

aircraft, which employs the most advanced observation equipment in the world and flies at over 2,000 miles per hour and at an altitude of over 80,000 feet.

The new Nike X, which will give us the option to deploy—if the national security requires it—the most advanced antiballistic missile yet conceived by any nation.

The new A7A aircraft, which will give the Navy superior attack capability at more than double the range of the A4E that it will replace.

The EX-10, a heavy, new type of torpedo for use against deep diving, fast, nuclear submarines.

The new main battle tank, which will give our ground forces armor superiority throughout the 1970's.

The revolutionary variable sweep winged F-111 fighter-bomber, a supersonic aircraft which has double the range and several times the payload of any previous fighter-bomber.

Let me assure you that our strategic forces are and will remain in the 1960's and the 1970's, sufficient to insure the destruction of both the Soviet Union and Communist China, under the worst imaginable circumstances accompanying the outbreak of war. There should be no doubt of this in the mind of any American. There is none in the minds of our enemies.

But nuclear power alone is not enough. Such power was not usable against the Soviets when they blockaded our friends in West Berlin. Such power was not usable against Communist guerrillas in Greece in 1947. It was not usable in Malaya in 1948. It was not usable against Communist guerrillas in the Philippines in 1950. It was not usable to protect our destroyers in the Gulf of Tonkin in 1964. And such power is not usable against the Vietcong guerrillas who have infiltrated South Vietnam.

The effectiveness of the strategic nuclear deterrent we have assembled against our enemies has driven them to acts of political and military aggression at the lower end of the spectrum of conflict. The Communists now seek to test our capacity, our patience, and our will to resist at the lower end of this spectrum by crawling under the nuclear defenses of the free world. The threat that Castro presents to Latin America and the challenge before us today in South Vietnam lies not in nuclear war, but in the twilight zone of guerrilla terrorism and subversion.

To deal with this form of political and military aggression and similar acts of violence which are less than all-out war, since 1961:

We have increased the regular strength of the Army by 100,000 men, and the number of combat-ready divisions from 11 to 16.

We have raised the number of tactical fighter squadrons from 55 to 79.

We have trained over 100,000 officers in counterinsurgency skills necessary to fight guerrilla and antiguerrilla warfare.

We have put into production the new C-141 Starlifter which will, by 1968, increase our airlift by 400 percent over what we had in 1961.

What I have just described is an aggregation of force without parallel in human history. As President Johnson has said, "We, as well as our adversaries, must stand in awe before the power our craft has created and our wisdom must labor to control."

To create and maintain such a force has required the investment of \$30 billion more for the fiscal years 1962-65 than would have been spent had we continued at the level of the last defense budget of the previous administration.

To create and maintain such a force requires natural resources, scientific ingenuity, industrial complexes, and millions of Americans dedicated to the security of this country and the free world. To harness this wide array of human and material resources, and to form them into usable power requires an exceedingly precise degree of control. The engine of defense must be so harnessed that its vast power may be unleashed to the precise degree required by whatever threat we face.

In January 1961, we introduced an integrated cycle of planning that anticipates, on a continuing 5-year basis, our total military requirements. Our national strategy, the military force structure, the war plans and the defense budget are now all related one to another.

Today, our entire defense effort is planned as a unified whole. This system eliminates wasteful duplication. It weeds out programs which have lost their original promise, freeing resources for more profitable application in other areas. Through it, we have been able to provide and maintain a balanced, flexible force capable of meeting any challenge, at the lowest possible cost.

The determination to maintain the necessary military force for our national security without regard to arbitrary budgets does not mean that we must discard either common-sense or prudent management. True economy is not really the product of arbitrary budget ceilings. It never has been. True economy in building the Nation's defenses consists in:

Buying only what we need.

Buying at the lowest sound price.

And reducing operating costs.

In the absence of these precepts, our reconstituted defense force would have cost many billions of dollars more than the \$50 billion that we have been required to invest each year. By following these precepts, we have:

Saved \$2.5 billion in fiscal year 1964 alone, \$1 billion more than our original goal.

Set a goal of future savings of \$4.6 billion each year, every year, beginning in fiscal year 1968.

Reduced annual operating costs by \$568 million by terminating operations at obsolete and surplus military bases.

Turned back to the private sector of our economy 1,100 square miles of real estate which is now tax-producing instead of tax-consuming.

We could not have instituted the integrated system by which we have increased our efficiency and our strength without the wholehearted cooperation and support of our

men and women in uniform. Neither this system—nor any system—will ever be a substitute for sound military judgment. Under this administration, as never before, professional military judgment from all four services has been a critical factor in the planning of our defense strategy. As General Taylor, former Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, stated in 1963:

"The voice of the American soldier is entitled to a serious hearing in our national councils—and I am happy to report that today he receives that hearing."

Mr. Chairman, as you and I know, it is only by combining the best military judgment in the world and the most advanced scientific and analytical techniques, that we have been able to create and control the balanced, flexible forces now at our disposal.

Development of the greatest military power in human history—with a capability to respond to every level of aggression across the entire spectrum of conflict—is beyond question the most significant achievement in the Defense Establishment during our years in office.

Having placed this vast power at the disposal of the President of the United States, we have also given him the means to control it. For, his is an awesome responsibility. A full-scale nuclear exchange between the United States and the Soviet Union, lasting less than 1 hour, would kill almost 100 million Americans—the equivalent of over 300 World War II's. There would be little comfort in knowing that over 100 million Russians would also be killed.

The awesome responsibility to unleash such force, I believe, can rest only on the highest elected official in this country—the President of the United States.

This is why we have devoted such talent and energy to bring nuclear weapons under the actual, as well as theoretical, control of the President. Our best scientists have created the most secure and the most dependable communications and command and control system conceived by man. Every step from the first command to the final firing is participated in by two or more people following intricate and highly secret procedures. Each of these procedures is personally approved by the President himself.

We in Defense will spare no energy to make certain that the President of the United States—and he alone—has complete control over the dispatch of our nuclear weapons. I consider the provision of this control to the President my most solemn obligation as Secretary of Defense. I believe this has also been the view of every U.S. President, every Secretary of State, and every Secretary of Defense in the nuclear era. As President Johnson has said:

"I believe that the final responsibility for all decisions on nuclear weapons must rest with the civilian head of this Government, the President of the United States. And I * * * believe that is the way the American people want it."

And this is the first pledge that I would recommend we make to the American people in 1964.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FRIDAY AUGUST 21, 1964

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

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

Revelation 17: 17: *For God hath put in their hearts to fulfill His will.*

O Lord God Omnipotent, in whose heart and hands are the destinies of men

and the issues of history, may we daily avail ourselves of Thy divine wisdom and power.

Knowing our limitations and shortcomings, may we yield ourselves to Thee and be teachable and trustful and never become willful and cynical.

Help us to live expectantly and hopefully and inspire us with a clear and radiant vision that has the insight to see the foregleams and signs of a brighter and better day.

May all who hold positions of leadership and trust in the life of our Republic be men and women of personal integrity and social responsibility and labor for a civilization and a world community ruled by the Prince of Peace.

Hear us in His name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Ratchford, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on August 20, 1964, the President approved and signed bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 1713. An act to approve an order of the Secretary of the Interior canceling irrigation charges against non-Indian-owned lands under the Klamath Indian irrigation project, Oregon, and the other purposes;

H.R. 6128. An act to amend section 15 of the Life Insurance Act to permit any stock life insurance company in the District of Columbia to maintain its record of stockholders at its principal place of business in the District of Columbia or at the office of its designated stock transfer agent in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes;

H.R. 6350. An act to amend the act entitled "An act for the regulation of the practice of dentistry in the District of Columbia, and for the protection of the people from empiricism in relation thereto," approved June 16, 1892, as amended;

H.R. 6496. An act to convey certain federally owned land to the Cherokee Tribe of Oklahoma;

H.R. 8080. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to prepare a roll of persons eligible to receive funds from an Indian Claims Commission judgment in favor of the Snake or Palute Indians of the former Malheur Reservation in Oregon, to prorate and distribute such funds, and for other purposes;

H.R. 8334. An act to transfer to the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian community certain lands within the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Reservation;

H.R. 8334. An act to provide for the disposition of the funds arising from a judgment in favor of the Shawnee Tribe or Nation of Indians;

H.R. 10723. An act making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and for other purposes;

H.R. 11329. An act to provide for the relocation and reestablishment of the village of Sil Murk and of the members of the Papago Indian Tribe inhabiting the village of Sil Murk, and for other purposes;

H.R. 11425. An act to provide for the conveyance of 10 acres of federally owned land on the White Earth Reservation to the Minnesota Annual Conference of the Methodist Church, and for other purposes;

H.R. 11562. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to sell Enterprise Rancheria No. 2 to the State of California, and to distribute the proceeds of the sale to Henry B. Martin, Stanley Martin, Ralph G. Martin, and Vera Martin Kiras; and

H.J. Res. 1026. Joint resolution to amend section 316 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to extend the time by which a lease transferring a tobacco acreage allotment may be filed.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

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

H.R. 8960. An act to amend section 27 of the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended, in order to promote the development of coal on the public domain, and for other purposes;

H.R. 10178. An act to authorize the Smithsonian Institution to employ aliens in a scientific or technical capacity;

H.R. 11846. An act to amend the act of August 19, 1958, to permit purchase of processed food grain products in addition to purchase of flour and cornmeal and donating the same for certain domestic and foreign purposes;

H. Con. Res. 273. Concurrent resolution to place temporarily in the rotunda of the Capitol a statue of Father Eusebio Francisco Kino, and to hold ceremonies on such occasion;

H. Con. Res. 274. Concurrent resolution accepting the statue of Father Eusebio Francisco Kino, of Arizona, presented by the State of Arizona, to be placed in the Statuary Hall collection;

H. Con. Res. 275. Concurrent resolution providing for printing of proceedings in connection with the unveiling of the Father Eusebio Francisco Kino, of Arizona, statue;

H. Con. Res. 330. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of additional copies of hearings on the Federal Reserve System;

H. Con. Res. 336. Concurrent resolution to provide for the printing of 4,000 additional copies of school prayer hearings;

H. Con. Res. 343. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the enforcement of the provisions of article 19 of the United Nations Charter;

H. Con. Res. 346. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of additional copies of hearings on the Federal Reserve System;

H. Con. Res. 347. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of additional copies of House Report 176, 88th Congress, 1st session, entitled "Annual Report for the Year 1962, Committee on Un-American Activities";

H. Con. Res. 348. Concurrent resolution to print as House documents the publications "World Communist Movement—Selective Chronology, 1818-1957, Volume 2 and Volume 3," and to provide for the printing of additional copies;

H. Con. Res. 349. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of additional copies of House Report 1480; and

H. Con. Res. 350. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of a "Compilation of Works of Art and Other Objects in the U.S. Capitol," as a House document, and for other purposes.

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

H.R. 1136. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Army to pay fair value for improvements located on the railroad right-of-way owned by bona fide lessees or permittees; and

H.R. 3672. An act to provide for the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Savery-Pot Hook, Bostwick Park, and Fruitland Mesa participating reclamation projects under the Colorado River Storage Project Act.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 83. An act for the relief of the estate of Mary L. McNamara; and

S.J. Res. 6. Joint resolution to cancel any unpaid reimbursable construction costs of the Wind River Indian irrigation project, Wyoming, chargeable against certain non-Indian lands.

The message also announced that the Senate disagrees to the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 1123) entitled "An act to provide for the construction of the Lower Teton division of the Teton Basin Federal reclamation project, Idaho, and for other purposes", requests a

conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. JACKSON, Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. CHURCH, Mr. KUCHEL, and Mr. JORDAN of Idaho to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 11202) entitled "An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 6, 7, 26, and 43 to the above-entitled bill.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 11369) entitled "An act making appropriations for military construction for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to amendments of the Senate numbered 1 and 3 to the foregoing bill.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 4) entitled "An act to establish a National Wilderness Preservation System for the permanent good of the whole people, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 1007) entitled "An act to guarantee electric consumers in the Pacific Northwest first call on electric energy generated at Federal hydroelectric plants in that region and to guarantee electric consumers in other regions reciprocal priority, and for other purposes."

THE LATE NORMAN J. GOULD

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Speaker, it is my sad duty today to advise the House of the death yesterday of a distinguished predecessor of mine in the House of Representatives, the Honorable Norman J. Gould, of Seneca Falls, N.Y.

Mr. Gould served in this body with great distinction from 1914 to 1922. As Members are perhaps aware, the district I presently have the honor to represent, while somewhat changed through reapportionment, is substantially the district which was represented before me for some 40 years by the Honorable John

Taber, of Auburn. Norman Gould was the Representative from that district prior to the election of our good friend and former colleague, John Taber.

Although Norman Gould passed away quietly yesterday at the age of 87, he had until just very recently continued a full and active life not only in his business but also in his community. He served as president of the Gould Pump Co., in Seneca Falls, one the largest firms in this business and one with an international reputation for excellence in performance. Mr. Gould also took a very direct and active interest in the affairs of the Nation and of the State. But he was also a direct and forceful figure in his own community of Seneca Falls. I recall just a few months ago attending the opening of a new youth center in Seneca Falls, designed to provide for the teenagers of the community a center for satisfactory and helpful recreation. Mr. Gould led the community in organizing financial support for the construction of this center, and I well recall his enthusiasm and interest at the opening ceremony when he saw what a great contribution this center would be to the young people of Seneca Falls.

It would be impossible to detail all of the achievements and accomplishments of Norman Gould in his community, but I would like to mention one other, and that is his steadfast backing over the past few years for the establishment of a new private liberal arts college in upstate New York, a college which bears the name of a great former President of the United States, Eisenhower College. This new college, which is still in the development stage will add greatly to the educational facilities of a State which is already outstanding in its contributions to higher education. Some years ago a group of dedicated businessmen and inspired community leaders conceived the idea for this college and are now in the process of carrying it through. Once again, with his characteristic vigor and his continuing interest in young people, Mr. Gould was in the forefront of that endeavor.

Perhaps not many Members of this body today, with the exception of the distinguished dean of the House, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON], had the honor to serve here with Norman Gould, but I am sure that everyone who had the privilege to know him will recognize him as an example of forthright, courageous, independent Americanism, and his contribution to the life of his community and his State will be sorely missed.

To his family and his multitude of friends I extend my deepest sympathy.

PRO-VIETCONG AND RACIAL STRIFE LINKED

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. Mr. Speaker, for several weeks I have been in correspondence with the Department of Justice regarding the activities of a so-called students committee to send medical supplies to the Vietcong.

According to press reports, the existence of this students committee at Haverford College, Pa., was first made known in this country by way of announcement by radio Peiping.

Although the president of Haverford College, Dr. Hugh Borton, has taken the position that this student activity falls within the purview of freedom of speech and assembly, I have pointed out that this group has as its purpose the aiding and abetting of an enemy in combat with U.S. forces, and should, therefore, be dealt with in this light.

Now fresh evidence has developed regarding the extent of the threat posed by the elements behind pro-Vietcong activities in this country. Last week, New York City police were called out to disburse an illegal demonstration protesting U.S. policy in Vietnam. According to the New York Post, among the chief organizers of this demonstration were members of the Progressive Labor Movement, "a self-avowed Communist organization which supports Red China in the Sino-Soviet factional clash."

The Progressive Labor Movement has also been involved in recent racial demonstrations in Harlem according to press reports. Thus, we see that a link exists between pro-Communist efforts to stir racial strife and demonstrations in this country and similar efforts to weaken our policy position in the southeast Asia area.

In view of these circumstances, Dr. Borton might be interested to know that the student described by the Post as the "national chairman" of last week's New York City street demonstration was none other than Russell Stetler, the chief organizer of the Haverford pro-Vietcong group.

It is clear that a close watch must be kept on pro-Communist elements in this country which seek to weaken and divide our country on both the domestic and foreign policy fronts. I urge again that the Department of Justice take action to curb these activities which threaten the security of our country and our people.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1965

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks, and to include a table on H.R. 11202, the Department of Agriculture appropriation bill for 1965; and I also ask unanimous consent that this be made a part of yesterday's discussion on the conference report in the permanent Record.

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

There was no objection.

THE WEEK THAT WAS

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

for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I want to wish the Democrats a nice vacation at Atlantic City next week.

There will not be much for them to do at their convention since their presidential and vice-presidential nominations are already a foregone conclusion.

President Johnson has already dealt out any vice-presidential consideration of his numerous Cabinet members, including Bobby Kennedy. The rule of exclusion would also seem to rule out Bobby Baker for consideration at any level since Johnson does not seem to recall their close affiliation of other years.

Yes, Mr. Speaker, this ought to be a week for the Democrats to roam the boardwalk at Atlantic City, go fishing and swimming and otherwise live it up while their convention speakers talk about the wonderful prosperity on one hand and on the other emote about the 38 million who are living in poverty.

For the Democrats next week should be the week that was.

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Speaker, I just want to say that there is one comforting consolation, the water there will not be "gold water."

AMEND SOCIAL SECURITY ACT

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill to amend the Social Security Act to increase the amount of outside earnings permitted each year without deductions from the benefits of the social security recipients.

In particular, it is designed to help those individuals whose benefits are less than the maximum amount allowable under the current law.

While there is obviously not enough time in this session to consider legislation of this magnitude, I have introduced the bill so as to have it recorded in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for the benefit of my colleagues. I urge that you study its contents carefully for the remainder of this session and prior to the opening of the 89th Congress. At that time, it will be my intent to again reintroduce the bill and press vigorously for its passage.

These proposed changes would permit many retired people receiving social security benefits to increase their income with very little cost to the social security fund and no cost to the Government.

The recently passed social security benefit increase bill received the maximum attention of the Congress during this year. As you know, this House approved on July 29, with my support, a measure to increase social security payments 5 percent across the board.

My additional proposal is that social security recipients who receive less than the maximum in benefits be permitted to earn additional funds to increase their income to the maximum level. This would:

First. Encourage retired citizens who want to be active rather than discourage them from working by reducing social security payments when they earn more than \$100 a month.

Second. Take advantage of an experienced human resource while permitting many persons of the older generation to raise their standard of living to a self-respecting level.

Retirement and personal financial security are a matter of major concern to every living American. I believe the type of assistance proposed here would be of greatest benefit to our senior citizens and deserves our early attention.

Under present law, persons or their dependents on social security receive monthly payments based on the amount they have paid into the social security fund during their working years. In addition, they are permitted to earn up to \$100 per month without having social security payments reduced.

Through no fault of their own, many people either enter the social security program late or were unable to earn enough to permit their receiving the full maximum payment.

It is my recommendation to allow recipients to earn an amount over and above the \$100 equal to the difference between the monthly payment they now receive and the maximum allowable under current social security law.

I would cite this example:

If a man and his wife were receiving a social security payment of \$149.70 per month, they would be allowed to earn an additional \$165.40, instead of the present \$100, thereby providing this couple with a total of \$315.10 per month tax free, which is the maximum income, including earnings and social security benefits, for a recipient who qualifies as "fully insured" under the law.

Four of the six counties in the First Congressional District of California, which I represent, have adopted resolutions suggesting such a change.

This change would permit retired persons to make up for their previous inability to qualify for maximum social security benefits. The present income limitation is unreasonable and is a serious handicap to those receiving social security benefits who are capable and willing to work.

Average monthly benefits under social security today are a meager \$76 for retired workers and \$67 for widows. Such a tightly limited monthly income will buy precious little in this day of high prices.

Poverty exists among some of our elderly citizens whose income is inadequate, whose savings dollar has shrunk

because of Government deficit spending policies or whose pension checks are too low—all victims of the inflationary spiral caused by irresponsible Federal spending policies.

One of the things which disturbs me most is the apparent feeling here in Washington that an individual has lived out his productive life when he becomes 65 years old. I do not agree at all.

Many older citizens are not ready to sit back and watch the world go by. They want to continue to make a positive contribution to their families and community. To deny the industrious and creative people their freedom by a low artificial ceiling on income is unfair.

PERMISSION TO DECLARE A RECESS

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, I ask for this time to ask the acting majority leader if he will kindly advise us of the program for the week after next.

Mr. BOGGS. Prior to responding to the request of the distinguished gentleman from Illinois, if it meets with his approval, I should like to propound several unanimous-consent requests.

Mr. ARENDS. I yield for that purpose.

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it may be in order at any time during the balance of the day for the Speaker to declare a recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object.

Will you explain the reason for it?

