order on September 17, 1960, directing the display of the Panama flag over the Canal Zone territory at one spot. Instead of meeting the situation, this surrender merely led to more demands as shown by the subsequent authorization by the executive of the wide display of the Panama flag in the territory, which even includes one at the Canal Zone administration building.

Such formal displays of the Panama flags in the Canal Zone are not harmless gestures but symbols of weakness on the part of the officials responsible for what amounts to deliberate collaboration with those who would subvert the sovereign rights, power, and authority over the canal enterprise. Such treaty obligations and responsibilities, for some time, have been verging toward liquidation through the process of piecemeal surrenders.

Mr. Speaker, I would emphasize what I have often said that where there is responsibility there must be authority; otherwise there will be chaos. The process of liquidation has now gone so far that if the Panama Canal is to be saved, it must be rescued by the Congress of the United States.

To this end, I have introduced House Concurrent Resolution 113, which is identical with House Concurrent Resolution 105, introduced by my colleague, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

The indicated resolution follows:

H. CON. RES. 113

Whereas the United States, under the Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty of 1903 with Panama, acquired complete and exclusive sovereignty over the Canal Zone in perpetuity for construction of the Panama Canal and its perpetual maintenance, operation, sanitation, and protection; and

Whereas all jurisdiction of the Republic of Panama over the Canal Zone ceased on exchange or ratifications of the 1903 treaty on February 26, 1904; and

Whereas since that time the United States has continuously exercised exclusive sovereignty and control over the Canal Zone and the Panama Canal; and

Whereas where responsibility is imposed there must be given for its effectuation adequate authority; and with respect to the Panama Canal the treaty of 1903 so provided; and

Whereas the United States has fully and effectively discharged all its treaty obligations with respect to the Panama Canal and the only legitimate interest that Panama can have in the sovereignty of the Canal Zone is one of reversionary character that can never become operative unless the United States should abandon the canal enterprise; and

Whereas the policy of the United States since President Hayes' message to the Congress on March 8, 1880, has been for an interoceanic canal "under American control," that is to say, under the control of the United States; and

Whereas the grant by Panama to the United States of exclusive sovereignty over the Canal Zone for the aforesaid purposes was an absolute, indispensable condition precedent to the great task undertaken by the United States in the construction and perpetual maintenance, operation, sanitation, and protection of the Panama Canal, for the benefit of the entire world; and for which rights, the United States has paid the Republic of Panama the full indemnity and annuities agreed upon by the two nations; and

Whereas, on February 2, 1960, the House of Representatives in the Eighty-sixth Congress, by an overwhelming vote, approved H. Con. Res. 459, favorably reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, as follows:

"Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that any variation in the traditional interpretation of the treaties of 1903, 1936, and 1955 between the United States and the Republic of Panama, with special reference to matters concerning territorial sovereignty shall be made only pursuant to treaty."

Whereas, because of continuing claims of sovereignty over the Canal Zone by Panama which, if granted, would liquidate United States control of the Panama Canal and Canal Zone, a further declaration by the Eighty-eighth Congress is deemed necessary and timely: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That (1) the United States, under treaty provisions, constitutionally acquired and holds, in perpetuity, exclusive sovereignty and control over the Canal Zone for the construction of the Panama Canal and its perpetual maintenance, operation, sanitation, and protection; and

(2) That there can be no just claim by the Republic of Panama for the exercise of any sovereignty of whatever character over the Canal Zone so long as the United States discharges its duties and obligations with respect to the canal; and

(3) That the formal display of any official flag over the Canal Zone other than that of the United States is violative of law, treaty, international usage, and the historic canal policy of the United States as fully upheld by its highest courts and administrative officials; and will lead to confusion and chaos in the administration of the Panama Canal enterprise.

(4) That the provisions of H. Con. Res. 459, Eighty-sixth Congress, are reiterated and reemphasized.

Administration Test Ban Proposals Blueprint for National Suicide

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. CRAIG HOSMER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 18, 1963

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, during early March pertinent terms of a new test ban treaty offer soon to be made to the Russians by the Kennedy administration were revealed to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. These proposals contain the seeds of a potential nuclear Pearl Harbor. They amount to blueprints for a U.S. suicide weapon or a Soviet murder weapon, depending only upon which side of the Iron Curtain they are viewed from.