Mr. BOGGS. Yes. The reason is quite obvious. We hope to let all of the Members leave as soon as possible. And I announced on yesterday, there is no program for today, but we do not know when the Senate will act on the resolutions which we sent over late last evening. As soon as they act we propose to let everybody go, but we have to stay here until they act. That is the only reason for it, plus the fact that there are four conference reports on which the Senate has to act.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, this is limited strictly to the adjournment resolution. Is that correct?

Mr. BOGGS. No. Not at all. It is limited to the calling of recesses today. That is what it is limited to.

Mr. GROSS. Yes, but for the purpose of considering the resolution providing for the adjournment of the House?

Mr. BOGGS. No; it is also subject to conference reports that are being considered in the other body.

Mr. GROSS. How long is this likely to go on—this recess?

Mr. BOGGS. My hope would be that it will not last very long.

Mr. GROSS. Can the gentleman give us any idea? I do not want to be the only one left around here. But if I am,

I can guarantee that I will have some company.

Mr. BOGGS. I should like to be able to give the gentleman some idea; I think it will be very soon. As a matter of fact I am just as anxious to leave as he is.

Mr. GROSS. Then this will deal strictly with conference reports or the adjourning resolution?

Mr. BOGGS. That is correct.

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

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

There was no objection.

AUTHORITY TO THE CLERK TO RECEIVE MESSAGES FROM THE SENATE DURING ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding any adjournment of the House until August 31, 1964, the Clerk be authorized to receive messages from the Senate.

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

There was no objection.

AUTHORITY FOR THE SPEAKER TO ACT DURING ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding any adjournment of the House until August 31, 1964, the Speaker be authorized to accept resignations and to appoint commissions, boards, and committees authorized by law or by the House.

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

There was no objection.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding any adjournment of the House until August 31, 1964, all Members of the House shall have the privilege to extend and revise their own remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on more than one subject, if they so desire, and also to include therein such short quotations as may be necessary to explain or complete such extension of remarks, but this order shall not apply to any subject matter which may have occurred or to any speech delivered subsequent to the adjournment of Congress.

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

There was no objection.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM FOR THE WEEK OF AUGUST 31, 1964

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, in reply to the gentleman from Illinois, the program for the week beginning August 31, which is Monday a week, is as follows:

On Monday, August 31, there will be no program although we will reconvene that day.

For Tuesday and the balance of the week we have 11 suspensions. The first 10 listed on the whip notice have previously been listed on notices sent out by the distinguished minority whip and by myself so that the House is familiar with them. But we have added one further suspension, H.R. 8290, transfer of lands, Everglades National Park. I understand that that bill has been cleared with the minority members of that committee.

Following the conclusion of the suspensions we have listed H.R. 12298, which has to do with the extension and amendments of Public Law 480. It will come to us with an open rule with 2 hours of general debate.

H.R. 12033, use of certain food additives, an open rule with 1 hour of general debate.

H.R. 12362, Railroad Retirement Act amendments, an open rule with 1 hour of debate.

S. 2220, doctors and dentists serving in areas of critical shortage; open rule, 1 hour of debate.

As usual, conference reports may be called up at any time and any further program will be announced after Tuesday, September 1.

Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Speaker, will my friend from Illinois yield to me?

Mr. ARENDS. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the majority whip for indicating that there will be no business on August 31, but I note that he has scheduled some suspensions for September 1. I want to take this opportunity, Mr. Speaker, to advise the distinguished majority whip and also the distinguished minority whip that unfortunately this Member will not be able to be present on the 1st of September. The Democratic Party in New York has scheduled a convention to select a candidate for the U.S. Senate seat in the State of New York. It is my intention to give the elected delegates to that convention, regardless of what may have transpired to date or what may transpire between now and September 1, an opportunity to select that candidate in a free and open public vote.

And, so I want to advise the distinguished minority whip that I regret that I will not be able to be present on that particular day.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, may I say to the gentleman from New York that I hope he has a pleasant day on September 1.

Mr. STRATTON. I thank my friend from Illinois for that generous thought.

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Illinois yield further?

Mr. ARENDS. I yield further to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. BOGGS. I would like to correct the remark which I made a moment ago relative to any further program. If there be a further program for that week, rather than announcing it on Tuesday, we will announce it on Monday, August 31.

Mr. ARENDS. May I say to the gentleman from Louisiana that last week I asked the distinguished majority leader, the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr.

ALBERT] if he would take a look into his crystal ball and give us some idea as to the possible date for sine die adjournment of the Congress. The gentleman from Oklahoma was unable to do that.

I hope the gentleman from Louisiana, when he comes back from Atlantic City, he and the majority leader, will be able to say to us that we are here on Monday and on Saturday I hope Congress can go home for good.

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

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

Mr. GROSS. I would say to the gentleman from New York [Mr. STRATTON], the Lord willing, I will be here on the day he says he must be absent and he can leave his proxy with me, if he would like to do so.

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

Mr. ARENDS. I believe I have 10 seconds left, and I shall be glad to yield further to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. BOGGS. The gentleman from Iowa is always so kind to me. I appreciate it more than I can tell you. That is why we invariably send the gentleman from Iowa whip notices on this side of the aisle.

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

Mr. ARENDS. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CEDERBERG. On the 1st of September in Michigan we have a primary. Can we have an understanding—and I believe it is probably more important to some of the gentlemen involved on the other side of the aisle—that there will be no rollcall votes on that day?

Mr. BOGGS. If the gentleman will yield further, no, I cannot give the gentleman that assurance, I will say in reply to the gentleman from Michigan. The gentleman from Illinois has asked me to look into the crystal ball as to the sine die adjournment of Congress, but I can look into the crystal ball on this matter and state to the gentleman that we shall try to pass those bills which are scheduled and that there may be rollcall votes.

Mr. CEDERBERG. I wish the gentleman from New York well and I am sure that the people of New York will have a choice—will receive a choice—and not an echo on that day.

DISPENSING WITH BUSINESS IN ORDER UNDER THE CALENDAR WEDNESDAY RULE

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to dispense with Calendar Wednesday business on Wednesday, September 2.

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

There was no objection.

DESIGNATION OF WHISKEYTOWN RESERVOIR AS JUDGE FRANCIS CARR POWERHOUSE

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the

Speaker's desk House Joint Resolution 733, to designate the powerhouse on Clear Creek at the head of Whiskeytown Reservoir, in the State of California, as Judge Francis Carr Powerhouse with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Strike out all after the resolving clause and insert "That the one hundred and thirty thousand kilowatt capacity powerhouse on Clear Creek at the head of Whiskeytown Reservoir shall hereafter be known as Judge Francis Carr Powerhouse in honor of Judge Francis Carr, of Redding, California, a lawyer, judge, public servant, and advocate of reclamation development including the great Central Valley project developed to meet the serious water shortages in the San Joaquin Valley and Sacramento Valley of California. The Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to place a suitable plaque at the site. Any law, regulation, document, or record of the United States in which such powerhouse is designated or referred to shall be held to refer to such powerhouse under and by the name of Judge Francis Carr Powerhouse."

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

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I should like to ask the gentleman from Colorado if the bills which he proposes to call up at this time have been cleared with the minority?

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman from Iowa will yield to me, I have three unanimous-consent requests. Two are concurrences and one has to do with the appointment of conference committee. All three have been cleared by the ranking minority member of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, of which I am chairman.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman. I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE OF THE SAVERY-POT HOOK AND OTHER RECLAMATION PROJECTS UNDER COLORADO RIVER STORAGE PROJECT ACT

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 3672) to provide for the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Savery-Pot Hook, Bostwick Park, and Fruitland Mesa participating reclamation projects under the Colorado River Storage Project Act, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 5, after line 15, insert:

"Sec. 5. For a period of ten years from the date of enactment of this Act, no water

from the projects authorized by this Act shall be delivered to any water user for the production of newly irrigated lands of any basic agricultural commodity, as defined in the Agricultural Act of 1949, or any amendment thereof, if the total supply of such commodity for the marketing year in which the bulk of the crop would normally be marketed is in excess of the normal supply as defined in section 301(b)(10) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, unless the Secretary of Agriculture calls for an increase in production of such commodity in the interest of national security."

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

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE LOWER TETON DIVISION OF THE TETON BASIN FEDERAL RECLAMATION PROJECT

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (S. 1123) to provide for the construction of the lower Teton division of the Teton Basin Federal reclamation project, Idaho, and for other purposes, with a House amendment thereto, insist on the House amendment, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ASPINALL]? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. ASPINALL, ROGERS of Texas, UDALL, SAYLOR, and ANDREWS of North Dakota.

AMENDING PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ACT TO INCREASE THE OPPORTUNITIES FOR TRAINING PROFESSIONAL NURSING PERSONNEL

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 11241) to amend the Public Health Service Act to increase the opportunities for training professional nursing personnel, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, and to consider the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 9, line 15, after "private" insert: "diploma,".

Page 29, line 4, strike out "1964" and insert: "1965".

Page 29, line 9, strike out "1964" and insert: "1965".

Page 29, line 11, strike out "631(e)" and insert: "825(c)".

Page 29, line 14, after "facilities" insert: "and section 603(a) of such Act is amended by striking out clause (4), by striking out 'and' following the semicolon at the end of clause (3), and by inserting 'and' after the semicolon at the end of clause (2)".

Page 29, line 19, strike out "1964" and insert: "1965".

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House concur in Senate amendments 1, 2, 3, 5, and 6, and concur in Senate amendment No. 4 with an amendment which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Motion offered by Mr. HARRIS: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment, insert the following: "625(c)".

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, the amendments to which the gentleman seeks concurrence are the amendments that were read at the desk and are germane to the bill?

Mr. HARRIS. Yes, they are merely typographical.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, the Senate made six amendments to this bill, five of them technical, making the bill conform to changes in the law made by the Hill-Burton bill which recently was signed by the President. One of the amendments contains a typographical error which will be corrected by the attached motion to concur.

The Senate amendment No. 1 would permit diploma schools of nursing to receive special project grants on the same basis as the bill authorizes for collegiate and associate degree schools. This would assist some diploma schools in attaining national accreditation thereby permitting them to participate in the other programs in the bill.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arkansas.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDING RAILWAY LABOR ACT TO PROVIDE THAT THE TERMS OF OFFICE OF MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD SHALL EXPIRE ON JULY 1

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 8344) to amend the Railway Labor Act to provide that the terms of office of members of the National Mediation Board shall expire on July 1, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "1964" and insert: "1965".

Page 1, line 8, after "expired." insert: "Such paragraph is further amended by inserting at the end thereof the following new sentence: 'Upon the expiration of his term of office a member shall continue to serve until his successor is appointed and shall have qualified.'"

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

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, as passed by the House, this bill would provide that the terms of office of members of the National Mediation Board shall expire on July 1 rather than on February 1. The purpose of this change is to permit adequate time at the beginning of a new administration for a President to make appointments to this Board, and eliminate delays in reappointments that have occurred.

The Senate made two amendments, the first changing the date 1964 to 1965. This amendment is necessary in order to bring the bill up to date.

The second amendment provides that upon the expiration of his term of office, a member of the Mediation Board shall continue to serve as such a member until his successor is appointed and shall have qualified. This provides for the Mediation Board the same rule with respect to continued service as is applicable to the Interstate Commerce Commission and other commissions.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—(H. DOC. 355)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and, together with accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Science and Astronautics, and ordered to be printed with illustrations:

To the Congress of the United States:

Pursuant to the provisions of the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958, as amended, I transmit herewith a report of the projects and progress of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for the 6-month period of July 1 through December 31, 1963.

This report reveals in summary and in detail many accomplishments in the national space program. In addition to knowledge-garnering launches and technological developments in this period, NASA has further strengthened the base for greater space progress in the future.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

The White House, August 21, 1964.

SALES TO COMMON CARRIERS OR SLEEPING-CAR COMPANIES

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 8451) to amend the District of Columbia Sales Tax Act, as amended, relating to certain sales to common carriers or sleeping-car companies, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment. I may say that this matter has been cleared with the minority on the committee.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment as follows:

Page 1, strike out all after line 6 over to and including line 7 on page 2 and insert: "(b) Sales to a common carrier or sleeping-car company by a corporation all of whose capital stock is owned by one or more common carriers or sleeping-car companies of tangible personal property, procured or acquired by such corporation outside the District, which consists of repair or replacement parts used for the maintenance or repair of any train operating principally without the District in the course of interstate commerce, or commerce between the District and a State, provided such sales are made in connection with the furnishing of terminal services pursuant to a written agreement entered into before January 1, 1963."

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

Mr. GROSS. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, does the Senate amendment to the bill to which the gentleman refers relate to the subject matter of the bill as it passed the House?

Mr. McMILLAN. Yes.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this bill is to amend the District of Columbia Sales Tax Act (63 Stat. 112), as amended, to exempt certain sales of tangible personal property used in the repair of railroad equipment by the Washington Terminal Co., owners and operators of Union Station and terminal facilities connected therewith.

The Terminal Co. maintains a large service and repair facility and, among other services, makes such repairs to cars and locomotives as are considered "running repairs" sufficient only to enable the equipment to return to the railroad's own shops in other jurisdictions. So, the repairs are necessary for interstate operations.

Hence, the Senate and House Committees on the District of Columbia have supported this legislation to provide an exemption to the District of Columbia sales tax law with respect to repair or replacement of parts used for the maintenance or repair of trains operated principally outside the District of Columbia in interstate commerce.

The amendment adopted by the Senate is designed to make it absolutely clear that the exemption granted by this bill will be confined solely to the sale of tangible personal property intended for repair of rolling stock used in interstate commerce.

The bill passed the House without objection, and the House Committee on the District of Columbia concurs in the Senate amendment.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 8355) to amend the Life Insurance Company Act of the District of Columbia, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 4, line 6, strike out all after "company;" down to and including "option" in line 11 and insert: "(c) no option shall be promised or granted (1) to any individual employed by an insurance company authorized to do business in the District of Columbia (other than the company promising or granting the option or a subsidiary of the company promising or granting the option) while that individual is so employed, or (2) to any individual within two years following the termination of his employment with such an insurance company".

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

There was no objection.

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this bill is to amend the Life Insurance Company Act of the District of Columbia (48 Stat. 1145, D.C. Code, sec. 35-508) in three particulars, namely; first, increasing the capital stock requirements of life insurance companies from \$100,000 to \$200,000, with the usual grandfather clause to relieve existing life insurance companies of any increase in capital requirements; second, permitting changes in the corporate charter with the consent of stockholders representing two-thirds of the voting stock; and third, authorizing the retention by insurance companies of unissued stock for certain limited purposes.

The Senate amendment to the bill provides that no insurance company authorized to do business in the District of Columbia shall promise or grant a stock option to an employee of another insurance company or to any individual within 2 years following the termination of his employment with such insurance company.

The Senate took the view that the restriction proposed by H.R. 8355 as passed by the House relating to the granting of stock options should be broadened in this respect, and felt that the amendment would strengthen the safeguards in the life insurance law in the District of Columbia and in some measure help to restrain the raiding by one insurance company of key employees of another insurance company to the detriment of the public interest and the interest of the policyholders.

No opposition to this bill was presented to the House Committee on the District of Columbia at the hearings and the bill passed the House without objection. The House Committee on the District of Columbia concurs in the Senate amendments.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON WANTS MORE U.S. HIGH CALIBER PERSONNEL FOR KEY U.N. POSTS

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

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, on Monday President Johnson called attention to the importance to the United States to U.S. citizens of the very highest caliber being available for service with the United Nations and with other international organizations. He suggested that over the years U.S. participation in these organizations has been constantly increasing and indicated that he considered it the part of wisdom to back our stake in such groups by our undertaking to make available for service with them highly qualified men and women from both private life and from Government agencies.

Final responsibility for selecting staff members of these agencies rests, of course, with the agencies themselves. The President suggested, however, that the United States had a duty not only to the agencies but to our own country to be certain that in recruiting their personnel these agencies had ready access to talented and dedicated Americans. He has, therefore, sent a memorandum to the heads of executive departments and agencies urging that additional steps be taken to facilitate the recruiting of qualified candidates in the various fields in which openings for Americans are available. He has asked the Secretary of State to provide leadership and coordination of the effort. I understand that the Bureau of International Organization Affairs in the Department of State is enlarging its staffing unit, and developing a liaison program with other Federal departments and agencies, in implementing the expanded program.

Mr. Speaker, an expanded program in this field was recommended recently by the Department of State's Advisory Committee on International Organizations. This Committee has as its Chairman Sol M. Linowitz, chairman of the board of the Zerex Corp., Rochester, N.Y. The other distinguished members of the Committee are as follows:

Harding F. Bancroft, executive vice president, the New York Times, New York City; formerly general counsel of the International Labor Organization.

Karney A. Brasfield, partner, Touche, Ross, Bailey & Smart, Washington, D.C.; formerly member of the President's Committee on the Foreign Aid Program, 1961.

Andrew C. Cordier, dean, School of International Affairs, Columbia University, New York City; formerly executive assistant to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and Under Secretary in Charge of U.N. General Assembly Affairs.

Lawrence S. Finkelstein, vice president, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York City.

Ernest A. Gross, partner, Curtis, Mallet-Prevost, Colt & Mosle, New York City; former Ambassador, Deputy U.S. Representative to the United Nations and Deputy U.S. representative in the Security Council.

AMENDMENT OF LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY ACT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the

Arthur Larson, director, World Rule of Law Center, Duke University, Durham, N.C.; formerly director, U.S. Information Agency.

Joseph Pois, professor of public administration, Graduate School of Public and International Affairs, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.; formerly director of finance, State of Illinois.

Marshall D. Shulman, professor of international politics, Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts University, Medford, Mass.; formerly Special Assistant to the Secretary of State.

Francis O. Wilcox, dean, the Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies, Washington, D.C.; formerly Assistant Secretary of State for International Organization Affairs.

Mr. Speaker, as Chairman of the Subcommittee on International Organizations and Movements of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, I commend this action on the part of the President and strongly support his effort. This entire subject matter of the staffing of international organizations has been an area of continuing interest and concern for our subcommittee and for a good many Members of this body. All of my colleagues, I know, will be pleased to learn of the President's personal attention to this problem and the leadership he is exerting in this vital area. Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, I am placing in the RECORD at this point the statement of the President on this subject, the memorandum issued to the heads of executive departments and agencies which was published in the Federal Register and the front page story which appeared in the New York Times on Monday, August 17.

The President today made the following statement: I have issued a memorandum which seeks to assure that the very highest caliber of Americans will be available for staffing the international organizations in which the United States plays a role.

Over the years, U.S. participation in such organizations has been constantly increasing. We have sponsored many of them and we contribute financially to all of them. At the present time we belong to more than 50 such groups.

It seems to me to be the part of wisdom to back our stake in such groups with the very highest caliber of people available. The capacity and effectiveness of these organizations depend upon the quality of those who administer them. And even though I have a great deal of respect for the efforts of those Americans already working in them, I do not feel we have done enough to help these agencies secure the services of highly qualified American men and women from private life and from Government agencies.

Final responsibility for selecting people rests quite properly with the appropriate agencies themselves. But it is our duty, not only to the international agencies but to our own country, to be certain that in recruiting their personnel, these agencies have ready access to talented and dedicated Americans who are qualified by every prudent test.

With that thought in mind, I have approved the attached memorandum.

MEMORANDUM TO THE HEADS OF EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

It is the policy of this Government to do its full share to assist in the development of sound, efficient international organizations to keep the peace, to resolve disputes, to promote peaceful change, to conduct a

world war against poverty, to exchange technology, and for other purposes.

At the present time we belong to more than half a hundred such organizations. We have sponsored many of them. We contribute financially to all of them.

But the capacity and efficiency of these organizations depend, in the end, upon the quality and the motivations of the international civil servants who administer them. These organizations—and our national interest in their fortunes—deserve the services of some of the ablest citizens of the United States. In past years we have not done enough to help these agencies secure the services of highly qualified men and women from private life and from Government agencies.

Final responsibility for selection of personnel to staff international organizations rests, of course, with the appropriate officers of those organizations. But we must make sure that recruitment of their personnel is supported by ready access to talented citizens of this country who are qualified for positions in the international agencies.

It is my desire that:

(1) All executive departments and agencies take affirmative and continuing steps to assist international organizations to obtain properly qualified U.S. candidates for employment.

(2) All executive departments and agencies encourage their able employees to accept assignments with international organizations in accordance with the authority of Public Law 85-795, and give positive recognition to the Government's interest in the training and career advancement advantages of such employment.