The proposed treaty's elaborate on-site inspection provisions need not be discussed because they are utterly meaningless. This is because the treaty's contemplated machinery to spot test cheating is so inadequate that suspicion of monitors will never be aroused and no on-site inspectors ever will be dispatched.

Disarmament Agency and State Department advisors have censored data and withheld from President Kennedy scientific evidence proving there is a big

hole for Soviet test cheating in these upcoming proposals.

This evidence definitely exists and is ignored completely by these officials who also are trying to keep it from the public. A well-organized campaign of distortion and half-truths is being carried on aimed at brainwashing the American public into meek submission to a disastrous agreement-for-agreement's sake cave-in in the form of drastically scaled down treaty demands incorporated in these new proposals. The latter have already been drafted. They merely await a propitious time at Geneva to be given as an official offer to Communist negotiators.

The well-organized campaign I refer to is carried on by statements and letters to the editors of key newspapers over names of well-known personalities who want an effective test ban treaty, but who have not been informed of the facts proving administration proposals will result only in an ineffective treaty—one which stops all U.S. weapons progress while simply trusting an unpoliced Soviet promise not to continue theirs secretly and attain the nuclear weapons superiority needed to back up a surrender-or-die ultimatum.

Facts establishing the "big hole" for Soviet cheating in these proposals were placed on public record by Atomic Energy Commission and Defense Department expert witnesses during the above mentioned joint committee hearings March 5 to 12.

Rather than face them, admit errors in judgment and mistakes in evaluation, the Presidential advisors on the test ban question stubbornly have refused to budge from dangerous positions which undermine the very foundation of national defense against communism's drive to achieve world domination and bury the United States as part of the process.

It must never be forgotten that these people are part of the same crew which so badly misjudged the Bay of Pigs situation that disaster followed. In the present instance the magnitude of disaster which could follow only a few years of clandestine, one-sided Soviet nuclear progress is infinitely greater.

Only demands by an aware, aroused American public can reverse the administration's sure-lose test ban strategy of gradual nuclear self-mutilation. In the end that strategy will bring a terrifying rain of H-bombs on America if we choose not to surrender when the ultimatum is hurled. Only if we demand and get an effective test ban treaty—one which stops nuclear progress equally on both sides of the Iron Curtain—might the risks our country faces in the nuclear war be somewhat reduced.

The indisputable facts which establish the existence of the "big hole," brought to light during the joint committee's hearings were these:

First, Disarmament Agency witnesses testified that both current Anglo-United States proposals, and new ones, already drafted and soon to be offered to the Soviets, will rely on seismic observatories outside the Soviet Union to discover underground cheat testing inside its borders. Only a token number, nine, of unreliable, delayed reporting, tamper-

prone unmanned and, as yet uninvented, "black box" devices will be demanded for placement inside the U.S.S.R.

Second, The Defense Department's top seismologist, Dr. Carl Romney, testified that the capability of seismographs to record intelligible data is physically limited by natural earth background noise which occurs everywhere. Its effect on seismographs, wherever located, is similar to static on a short wave radio—unless a seismic signal is larger and stronger than background noise, it is simply unintelligible.

Seismic signals double the background noise level are needed to "detect" seismic disturbances, whether they be created by man or by nature. Signals 10 to 20 times the background noise level must be recorded to be able to "distinguish" unnatural seismic events in the U.S.S.R. from the many hundreds of similar-sized earthquakes which occur there annually.

Recording signals big enough to make this distinction is the key to arousing the suspicion of monitors and of setting a treaty's onsite inspection machinery into motion. This is where the "big hole" comes in.

Although the earth's normal background noise averages about 15 millimicrons in signal size—the common flu virus is 60 millimicrons in diameter—by combining quiet locations with electronic and mechanical suppression, it is claimed that some seismic observatories might be installed with background noise levels approaching only 1 millimicron.

Assuming this is possible, then 10 millimicron seismic signals created by a series of cheat tests would be detectably recorded along with similar-sized earthquakes. However, they still would be too small to be distinguished from those earthquakes and, therefore, would not be identified as originating from cheat tests.