(3) All executive departments and agencies continue employer contributions toward Federal retirement and insurance benefits for employees serving international organizations in accordance with the authority of Public Law 85-795, in the absence of arrangements for such contributions by the employing international organization.

(4) All executive departments and agencies assist actively in finding qualified candidates in their fields of specialization when requested to do so by the agencies having primary responsibility.

(5) The Secretary of State provide leadership and coordination of this effort and develop policies and procedures to advance it, including the seeking of assistance from the State and local governments and from nongovernmental organizations in locating qualified candidates in private employment.

(6) The Secretary of State report annually on the effectiveness of the recruitment program in behalf of international organizations established herein.

This memorandum shall be published in the Federal Register.

PRESIDENT SEEKS HIGH-CALIBER MEN FOR KEY U.N. POSTS: DIRECTS AGENCIES TO STRIVE TO MAKE QUALIFIED PEOPLE AVAILABLE FOR POSITIONS

(By Tad Szulc)

WASHINGTON, August 16.—President Johnson directed all Government executive departments and agencies today to help assure that "the very highest caliber of Americans" will be available for key posts in the United Nations and other international organizations.

The President's directive made it clear that the careers of U.S. officials will be protected while they are serving with international agencies, was contained in a special memorandum to the heads of the departments and agencies.

In another move, President Johnson issued a statement addressed to the leaders of 110 countries urging that "all nations" join through the United Nations "to place the peaceful realism of space off limits to the designs of aggressors on earth."

PHOTOS ARE PROVIDED

The appeal accompanied a set of photographs of the moon, taken by the television cameras of the Ranger 7 spacecraft last July 31, that Mr. Johnson sent to the leaders. Each set, according to the President, "includes five photographs taken at distances from the lunar surface varying from 480 miles down to 100 feet."

In the directive on personnel for international agencies, Mr. Johnson said in a covering statement that it was "the part of wisdom to back our stake" in more than 50 international groups to which the United States belongs.

Other officials suggested that the growing United Nations role in worldwide peace-keeping and other sensitive activities made it imperative for Americans to hold a reasonable number of key positions in the Secretariat.

Those officials said the Soviet Union was conducting an "aggressive" campaign to obtain a maximum number of executive positions in the United Nations and other organizations. They said it would be undesirable if the control of operations in such cases as Congo or Cyprus fell into "the wrong hands."

The view here was that Soviet officials in the Secretariat remained primarily loyal to the Soviet Union instead of acting as independent international civil servants as prescribed by article 100 of the charter.

Mr. Johnson said that "even though I have a great deal of respect for the efforts of those Americans already working [in international organizations], I do not feel we have done enough to help these agencies secure the services of highly qualified American men and women from private life and from Government agencies."

The President's directive to the heads of the departments to help in the recruitment, presents both a marked change of U.S. policies and the culmination of a long preparatory effort in that direction.

The U.S. Government previously made no special effort to encourage Americans to seek high level employment in the United Nations and other international organizations because the accepted interpretation of the charter's article 100 was that it was up to the Secretariats to choose their own officials.

While Mr. Johnson recognized that "final responsibility for selection of personnel" rested with the organizations themselves, the new policy calls for encouragement of highly qualified Americans to make themselves available for key posts.

TWO REASONS GIVEN

The two main reasons for the change in policy, it was said here, are recognition of the increasing executive role of the United Nations and specialized agencies in all fields and the realization that the first generation of key international civil servants from the Western countries is approaching retirement, with a "second generation" to be developed.

Officials said that, while it was not the intention of the administration to flood the agencies with Americans, there was a keen desire to have Americans in important positions when "all other things were equal."

The President's directive was an outgrowth of a report on "Staffing International Organizations" prepared in April 1963 by an advisory State Department committee for the Assistant Secretary of State for International Organization Affairs, Harlan Cleveland.

The 12-member committee was headed by Sol M. Linowitz, chairman of the board of the Xerox Corp. Its other members were:

Robert Amory, Jr., chief of the Budget Bureau's international division; Harding F. Bancroft, executive vice president of the New York Times; Andrew W. Cordier, former Under Secretary General of the United Nations; Lawrence S. Finkelstein, vice president of the Carnegie Endowment for International

Peace; Karney A. Grasfield, a partner in the Washington law firm of Touche, Ross, Bailey & Smart.

Also, Ernest A. Gross former deputy representative in the United Nations Security Council; Arthur Larson, former director of the U.S. Information Agency; John W. Macy, Jr., chairman of the Civil Service Commission; Joseph Pels, professor of public administration at the University of Pittsburgh's Graduate School of Public and International Affairs; Marshall D. Shulman, former special assistant to the Secretary of State, and Francis O. Wilcox, former Assistant Secretary of State for International Organization Affairs.

UNDER 15 PERCENT AMERICANS

The report said Americans represented just under 15 percent of professional staffs in the United Nations and specialized agencies, although under the prevailing criteria the aim for U.S. representation is actually higher.

The President's directive, which named Secretary of State Dean Rusk as coordinator of the new program, does not concern itself with clerical or office positions, but only with the top level of policymaking or executive posts.

Two of eight posts of special under secretaries in the United Nations are now held by Americans. They are Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, in charge of political affairs, and Paul G. Hoffman, in charge of the Economic Development Fund.

One of these posts directly under the level of the Secretary General, U Thant, is held by a Soviet official, Vladimir P. Suslov.

Three specialized agencies are headed by Americans. They are David Morse, director-general of the International Labor Organization; Maurice Pate, executive director of the International Children's Emergency Fund, and Gerald Gross, head of the International Telecommunications Organization.

Mr. Johnson said in his statement on peace in space, that "since the beginning of our space effort, the United States has invited and urged all nations to make this vital new exploration a joint venture of international cooperation."

He noted that 60 countries "now work voluntarily in this pursuit" and said that the United States continued to hope that "the extent of such international cooperation will be enlarged."

Last December, the United States and the Soviet Union joined in supporting a resolution in the United Nations General Assembly calling for international cooperation in the peaceful use of space.

DEFERRAL OF EFFECTIVE DATE OF FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION TRADE REGULATION RULE APPLICABLE TO CIGARETTE PACKAGE LABELING

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to advise the House that, in response to a request submitted by me at the direction of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee to the Federal Trade Commission for the Commission to postpone for 6 months the effective date of the Commission's trade regulation rule as it applies to labeling of cigarette packages, the Commission has amended its rule to comply with this request.

The purpose of our request was to permit adequate time for the 89th Congress to consider appropriate labeling legislation and, thus, to avoid any unnecessary delay in protecting the public's health.

Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to commend the Commission for its prompt and cooperative response to our committee's request.

I am including as part of my remarks the letter which I sent to the Commission on behalf of our committee, and a copy of the Commission's reply.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., August 19, 1964.

HON. PAUL RAND DIXON,
Chairman, Federal Trade Commission,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CHAIRMAN DIXON: The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce has been, as has the Federal Trade Commission, greatly concerned over the implications for the public's health raised by the recent report of the Advisory Committee to the Surgeon General on smoking and health.

Our committee held 5 days of hearings on some 20 bills and resolutions dealing with the subject of cigarette labeling and advertising. Testimony received in our hearings indicates that the validity of the trade regulation rule issued by the Commission on June 22, 1964, will be challenged in the courts. Judicial review of the order could entail a hiatus in the enforcement of labeling requirements for a considerable period of time. As you pointed out in your testimony, such litigation will delay the effective date of the labeling requirement for a minimum of 4 years, and possibly longer. You also stated that enactment of legislation in this area by the Congress would eliminate this delay.

There appears to be a consensus among the members of our committee that a satisfactory solution of this problem may be not only possible but probable. There seems to be a prevailing sentiment that appropriate requirements with respect to a warning on the labeling of cigarettes may be advisable. There appears also to be a consensus that appropriate legislation may be the best approach to the solution of this problem, thereby avoiding prolonged litigation.

Although we have held extensive hearings, further hearings may be desirable in this area. In the closing days of the present session of the Congress, there is not sufficient time for further hearings and for the preparation and consideration of carefully drawn legislation in this important area.

In view of these considerations, I have been directed by the committee to request the Commission to postpone the effective date of the application of its trade regulation rule with respect to labeling of cigarette packages to coincide with the July 1, 1965, effective date applicable to advertising, so as to permit adequate time for the 89th Congress to consider appropriate labeling legislation and thus to avoid any unnecessary delay in protecting the public's health in this area.

I trust that the Commission, having the same interest in the protection of the public as the Congress, will give careful consideration to this request.

Sincerely yours,

OREN HARRIS,
Chairman.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION,
Washington, D.C., August 20, 1964.

HON. OREN HARRIS,
Chairman, Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In deference to your request on behalf of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and your sug-

gestion that a 6-months postponement of the effective date of the Commission's trade regulation rule as it applies to labeling of cigarette packages will facilitate the committee's consideration of appropriate legislation to deal with these vital problems of smoking and health, the Commission has determined to amend its trade regulation rule so as to make the effective date of its provisions with respect to the labeling of cigarette packages coincide with the July 1, 1965, effective date of its provisions on cigarette advertising.

The Commission shares your hope that this action may in the end serve to avoid unnecessary delay in protecting the public's health.

By direction of the Commission.

PAUL RAND DIXON,
Chairman.

NATIONAL SECURITY ACT

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a bill to amend the National Security Act of 1947, as amended.

On August 13, 1962, a Special Subcommittee of the Armed Services issued a report on our defense agencies. This report stated, among other things:

That there has been a vastly increased centralization of decisionmaking, directly or indirectly, in the Office of the Secretary of Defense and a resultant diminution of the responsibilities of the military departments and the separate services.

The report also stated that—

National defense is not a sole responsibility of the executive branch of Government; Congress has a role, and a very important role to play in our national security.

The report went on to say that—

The Congress, through the Armed Services Committees, must take an ever-increasing interest in the changes that are now taking place in the Department of Defense.

This report was approved by the very distinguished and incomparable chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, the Honorable CARL VINSON.

The report recommended a bill very similar to that which I have introduced today which, in effect, legalizes the agencies that have been created, to date, but precludes the creation of new agencies or the future consolidation, transfer, reassignment, or abolition of functions now being performed by the military departments or military services except under another clause of the National Security Act which provides that—

No function which has been established by law to be performed by the Department of Defense, or any officer or agency thereof, shall be substantially transferred, reassigned, abolished, or consolidated until the expiration of the first period of 30 calendar days of continuous session of the Congress following the date on which the Secretary of Defense reports the pertinent details of the action to be taken to the Armed Services Committee of the Senate and of the House of Representatives.

This section permits a review of the proposed action but unless either House adopts a resolution of disapproval, the action proposed by the Secretary can take place.

Mr. Speaker, I do not believe the Congress of the United States can continue to delegate its constitutional responsibility to raise and support armies and provide for a Navy.

If we permit the largest agency in our Government to operate without adequate congressional review, then the Congress is not fulfilling its constitutional responsibility. Just as there have been wars and rumors of wars since time immemorial, so it can be said that there are reorganizations and rumors of reorganizations of the Department of Defense since the National Security Act was adopted in 1947.

The Congress has taken a firm position against the merger of the services, a single Chief of Staff, and in support of the roles and missions of the four separate services, but there can be little doubt that these are rapidly becoming words without meaning.

The bill that I have introduced does not, and I repeat, does not prevent the transfer, reassignment, consolidation, or abolition of functions now being performed by the military departments or the military services, but it does give the Congress an opportunity to review these proposed changes.

The bill that I have introduced today does not in any way affect the changes that have been made in the structure of the Department of Defense to date, but from the time the Congress adjourns until the new Congress convenes in January, it is possible for section 202(c) of the National Security Act to be interpreted in such a way as to practically eliminate the identity of the separate services and the three military departments before the next Congress meets next January.

I agree wholeheartedly with that part of the subcommittee report, which Chairman VINSON endorsed, which stated:

We can only conclude that the Congress has lost control of the organization of the Department and cannot carry out its responsibility unless we amend the National Security Act, as suggested.

AMENDING THE TRADE EXPANSION ACT

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

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio? There was no objection.

Mr. BETTS. Mr. Speaker, a few weeks ago, on June 25, a series of identical bills were introduced in this body designed to save certain unspecified industries and their workers from further excesses of those who wish to rush this country toward free trade. While I agree with the principles of the bills, I have not followed suit because I have not made a practice of seconding legislation already introduced. I have, however, decided to make an exception to

my usual practice in this instance because it is doubtful that the legislation can be brought to the floor. In the absence of the debate that would take place on the floor, I feel that introduction of the bill is the best way of expressing support of it.

It is clear now that the Trade Expansion Act was passed in 1962 under the shadow of desperation wherein unfortunate deals were made under heavy pressure. The excesses of the legislation were visible to many of us at the time but the 21 months that have passed since its enactment have brought some of its ugly defects into plain view.

The act, for example, gutted the escape clause of the previous legislation and substituted for it something called adjustment assistance by which the Federal Government was to bail out the victims of the trade policy. This part has been well tested before the Tariff Commission with about a dozen cases and the first rescue is yet to be effected. The Tariff Commission has refused unanimously to find affirmatively in any of the 11 cases it has disposed of.

Yet this provision was to be one of the key features of the Trade Expansion Act and was adopted as bait to gain labor support. Thus, while the old escape route was cut off the new one has turned out to be a blind alley.

The worst feature of the act, however, was the excessive tariff-cutting power granted to the President, that is, 50 percent across the board and, in some instances, complete elimination of the duty. This might not have been so bad had the intent of the act been adhered to in the ground rules governing the GATT negotiations. This was not done. Hearings spanning 4 months were indeed held before the Tariff Commission and nearly a thousand witnesses were heard.

Meantime, however, the U.S. negotiators agreed to a "bare minimum" of exceptions to the 50-percent tariff cuts. This agreement, reached in May 1963, had the effect of making the long hearings before the Tariff Commission a solemn farce.

What was the point in hearing hundreds upon hundreds of witnesses, most of whom made strong pleas for removal from the GATT list, when the President's negotiators the previous year had already agreed to a bare minimum of exceptions? Moreover, the Tariff Commission itself had been stripped by the 1962 trade act even of its power of recommendation to the President. It could no longer make peril-point findings, because the act dropped this function of the Commission. It could only give its judgment as to the probable economic consequences of further tariff reduction. Under the GATT ground rule even this judgment was to become useless under the "bare minimum" agreement.

The President's special negotiator also allowed this country to be drawn into a web from which no one has been able to extricate us but which was designed to exact deeper tariff cuts from this country than those granted by other countries. The dispute about the disparities issue, as the different levels of tariffs has been called, has once more allowed other coun-

tries to picture this country as a high-tariff protectionist as contrasted with the liberal trade countries, as they like to call themselves. This despite the fact that we are one of the low-tariff countries of the world and make much less use of nontariff barriers such as exchange controls, import licenses, quota restrictions, transaction taxes, and so forth, than do many of the other countries.

It is obvious that many important American industries cannot face further tariff cuts without suffering very damaging consequences to themselves and especially to their workers. That they will get very little consideration from the executive branch under whose wing the GATT negotiations will take place, has been made clear from what has already been said. Otherwise the rule of a "bare minimum" of exceptions would not have been agreed to. When our negotiator agreed to that he said "no" in advance to the many interests that made strong pleas before the Tariff Commission and have subsequently exerted every effort to be removed from the negotiation list.

Mr. Speaker, the whole approach to the negotiations inspires no confidence that American industry, agriculture, or labor will have an advocate in Geneva. Rather, the approach arouses deep dismay about the vital interests that will be at stake. It will be a case of the fox guarding the chickens. The negotiator's representatives are all imbued with the idea of removing obstacles to trade and they will be in strong support of the State Department philosophy of free trade. They will not be impressed as they have never been impressed by the unfair competitive burden placed on American industry. It will be said as it has so often been said by the State Department in the past that if an American industry cannot compete with imports it is inefficient and its defense should lie in becoming more efficient. If it cannot then compete, it should go out of business.

Mr. Speaker, I would say we have heard about enough of that refrain. In the first place, it is without foundation, for there is no industry that I know of in this country that would be unable to compete if it paid wages as low as those prevailing in the countries that export to us. Many of our most efficient industries have in recent years come under the onslaught of imports and they are as defenseless as the so-called less efficient, because smaller, industries.

The pressure for higher efficiency coming from domestic competition is itself so high that one of our greatest domestic economic problems is unemployment. We do not need to add to that pressure the challenge of imports to aggravate the problem we already face.

The injury from imports, moreover, is not confined to the direct effect of worker displacement. Low-cost imports exert their greatest blighting power by casting a pall over domestic market prospects. Domestic industries that have seen imports gaining ground relentlessly against their own best efforts will hardly become candidates for expansion programs. They will strive to hold their own, and to do so, they will, if they have the reserves, install more modern machinery with the

purpose of reducing costs; and this modernizing process has been characteristic of American industry during the past 6 or 7 years. Modernization means shrinking the employment rolls. The capital outlays for plant and equipment are often not what they seem to be. In many cases they are desperate defensive measures rather than expansionary.

Most of our much vaunted increase in capital outlay has gone into nonmanufacturing enterprises. In 1960 only \$14.4 billion of new investment in this country went into manufacturing from a total of \$35.6 billion. In 1961 the figure was \$13.6 billion of \$34.37 billion; in 1962, \$14.6 billion out of \$37.3 billion; and in 1963, \$15.7 billion out of \$39.1 billion. It has been estimated that of the manufacturing investment some 65 percent has gone into modernization.

Meantime our foreign direct investments have grown much more rapidly.

The lesson to be learned from this should be very clear and unmistakable. The outlook abroad has been brighter than at home. The higher employment that would have taken place here had the market outlook been better took place overseas rather than at home. Moreover, by increasing investments overseas we reduced our export market except for the machinery and parts that went into the new plants and other facilities. The latter does not offer permanent hope of more exports, but rather of less.

Mr. Speaker, we cannot in all good sense justify further tariff reductions in those instances in which imports have already demonstrated their ability to penetrate our market and gain on our own industries. The only possible result of such action would be to aggravate our employment problem and to afflict the vulnerable industries with greater distress.

If that is the purpose of the Trade Expansion Act, I want no part of it. If our GATT negotiators are to be free to cut yet deeper where past cuts have already penetrated to the quick and drawn blood, I say we will be guilty of irresponsible action, unworthy of the trust the voters have placed in us. I cannot conceive of any sane procedure that would put numerous industries in further jeopardy when the record of imports shows that they are already deeply beset and in great jeopardy.

This is what the bill I have introduced, along with other Members, would prevent. It would not reduce any tariff rates nor would it prevent the lowering of tariffs except in those instances where cutting the duty would aggravate the damage already done by imports.

All articles or products that meet the criteria set forth in the bill should be removed from the President's list so that no zealous free trade artist would cut the vitals out of the domestic industries producing them.

The bill would supply the President with guidelines that were lacking in the Trade Expansion Act, and would spell out the intent of Congress that industries are not to be sacrificed to the doctrine of free trade regardless of distressing consequences.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed at this point in the RECORD:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 225 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 be amended by adding to the end thereof the following:

"(d) In addition to the articles described by subsections (a), (b), and (c), the President, notwithstanding other provisions of this Act, shall also reserve articles, or groups of closely related articles that produce or tend to produce a combined competitive impact upon the like or directly competitive domestic article or groups of closely related articles—

"(1) the imports or net imports of which have increased 100 per centum or more either in quantity or in value since 1958: *Provided*, That the imports of such article, or group of articles, have within any one of the calendar years since 1958 equaled at least 10 per centum of the domestic production, either in quantity or in value, of the like or directly competitive article or group of articles; or

"(2) the imports or net imports of which have during any year since 1958 equaled 20 per centum or more of domestic production, either in quantity or in value, of the like or directly competitive article, or group of articles: *Provided*, That the imports have increased in greater proportion either in quantity or in value than domestic production of the like or directly competitive article, or group of articles, since 1958; or

"(3) the imports or net imports of which have been limited quantitatively or have had a rate of duty increase under section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, as amended; or

"(4) in the domestic production of which the number of production workers has declined at least 10 per centum cumulatively or in any one year since 1958 while imports of the like or directly competitive article, or group of articles, have increased, actually or relatively, compared with domestic production, during any one year since 1958; or

"(5) for which the United States Department of Agriculture has in effect a program of price support or price stabilization under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, or a program under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended; or

"(6) for which the United States Department of the Interior has in effect research or conservation programs pursuant to section 742(f) of title 16, United States Code (August 8, 1956, ch. 1036, sec. 7; 70 Stat. 1122); or

"(7) the imports of which are the subject of an international agreement negotiated under the authority of section 204, Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1956, as amended; or

"(8) on which any developed country or instrumentality maintains restrictions falling under section 252 (b) or (c) of this Act, whether such restrictions are applied to all imports of such articles or only to imports of such articles from particular countries.

"(e) Before reserving any article, or group of articles, as provided in subsection (d) of this section, the President shall receive from the United States Tariff Commission a statement certifying that the article, or group of articles, meets one or more of the criteria set forth in paragraph (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), or (8), of subsection (d) of this section if the facts sustain an affirmative finding. The Tariff Commission shall within sixty days make such certification to the President after a petition for such certification has been filed before it by a domestic producer of any article, or group of articles, by an association of such producers, by a group of workers engaged in the production

of any such article, or group of articles, or by any other interested party.

"(f) Nothing in this Act shall be interpreted as authorizing changes in the bases of customs valuation or elimination of statutory nontariff trade restrictions."

YOURS IS A KIND AND NOBLE SPIRIT

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. ASHLEY] is recognized for 10 minutes.

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

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio? There was no objection.

Mr. ASHLEY. Mr. Speaker, part of the greatness of President Kennedy was his ability to attract talented and dedicated men.

An article in the September issue of Good Housekeeping magazine tells the story of the life and death of one such man, Elmer Paul Brock. The article, reprinted below, is very moving; however, it fails to mention that the friends of Elmer Paul Brock have joined together to help provide for the education of his children. The Elmer Paul Brock Memorial Fund, which we hope will grow steadily, is being handled by the National Conference of Christians and Jews, 1011 Washington Street, Wilmington, Del.

The article follows:

YOURS IS A KIND AND NOBLE SPIRIT

(By Charles U. Daly)

(NOTE.—Two months before he died, a man named Elmer Paul Brock wrote a remarkable letter to President Kennedy. That letter and the story of how it came to be written is an unforgettable testament to them both.)

One calm, sunlit morning in November 1962, Elmer Paul Brock, husband of Adoria Brock, father of Stephen, Francis, Peter, Vincent, and John, was told that he had terminal lung cancer.

Elmer Paul Brock was then Deputy Assistant Postmaster General of the United States in the Kennedy administration. Thirty-seven years old, almost 6 feet tall and a trim 145 pounds, he was a handsome, likable man with an Irish grin who put in 10 hours a day at his demanding job of overseeing post office personnel operations. He continued to do so, often in severe pain, until he was taken to the hospital early in March 1963. Two weeks later, a bare 5 months from the day he had heard sentence pronounced, he was dead. A new Deputy Assistant Postmaster General was appointed and the world went on, though Elmer Paul Brock was no longer in it.

If this were all there is to the story, it would merely be sad. The oldest of the children he left fatherless was then 6; the youngest, not quite a year. His wife Dorie, 29, had a lifetime to get through without him. He died bravely, sustained by his faith in God. But so have many men before him. What, then, is so worthy of special note in the life and death of Elmer Paul Brock?

The answer lies in a remarkable letter he wrote shortly before he died. The implications of that letter touch the lives of us all. It has been made even more meaningful by an ironic, poignant turn of events which Elmer Paul Brock did not live to see.

To get the full impact of the letter, you must first know a little more about Elmer Paul. He grew up in Philadelphia, the city of brotherly love, just in time for World War II. Leaving high school before graduation, he joined the Navy and saw active service. In the long, monotonous hours at sea, he made up the credits he lacked for a high-school diploma, and, when he came home after the war, he enrolled at La Salle College, in Philadelphia.

College campuses, during those restless, turbulent years leading up to the Korean war, were a prime target of leftist organizations. Uneasy about what he felt was the communistic orientation of these groups, Elmer Paul joined with four others to found the National Student Association. While actively urging moderates to seek office in the association, he resolutely opposed any attempt to silence those with radical views. Instead, he encouraged members to greet irresponsible statements with a show of boredom. (A 1950 issue of a picture magazine includes a photograph, taken at a NSA convention, which shows a pro-Communist speaker charging that the South Koreans were responsible for the war. Smack in the middle of the front row, his expressive Irish features arranged in the pretense of sleep, is Elmer Paul Brock.)

In 1956, the year his first son was born (he had married a girl he met through the student organization), Elmer Paul moved his little family to Wilmington, to become Delaware director of the National Conference of Christians and Jews. He had attracted the attention of the conference by his rare combination of idealism and a practical genius for getting things done. He demonstrated the rightness of the conference's choice when racial antagonism in Delaware erupted into violence.

The occasion was the moving of a Negro family into a previously all-white neighborhood. The Negroes' home was promptly bombed, and tension on both sides mounted to explosive proportions. Into this ugly situation Elmer Paul charged like a one-man marine brigade. He shamed the police who had been reluctant to become involved, into protecting the Negro family from further incidents. He visited newspaper editors and TV and radio program directors to urge them to use their influence to promote calm. And then he went into the disturbed area to talk to the residents. He talked to them eloquently about his own deep faith in the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. He talked to them bluntly about the damage the incident had caused to the community's property, its reputation and, above all, to the impressionable minds of its children. Possibly he converted no bigots, but he did arouse good men to responsible action. When he died years later in another city, those men grieved for him.

In the 1960 presidential campaign, Elmer Paul worked actively for the Kennedy forces. This, and his record with the National Conference of Christians and Jews, brought him to the attention of the New Frontier when political appointments were being made. "He was," says a friend and former Presidential aid, Richard D. Donahue, "the sort of eager, bright tiger who, it was thought, would do well in the Washington jungle." His assignment to the Post Office was not without significance, for his work there included responsibility for seeing that all citizens, regardless of color or religion, had an equal opportunity on the job.

HIS LEGACY TO HIS FIVE SMALL SONS WAS THE INSPIRATION OF HIS OWN LIFE—A LIFE DEVOTED TO THE RIGHT OF EVERY MAN TO BE FREE FROM BIGOTRY AND POVERTY AND FEAR

He was enthusiastic about his job for the chance it gave him to put his ideals into practice, and it was among his first thoughts when he was told he had cancer. He re-

turned home, that terrible morning, to comfort Dorie, who already knew; she had known for 5 days, and had not been able to bring herself to tell him. "He's so young," she had cried out to the doctor, in protest. "He has so much more he wants to do." For a few moments husband and wife clung together in wordless communion; then Elmer Paul said, "Now, I must go to work."

He did not hide his illness, or the fact that he was receiving drastic high-voltage X-ray therapy at the National Institutes of Health cancer center. Following the twice weekly nausea-producing treatments, he regularly put in a full day at the office. In early January, asked his age, he glanced down at his chest and replied with a smile, "37, wishing hard for 38."

Despite his heavy schedule, he strove to leave his young sons an abiding memory. Sunday breakfasts at a local restaurant were made a regular treat. All the boys, even fat baby John, were brought into dinnertime prayers and conversation. Elmer Paul told the boys stories about America and its history, and conducted evening singings. Early in 1963 he made good a longstanding promise to take Stephen and Francis on a camping trip "when you're older." The weather was near freezing, but Elmer Paul knew that he could not wait. After songs around a Saturday night campfire, two ecstatic little boys dropped off to sleep. Their father crept into the nearby woods to undergo a 4-hour seige of vomiting, alone in the darkness.

Then, on Wednesday, January 23, Dick Donahue invited him to have lunch with him in the White House staff dining room. When he arrived, Elmer Paul was ushered into the Cabinet room. Nervously, he telephoned Donahue's secretary to say, "I'm not representing the Postmaster General. I'm just looking for a free lunch. They've put me in the wrong room." He was asked to wait. Dick Donahue arrived a few minutes later.

"Elmer Paul, how are you?" he said.

Brock started to reply when the door at the west end of the room opened and a tall figure came in. Donahue, turning, said simply, "Mr. President, I'd like you to meet a friend of mine."

John Fitzgerald Kennedy had joined in a compassionate plot to pay tribute to Elmer Paul's graceful courage. After the initial greetings, he led him into his oval office. "I understand you've been having a problem," Donahue heard the President say as the door closed. After his private conversation with Elmer Paul, the President summoned a White House photographer and posed with his visitor in his awkward, engaging way, hands plunged deep in his jacket pockets.

"My husband called me from the White House," Dorie recalls. "He wasn't a sophisticated man. He was thrilled, joyous."

The President was deeply touched by the letter. "Let me know if there is anything I can do for Brock—anything," he told Donahue. He admired Kennedy so much, and he held the Presidency in such esteem. After lunch, he telephoned his mother in Philadelphia and his sister in California, to tell them, too.

That same day, Elmer Paul sat down and wrote this letter:

"POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
"ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
"BUREAU OF PERSONNEL,
"Washington, D.C., January 23, 1963.

"THE PRESIDENT,
"The White House,
"Washington, D.C.

"DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: I am most grateful for your kindness in taking a moment to say 'hello,' and to allow me to have my picture taken with you. Often I ask, 'What shall I leave my sons?' A room full of books, a philosophy of life, the faith of their father, the hopes and aspirations of their country. If I

should lose my battle with cancer, I can now add to that treasure a brief moment of history. (I hope you don't mind my enclosing a picture of them—the eldest is 6 and the youngest 9 months.)

"You mentioned something about my courage: Mr. President, I face only one crisis and it is something over which I have no power of decision. But you, sir, face new and continuing crises, day after day; upon you depends much of what happens to the free society and much of what happens to mankind. Your ability to face each day with its many harassments, its unending challenges—yours is the essence of true courage.

"Socrates, standing before his jury of more than 500, said, 'A man who is good for anything ought not to calculate the chance of living or dying.' Finally, it is important only to a few that I should live; it is extremely important to your children and to mine—to future generations—that you should prevail.

"I am pleased to serve your administration, for you lead your people wisely; I am honored to serve you, for yours is a kind and noble spirit. May the road rise with you; may the wind always be at your back; and may you one day rest in the hand of the Lord.

"With warm personal regards, and a sense of deep gratitude.

"ELMER PAUL BROCK,
"Deputy Assistant Postmaster General."

It is a remarkable letter by any standards. Reading it now, we are struck, first of all, by the irony that the man to whom it was written would soon himself be dead. There is admiration for the writer who could face death so calmly, and speak of it in words so moving and so profound. But above all, the letter is a testament and a reminder of the influence of others' actions on our own, and of our own upon others. Of John Fitzgerald Kennedy's many monuments, not the least is this evidence of how he could inspire a man like Elmer Paul Brock. And Brock—how many people were ennobled by contact with his courageous spirit? What lives are we ourselves shaping, even now—for better or for worse?

But there was little more anyone could do for Elmer Paul. Not long afterward he entered the hospital for the last time.

Dorie did not take him home to Philadelphia. Instead, she chose to have him buried at Arlington, his privilege as a Navy veteran. There, 6 months later, the man he loved and admired came to join him, the man who, like him, had fought against what Elmer Paul called the unnecessary tragedies of existence. They have both been discharged with honor from that war now; the broad Potomac separates them from the city of their unfinished dreams.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HARRIS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, yesterday afternoon the President signed into law a bill providing greater protection for American investors.

At the same time the President designated Commissioner Manuel F. Cohen as Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, succeeding William L. Cary, the retiring Chairman, who is returning to Columbia University.

The signing into law represents the fruition of part of the program starting some 3 years ago for the first major overhaul in a quarter of a century of the laws relating to the securities markets. Inasmuch as this program was initiated

and sponsored by the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, I naturally cannot but be gratified at this event.

I would not wish this occasion to pass, however, without commenting upon the sincerity and attentive concern to the interest of investors which Commissioner Cary brought with him when 3½ years ago he assumed the responsibilities of guiding the Commission, or upon the effective leadership he has displayed not only in the heavy responsibilities of administering the securities markets under the jurisdiction of the Commission, but also in the directing of the special study into the adequacy for the protection of investors of the rules governing the stock markets which the Congress, as the result of this committee's action, directed the Commission 3 years ago to make.

I believe it appropriate at this juncture here to include the remarks made yesterday by the President, relating to Mr. Cary's returning to the university, and the assumption of the chairmanship by Commissioner Cohen:

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT UPON THE SIGNING OF S. 1642 SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE AMENDMENTS IN THE CABINET ROOM

The PRESIDENT. Members of the Congress, distinguished guests, members of the Securities and Exchange Commission and other related financial organizations in town, ladies and gentlemen: This is a very gratifying day for me in this house.

Capitalism in the United States today is not the capitalism known anywhere at any time in the past. The angry slogans of communism are archaic when directed against the capitalism of the American people, for under our system the worker is also the investor. The people are also the owners of our productive system.

Capitalism in America is what it is today because of the initiative, the enterprise, and the responsibility of our free system.

But it is also what it is because of the course that we have chosen for this Government to follow.

We rejected the idea that the role of government is either coercion or control. On the contrary, the proper function of government is to meet its responsibilities wisely so that the people may have confidence in their future, in their system and in themselves.

I would say a good example, exhibit A, in the system is Mr. William Martin of the Federal Reserve who is here today. He is a man who understands the proper function of government. He meets his responsibilities wisely. The people of this country and the people of the world have confidence in our system and in themselves because of that type of leadership.

Few more dramatic demonstrations exist than this, than the record of the Securities and Exchange Commission also. Less than a lifetime ago this country's confidence in the security market was very small.

On July 31 this year the market value of stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange reached a new high of \$465 billion in contrast to a value of \$23 billion prior to the enactment of the first Federal securities law in 1933 of which my very dear beloved friend Sam Rayburn was the author. Investors' confidence is due to many factors. High on the list is the factor of confidence in the commonsense attitude taken in the administration of our laws by our Government, and in this instance particularly by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Law signed today should further strengthen the securities markets and public confidence in them.

Industry and government have worked together in the writing of these laws. Industry and government will work together in making these measures succeed.

For my part, I believe the President's first responsibility in this sector is the quality of men chosen to discharge the duties of the SEC. We deeply regret that we are losing the Chairman of that great Commission. He is returning to private life to help prepare others to follow in his footsteps, but I am very proud of the men who have accepted the sensitive trust to carry on and I am most especially proud of the able trusted public servant who has agreed to accept the duties of Chairman, my friend Manuel Cohen.

I want all of you here today to share with us the pleasure of seeing Mr. Cohen take the oath of his new office. A new era of regulatory relationship is coming, a relationship sincerely devoted to confidence, to understanding, to a responsible role on the part of government in helping and not harrasing our American capitalistic system.

Mr. Cohen will be given his order designating him Chairman as soon as I have completed this little mission of signing this bill.

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce in commending to the House the enactment of the legislation which became law yesterday stated that it was well aware that the legislation was but a part of the full program needed to strengthen the protection afforded to the investing public by the various securities laws. The committee always has appreciated that a substantial part of the program is that of the strengthening of the rules of the Commission and through the Commission's powers and the statutes, the strengthening of the rules of the national stock exchanges and of the national securities associations. The committee further appreciates that a major part of the program is that of the action by national securities exchanges and national securities associations to fulfill the duties and responsibilities which are theirs under the law for establishing for their own self-government rules and regulations for the protection of the public in the conduct of their operations.

Chairman Cary and the Commission continually have assured the committee of the Commission's awareness of its responsibilities in this regard and the representative of the self-governing associations also clearly have indicated their own obligations in effectively meeting this challenge to them.

During the course of the committee's consideration of the five-volume report prepared by the Commission's special study group under the direction of Milton H. Cohen and of the committee's consideration of the Commission's position with respect to the recommendations made to it by this study group which has taken place over this past year, the committee considered not only the need for legislation to meet certain problems that had been sharpened up, but also the concurrent actions being taken by both the self-governing associations and by the Commission adequately to carry out what could be done through administrative action.

From time to time, Chairman Cary has given a presentation of what the Com-

mission and the self-governing associations have been doing and have proposed to do, the last being 6 months ago. It has seemed to me fitting that with the enactment into law of these new statutory powers that we, the Congress, and the public again should have recapitulated for us what has been going forward through the administrative route. Accordingly, I include in my remarks at this point a letter which I received yesterday from Chairman Cary on behalf of the Commission presenting a commendable accounting of their stewardship and also stating what has been done by the exchanges and the securities associations in meeting what is necessary for the advancement of the protection of the public. Certainly much has been done and much is now underway. The committee intends to continue its watchfulness over what is accomplished in the future.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE
COMMISSION,
Washington, D.C.,
August 20, 1964.

HON. OREN HARRIS,
Chairman, Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CHAIRMAN HARRIS: This is in response to your letter of August 7, 1964, requesting an indication of what the Commission and the self-regulatory agencies have done by way of administrative action, through rulemaking or otherwise, in carrying forward the special study report. Of course, the passage of the Securities Acts Amendments of 1964 implements many recommendations of the special study report and represents a very significant achievement in investor protection. The Commission is deeply indebted to you and your committee for the comprehensive hearings you gave to the bill and for your leadership in guiding the bill through the Congress.

I shall outline the administrative progress in the various areas by subject matter. Hopefully in this manner a description of the combined efforts by the Commission and the self-regulatory agencies with respect to a given field will present the most meaningful picture. As you will recall, soon after the transmittal of the report of the special study, the Commission established priorities. The Commission believes that progress has been substantial in the areas given highest priority. Other sections of the special study report have not been overlooked. The staff has already been engaged in work on these and attention will now be focused upon them—as well as implementation of the legislation. Included among these subjects are problems relating to the distribution of new issues, members' off-floor trading, coordination among the self-regulatory agencies and the Commission, and various issues in the mutual fund area.

I shall now turn to the various subjects.

QUALIFICATIONS OF PERSONS IN THE SECURITIES BUSINESS

A significant portion of the Securities Acts Amendments of 1964 relates to raising qualification standards in the industry. Apart from the bill, there has been significant administrative progress. We have already noted that examinations for registered representatives had been tightened by the self-regulatory agencies and principals of firms and sole proprietors are now required to take special examinations. Moreover, the Commission staff and that of the National Association of Securities Dealers are actively considering report forms which will furnish

essential information about broker-dealer firms, which is not now available.

Proposed amendments to the Commission's net capital rule—establishing for the first time a minimum net capital for broker-dealers—have been submitted to the industry on an informal basis for comments. All comments have now been received and the proposal will soon be considered by the Commission before it is officially published for comment.

SELLING PRACTICES

The Commission staff has devoted considerable effort to assisting the self-regulatory groups in the formulation of effective rules governing selling practices. Primary emphasis was placed on supervision of salesmen by the principals of broker-dealer firms. The New York Stock Exchange adopted a new supervision rule this spring. The Board of Governors of the NASD has approved a package of rules which set out in detail the members' responsibilities for supervision, maintenance of certain records and handling of discretionary accounts. These rules are now ready to be submitted to the NASD membership for adoption. The NASD staff has also prepared a guide for the membership on "fair dealing," summarizing selling practices which have been held to be violations of the association's rules.

At the same time increased attention is being paid by the self-regulatory agencies to inspections of brokerage firms and enforcement of selling practice rules. Thus, both the NASD and the NYSE have expended their staffs in this area. For the first time the NYSE is inspecting branch offices where difficulties often arise.

ADVERTISING AND INVESTMENT ADVICE

We previously reported to you that the NYSE has adopted new rules and interpretations with respect to advertising and investment advice. The NASD Board of Governors has also adopted a comprehensive interpretation which will become effective September 1. The American stock exchange has recently submitted rules and interpretations substantially the same as those adopted by the NYSE. Advertising material is required to be submitted for review by the self-regulatory organizations.

The Commission staff has drafted comparable rules applicable to investment advisers which will be submitted informally to the industry for comment in the very near future.

PROTECTION OF CUSTOMER FUNDS AND DELIVERY OF SECURITIES

The Commission has adopted rule 15c3-2 requiring that customers for whom free credit balances are carried receive written notice at least once every 3 months of the amount due to the customer and of the facts that the funds are not segregated, that they may be used in the broker's business, and that they are payable on demand.

As a result of the Ira Haupt situation, in which the funds and securities of customers of a NYSE member firm were jeopardized by activities of the firm in commodity futures, the NYSE has established a fund for the purpose of providing a source of capital to indemnify customers of NYSE member firms in the event of insolvency of such a firm. The amount available will ultimately total \$10 million with a standby credit of \$15 million. Payments, which will be made at the discretion of the exchange's board of governors, may be used to satisfy the claims of customers arising from a broker's possession of their funds and securities. Moreover, the NYSE has materially strengthened its financial responsibility requirements for firms dealing in commodities. In the Commission's proposed revision to its net capital rule, the Commission also is proposing to strengthen its standards for such firms. The

NASD had indicated that it intends to adopt rules relating to the segregation of customers' securities comparable to those of the NYSE.