The key to arousing suspicion and dispatching onsite inspectors would be missing. Cheating would be undiscoverable by the administration's proposed seismic monitoring network. Very significant underground nuclear tests could be carried on in the over 2½-million-square-mile area of the interior of the U.S.S.R., which lies 500 to 600 miles inside its borders, without discovery from the outside.

This is because Soviet scientists can keep seismic signals from clandestine test in the "big hole" smaller than 10 millimicrons in size as they travel outside their country's borders by the following means: First, holding yields down below 3 kilotons and testing in formations like alluvium which transmit seismic waves poorly; second, testing in underground cavities which "decouple" explosive shock from surrounding earth and drastically reduce the seismic signal; or, third, a combination of the foregoing.

Third, the AEC's Director of Military Applications, Maj. Gen. A. W. Betts, U.S. Army, testified that the entire spectrum of nuclear weapons of military interest, except very large yield super H-bombs which the Soviets already have anyway, can be perfected by tests carried out under these conditions of undiscoverability. As an indication of where military interest lies, General Betts revealed that even

without a need for secrecy approximately one-half of U.S. underground tests in Nevada are carried on precisely at these very low, undiscoverable yields.

These are the facts of record. These are the facts which establish the "big hole" for clandestine, undiscoverable cheating through which the Soviets could sneak undetected to gain overwhelming nuclear weapons superiority. These are the facts which must be faced if nuclear test ban negotiations are to be carried on with the realism American citizens demand of their Government.

It is little wonder the Americans are unwilling to trust an unpoliced promise by the Soviet Government not to sneak through the "big hole." Less than half a year ago that same Government was caught redhanded while sneaking nuclear rockets into Cuba. Americans distrust communism enough to spend willingly over \$50 billion a year to forestall its threat of world domination. They have a right to insist the "big hole" be closed. The present state of the seismic art indicates it only can be closed by returning to demands for adequate numbers of manned seismic observatories inside the Soviet Union.

Even the most ardent test ban proponents should join in vigorously demanding closure of the "big hole." They seek to reduce the risks the U.S. faces in today's nuclear world with a test ban treaty. But it is only by an effective treaty—one which inhibits nuclear progress to the same degree on both sides of the Iron Curtain which might have any chance of doing so.

An ineffective treaty only would serve to exchange whatever risks exist from continued unrestrained testing for the obvious risks involved in stopping nuclear weapons progress on our side, while providing opportunity for the other side to proceed with it surreptitiously and achieve the military superiority needed to back up a "surrender or die" ultimatum.

Discussing what may or may not be effective treaty terms, however, must not divert attention from an even more imperative inquiry. It is the basic question of whether or not even an effective treaty actually will, on balance, reduce the risks we face. Under it the Soviet Government still could keep topflight Soviet scientists secretly at work in Iron Curtain laboratories for many years devising the weapons which would give it nuclear superiority. Whereupon that government could wantonly abrogate the treaty and provide those scientists sudden opportunity to test their work.

Mr. Foster, Director of the Disarmament Agency, states this risk of surprise abrogation can be minimized by a U.S. policy of maintaining our laboratories and continuing our readiness for testing.

Yet, on March 2, 1962, discussing such a possibility, President Kennedy stated:

But in actual practice, particularly in a society of free choice, we cannot keep topflight scientists concentrating on the preparation of an experiment which may or may not take place on an uncertain date in the future. Nor can large technical laboratories be kept fully alert on a standby basis waiting for some other nation to break an agreement. This is not merely difficult or incon-

venient—we have explored this alternative thoroughly, and found it impossible of execution.

The survival of the United States well could depend on widespread informed public discussion to ascertain which of these gentlemen is correct.