SPECIALISTS

The numerous recommendations contained in the report with respect to specialists have been intensively discussed with representatives of the New York and American stock exchanges. Definite progress has been made with respect to new exchange rules as well as a proposed Commission rule which would set the framework for effective self-regulation. The exchanges have been responsive to the recommendations in the report and the discussions have proceeded in a highly-constructive atmosphere. It is anticipated that there will shortly be major changes along many of the lines suggested by the study.

ODD LOTS

As we previously stated to the committee, the NYSE assumed jurisdiction over the odd-lot differential for the first time in its history. The exchange has recently informed our staff that the odd-lot cost study—relating to the differential—will be completed some time after the original September 1 deadline. The subject of automation of the execution of odd-lot orders is under active consideration and it is anticipated that there will be substantial developments in this area.

For the first time rules have been adopted by the NYSE governing the handling of odd-lot transactions. The Midwest, Pacific Coast and Boston Stock Exchanges have also adopted revisions of their respective odd-lot trading rules.

FLOOR TRADING

Rule 11a-1 is the first Commission rule ever adopted relating to floor trading. The purpose of the rule is to restrict floor trading on the NYSE and Amex to a small group of well-capitalized members. The traders are subjected to high-performance standards, various conditions designed to eliminate or minimize possible conflicts with public customers, and other restrictions intended to channel their trading for beneficial purposes. Upon the effectiveness of the rule, about 30 traders became registered on the NYSE, as compared with an estimated 300 persons who were floor trading in recent years.

Regional exchanges were exempted from the rule to give the Commission's staff time to perform studies of floor trading on those exchanges.

OTHER EXCHANGE MATTERS

At the time I appeared before your committee in February, I indicated that the NYSE had not been receptive to our proposals for certain improvements in the plans for automated surveillance on the exchange. Since then, however, the exchange has agreed to take reasonable measures to study input and other problems, which has actually begun, and to phase in automated surveillance as promptly as is reasonable. The American Stock Exchange appears to be making important progress in this field.

In the area of the NYSE commission rate structure, the Commission staff has received the income and expense report data on NYSE members filed for 1961 to 1963. Preliminary analysis of these data is under way. Arrangements have been made for the exchange to submit such data to the Commission each year.

OVER-THE-COUNTER MARKETS

Adoption of rule 15c2-7 was announced on August 6. This rule is designed to improve the reliability and informativeness of the wholesale quotations system through which dealers advertise their buying or selling interests in securities traded over the counter.

The NASD has submitted to the staff of the Commission a proposed revision of its retail quotation system. In addition, there

are pending before the Commission at this time staff recommendations relating to retail executions in the over-the-counter market. These subjects involve a number of fundamental questions which must be thoroughly explored before definitive action can be taken. The Commission expects to take up these problems with the NASD in the very near future.

TRADING MARKETS—INTERRELATIONSHIPS

Both the NYSE and Amex have amended their statements of policies and adopted higher standards for listing and delisting securities. In the important "third market" area—the trading of stocks listed on the various exchanges in the over-the-counter market—the Commission has recently published for comment a proposed rule and report forms designed to identify market makers in third market stocks and to obtain essential data about over-the-counter transactions in certain of these stocks.

OBLIGATIONS OF ISSUERS OF PUBLICLY HELD SECURITIES

Under recently adopted rule 14a-3, financial statements in reports to stockholders, which are required to be sent in connection with the solicitation of proxies, should not be inconsistent in any material respect with the financial statements filed with the Commission. Any material differences between the principles of consolidation or other accounting principles and practices (or methods of applying accounting principles or practices) applicable to such filed statements and those reflected in the report to security holders must be noted and the effect reconciled or explained in the annual report. Furthermore, in the disclosure area, the proxy rules of the Commission have been the subject of overall review and considerable progress has been made toward the early publication of proposed substantial revisions.

MUTUAL FUNDS

We have stated previously that any definitive action on the recommendations concerning mutual funds will be delayed until the completion of our general structural study of mutual funds. The date for submitting that study report to the Commission is late this winter. In the meantime, we have received from the Association of Mutual Fund Plan Sponsors, Inc., a copious document setting forth its views on the discussion of contractual plans in the special study report. A detailed analysis of that statement has been prepared by the Commission staff.

Although not a product of the special study report, I believe it appropriate to note that the Commission has sent out for public comments its revised annual report form for investment companies. This form should represent a major step toward self-policing by mutual funds and at the same time will provide invaluable assistance to the staff of the Commission in their inspections.

REGULATORY PATTERN

As previously reported, a key step by this Commission since the special study report has been the establishment of the Office of Regulation within the Commission's Division of Trading and Markets. A primary responsibility of this Office is to oversee the operations of the self-regulatory agencies. In pursuit of that goal, the Office has conducted continuing inspections of various operations of the New York, American, and regional stock exchanges and the NASD. Furthermore, rule 17a-8, requiring the exchanges to file with the Commission reports of newly proposed rules, enables the Commission to be aware, on a continuing basis, of developments in an exchange's policies and to offer the exchange, at an early point, the benefit of our views.

With respect to the organization of the self-regulatory agencies, of course, the most important development, reported to you in detail, has been the reorganization of the American Stock Exchange which took place during the special study. The New York Stock Exchange has strengthened its staff in various particulars, including its floor department as recommended by the study. Concerning the problem of our domination of the NYSE government, emphasized in chapter XII of the special study report, the exchange has taken certain preliminary steps toward giving increased representation, and responsibility, to firms doing business directly with the public. The Amex has also made progress in this direction. The regional exchanges have followed up the study report's recommendations by increasing their staffs, stepping up their inspections and improving their qualification examinations for registered representatives.

The NASD has taken important steps in its reorganization. Its staff has been significantly increased in many areas. A president has been appointed with broader powers than those of the former executive director. The budget, reflecting heightened activity by the association, is at an all-time high of over \$3 million. A revised dues schedule, in part reflecting the views in the study report, has already been adopted.

Organizations, other than the self-regulatory agencies, have also been prompted by the study report to take steps to meet problems disclosed by the report. Thus, the Public Relations Society of America has adopted a code of ethics which sets standards in the area of financial public relations. Moreover, the Institute of Chartered Financial Analysts has instituted a program of examinations for financial analysts.

I have attempted to highlight for you significant developments in our implementation program. In sum, under the stimulus of the special study, authorized and directed by your committee, the commission, the self-regulatory agencies, and the industry have achieved important improvements in investor protection. Your oversight provides continuing encouragement and direction. Much, of course, remains still to be done. I am certain that, under the able leadership of my successor designate, Manuel Cohen, it will be done.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM L. CARY,
Chairman.

I am sure that I speak for my colleagues when I express regret that Professor Cary is returning to the cloistered halls of the academic life, for his job here has been well done. I know that I also speak for my colleagues when I say that this regret, however, is tempered in the knowledge that Commissioner Cohen is assuming the leadership of the Securities and Exchange Commission, a most important regulatory agency and an arm of the Congress of which we are quite proud.

RECESS

The SPEAKER. The Chair declares a recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 34 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 3 o'clock and 3 minutes p.m.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate, by Mr. Arrington, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 860. An act to amend the District of Columbia minimum wage law to provide broader coverage, improved standards of minimum wage and overtime compensation protection, and improved means of enforcement; and

S. 883. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to make disposition of geothermal steam and associated geothermal processes, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed without amendment concurrent resolutions of the House of the following titles:

H. Con. Res. 359. Concurrent resolution establishing that when the Houses adjourn on Friday, August 21, 1964, they stand adjourned until 12 o'clock noon on Monday, August 31, 1964; and

H. Con. Res. 360. Concurrent resolution authorizing the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate to sign enrolled bills and joint resolutions duly passed by the two Houses.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 4844) entitled "An act relating to the release of liability under bonds filed under section 44(d) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939 with respect to certain installment obligations transmitted at death."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 5739) entitled "An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to correct certain inequities with respect to the taxation of life insurance companies."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 10467) entitled "An act to continue for a temporary period certain existing rules relating to the deductibility of accrued vacation pay."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 12196) entitled "An act to amend the District of Columbia Police and Firemen's Salary Act of 1958, as amended, to increase salaries, to adjust pay alignment, and for other purposes."

RELEASE OF LIABILITY UNDER CERTAIN BONDS, REACQUISITION OF REAL PROPERTY

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H.R. 4844) relating to the release of liability under bonds filed under section 44(d) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939 with respect to certain installment obli-

gations transmitted at death, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

The conference report and statement follow:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. NO. 1842)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 4844) relating to the release of liability under bonds filed under section 44(d) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939 with respect to certain installment obligations transmitted at death, having met after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the text of the bill, and agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the title of the bill, and agree to the same.

W. D. MILLS,

CECIL R. KING,

HALE BOGGS,

JOHN W. BYRNES,

Managers on the Part of the House.

HARRY F. BYRD,

RUSSELL B. LONG,

GEO. A. SMATHERS,

JOHN WILLIAMS,

FRANK CARLSON,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 4844) relating to the release of liability under bonds filed under section 44(d) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939 with respect to certain installment obligations transmitted at death, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The Senate amendment to the text of the bill adds a new section 2 to the bill relating to the income tax treatment of certain reacquisitions of real property.

Subsection (a) adds a new section 1038 to the code. Subsection (a) of section 1038 provides the general rule that if (1) a sale of real property gives rise to indebtedness to the seller which is secured by the real property sold, and (2) the seller of such property reacquires such property in partial or full satisfaction of such indebtedness, then (except as provided in subsections (b) and (d) of section 1038) no gain or loss shall result to the seller from such reacquisition, and no debt shall become worthless or partially worthless as a result of such reacquisition.

Subsection (b) of the new section 1038 relates to the amount of gain resulting from a reacquisition of real property to which subsection (a) applies.

Paragraph (1) provides the general rule that in the case of such a reacquisition, gain shall result from the reacquisition to the extent that (A) the amount of money and the fair market value of other property (other than obligations of the purchaser) received, prior to such reacquisition, with respect to the sale of such property, exceeds (B) the amount of the gain on the sale of such property returned as income for periods prior to such reacquisition.

Paragraph (2) provides a limitation on paragraph (1). Under paragraph (2) the amount of gain determined under paragraph (1) resulting from a reacquisition during any taxable year beginning after the date of the enactment of section 1038 shall not exceed the amount by which the price at which the real property was sold exceeded its adjusted basis, reduced by the sum of (A) the amount of the gain on the sale of such property returned as income for periods prior to the reacquisition of such property, and (B) the amount of money and the fair market value of other property (other than obligations of the purchaser received with respect to the sale of such property) paid or transferred by the seller in connection with the reacquisition of such property.

For purposes of paragraph (2), the price at which real property is sold is the gross sales price reduced by the selling commissions, legal fees, and other expenses incident to the sale of such property which are properly taken into account in determining gain or loss on such sale.

Paragraph (3) provides that except as otherwise provided in section 1038, the gain determined under subsection (b) resulting from a reacquisition to which subsection (a) applies shall be recognized, notwithstanding any other provisions of subtitle A of the code.

Subsection (c) of the new section 1038 relates to the basis of reacquired real property. If subsection (a) applies to the reacquisition of any real property the basis of such property upon such reacquisition shall be the adjusted basis of the indebtedness to the seller secured by such property (determined as of the date of reacquisition), increased by the sum of (1) the amount of the gain determined under subsection (b) resulting from such reacquisition, and (2) the amount of money and other property described in subsection (b) (2) (B).

If any indebtedness to the seller secured by such property is not discharged upon the reacquisition of such property, the basis of such indebtedness shall be zero.

Subsection (d) of the new section 1038 relates to indebtedness treated as worthless prior to reacquisition. Subsection (d) provides that if prior to a reacquisition of real property to which subsection (a) applies, the seller has treated indebtedness secured by such property as having become worthless or partially worthless—

(1) Such seller shall be considered as receiving, upon the reacquisition of such property, an amount equal to the amount of such indebtedness treated by him as having become worthless; and

(2) The adjusted basis of such indebtedness shall be increased (as of the date of reacquisition) by an amount equal to the amount so considered as received by such seller.

Subsection (e) of the new section 1038 relates to the reacquisition of certain principal residences where subsection (a) applies and where, within one year after the date of the reacquisition by the seller, the property is resold by him. Subsection (e) of the new section 1038 applies to such a reacquisition of real property with respect to the sale of which (1) an election under section 121 (relating to gain from sale or exchange of residence by an individual who has attained the age of 65) is in effect, or (2) gain was not recognized under section 1034 (relating to sale or exchange of residence). If either of these conditions is met, then, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury or his delegate, subsections (b), (c), and (d) of the new section 1038 are not to apply to the reacquisition of such property and, for purposes of applying sections 121 and 1034 of the code, the resale of such property is to be treated as a part of the transaction constituting the original sale of such property.

Subsection (f) of the new section 1038 provides that section 1038 is not to apply to a reacquisition of real property by an organization described in section 593(a) of the code (relating to domestic building and loan associations, etc.).

Subsection (b) of the new section 2 added by the Senate amendment makes a technical conforming amendment to a table of sections.

Paragraph (1) of subsection (c) of the new section 2 added by the Senate amendment relates to the effective date. Paragraph (1) provides the general rule that the amendments made by the new section 2 shall apply to taxable years beginning after the date of the enactment of the bill.

Paragraph (2) provides that if the taxpayer makes an election under paragraph (2), the amendments made by section 2 shall also apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1957, except that such amendments shall not apply with respect to any reacquisition of real property in a taxable year for which the assessment of a deficiency, or the credit or refund of an overpayment, is prevented on the date of the enactment of the bill by the operation of any law or rule of law. An election under paragraph (2) is required to be made within one year after the date of the enactment of the bill and to be made in such form and manner as the Secretary of the Treasury or his delegate shall prescribe by regulations.

Under paragraph (3), if an election is made by the taxpayer under paragraph (2), and if the assessment of a deficiency, or the credit or refund of an overpayment, for any taxable year to which such election applies is not prevented on the date of the enactment of the bill by the operation of any law or rule of law—

(A) The period within which a deficiency for such taxable year may be assessed (to the extent such deficiency is attributable to the application of the amendments made by this section) is not to expire prior to one year after the date of such election; and

(B) The period within which a claim for credit or refund of an overpayment for such taxable year may be filed (to the extent such overpayment is attributable to the application of such amendments) shall not expire prior to one year after the date of such election.

Paragraph (3) also provides that no interest is to be payable with respect to any deficiency attributable to the application of the amendments made by section 2, and no interest is to be allowed with respect to any credit or refund of any overpayment attributable to the application of such amendments, for any period prior to the date of the enactment of the bill. An election by a taxpayer under paragraph (2) is to be deemed a consent to the application of paragraph (3).

The House recesses.

W. D. MILLS,
CECIL R. KING,
HALE BOGGS,
JOHN W. BYRNES,

Managers on the Part of the House.

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, in the form in which H.R. 4844 passed the House of Representatives the bill would amend the provisions of the 1939 code dealing with the release of liability under bonds filed with respect to certain installment obligations transmitted at death. As you may recall, the Committee on Ways and Means was unanimous in recommending enactment of this bill. The other body accepted this provision without change.

The other body added an amendment to the House passed bill, however, dealing with the tax treatment of the repossession of real property. The conferees

on the part of the House after considering this amendment added by the other body concluded that it was a desirable change in the tax laws and have agreed to it.

In general, the amendment provides that where real property is sold, and the seller receives a mortgage or debt obligation, and then subsequently the property is repossessed, any gain resulting from the repossession is to be limited to the money—and value of other property—received by the seller with respect to the sale before the repossession to the extent such amounts have not already been reported as income. In addition, the amendment would deny any deduction for a loss realized on repossession. The amendment would apply on an elective basis to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1957, and would be the only rule applicable in this area beginning after the date of enactment.

The effect of the amendment would be to simplify the rules of existing law dealing with the repossession of real property. More important, however, the provision removes the inequity in present law which provides that merely because property originally held by a seller has been restored to him he is to be taxed at that time on any appreciation in value of this property over his cost for the debt obligation. Apart from any payments he may have received, he actually is in no better position than he was before he made the sale. Therefore, the act of repossession is not the appropriate time for taxation of this gain. The amendment brings the law into conformity with the actual economic facts of these cases.

What I have been describing is the treatment under present law where real property sold in the installment basis is repossessed. Present law also provides other rules for determining the recognition of losses or gains on repossessions in the case of a deferred sale where title passes, a deferred sale where title does not pass and ordinary sales where the full gain is recognized at the time of the sale. The amendment would provide uniform treatment for repossession in all of these cases. In addition, the effect of the amendment would be to eliminate the necessity for determining the fair market value of the repossessed property, which under present law presents substantial practical difficulties and administrative problems.

The Treasury Department has advised that the substantive provisions of this amendment represent a substantial improvement in our tax laws and are deserving of favorable consideration. The Treasury Department also advised that it would not oppose the effective date in the amendment if Congress concluded that the amendment should be given the limited retroactive effective date in the Senate-passed bill.

Mr. Speaker, since the amendment is in keeping with our general aim and purpose of constantly striving to simplify the tax laws, and would in fact do so in this instance, the House conferees agreed to this amendment and I urge that the House agree to the conference report.

Mr. Speaker, I now yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I agree with everything the chairman of the committee has said. I would only add a comment on what appeared to us to be the inequity we discovered in this situation. I think some taxpayers discovered it and were unaware that it existed. These taxpayers were charged with having made a capital gain and having to pay a tax on the capital gain when, in fact, they had not realized any capital gain because they had just repossessed the property. They were in the same place as they were before the transaction ever took place in many cases. So we were taxing people on a gain that was really never made.

Mr. MILLS. That is right.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CORRECTION OF CERTAIN INEQUITIES IN TAXATION OF LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H.R. 5739) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to correct certain inequities with respect to the taxation of life insurance companies and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

The conference report and statement follow:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. NO. 1843)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 5739) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to correct certain inequities with respect to the taxation of life insurance companies, having met after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 1 and 13.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, and 12, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with the following amendments: On page 6, line 11, of the Senate engrossed amendments, strike out "other than" and insert "but does not include".

On page 8 of the Senate engrossed amendments, strike out line 12 and insert the following: "transactions described in subparagraph (B) of such paragraph. If any part of the increase in the aggregate adjusted basis of stock of the controlled corporation after December 31, 1957, results from the transfer (other than as part of a transaction described in paragraph (3)(B)) by the distributing corporation to the controlled corporation of property which has a fair market value in excess of its adjusted basis at the time of the transfer, paragraph (3) also shall

not apply to that portion of the distribution equal to such excess."

And the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the title of the bill, and agree to the same.

W. D. MILLS,
CECIL R. KING,
HALE BOGGS,
JOHN W. BYRNES,

Managers on the Part of the House.

HARRY F. BYRD,
RUSSELL LONG,
GEORGE SMATHERS,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
FRANK CARLSON,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 5739) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to correct certain inequities with respect to the taxation of life insurance companies, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

Amendment No. 1: Section 815(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 requires each stock life insurance company to establish and maintain a shareholders surplus account. Amounts in this account may be distributed to shareholders without the imposition of the so-called phase 3 tax (the tax imposed by reason of distributions considered as made out of the policyholders surplus account). The amount added to the shareholders surplus account for any taxable year includes items for life insurance company taxable income (computed without regard to sec. 802(b)(3) of the code) and the excess of long-term capital gain over short-term capital loss. By reason of a change in the method of taxing capital gains made by legislation enacted in 1962, existing law permits a double allowance with respect to capital gains.