Washington Report

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BRUCE ALGER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 18, 1963

Mr. ALGER. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following newsletter of March 16, 1963:

WASHINGTON REPORT

(By Congressman BRUCE ALGER, Fifth District, Texas, March 16, 1963)

EXTENSION OF DRAFT LAW

The first of several key bills voted on in the House this week was House Resolution 2438 to extend the draft law for an additional 4 years. It passed by a vote of 387 to 3. Although I voted for the extension I raised several pertinent questions. The bill had five purposes: (1) to extend the authority to induct individuals into the Armed Forces from the present termination date of July 1, 1963 to July 1, 1967, a period of 4 years; (2) to extend the suspension on strength limitations of the Armed Forces for 4 years; (3) to extend the Dependents Assistance Act, the law under which E-1's, E-2's, E-3's, and E-4's with 4 years of service or less are entitled to increased allowances, because of dependents, for 4 years; (4) to extend the so-called doctor's draft law for 4 years; (5) to extend for 4 years the authority to grant special pay to physicians, dentists, and veterinarians who are ordered to active duty before July 1967. Under the Universal Military Training and Service Act there are six categories in class 1-A, men available for induction in order: (1) delinquents; (2) volunteers; (3) men between 19 and 26 who are nonfathers; (4) men between 19 and 26 who are fathers; (5) men over 26 years of age; (6) men between 18½ and 19 years of age.

In raising questions during debate on the bill I said: "We are disrupting our youth and their education. . . . We are affecting many civilian programs and certainly the educational institutions in our country. We are taking 90 percent men who will be non-combatant and do not need to have A-1 physical condition. Take these men who are driving staff cars. They are to be drafted to do what? Drive cars? Be PX salesmen, clerks, warehousemen, cooks, and countless other services? We need to get the best men we can and use their civilian skills. These jobs can be done as civilians. Why take a man out of civilian life and make him do something he would do as a civilian. Has the committee gone into why the Seabee technique was disbanded? In World War II the Seabees did an outstanding job. They wrote a proud chapter in the history of our Nation and we could do worse than to give qualified civilians now the same great opportunity to serve their country. In this way many non-combatant jobs could be done by civilians instead of drafting men to do these operations."

U.S. CITIZENSHIP FOR WINSTON CHURCHILL

A bill to proclaim Sir Winston Churchill an honorary citizen of the United States (H.R.

374), passed 377 to 21 with ALGER against. In voting against this bill I give quarter to none in my admiration and respect for the greatness of Winston Churchill and his place in history. I do not believe that citizenship can be given as an award. I do not believe in degrees of citizenship, but rather in all citizens enjoying the same advantages and responsibilities, including taking part in their government and sharing as a taxpayer in the cost of such government. I, too, would quickly bestow any appropriate honor on Winston Churchill in appreciation for his courage, wisdom, and leadership of the free world.

MILITARY HARDWARE

The bill known as the "military hardware" measure (H.R. 2440) is to authorize appropriations during fiscal 1964 for procurement, research, development, test, and evaluation of aircraft, missiles, and naval vessels for the Armed Forces. The measure authorized \$1.7 billion for the Army; \$6.6 billion for the Navy and Marine Corps; \$7.4 billion for the Air Force. It would buy 3,000 planes; 6,000 missiles; 43 new ships; and \$3.4 billion for research. This was the first major opportunity in this session to make a sizable cut in President Kennedy's record-breaking budget. Instead the House increased the President's request by \$363,700. Voting on this measure was in three phases: (1) To increase the amount requested for the development of the RS-70 bomber and to increase from six to eight the authority for additional "killer" submarines (2) a motion to recommit the bill with instructions to trim 5 percent from the overall procurement budget (with the exception of the amount for the "killer" subs) and 12.5 percent from the research and development budget (with the exception of the RS-70 bomber item) (3) final passage of the bill.

I voted for the increase in the RS-70 program because, as I stated in debate, "the RS-70 should be developed beyond transportation level to weapons carrier and missile-launching platform and whatever other military purposes it can fulfill. There must be no gap between our present manned bomber system and a future fully capable missile program. Even at worst, we must leave no stone unturned in new weapons and also protect our present investment in RS-70." I support the increase in killer subs for the obvious reason that we must maintain defensive and offensive superiority. On the motion to recommit to make overall cuts, I voted "Yes." When this motion failed, I voted against the entire bill, stating on the floor: "Falling to take the responsible action outlined in the recommitment, I could not consistently agree to final passage. . . . Under no circumstances does this mean I am opposed to military preparedness and these weapons. But I shall at the same time expect the greatest value received for every defense dollar spent."