Section 2 of the bill as passed by the House amended section 815(b)(2)(A)(ii) to provide that the addition for the excess of the long-term capital gain over the short-term capital loss be reduced (in the case of a taxable year beginning after December 31, 1961) by the amount of the life insurance company taxable income (computed without regard to sec. 802(b)(3) of the code). Under the Senate amendment, no addition may be made for such excess in the case of a taxable year beginning after December 31, 1961. The Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 2: Section 3(a) of the bill as passed by the House amended section 815(d) of the code (relating to special rules with respect to distributions to shareholders) by adding a new paragraph (5) to provide for the reduction of the policyholders surplus account for certain unused deductions. Under both the bill as passed by the House and the Senate, the policyholders surplus account is to be reduced if (A) an amount added to the account for any taxable year increased (or created) a loss from operations for such taxable year, and (B) any portion of the increase (or amount created) in such loss from operations did not reduce life insurance company taxable income for any taxable year to which such loss was carried. Under the bill as passed by the House, the account was to be reduced for the last taxable year to which the loss is carried under section 812(b)(2) of the code. The amount of the reduction was the amount described in subparagraph (B) of the new paragraph (5) or (if lesser) the amount in the account as of the close of the last taxable year to which the loss is carried (computed before any subtractions from the account for such last taxable

year). Under the Senate amendment No. 2, the account is to be reduced by the amount described in section 815(d)(5)(B) for the taxable year for which the amount added to the account increased (or created) the loss of operations. The House recedes.

Amendments Nos. 3 and 8: Section 3(b) of the bill as passed by the House provided that the amendment made by subsection (a) of section 3 was to apply with respect to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1963. Senate amendment No. 3 strikes out subsection (b). Senate amendment No. 8 adds a new subsection (f) providing that the amendments made by section 3 of the bill shall apply with respect to amounts added to policyholders surplus accounts (within the meaning of section 815(c) of the code) for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1958. The House recedes.

Amendment No. 4: This amendment adds a new subsection (b) to section 3 of the bill to add a new subsection (k) to section 6501 of the code (relating to limitations on assessment and collection). The new subsection (k) provides that in the case of a deficiency attributable to the application to the taxpayer of new section 815(d)(5), the deficiency may be assessed at any time before the expiration of the period within which a deficiency for the last taxable year to which the loss described in new section 815(d)(5)(A) is carried under section 812(b)(2) may be assessed. The House recedes.

Amendment No. 5: This amendment adds a new subsection (c) to section 3 of the bill to add a new paragraph (6) to section 6511(d) of the code (relating to special rules applicable to limitations on credit or refund of overpayments of income taxes). Under paragraph (6), if a claim for credit or refund relates to an overpayment arising by operation of section 815(d)(5), the periods of limitation under section 6511 are not (in effect) to expire before the expiration of the 15th day of the 39th month following the end of the last taxable year to which the loss described in new section 815(d)(5)(A) is carried under section 812(b)(2). The new paragraph (6) also contains special rules comparable to other provisions in section 6511. The House recedes.

Amendments Nos. 6 and 7: These amendments add new subsections (d) and (e) to section 3 of the bill to amend sections 6601(e) and 6611(f) of the code with respect to the computation of interest on underpayments which are reduced by operation of the new section 815(d)(5) and on overpayments which arise by operation of such new section. The House recedes.

Amendment No. 9: This adds a new section 4 to the bill amending section 815 of the code, relating to distributions to shareholders of life insurance companies. The substance of the change made by this amendment is contained in the new section 815(f)(3). Under this new provision, for purposes of section 815 the term "distribution" does not include any distribution of the stock of a controlled corporation to which section 355 of the code applies, if such controlled corporation is an insurance company subject to the tax imposed by section 831 of the code and if (1) control was acquired before January 1, 1958, or (2) control has been acquired after December 31, 1957 (A) in a transaction qualifying as a reorganization under section 368(a)(1)(B), if the distributing corporation has at all times since December 31, 1957, owned stock representing not less than 50 percent of the total combined voting power of all classes of stock entitled to vote, and not less than 50 percent of the value of all classes of stock, of the controlled corporation, or (B) solely in exchange for stock of the distributing corporation which stock is immediately exchanged by the controlled corporation in a transaction qualifying as a reorganization under section 368(a)(1)

(A) or (C), if the controlled corporation has at all times since its organization been wholly owned by the distributing corporation and the distributing corporation has at all times since December 31, 1957, owned stock representing not less than 50 percent of the total combined voting power of all classes of stock entitled to vote, and not less than 50 percent of the value of all classes of stock, of the corporation the assets of which have been transferred to the controlled corporation in the section 368 (a)(1) (A) or (C) reorganization.

Under the amendment the new section 815(f)(3) is not to apply to that portion of the distribution of stock of the controlled corporation equal to the increase in the aggregate adjusted basis of such stock after December 31, 1957, except to the extent such increase results from an acquisition of stock in the controlled corporation in a transaction described in section 815(f)(3). The amendments made by section 4(a) of the bill apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1963.

The House recedes with amendments. Under the conference agreement, if any part of the increase in the aggregate adjusted basis of stock of the controlled corporation after December 31, 1957, results from the transfer (other than as part of a transaction described in sec. 815(f)(3)(B)) by the distributing corporation to the controlled corporation of property which has a fair market value in excess of its adjusted basis at the time of the transfer, section 815(f)(3) also is not to apply to that portion of the distribution equal to such excess.

Amendment No. 10: This amendment adds a new section 5 to the bill changing section 805(d)(1) of the code, relating to pension plan reserves of life insurance companies. Under existing law, the investment income of a life insurance company which is attributable to reserves for contracts purchased under pension and profit-sharing plans which are treated as qualified plans under section 401(a), or for retirement annuity contracts purchased by certain educational, etc., organizations described in section 501(c)(3) of the code, is not taxed. Under the amendment, the same tax treatment is provided for the investment income of a life insurance company attributable to reserves for contracts purchased to provide retirement annuities for employees at educational institutions by an employer which is a State, a political subdivision of a State, or any agency or instrumentality of any one or more of the foregoing. The amendment applies to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1963.

The House recedes.

Amendment No. 11: This amendment adds a new section 6 to the bill amending section 613(b) of the code, relating to percentage depletion. Under existing law, beryl produced from deposits within the United States has a percentage depletion rate of 23 percent, while other ores of beryllium (such as bertrandite, chrysoberyl, helvite, phenacite, and hambergite) have a percentage depletion rate of 15 percent. Under the amendment, the percentage depletion rate for all ores of beryllium produced from domestic deposits will be 23 percent. The amendment applies to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1963.

The House recedes.

Amendment No. 12: This amendment adds a new section 7 to the bill amending section 1212(a) of the code (relating to capital loss carryovers of corporations) to provide a 10-year carryover of certain foreign expropriation capital losses.

Under existing section 1212(a), the amount of any net capital loss is a short-term capital loss in each of the 5 succeeding taxable years to the extent that such amount exceeds the total of any net capital gains of any taxable years intervening between the loss year and such succeeding taxable year.

Under the Senate amendment, paragraph (1) of section 1212(a) provides that, in the case of a corporation which has a net capital loss for any taxable year all or any portion of which is attributable to a foreign expropriation capital loss, the portion of the net capital loss for such year attributable to the foreign expropriation capital loss is to be a short-term capital loss in each of the 10 succeeding taxable years. Paragraph (2) of the amended section 1212(a) contains a definition of the term "foreign expropriation capital loss", a rule for determining the portion of any net capital loss which is attributable to a foreign expropriation capital loss, and a rule for the priority of application where the net capital loss is attributable only in part to a foreign expropriation capital loss.

Under the amendment, the amended section 1212(a) is to apply with respect to net capital losses sustained in taxable years ending after December 31, 1958.

The House recedes.

Amendment No. 13: This amendment adds a new section 8 to the bill amending section 4216(b) of the code, which relates to constructive sales price for purposes of the manufacturers excise tax. Under existing section 4216(b) a constructive sales price, as distinct from the actual sales price, is used as a base for the various ad valorem excise taxes where an article is sold at retail, on consignment, at less than the fair market price (if the transaction is not at arm's length), and to retailers. In the case of sales at retail, paragraph (1) of section 4216(b) provides the general rule that the tax base shall be the actual sales price or if lower the highest price for which the articles are sold to wholesale distributors, in the ordinary course of trade, by manufacturers, producers, or importers. Paragraph (2) of section 4216(b) contains a special rule providing that under specified circumstances the tax base for articles sold at retail, to a retailer, or to a special dealer is to be the actual sales price or if lower the highest price for which the articles are sold by the manufacturer, producer, or importer to wholesale distributors (other than special dealers).

The Senate amendment amends both of these paragraphs to strike out "highest" and insert "lowest", effective with respect to articles sold on or after the first day of the first calendar quarter which begins more than 30 days after the date of the enactment of the bill.

The Senate recedes.

W. D. MILLS,
CECIL R. KING,
HALE BOGGS,
JOHN W. BYRNES,

Managers on the Part of the House.

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, this bill passed the House by unanimous consent some weeks ago and deals with the matter of the taxation of life insurance companies.

The bill as passed by the House contained three amendments relating to the taxation of life insurance companies. The first of these provisions was accepted without change.

The second amendment, relating to the tax treatment of capital gains for purposes of the so-called phase III tax, was amended by the Senate. However, the Senate amendment was rejected by the conferees and so the House version of this provision prevailed.

The third provision in the House bill relates to the tax treatment of the deductions for nonparticipating policies and group life and accident and health insurance premiums and also individual accident and health premiums. The House bill provides that, where the tax-

payer received no benefit from these deductions, he was not to be required to include them in the account which would subject them to taxation when distributions were made to shareholders. The Senate modified this provision slightly to take care of a few cases which were inadvertently overlooked in the House bill. For that reason the House accepted these modifications.

In addition to the three provisions relating to life insurance companies contained in the original House bill, the Senate added two other amendments dealing with the taxation of life insurance companies.

The first of these provides that in certain cases a "spinoff" of stock of a subsidiary fire or casualty insurance company by a life insurance company is not to result in the imposition of a tax at the company level at the time of the distribution. This provision is restricted to give assurance that amounts will not be distributed in this manner which represent earnings and profits of the life insurance company accumulated on a tax-free basis since the adoption of the Life Insurance Company Income Tax Act of 1959. Your conferees accepted this amendment with technical modifications. This is a subject which we had under study but which we had concluded deserved favorable consideration.

Another life insurance company provision added by the other body provides that pension plan reserves of life insurance companies are to reflect the investment income of these companies attributable to retirement annuities of public school systems. The earnings on qualified pension plan reserves are free of tax at the life insurance company level under present law as also are the reserves attributable to pension plans established by exempt organizations. Your conferees agree that similar treatment should be accorded reserves on pension plans of public schoolteachers, especially since the tax treatment of these plans is the same at the level of the beneficiaries. For that reason your conferees accepted the amendment of the other body.

The other body also added three provisions not relating to life insurance companies. Your conferees accepted two of these provisions, but not the third.

Your conferees accepted an amendment of the other body providing percentage depletion at a 23-percent rate for ore of beryllium. Beryl which already is accorded 23-percent depletion formerly as the only source of beryllium. However, other ores are now used for that purpose and equity requires the same percentage depletion rates in all cases. For this reason your conferees agreed to the amendment of the other body.

Another amendment of the other body provided a 10-year rather than 5-year carryover for capital losses arising from expropriations of similar takings of property by foreign governments in the case of corporations. This 10-year loss carryover treatment is already available in the case of ordinary losses arising from expropriations in the case of corporations and also now is available with respect to all capital losses of individuals—except that in this latter losses may be even carried beyond 10 years.

Your conferees agreed with those of the other body, therefore, that this was a desirable amendment. As a result, your conferees have accepted this provision added to the bill by the other body.

Still another provision added by the other body dealt with the manner of computing the constructive sales price for purposes of manufacturers excise taxes. Your conferees thought that in view of the fact that the House Committee on Ways and Means presently is engaged in a study of excise tax recisions and deductions that it would be desirable to postpone this matter for further consideration in connection with the study by the Committee on these excise taxes. The Senate receded on this amendment.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of the conferees report on H.R. 5739.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BYRNES].

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I concur in all that the chairman has said. I think it might be well for the RECORD to note that most of these are very, very technical amendments. But in all of them what the conferees have done has met the approval of the Treasury Department.

Mr. MILLS. That is true.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. That is, as far as the changes that have been made are concerned. And that is generally true of this conference report and the others we have up today involving our committee's bills, so the Members may know that they have passed the inspection of the technicians of the Treasury both from the standpoint of technical correctness and policy.

Mr. MILLS. And our own technicians.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. That is right.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ACCRUED VACATION PAY

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H.R. 10467) to continue for a temporary period certain existing rules relating to the deductibility of accrued vacation pay, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

The conference report and statement follow:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. NO. 1844)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 10467) to continue for a temporary period certain existing rules relating to the deductibility of accrued vacation pay, having met after full and free conference, have

agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, and 4, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: On page 3, lines 2 and 3, of the Senate engrossed amendments strike out "acting through the Bureau of Public Roads,"; and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the title of the bill, and agree to the same.

W. D. MILLS,
CECIL R. KING,
HALE BOGGS,
JOHN W. BYRNES,

Managers on the Part of the House.

HARRY F. BYRD,
RUSSELL B. LONG,
GEO. A. SMATHERS,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
FRANK CARLSON,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 10467) to continue for a temporary period certain existing rules relating to the deductibility of accrued vacation pay, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

Amendment No. 1: This amendment provides that the value of the taxable estate of Carbon P. Dubbs (as otherwise determined under subchapter A of chapter 11 of the 1954 Code) shall be determined by deducting from the value of the gross estate the sum of \$808,147.87, if cash and property equal to this sum are transferred within 60 days after the date of the enactment of the bill to the Department of State. The House recedes.

Amendment No. 2: This amendment authorizes the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to enter into a closing agreement under the 1954 Code in order to satisfy the requirements of a settlement, to which the United States is a party, in the probate proceedings relating to the estate of Anna Gould de Talleyrand. Under the closing agreement authorized by this amendment, certain deductions will be allowed in computing the taxable estate of Anna Gould de Talleyrand. The House recedes.

Amendment No. 3: This amendment authorizes and directs the Secretary of Commerce, acting through the Bureau of Public Roads, to investigate and study the feasibility of imposing taxes, on those transit and commuter systems which are the beneficiaries of Federal financial assistance under the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964 (Public Law 88-365), for the purpose of raising revenues to defray Federal expenditures under that act. The Secretary of Commerce is to report the results of the investigation and study, together with his recommendations, to the Committee on Ways and Means and the Committee on Finance not later than June 30, 1965. The House recedes with an amendment which strikes out the requirement that the Secretary of Commerce act through the Bureau of Public Roads.

Amendment No. 4: Section 318 of the 1954 Code provides rules of constructive ownership which are applicable in determining ownership of stock under certain provisions of the 1954 Code. Under existing law, stock constructively owned by a partnership, estate, trust, or corporation is considered as owned (in proportion to their interests) by the members of the partnership, the beneficiaries of the estate or trust, or a shareholder of the corporation who owns 50 per-

cent or more of the stock of the corporation. Also under existing law, stock owned by a partner, a beneficiary of an estate or trust, or a 50 percent owner of the stock of a corporation is considered as owned by the partnership, estate, trust, or corporation. The combination of these two rules (known as "sidewise attribution") has the effect of treating stock owned by one member of a partnership, by one beneficiary of an estate or trust, or by one 50 percent owner of the stock of a corporation as being owned by the other partners, by the other beneficiaries of the estate or trust, or by another 50 percent owner of the stock of the corporation.

This amendment eliminates sidewise attribution. Thus, stock constructively owned by a partnership, estate, trust, or corporation (by reason of its being considered the owner of stock owned by a partner, a beneficiary of the estate or trust, or a 50 percent owner of the stock of the corporation) shall not be considered as owned by it for purposes of applying the rule which treats a partner, a beneficiary of an estate or trust, or a 50 percent owner of the stock of a corporation as owning proportionately the stock owned by the partnership, estate, trust, or corporation.

This amendment takes effect on the date of the enactment of the bill, except that, for purposes of sections 302 and 304 of the 1954 Code this amendment does not apply with respect to distributions in payment for stock acquisitions or redemptions, if such acquisitions or redemptions occurred before the date of the enactment of the bill.

The House recedes.

W. D. MILLS,
CECIL R. KING,
HALE BOGGS,
JOHN W. BYRNES,

Managers on the Part of the House.

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, the House passed this bill, H.R. 10467, some days ago by unanimous consent.

H.R. 10467 as passed by the House provides that a deduction for accrued vacation pay is not to be denied for any taxable year ending before January 1, 1967, solely because the liability for it to a specific person has not been fixed or because the liability for it to each individual cannot be computed with reasonable accuracy. However, for the corporation to obtain the deduction, the employee must have performed the qualifying service necessary under a plan or policy which provides for vacations with pay to qualified employees and the plan or policy must have been communicated to the employees involved before the beginning of the vacation year. This is a continuation for 2 more years of the treatment which has been available for taxable years ending before January 1, 1965.

The Senate accepted this provision without change.

In addition to the House-passed provision, the bill as passed by the other body contains four other amendments.

First, it provides that for purposes of the Federal estate tax, the taxable estate of Carbon P. Dubbs is to be determined by deducting from the gross estate (in addition to other deductions and exemptions otherwise allowable) the sum of \$808,147.87 provided that cash in the amount of \$779,699.17 and household furnishings and equipment with a fair market value of \$28,448.70 are transferred within 60 days after the enactment of this bill to the U.S. Department of State.

Also, it is my understanding that we will save \$7,200 a year which we now pay

for our consul general's residence, since he will be using this property in the future.

The House conferees accepted this provision without change. It was clear after an examination of this provision that the Government was gaining on this transaction. The value of the property received by the Government as a result of this settlement will be \$808,147.87, while the tax saving to the estate in this case is approximately \$491,500.

Second, under the Senate amendments the Secretary of Commerce, through the Bureau of Public Roads, was to investigate and study the feasibility of imposing taxes on transit and commuter systems which are the beneficiaries of Federal financial assistance under the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964, for the purpose of raising revenues to defray Federal expenditures under that act. The result of this investigation and study together with the recommendations of the Secretary of Commerce are to be reported to the Committee on Finance of the Senate and the Committee on Ways and Means of the House no later than June 30, 1965. The House conferees agreed to this Senate amendment with a modification. The study referred to is still to be made by the Secretary of Commerce, but he is not required to make the study "through the Bureau of Public Roads."

Third, the Senate added an amendment relating to constructive ownership rules for stock for purposes of determining what is a dividend, as well as for certain other purposes. The amendment eliminates what is called the side-wise attribution rules. Under these side-wise attribution rules, for example, stock owned by a partner is treated as owned by the partnership and, in turn, other partners are treated as holding what the partnership is considered as holding. Substantially similar situations arise in the case of beneficiaries of a trust and shareholders in a corporation. The House conferees accepted this Senate amendment without change. I might add that the Ways and Means Committee a few years ago had an advisory committee on the corporate tax laws which also made a recommendation to eliminate these so-called sidewise attribution rules. However, we had not had the opportunity to propose legislation on this subject although the committee has favored the elimination of such rules. Therefore, the Senate action is in conformity with action which the Committee on Ways and Means otherwise would

have proposed to this body at a later date.

Fourth, the Senate added an amendment authorizing the U.S. Government to settle litigation involving a contested will in accordance with a settlement agreement already worked out.

This relates to a settlement of litigation between the heirs of Anna Gould de Talleyrand, the National Trust for Historic Preservation—a quasi-governmental agency chartered by the United States—and the United States. Under the will, a historic mansion known as Lyndhurst in Tarrytown, N.Y., together with its furnishings was devised to the National Trust. However, a later codicil purports to cancel this bequest. A proposed settlement agreement between the United States, the National Trust for Historic Preservation, and the heirs of the estate has been reached to become effective upon the approval of Congress. This amendment authorizes the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to comply with this agreement and would constitute approval of his actions and of certain tax deductions specified in the settlement agreement.

The settlement agreement calls for the transfer to the National Trust of Lyndhurst with a value of \$1.3 million, payment by the estate of \$243,000 in fees and disbursements to attorneys for the National Trust and heirs in the will contest proceedings, and the deduction of these payments for the taxable estate resulting in an estate tax refund of approximately \$133,000.

This is considered a good tax settlement by the Treasury Department, the Justice Department, and the attorneys for the estate. I should inform the House that this is a matter which was before the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation of which your House conferees are also members. The action taken by the Senate is in conformity with the recommendations of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of the conference report on H.R. 10467.

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

Mr. MILLS. I will be glad to yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Is this property to which the gentleman refers in Puerto Rico?

Mr. MILLS. No; the first property was in Bermuda and the other property is located along the Hudson River in the State of New York.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman.