Very important observations were made by Congressman MELVIN LAIRD, of Wisconsin, a member of the Armed Services Committee, who said in part: "The Secretary of Defense in testimony before the committee stated he feels by better management in the procurement area alone over \$2½ billion could be saved." Congressman LAIRD pointed out the improper procedures resulted in increased costs wherein cost-plus-fixed-fee contracts were placed rather than contracts awarded through competitive bids. Several examples from GAO reports included the AN/SPS 10 radar \$3.9 million overpayment, AN/APS 88 airborne radar \$561,000, AN/PDR 43 radiac set \$600,000, AN/WRT 1 and 2 radio sets \$15 million. I believe the time to stop such reckless spending procedures is in the authorization bill. When Congress passes an authorization with the excuse that we can trim later in the appropriation bill, we are kidding the people because when the appropriation bill comes down we will be told we

have to pass it because we have already authorized it.

THE McNAMARA MONARCHY

Important in the debate on the military bill was the recognition by several Congressmen, including Democrats, of the autocratic rule of the Department of Defense by Secretary of Defense McNamara. A devastating article by Hanson W. Baldwin in a recent issue of the Saturday Evening Post, states: "Mr. McNamara is the first and foremost trying to make the armed services speak with one voice and attempting to reduce greatly or eliminate altogether interservice competition. . . . Mr. McNamara has pressured the Joint Chiefs of Staff to sign written statements testifying to Congress that the administration's defense budget is adequate. He has censored, deleted, and altered statements to Congress by the Chiefs of the services and their Secretaries. He has downgraded, ignored, bypassed, or overruled the advice of the Joint Chiefs of Staff." In the debate on the military bill Congressman F. EDWARD HEBERT, of Louisiana, a Democrat, asked: "If Congress itself will meet its responsibilities in the discharge of its duty under the Constitution to raise and maintain an Army and Navy or whether the Congress is prepared to continue its abdication of authority and failure to discharge its responsibilities." Congressman HEBERT, in a resounding speech said: "In my 23 years here and 21 years association with the Armed Forces of this country, I have never seen the morale of the Pentagon at such a low ebb." It is time Congress and the American people demand a return to constitutional government with its separation of powers.

Quote of the week on Cuba (from the hearings on H.R. 2440):

"Mr. WILSON. Let me ask you bluntly: Do you think the Monroe Doctrine has been violated?"

"Secretary McNAMARA. I don't personally believe it has, but this is a question for the State Department to answer and for the lawyers to answer, and not for me."

Farmers Home Administration

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WRIGHT PATMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 18, 1963

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am inserting in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a letter I recently wrote to the Honorable Kermit Gordon, Director of the Bureau of the Budget, in which I called to his attention the reasons why, in my opinion, Farmers Home Administration must be provided with additional funds for administering its increased workload:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., March 7, 1963.

HON. KERMIT GORDON,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Executive Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. GORDON: It has very recently come to my attention that the gradual attrition of private credit sources available to farmers in northeast Texas has now reached a point where something has got to be done. The responsible Federal agency in this field is the Farmers Home Administration. The purpose of this letter is to tell you that in my opinion FHA must increase their lending capability and augment their staff,

otherwise they cannot assume the added burden. The reluctance or inability of private credit institutions to provide farm credit has been obvious for many years, not only in loans made to farmers by State and National banks but also in loans made by various production credit association over the State of Texas.

Farmers' Home has extended the effectiveness of their available funds by using their loan authorizations to pay interest and depreciation to prior lien holders of essential livestock and farm equipment, in an attempt to encourage private institutions to continue their line of credit rather than require refinancing by FHA. Even this has not offset the trend. Bank officials in northeast Texas will tell you:

1. The percent of agricultural loans made compared to other purpose loans has declined in the past 10 years from 50 percent to 20 percent. Even though there has been a decline in the number of farmers in this area, it has not been as rapid as the decline in agricultural credit.

2. Less than 10 percent of agricultural loans are made to young farmers, in spite of the fact that the average age of bank customers who farm is between 55 and 65. Because of this trend it is extremely difficult for young farmers to obtain credit sufficient to enable them to become successfully established.

3. Farmers who have repaid their indebtedness to Farmers Home experience great difficulty in returning to private sources of credit. Even though their assets have been increased considerably and they are free of debt, these farmers cannot obtain a relatively small loan for annual operating expenses.

4. Statutory loan limits and other legal limitations are not contributing factors toward the policies of credit institutions in making fewer agricultural loans.

5. Individual comments:

"The number of our agricultural loans, including part-time operators who are fully employed and own only a few head of cattle, is around 400 to 450. This compares with around 1,000 loans some 10 years ago. The average age of the families financed by our bank is around 60 to 65 years. Only a very few young farmers are being financed by the bank, and most of these farmers have other income."

"We have approximately 150 agricultural loans, and about 90 percent of these are combination crop and livestock operations. The average age of the farm families being financed is around 50 years. There is little need of a farming operation of such size as to require a line of credit in excess of \$6,000 or \$7,000. We are financing no young farm families who conduct a full-time farming operation. The young farm families that we do finance are fully employed and have considerable nonfarm income. These operators usually have only a few head of cattle."

"Our bank is financing some 500 farm families, with an average loan of around \$2,000. The average age of these families is a little over 65 years. The bank's experience in farm credit is very disappointing. In fact, agricultural losses have almost offset all the profits made by other departments of the bank. The number of farm loans made has declined some 40 to 50 percent in the last 10 years. The trend is toward larger and fewer operators and farmers who have other sources of income."

"This bank is financing some 189 farm loans; about five are young farm families. The percent of loans made to farmers in 1951 was 53 percent while the percentage of loans made to farmers in 1962 was 21 percent. We have had no loss on farm loans during the last 3 years but we are not interested in financing farmers and ranchers."

"Agricultural loans made by this bank decreased 40 to 50 percent during the last 10 years. The types of farming operations have changed and most of those being fi-

nanced have nonfarm employment. Practically no loans at all are being made to assist young farmers to become established in the farming business. Only a very few large crop farmers are being financed. We are reluctant to finance cotton."

"It appears that most of this bank's customers are livestock and combination farmers. Our bank is not making agricultural loans for cropping operations, and we have made only a few loans to new young farmers. These young families are mostly going into livestock operations with nonfarm income."

"Ten years ago 75 percent of the loans made by this bank were agricultural loans and about 80 percent of those were to crop farmers. Today about 60 percent of the loans are farm loans, and practically none of the operators are straight crop farmers. Nearly all are livestock operators. The average age of the farm families being financed by this bank is from 55 to 65 years. We only make small farm loans, and very few loans are being made to young farm families."

"Ten years ago 85 percent of the loans made by our bank were agricultural loans. Of these approximately 60 percent were crop farmers. Today only about 25 percent are agricultural loans, and only 10 percent are crop loans. Agricultural loans in this area are getting larger as the need for operating credit increases each year. Farm families are getting fewer in number."

"This bank finances mostly cattle operations. It finances very few young farmers, and all of these have nonfarm income. We are reluctant to finance cropping operations, and we do not like to make farm loans unless the farm operator has nonfarm income of at least \$2,400 or more annually. Even then, the average loan is from \$400 to \$1,500. Most of the families receiving this credit are from 55 to 60 years of age."

"We make few farm loans and those farm loans being financed are very small operators with outside income. We do not believe cropping operations are sound and consequently we make practically no crop loans."

"I have referred some of my customers to FHA due to the bank's inability to continue providing credit to them, then, after their operations have been reestablished on a sound basis, they have returned to this bank for their credit needs. Most of our farm loans are to older people, and the operators are getting larger in size and fewer in number. Most of our loans are for dairy and livestock enterprises, and we have practically no crop loans."

"The banks in this area are making fewer and fewer agricultural loans each year. Very few crop farmers are being financed by the banks. Many farmers, mostly tenants, are quitting because of lack of adequate financing. Larger amounts of credit are needed each year to conduct a sound farming program because of the need to carry out improved farming practices such as increased use of fertilizers, insect control, etc. Consequently, an increasing number of farms are becoming idle because of the lack of operators. These farm lands are being purchased by larger operators and are being made into much larger farming units. These larger units are producing less agricultural income because of the change from cropping programs to livestock programs. The decrease of this income and the lack of people formerly engaged in crop farming operations are having an adverse economic influence on the local communities. Many of the farm families that have left could have stayed and conducted sound farming programs had they been able to receive adequate credit with FHA supervisory assistance that would enable them to carry out the necessary changes in farm management due to the advance in agricultural

technology now needed to carry out a profitable farm operation."