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

marks in explanation of these four amendments.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA POLICE AND FIREMEN'S SALARY ACT, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TEACHERS' SALARY ACT

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H.R. 12196) to amend the District of Columbia Police and Firemen's Salary Act of 1958, as amended, to increase salaries, to adjust pay alignment, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 1841)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 12196) to amend the District of Columbia Police and Firemen's Salary Act of 1958, as amended, to increase salaries, to adjust pay alignment, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the text of the bill and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

"TITLE I—SALARY INCREASES FOR DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA POLICEMEN AND FIREMEN

"SEC. 101. Section 101 of the District of Columbia Police and Firemen's Salary Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 481), as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 101. The annual rates of basic compensation of the officers and members of the Metropolitan Police force and the Fire Department of the District of Columbia shall be fixed in accordance with the following schedule of rates:

"Salary schedule

"Salary class and title	Service step					Longevity step			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Class 1:									
Subclass (a).....	\$6,010	\$6,330	\$6,650	\$6,970	\$7,290	\$7,610	\$7,930	\$8,250	\$8,570
Fire private.									
Police private.									
Subclass (b).....	6,300	6,620	6,940	7,260	7,580	7,900	8,220	8,540	8,860
Private assigned as:									
Technician I.									
Plainclothesman. ¹									
Subclass (c).....	6,590	6,910	7,230	7,550	7,870	8,190	8,510	8,830	9,150
Private assigned as:									
Technician II.									
Station clerk.									
Motorcycle officer.									

See footnote at end of table.

“Salary schedule—Continued

“Salary class and title	Service step					Longevity step			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Class 2:									
Subclass (a)..... Fire inspector:	\$7,200	\$7,610	\$7,930	\$8,250			\$8,570	\$8,890	\$9,210
Subclass (b)..... Fire inspector assigned as: Technician I.	7,580	7,900	8,220	8,540			8,860	9,180	9,500
Subclass (c)..... Fire inspector assigned as: Technician II.	7,870	8,190	8,510	8,830			9,150	9,470	9,790
Class 3..... Assistant marine engineer. Assistant pilot. Detective.	7,900	8,220	8,540	8,860			9,180	9,500	9,820
Class 4:									
Subclass (a)..... Fire sergeant. Police sergeant.	8,185	8,505	8,825	9,145			9,465	9,785	10,105
Subclass (b)..... Detective sergeant.	8,655	8,975	9,295	9,615			9,935	10,255	10,575
Subclass (c)..... Police sergeant assigned as: Motorcycle officer.	8,765	9,085	9,405	9,725			10,045	10,365	10,685
Class 5..... Fire lieutenant. Police lieutenant. Detective lieutenant.	10,000	10,400	10,800	11,200			11,600	12,000	
Class 6..... Marine engineer. Pilot.	11,000	11,400	11,800	12,200			12,600	13,000	
Class 7..... Fire captain. Police captain. Detective captain.	12,000	12,500	13,000	13,500			14,000	14,500	
Class 8..... Assistant superintendent of machinery. Battalion fire chief. Deputy fire marshal. Police inspector.	14,000	14,500	15,000	15,500			16,000	16,500	
Class 9:									
Subclass (a)..... Deputy fire chief. Deputy chief of police. Fire marshal. Superintendent of machinery.	16,500	17,000	17,500	18,000			18,500	19,000	
Subclass (b)..... Deputy chief assigned as the: Assistant fire chief. Police executive officer. Commanding officer of the White House Police. Commanding officer of the U.S. Park Police.	17,500	18,000	18,500	19,000			19,500	20,000	
Class 10..... Fire chief. Chief of police.	21,000	21,500	22,000	22,500			23,000	23,500	

“1 Service as such for over 60 consecutive calendar days.”

“Sec. 102. The rates of basic compensation of officers and members to whom the amendment made by section 101 of this title apply shall be adjusted in accordance with this section, and on and after the effective date of this title, section 2 of the Act approved October 24, 1962 (76 Stat. 1240), shall not apply to any such officer or member whose rate of basic compensation is so adjusted in accordance with this section. Such rates of basic compensation shall be adjusted as follows:

“(1) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (2), each officer and member receiving basic compensation immediately prior to the effective date of this title at one of the scheduled service or longevity rates of a class or subclass in the salary schedule in the District of Columbia Police and Firemen's Salary Act of 1958, as amended, shall receive a rate of basic compensation at the corresponding scheduled service or longevity rate in effect on and after the effective date of this title.

“(2) Each private in service step 6, longevity step 7, or longevity step 8 in any subclass in class 1, upon completing a minimum of twenty-one years of continuous service as a private, including service in the Armed Forces of the United States but excluding any period of time determined not to have been satisfactory service, shall be advanced to longevity step 9 in class 1, and receive the appropriate scheduled rate of basic compensation for such step in the subclass in which he is serving.

“Sec. 103. Section 202(b) of the District of Columbia Police and Firemen's Salary Act of 1958 is amended by striking ‘rescue squad, or fire department ambulance’, and inserting in lieu thereof ‘or rescue squad: *Provided*, That on and after the effective date of this proviso, privates in the Fire Department, while assigned as ambulance drivers may, in the discretion of the Commissioners, be placed in subclass (b) or subclass (c) of class 1 in accordance with section 302: *Provided further*, That any private assigned as an ambulance driver who on the effective date of this proviso is designated as ‘Technician I’ in subclass (b), class 1, shall continue in subclass (b), class 1, until action is taken to change his subclass placement in accordance with the preceding proviso or such assignment is terminated’.

“Sec. 104. Section 303(c) of such Act is amended by striking ‘(c), (d), or (e)’ and inserting in lieu thereof ‘or (c)’.

“Sec. 105. Section 401 of the District of Columbia Police and Firemen's Salary Act of 1958 (D.C. Code sec. 4-832) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

“(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of this or any other law, each deputy chief of the Metropolitan Police force and of the Fire Department of the District of Columbia shall, upon completion of thirty years of continuous service on the police force or fire department, as the case may be, including service in the Armed Forces of the

United States, but excluding any period of time determined not to have been satisfactory service, be placed in, and receive basic compensation at, the highest longevity step in the class or subclass to which his position is assigned in the schedule of rates established by section 101 of this Act. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to authorize the payment of any retroactive compensation.’

“Sec. 106. (a) Retroactive compensation or salary shall be paid by reason of this title only in the case of an individual in the service of the District of Columbia Government or of the United States (including service in the Armed Forces of the United States) on the date of enactment of this Act, except that such retroactive compensation or salary shall be paid (1) to an officer or member of the Metropolitan Police force, the Fire Department of the District of Columbia, the United States Park Police force, or the White House Police force, who retired during the period beginning on the first day of the first pay period which began on or after July 1, 1964, and ending on the date of enactment of this Act for services rendered during such period, and (2) in accordance with the provisions of the Act of August 3, 1950 (Public Law 636, Eighty-first Congress), as amended, for services rendered during the period beginning on the first day of the first pay period which began on or after July 1, 1964, and ending on the date of enactment of this Act

"Salary class and position"	Service step 1	Service step 2	Service step 3	Service step 4	Service step 5	Service step 6	Service step 7	Service step 8	Service step 9
Class 12:									
Group B, master's degree.....	\$8,805	\$9,070	\$9,335	\$9,600	\$9,865	\$10,130	\$10,395	\$10,660	\$10,925
Group C, master's degree plus 30 credit hours.....	9,005	9,270	9,535	9,800	10,065	10,330	10,595	10,860	11,125
Chief attendance officer. Clinical psychologist.									
Class 13:									
Group B, master's degree.....	7,900	8,225	8,550	8,875	9,200	9,525	9,850	10,175	10,500
Group C, master's degree plus 30 credit hours.....	8,100	8,425	8,750	9,075	9,400	9,725	10,050	10,375	10,700
Assistant professor, teachers college. Assistant professor, laboratory school. Psychiatric social worker.									

"Salary class and position"	Service step 1	Service step 2	Service step 3	Service step 4	Service step 5	Service step 6	Service step 7	Service step 8	Service step 9
Class 14:									
Group A, bachelor's degree.....	\$6,440	\$6,710	\$6,980	\$7,250	\$7,520	\$7,790	\$8,060	\$8,330	\$8,600
Group B, master's degree.....	6,940	7,210	7,480	7,750	8,020	8,290	8,560	8,830	9,100
Group C, master's degree plus 30 credit hours.....	7,140	7,410	7,680	7,950	8,220	8,490	8,760	9,030	9,300
Class 15:									
Group A, bachelor's degree.....	5,350	5,620	5,890	6,125	6,360	6,595	6,830	7,065	7,300
Group B, master's degree.....	5,850	6,120	6,390	6,625	6,860	7,095	7,330	7,565	7,800
Group C, master's degree plus 30 credit hours.....	6,050	6,320	6,590	6,825	7,060	7,295	7,530	7,765	8,000
Attendance officer. Child labor inspector. Counselor, placement. Librarian, elementary and secondary schools. Librarian, teachers college. Research assistant. School social worker. Speech correctionist. Coordinator of practical nursing. Teacher, elementary and secondary schools. Census supervisor. Counselor, elementary and secondary schools. Instructor, teachers college. Instructor, laboratory school. School psychologist.									

"Salary class and position"	Service step 9	Service step 10	Service step 11	Service step 12	Service step 13	Longevity step X	Longevity step Y
Class 14:							
Group A, bachelor's degree.....	\$8,600	\$8,870	\$9,140	\$9,410	\$9,680		
Group B, master's degree.....	9,100	9,370	9,640	9,910	10,180		
Group C, master's degree plus 30 credit hours.....	9,300	9,570	9,840	10,110	10,380		
Class 15:							
Group A, bachelor's degree.....	7,300	7,535	7,770	8,005	8,240	\$8,795	\$9,350
Group B, master's degree.....	7,800	8,035	8,270	8,505	8,740	9,295	9,850
Group C, master's degree plus 30 credit hours.....	8,000	8,235	8,470	8,705	8,940	9,495	10,050
Attendance officer. Child labor inspector. Counselor, placement. Librarian, elementary and secondary schools. Librarian, teachers college. Research assistant. School social worker. Speech correctionist. Coordinator of practical nursing. Teacher, elementary and secondary schools. Census supervisor. Counselor, elementary and secondary schools. Instructor, teachers college. Instructor, laboratory school. School psychologist.							

"(2) Subsection (a) of section 6 is amended by striking '(a)' and inserting in lieu thereof '(a) (1)', and by adding the following paragraph at the end thereof:

"(2) Any teacher who was promoted from the salary class originally designated Salary Class 18 under this Act (redesignated as Salary Class 15 by amendments effective on January 1, 1963), if such promotion occurred after June 30, 1958, and prior to January 1, 1963, and who on the effective date of this paragraph occupies the same position to which he was promoted during such period shall be assigned to the numerical service step in his class, or class and group to which he would have been assigned had he been promoted on or after January 1, 1963."

"(3) Section 13 is amended by striking 'evening schools' wherever it appear in such section and inserting in lieu thereof 'adult education schools', and by amending the

schedule of pay rates contained in subsection (a) of such section to read as follows:

"Classification"	Step		
	1	2	3
SUMMER SCHOOL (REGULAR)	Per diem		
Teacher, elementary and secondary schools, and instructor, District of Columbia Teachers College.....	\$20.97	\$23.18	\$25.29
Assistant professor, District of Columbia Teachers College.....	25.16	28.82	30.35
Associate professor, District of Columbia Teachers College.....	27.26	30.13	32.88
Assistant principal, elementary and secondary schools.....	30.41	33.61	36.67
Supervising director, and professor, District of Columbia Teachers College.....	30.41	33.61	36.67

"Classification"	Step		
	1	2	3
SUMMER SCHOOL, ETC.—CON.	Per diem		
Principal, elementary and secondary schools.....	\$33.55	\$37.09	\$40.46
VETERANS SUMMER HIGH SCHOOL CENTERS	Per period		
Teacher.....	\$31.46	\$34.77	\$37.94
ADULT EDUCATION SCHOOLS			
Teacher.....	5.13	5.67	6.18
Assistant principal.....	7.44	8.22	8.96
Principal.....	8.21	9.07	9.89

"SEC. 202. The third sentence of section 9(b)(3) of the Act entitled 'An Act for the retirement of public school teachers in the District of Columbia', approved August 7, 1946, as amended, is amended by striking 'on the day after the employee dies' and inserting in lieu thereof 'on the first day of the month following the teacher's death'.

"SEC. 203. (a) Retroactive compensation or salary shall be paid by reason of this title only in the case of an individual in the service of the Board of Education of the District of Columbia (including service in the Armed Forces of the United States) on the date of enactment of this Act, except that such retroactive compensation or salary shall be paid (1) to any employee covered in this Act who retired during the period beginning on the day following the first day of the first pay period which began on or after July 1, 1964, and ending on the date of enactment of this Act for services rendered during such period, and (2) in accordance with the provisions of the Act of August 3, 1950 (Public Law 636, Eighty-first Congress), as amended, for services rendered during the period beginning on the first day of the first pay period which began on or after July 1, 1964, and ending on the date of enactment of this Act by any such employee who dies during such period.

"(b) For purposes of this section, service in the Armed Forces of the United States in the case of an individual relieved from training and service in the Armed Forces of the United States or discharged from hospitalization following such training and service, shall include the period provided by law for the mandatory restoration of such individual to a position in or under the municipal government of the District of Columbia.

"SEC. 204. For the purpose of determining the amount of insurance for which an individual is eligible under the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954, as amended, all changes in rates of compensation or salary which result from the enactment of this title shall be held and considered to be effective as of the date of enactment of this Act.

"SEC. 205. The provisions of this title shall take effect on the first day of the first pay period beginning on or after July 1, 1964." And the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the title of the bill, and agree to the same.

JOHN L. McMILLAN,
JOHN DOWDY,
BASIL L. WHITENER,
FRANK HORTON,
WM. H. HARSHA,

Managers on the Part of the House.

ALAN BIBLE,
TOM MCINTYRE,
GLENN BEALL,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 12196) to amend the District of Columbia Police and Firemen's Salary Act of 1958, as amended, to increase salaries, to adjust pay alignment, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The House passed both H.R. 12196 which amended the District of Columbia Police and Firemen's Salary Act of 1958 to provide an average salary increase for policemen and firemen of the District of Columbia of 8.9 percent, and H.R. 12042 which amended

the District of Columbia Teachers' Salary Act of 1955 to provide an overall increase of approximately 5 percent in the salaries of professional personnel in the District of Columbia public school system.

The Senate struck out all after the enacting clause of H.R. 12196 and substituted a new text. The Senate substitute contains two titles. Title I of the Senate substitute is the same as H.R. 12196 except that (1) the commanding officers of the White House Police and the Park Police are not included in the salary schedule, and (2) there is no provision for advancing deputy chiefs of the Metropolitan Police force and the Fire Department of the District of Columbia with 30 years of continuous service to the highest longevity step for that position for salary purposes. Title II of the Senate substitute is the same as H.R. 12042 except that the salary schedule for teachers provides an overall increase of approximately 8 percent.

Except for technical and conforming changes, title I of the conference substitute is identical to H.R. 12196, as passed the House. Title II of the conference substitute is identical to H.R. 12042, as passed the House, except that the teachers salary schedule provides an overall increase of approximately 7 percent. This represents a 2-percent increase over the salary schedule contained in H.R. 12042, as passed the House, and a decrease of 1 percent in the salary schedule provided in title II of the Senate substitute.

The conferees jointly agreed that the problem of the high percentage of temporary noncertified teachers (those who have neither taken nor passed the national teachers' examination) in the District of Columbia should be studied in the next Congress. This percentage has grown to 37.1 percent of all teachers in the District schools.

JOHN L. McMILLAN,
JOHN DOWDY,
BASIL WHITENER,
FRANK HORTON,
WM. H. HARSHA,

Managers on the Part of the House.

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, your conferees are much concerned over the problems existing in the Washington schools by reason of the steadily increasing number of temporary, noncertified teachers, 1,625 teachers out of 4,461 in the school system, or about 37.1 percent of the teachers.

The District Committee's concern, of course, is with the pupil and his achievements, and it is the belief of your committee that regardless of what amounts of money are spent on buildings—over \$50 million in the last 10 years in the District of Columbia—and what amounts are spent on salaries of teachers and administrative costs, the pupil is the loser if competent and qualified teachers are not employed.

The percentage of temporary teachers in the District of Columbia public school system who had not qualified by taking the national examination and therefore were not certified was 15.5 percent in 1954. In the school year just ended, this percentage has jumped to 37.1 percent.

The granting of the same pay increases to such temporary, noncertified teachers as is given to those who are fully qualified and have certification does not encourage the recruitment of qualified teachers or provide any incentive to

those temporary, noncertified teachers to achieve qualifications enabling them to become certificated.

A thorough investigation into this whole subject in the next Congress will be made. The conferees on the part of both the Senate and the House agreed that such an investigation should be made early in the next Congress to determine whether separate salary schedules should be made applicable to temporary, noncertified teachers so as to provide a pay system which will provide incentive to these temporary, noncertified teachers to achieve professional status through so qualifying.

Percentage of temporary teachers in District of Columbia public school system, 1954-64

Year:	Percent
1963-64	37.1
1962-63	33.3
1961-62	32.1
1960-61	29.4
1959-60	28.6
1958-59	25.7
1957-58	22.2
1956-57	19.1
1955-56	16.4
1954-55	15.5

During this same 10-year period, salary increases for the various categories of District of Columbia government employees have totaled as follows:

	Percent
Teachers	147.0
Police and firemen	140.4
Classified employees	34.6

¹ These figures, of course, do not reflect the 7 percent increase to teachers just approved, and the 8.9 percent to police and firemen.

Thus, the teachers of the District of Columbia have enjoyed the greatest percentage increase in salary among all District of Columbia government employees over the past 10 fiscal years, and yet they comprise the only category of District of Columbia employees whose quality and qualifications have decreased during this period of time. Further, no other school jurisdiction in the Washington area has an appreciable number of temporary teachers.

There appears, therefore, to be no correlation between the District of Columbia teachers' salaries—which have kept pace not only with similar salaries in the metropolitan area but also among those of all the major U.S. cities—and the availability of qualified teachers for the city's public school system.

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA HOSPITALIZATION OF THE MENTALLY ILL ACT

Mr. WHITENER. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on the District of Columbia, I call up the bill (S. 935) to protect the constitutional rights of certain individuals who are mentally ill, to provide for their care, treatment,

and hospitalization, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SHORT TITLE

SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the "District of Columbia Hospitalization of the Mentally Ill Act".

DEFINITIONS

SEC. 2. As used in this Act—

(1) the term "mental illness" means any psychosis or other disease which substantially impairs the mental health of an individual;

(2) the term "mentally ill person" means any person who has a mental illness;

(3) the term "physician" means an individual licensed under the laws of the District of Columbia to practice medicine, or an individual who practices medicine in the employment of the Government of the United States or of the District of Columbia;

(4) the term "private hospital" means any nongovernmental hospital or institution, or part thereof, in the District of Columbia, equipped and qualified to provide inpatient care and treatment for any individual suffering from a physical or mental illness;

(5) the term "public hospital" means any hospital or institution, or part thereof, in the District of Columbia, owned and operated by the Government of the United States or of the District of Columbia, equipped and qualified to provide inpatient care and treatment for any individual suffering from a physical or mental illness;

(6) the term "administrator" means an individual in charge of a public or private hospital or his delegate; and

(7) the term "chief of service" means the physician charged with overall responsibility for the professional program of care and treatment in the particular administrative unit of the hospital to which the patient has been admitted or such other member of the medical staff as shall be designated by the chief of service.