"The present 'cost-price squeeze' being experienced by farmers will require longer repayment periods than are presently being extended by most private credit institutions. The banks are handicapped in providing the additional needed credit due to a lack of trained personnel necessary in servicing farm loans. The amount of annual credit needed by the average farmer has almost doubled in the last 10 years. This is due to the necessity for farmers to produce higher yields of crops in order to maintain an adequate volume of income which includes increased costs for fertilizer, insecticides, labor, machinery, repair."

"FHA may be the only source of future agricultural credit. Many good crop farmers are rejected for bank loans. I do not believe the banks are making loans that they could or should make. The trend is toward fewer agricultural loans in most banks. I know of many family-type farm operators that could not get adequate credit from private sources at the present time."

"There has been a change away from row to crop production due to the reluctance of the banks to provide this type of credit. A change from row crop production to livestock is not the answer now, nor is it the answer in the future to the adverse direction the rural economy is now taking; production credit is only assuming risks that any bank would take in making agricultural loans and, therefore, do not provide any additional credit to offset this trend toward fewer agricultural loans."

"A great number of our farmers are of the age where they cannot get a job, and not old enough to draw social security, they are at the crossroads of life. Unless they can get help from some source to farm, I do not know what some of them will do. Most of the farmers would quit if they could get anything to do. I have noticed that as soon as a farmer can draw his social security, he is out of the farming business. But, something is going to have to be provided for that man until he can retire. We do not have any young men that are starting their career farming. Something must be wrong with the setup when no young men want to farm."

I am especially concerned regarding this trend in private credit since it is requiring a tremendous increase in the responsibility of the Farmers Home Administration to supplement private credit without adequate personnel to staff their local and State offices, personnel that are needed effectively to meet the increased credit demands of eligible farmers and ranchers. Since the present appropriation for administering the FHA program is insufficient, it was recently necessary for the agency to terminate the employment of 27 county office personnel; this is in spite of the fact that at the present time FHA has loaned in Texas \$11 million more than for the same period a year ago. Another indication of approaching crisis is the increasing number of applications received by FHA for credit assistance which has caused a rapidly increasing loan volume.

During the 1961 fiscal year, FHA in Texas loaned \$48 million for all types of loans, both initial and subsequent. In the 1962 fiscal year, they loaned \$60 million in Texas. In fiscal 1962 over 9,000 applications for initial assistance were received. If adequate funds are available there will be a tremendous increase in both the number of applications and the funds needed to meet the farm operating costs of sound family farming operations. Of the over 9,000 applications for new or initial assistance that were received, 4,500 new or initial loans of all types were made. This ratio discloses that FHA has made diligent efforts to provide credit assistance only to those families who have a reasonable chance of success and who can be

profitably reestablished in farming operations.

As previously stated, FHA found it necessary to restrict the use of loan funds for refinancing purposes only to cases of absolute necessity to enable the farmer to continue an otherwise sound operation. Despite FHA's careful efforts to reduce loan funds for this purpose, it was necessary this year

to use \$2.3 million in contrast to the \$1.9 million used in the 1961 fiscal year.

It is clear to me that the need for the services provided by the Farmers' Home Administration is expanding at a tremendous rate. It is also apparent that unless there is an immediate increase in available funds for administering this increased workload, individual farm families will be seriously and

adversely affected, as will the entire rural economy.

I will very much appreciate your comments on this situation as I have described it in this letter.

With kindest regards and best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

WRIGHT PATMAN.

SENATE

TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1963

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

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

O God, the might of them that put their trust in Thee, amid all the subtle dangers that beset us, we bow daily at this altar of prayer, lest we be tempted by the fatal folly of attempting to rely upon our own strength. In a world whose uncertainty we share about so many things, we are sure of no light but Thine, no refuge from the beating storm but in Thee.

Our faith seems but a tiny thing; but just as through the smallest window streams the light of a vast and distant sun, so Thou, whose light fills all, canst flood the shadowed rooms of all our being—areas which are dark only because we shut Thee out.

With all that saddens and perplexes in this tortured yet splendid day, give us who toil at its tasks an inner radiance, humbly glad that in a world that lieth in darkness, we are called to be heralds of Thy light which even now is gilding the dawn.

We ask it in the name of the Master who bids us to let our light shine. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. HUMPHREY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Friday, March 15, 1963, was dispensed with.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Hackney, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed the following bills, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 200. An act to repeal chapter 43 of title 38, United States Code;

H.R. 277. An act to amend the act of April 22, 1960, relative to the transfer of certain public lands to the Colorado River Commission of Nevada;

H.R. 824. An act to incorporate Science Service, Inc., for the purposes indicated by Public Law 85-875;

H.R. 1048. An act providing for the design of the flag of the United States;

H.R. 1892. An act to repeal the act of October 22, 1919 (41 Stat. 293; 43 U.S.C. 351-355, 357-360);

H.R. 2821. An act to authorize modification of the repayment contract with the Grand Valley Water Users' Association;

H.R. 2833. An act to amend subdivision d of section 60 of the Bankruptcy Act (11

U.S.C. 96d) so as to give the court authority on its own motion to reexamine attorney fees paid or to be paid in a bankruptcy proceeding;

H.R. 2835. An act to clarify the status of circuit and district judges retired from regular active service;

H.R. 2837. An act to amend further section 11 of the Federal Register Act (44 U.S.C. 311);

H.R. 2842. An act to amend section 3238 of title 18, United States Code;

H.R. 2844. An act to provide the same life tenure and retirement rights for judges hereafter appointed to the U.S. District Court for the District of Puerto Rico as the judges of all other U.S. district courts now have;

H.R. 2845. An act to provide that the district courts shall be always open for certain purposes, to abolish terms of court and to regulate the sessions of the courts for transacting judicial business;

H.R. 2849. An act to amend section 47 of the Bankruptcy Act; and

H.R. 4715. An act to incorporate the Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation, Inc.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the enrolled bill (H.R. 2438) to extend the induction provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, and for other purposes, and it was signed by the Vice President.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED

The following bills were severally read twice by their titles and referred as indicated:

H.R. 200. An act to repeal chapter 43 of title 38, United States Code; to the Committee on Finance.

H.R. 277. An act to amend the act of April 22, 1960, relative to the transfer of certain public lands to the Colorado River Commission of Nevada;

H.R. 1892. An act to repeal the act of October 22, 1919 (41 Stat. 293; 43 U.S.C. 351-355, 357-360); and

H.R. 2821. An act to authorize modification of the repayment contract with the Grand Valley Water Users' Association; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 824. An act to incorporate Science Service, Inc., for the purposes indicated by Public Law 85-875;

H.R. 1048. An act providing for the design of the flag of the United States;

H.R. 2833. An act to amend subdivision d of section 60 of the Bankruptcy Act (11 U.S.C. 96d) so as to give the court authority on its own motion to reexamine attorney fees paid or to be paid in a bankruptcy proceeding;

H.R. 2835. An act to clarify the status of circuit and district judges retired from regular active service;

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H.R. 2849. An act to amend section 47 of the Bankruptcy Act; and

H.R. 4715. An act to incorporate the Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation, Inc.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

LIMITATION OF DEBATE DURING MORNING HOUR

On request of Mr. HUMPHREY, and by unanimous consent, statements during the morning hour were ordered limited to 3 minutes.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING SENATE SESSION

On request of Mr. HUMPHREY, and by unanimous consent, the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and the Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee were authorized to meet during the session of the Senate today.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

REPORT OF PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF CERTAIN FACILITIES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

A letter from the Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, D.C., reporting, pursuant to law, on the proposed construction relating to the national program of aeronautical and space activities at the University of Minnesota; to the Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences.

REPORT ON SOIL BANK CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the 1962 soil bank conservation reserve program (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

AMENDMENT OF UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING AND SERVICE ACT

A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Armed Services.

REPORT OF CHIEF, NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

A letter from the Chief, National Guard Bureau, Washington, D.C., transmitting, pursuant to law, his report for the fiscal year 1962 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Armed Services.