COMMISSION ON MENTAL HEALTH

SEC. 3. The United States District Court for the District of Columbia (hereinafter referred to as the "court") is authorized to appoint a Commission on Mental Health, composed of nine members. One member shall be a member of the bar of such court, who has engaged in active practice of law in the District of Columbia for a period of at least five years prior to his appointment. He shall be the Chairman of the Commission and act as the administrative head of the Commission and its staff. He shall preside at all hearings and direct all of the proceedings before the Commission. He shall devote his entire time to the work of the Commission. Eight members of the Commission shall be physicians who have been practicing medicine in the District of Columbia and who have had not less than five years' experience in the diagnosis and treatment of mental illnesses. Each member of the Commission shall hold office for four years, the appointments of physician members to be staggered. The physician members shall serve on a part-time basis and shall be rotated by assignment of the chief judge of the court, so that at any one time the Commission shall consist of the Chairman and two physician members. Physician members of the Commission may practice their profession during their tenure

of office, but may not participate in the disposition of the case of any person in which they have rendered professional service or advice. The court shall also appoint an alternate lawyer member who shall serve on a part-time basis and act as Chairman in the absence of the permanent Chairman. The salaries of the members of the Commission and its employees shall be fixed in accordance with the provisions of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended. The alternate Chairman shall be paid on a per diem basis at the same rate of compensation as fixed for the permanent Chairman. It shall be the duty of the Commission on Mental Health to examine alleged mentally ill persons, inquire into their affairs and the affairs of persons who may be legally liable for their support, and to make reports and recommendations to the court. Except as otherwise provided in this Act, the Commission may conduct its examinations and hearings either at the courthouse or elsewhere at its discretion. The court may issue subpoenas at the request of the Commission returnable before the Commission, for the appearance of the alleged mentally ill person, witnesses, and persons who may be liable for the support of the mentally ill person. The Commission, or any of the members thereof, shall be competent and compellable witnesses at any trial, hearing, or other proceeding conducted pursuant to this Act and the physician-patient privilege shall not be applicable.

VOLUNTARY HOSPITALIZATION

SEC. 4. (a) Any individual may apply to any public or private hospital in the District of Columbia for admission to such hospital as a voluntary patient for the purposes of observation, diagnosis, and care and treatment of a mental illness. Upon the request of any such individual eighteen years of age or over (or in the case of any individual under eighteen years of age, upon a request made by his spouse, parent, or legal guardian), the administrator of a public hospital shall, if an examination by an admitting psychiatrist at such public hospital reveals the need for such hospitalization, and the administrator of a private hospital may, admit any such individual as a voluntary patient to such hospital for observation, diagnosis, and care and treatment of a mental illness in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

(b) Any voluntary patient admitted to any hospital pursuant to this section shall, if he is eighteen years of age or over, be entitled at any time to obtain his release from such hospital by filing a written request with the chief of service. The chief of service shall, within a period of forty-eight hours after the receipt of any such request (unless such period shall expire on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, then not later than noon of the next succeeding day which is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday), release the voluntary patient making such request. In the case of any voluntary patient under the age of eighteen years, the chief of service shall release such patient, according to the provisions of this section, upon the written request of his spouse, parent, or legal guardian. The chief of service may release any voluntary patient hospitalized pursuant to this section whenever he determines that such patient has recovered or that his continued hospitalization is no longer beneficial to him or advisable.

HOSPITALIZATION OF NONPROTESTING PERSONS

SEC. 5. (a) A friend or relative of an individual believed to be suffering from a mental illness may make application on behalf of that individual to the admitting psychiatrist of any hospital by presenting the individual, together with a referral from a practicing physician. Such individual may be accepted for examination and treatment by any private hospital and shall be accepted for examination and treatment by any pub-

lic hospital if, in the judgment of the admitting psychiatrist, the need for such is indicated on the basis of the individual's mental condition and such individual signs a statement at the time of such admission stating that he does not object to hospitalization. Such statement shall contain in simple, nontechnical language the fact that the individual is to be hospitalized and a description of the right to release set out in subsection (b) of the section. The admitting psychiatrist may admit such an individual without referral from a practicing physician if the need for an immediate admission is apparent to the admitting psychiatrist upon preliminary examination.

(b) Any person hospitalized under the provisions of subsection (a) of this section shall be immediately released upon his written request unless proceedings for hospitalization under court order pursuant to section 7 have been initiated.

EMERGENCY HOSPITALIZATION

SEC. 6. (a) Any duly accredited officer or agent of the Department of Public Health of the District of Columbia, or any officer authorized to make arrests in the District of Columbia, or the family physician of the individual in question, who has reason to believe that an individual is mentally ill and, because of such illness, is likely to injure himself or others if he is not immediately detained may, without a warrant, take such individual into custody, transport him to a public or private hospital, and make application for his admission thereto for purposes of emergency observation and diagnosis. Such application shall reveal the circumstances under which the individual was taken into custody and the reasons therefor.

(b) Subject to the provisions of subsection (c) of this section, the administrator of any private hospital, may, and the administrator of any public hospital shall, admit and detain for purposes of emergency observation and diagnosis any individual with respect to whom such application is made, if such application is accompanied by a certificate of a psychiatrist on duty at such hospital stating that he has examined the individual and is of the opinion that he has symptoms of a mental illness and, as a result thereof, is likely to injure himself or others unless he is immediately hospitalized; not later than twenty-four hours after the admission pursuant to this section of any individual to a hospital, the administrator of such hospital shall serve notice of such admission, by registered mail, to the spouse, parent, or legal guardian of such individual and to the Commission on Mental Health.

(c) No individual admitted to any hospital under subsection (b) of this section shall be detained in such hospital for a period in excess of forty-eight hours from the time of his admission (unless such period shall expire on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, then not later than noon of the next succeeding day which is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday) unless the administrator of such hospital has, within such period, filed a written petition with the court for an order authorizing the continued hospitalization of such individual for emergency observation and diagnosis for a period not to exceed seven days from the time such order is entered.

(d) The court shall, within a period of twenty-four hours after the receipt by it of such petition (unless such period shall expire on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, then not later than noon of the next succeeding day which is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday) either order the hospitalization of such individual for emergency observation and a diagnosis for a period of not to exceed seven days from the time such order is entered, or order his immediate release. In making its determination, the court shall consider the written

reports of the agent, officer, or physician who made the application under subsection (b) of this section, the certificate of the examining psychiatrist which accompanied it, and any other relevant information.

(e) Any individual whose continued hospitalization is ordered under subsection (d) of this section shall be entitled upon his request to a hearing before the court entering such order. Any such hearing so requested shall be held within a period of twenty-four hours after receipt of such request (unless such period shall expire on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, then not later than noon of the next succeeding day which is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday).

(f) The chief of service of any hospital in which an individual is hospitalized under a court order entered pursuant to subsection (d) of this section shall, within forty-eight hours after such order is entered, have such individual examined by a physician. If the physician, after his examination, certifies that in his opinion the individual is not mentally ill to the extent that he is likely to injure himself or others if not presently detained, the individual shall be immediately released. The chief of service shall, within forty-eight hours after such examination has been completed, send a copy of the results thereof by registered mail to the spouse, parents, attorney, legal guardian, or nearest known adult relative of the individual examined.

(g) Any physician or psychiatrist making application or conducting an examination under this Act shall be a competent and compellable witness at any trial, hearing, or other proceeding conducted pursuant to this Act and the physician-patient privilege shall not be applicable.

(h) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the administrator of any hospital in which an individual is hospitalized under this section may, if judicial proceedings for his hospitalization have been commenced under section 7 of this Act, detain such individual therein during the course of such proceedings.

HOSPITALIZATION UNDER COURT ORDER

SEC. 7. (a) Proceedings for the judicial hospitalization of any individual in the District of Columbia may be commenced by the filing of a petition with the Mental Health Commission by his spouse, parent, or legal guardian, by any physician, duly accredited officer or agent of the Department of Public Health, or by any officer authorized to make arrest in the District of Columbia. Such petition shall be accompanied (1) by a certificate of a physician stating that he has examined the individual and is of the opinion that such individual is mentally ill, and because of such illness is likely to injure himself or others if allowed to remain at liberty, or (2) by a sworn written statement by the petitioner that (A) the petitioner has good reason to believe that such individual is mentally ill and, because of such illness, is likely to injure himself or others if allowed to remain at liberty, and (B) that such individual has refused to submit to examination by a physician.

(b) Within three days after the receipt by it of any petition filed under subsection (a) of this section, the Commission shall send a copy of such petition by registered mail to the individual with respect to whom it was filed.

(c) The Commission shall promptly examine any individual alleged to be mentally ill after the filing of a petition provided by subsection (a) of this section and shall thereafter promptly hold a hearing on the issue of his mental illness. Such hearing shall be conducted in as informal a manner as may be consistent with orderly procedure and in a physical setting not likely to have a harmful effect on the mental health of the individual named in such petition. In con-

ducting such hearing, the Commission shall hear testimony of any person whose testimony may be relevant and shall receive all relevant evidence which may be offered. Any individual with respect to whom a hearing is held under this section shall be entitled, in his discretion, to be present at such hearing, to testify, and to present and cross-examine witnesses. The Commission shall also hold a hearing in order to determine liability under the provisions of subsection (g) of this section for the expenses of hospitalization of the alleged mentally ill person, if it is determined that he is mentally ill and should be hospitalized as provided under this Act. Such hearing may be conducted separately from the hearing on the issue of mental illness. If conducted separately, it may be conducted by the Chairman of the Commission alone.

(d) The alleged mentally ill person shall be represented by counsel in any proceeding before the Commission or the court, and if he fails or refuses to obtain counsel, the court shall appoint counsel to represent him. Any counsel so appointed shall be awarded compensation by the court for his services in an amount determined by it to be fair and reasonable. Such compensation shall be charged against the estate of the individual for whom such counsel was appointed, or against any unobligated funds of the Commission, as the court in its discretion may direct. The Commission or the court, as the case may be, shall, at the request of any counsel so appointed, grant a recess in such proceeding (but not for more than five days) to give such counsel an opportunity to prepare his case.

(e) If the Commission finds, after such hearing, that the individual with respect to whom such hearing was held is not mentally ill or if mentally ill, is not mentally ill to the extent that he is likely to injure himself or others if allowed to remain at liberty, the Commission shall immediately order his release and notify the court of that fact in writing. If the Commission finds, after such hearing, that the individual with respect to whom such hearing was held is mentally ill, and because of such illness is likely to injure himself or others if allowed to remain at liberty, the Commission shall promptly report such fact, in writing, to the United States District Court for the District of Columbia. Such report shall contain the Commission's findings of fact, conclusions of law, and recommendations. Any alleged mentally ill person with respect to whom such report is made shall have the right to demand a jury trial and shall be advised of that right by the Commission orally and in writing. A copy of the report of the Commission shall be served personally on the alleged mentally ill person and his attorney.

(f) Upon the receipt by the court of any such report referred to in subsection (e), the court shall promptly set the matter for hearing and shall cause a written notice of the time and place of the final hearing to be served personally upon the individual with respect to whom such report was made and his attorney, together with notice that he has five days following the date on which he is so served within which to demand a jury trial. Any such demand may be made by such individual or by anyone in his behalf. If a jury trial is demanded within such five-day period, it shall be accorded by the court with all reasonable speed. If no timely demand is made for such trial, the court shall determine such individual's mental condition on the basis of the report of the Commission, or on such further evidence in addition to such report as the court may require. If the court or jury (as the case may be) finds that such individual is not mentally ill, the court shall dismiss the petition and order his release. If the court or jury (as the case may be) finds that such individual is mentally ill and, because of that illness, is likely to in-

jure himself or others if allowed to remain at liberty, the court may order his hospitalization for an indeterminate period, or order any other alternative course of treatment which the court believes will be in the best interests of such individual or of the public. The Commission, or any member thereof, shall be competent and compellable witnesses at any hearing or jury trial held pursuant to this Act. The jury to be used in any case where a jury trial is demanded under this Act shall be impaneled, upon order of the court, from the jurors in attendance upon other branches of the court, who shall perform such services in addition to and as part of their duties in such court.

(g) The father, mother, husband, wife, and adult children of a mentally ill person, if of sufficient ability, and the estate of such mentally ill person, if such estate is sufficient for the purpose, shall pay the cost to the District of Columbia of such mentally ill person's maintenance, including treatment, in any hospital in which such person is hospitalized under this Act. It shall be the duty of the Commission to examine, under oath, the father, mother, husband, wife, and adult children of any alleged mentally ill person whenever such relatives live within the District of Columbia, and to ascertain the ability of such relatives or estate to maintain or contribute toward the maintenance of such mentally ill person; except that in no case shall such relatives or estate be required to pay more than the actual cost to the District of Columbia of maintenance of such alleged mentally ill person. If any individual hereinabove made liable for the maintenance of a mentally ill person shall fail so to provide or pay for such maintenance, the court shall issue to such individual a citation to show cause why he should not be adjudged to pay a portion or all of the expenses of maintenance of such patient. The citation shall be served at least ten days before the hearing thereon. If, upon such hearing, it shall appear to the court that the mentally ill person has not sufficient estate out of which his maintenance may properly be fully met and that he has relatives of the degree hereinabove referred to who are parties to the proceedings, and who are able to contribute thereto, the court may make an order requiring payment by such relative of such sum or sums as it may find they are reasonably able to pay and as may be necessary to provide for the maintenance and treatment of such mentally ill person. Such order shall require the payment of such sums to the Department of Public Health annually, semiannually, or quarterly as the court may direct. It shall be the duty of the Department to collect such sums due under this section, and to turn the same into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the District of Columbia. Any such order may be enforced against any property of the mentally ill person or of the individual liable or undertaking to maintain him in the same way as if it were an order for temporary alimony in a divorce case.

(h) No petition, application, or certificate authorized under sections 6(a) and 7(a) of this Act may be considered if made by a physician who is related by blood or marriage to the alleged mentally ill person, or who is financially interested in the hospital in which the alleged mentally ill person is to be detained, or, except in the case of physicians employed by the United States or the District of Columbia, who are professionally or officially connected with such hospital. No such petition, application, or certificate of any physician shall be considered unless it is based on personal observation and examination of the alleged mentally ill person made by such physician not more than seventy-two hours prior to the making of the petition, application, or certificate. Such certificate shall set forth in detail the facts

and reasons on which such physician based his opinions and conclusions.

PERIODIC EXAMINATION AND RELEASE

SEC. 8. (a) Any patient hospitalized pursuant to a court order obtained under section 7 of this Act, or his attorney, legal guardian, spouse, parent, or other nearest adult relative, shall be entitled, upon the expiration of ninety days following such order and not more frequently than every six months thereafter, to request, in writing, the chief of service of the hospital in which the patient is hospitalized, to have a current examination of his mental condition made by one or more physicians. If the request is timely it shall be granted. The patient shall be entitled, at his own expense, to have any duly qualified physician participate in such examination. In the case of any such patient who is indigent, the Department of Public Health shall, upon the written request of such patient, assist him in obtaining a duly qualified physician to participate in such examination in the patient's behalf. Any such physician so obtained by such indigent patient shall be compensated for his services out of any unobligated funds of such Department in an amount determined by it to be fair and reasonable. If the chief of service, after considering the reports of the physicians conducting such examination, determines that the patient is no longer mentally ill to the extent that he is likely to injure himself or others if not hospitalized, the chief of service shall order the immediate release of the patient. However, if the chief of service, after considering such reports, determines that such patient continues to be mentally ill to the extent that he is likely to injure himself or others if not hospitalized, but one or more of the physicians participating in such examination reports that the patient is not mentally ill to such extent, the patient may petition the court for an order directing his release. Such petition shall be accompanied by the reports of the physicians who conducted the examination of the patient.

(b) In considering such petition, the court shall consider the testimony of the physicians who participated in the examination of such patient, and the reports of such physicians accompanying the petition. After considering such testimony and reports, the court shall either (1) reject the petition and order the continued hospitalization of the patient, or (2) order the chief of service to immediately release such patient. Any physician participating in such examination shall be a competent and compellable witness at any trial or hearing held pursuant to this Act.

(c) The chief of service of a public or private hospital shall as often as practicable, but not less often than every six months, examine or cause to be examined each patient admitted to any such hospital pursuant to section 7 of this Act and if he determines on the basis of such examination that the conditions which justified the involuntary hospitalization of such patient no longer exist, the chief of service shall immediately release such patient.

(d) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit any person from exercising any right presently available to him for obtaining release from confinement, including the right to petition for a writ of habeas corpus.

RIGHT TO COMMUNICATION—EXERCISE OF CERTAIN RIGHTS

SEC. 9. (a) Any person hospitalized in a public or private hospital pursuant to this Act shall be entitled (1) to communicate by sealed mail or otherwise with any individual or official agency inside or outside the hospital, and (2) to receive uncensored mail from his attorney or personal physician. All other incoming mail or communications may be read before being delivered to the patient,

if the chief of service believes such action is necessary for the medical welfare of the patient who is the intended recipient. However, any mail or other communication which is not delivered to the patient for whom it is intended shall be immediately returned to the sender. But nothing in this section shall prevent the administrator from making reasonable rules regarding visitation hours and the use of telephone and telegraph facilities.

(b) Any person hospitalized in a public hospital for a mental illness shall, during his hospitalization, be entitled to medical and psychiatric care and treatment. The administrator of each public hospital shall keep records detailing all such care and treatment received by any such person and such records shall be made available, upon that person's written authorization, to his attorney or personal physician. Such records shall be preserved by the administrator until such person has been discharged from the hospital.

(c) No mechanical restraint shall be applied to any patient hospitalized in any public or private hospital for a mental illness unless the use of restraint is prescribed by a physician and, if so prescribed, such restraint shall be removed whenever the condition justifying its use no longer exists. Any use of a mechanical restraint, together with the reasons therefor, shall be made a part of the medical record of the patient.

(d) No patient hospitalized pursuant to this Act shall, by reason of such hospitalization, be denied the right to dispose of property, execute instruments, make purchases, enter into contractual relationships, vote, and hold a driver's license, unless such patient has been adjudicated incompetent by a court of competent jurisdiction and has not been restored to legal capacity. If the chief of service of the public or private hospital in which any such patient is hospitalized is of the opinion that such patient is unable to exercise any of the aforementioned rights, the chief of service shall immediately notify the patient and the patient's attorney, legal guardian, spouse, parents, or other nearest known adult relative, of that fact.

(e) Any individual in the District of Columbia who, by reason of a judicial decree ordering his hospitalization entered prior to the date of the enactment of this Act, is considered to be mentally incompetent and is denied the right to dispose of property, execute instruments, make purchases, enter into contractual relationships, vote, or hold a driver's license solely by reason of such decree, shall, upon the expiration of the one-year period immediately following such date of enactment, be deemed to have been restored to legal capacity unless, within such one-year period, affirmative action is commenced to have such individual adjudicated mentally incompetent by a court of competent jurisdiction.

(f) Any patient, and the patient's spouse, parents, or other nearest known adult relative, shall receive, upon admission of the patient to the hospital, a written statement outlining in simple, nontechnical language all release procedures provided by this Act, setting out all rights accorded to patients by this Act, and describing procedures provided by law for adjudication of incompetency and appointment of trustees or committees for the hospitalized individual.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION FACILITIES

SEC. 10. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to require the admission of any individual to any Veterans' Administration or military hospital facility unless such individual is otherwise eligible for care and treatment in such facility.

PENALTIES

SEC. 11. (a) Any individual who, (1) without probable cause for believing a person to be mentally ill, causes or conspires with or assists another to cause the hospitalization

of any such person under this Act, or (2) causes or conspires with or assists another to cause the denial to any person of any right accorded to him under this Act, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or imprisonment not exceeding three years, or both.

(b) Any individual who, without probable cause for believing a person to be mentally ill, executes a petition, application, or certificate pursuant to this Act, by which such individual secures or attempts to secure the apprehension, hospitalization, detention, or restraint of any such person, or any physician or psychiatrist who knowingly makes any false certificate or application pursuant to this Act as to the mental condition of any person, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or imprisonment not exceeding three years, or both.

NONRESIDENT

SEC. 12. If an individual ordered committed to a public hospital by the court pursuant to subsection (f) of section 7 is found by the Commission, subject to a review by the court, not to be a resident of the District of Columbia, and to be a resident of another place, he may be transferred to the State of his residence if an appropriate institution of that State is willing to accept him. If the person be an indigent, the expense of transferring him, including the traveling expenses of necessary attendants, shall be borne by the District of Columbia. For the purposes of this section, a "resident of the District of Columbia" means an individual who has maintained his principal place of abode in the District of Columbia for more than one year prior to the filing of the petition referred to in subsection (a) of section 7 of this Act.

WITNESS FEES

SEC. 13. Witnesses subpoenaed under the provisions of this Act shall be paid the same fees and mileage as are paid to witnesses in the courts of the United States.

NOT TO BE CONFINED IN JAIL

SEC. 14. No person apprehended, detained, or hospitalized under any provision of this Act, shall be confined in jail or in any penal or correctional institution.

FORMS

SEC. 15. All applications and certificates for the hospitalization of any individual in the District of Columbia under this Act shall be made on forms approved by the Commission and furnished by it.

SURETY

SEC. 16. The court in its discretion may require any petitioner under section 7 of this Act to file an undertaking with surety to be approved by the court in such amount as the court may deem proper, conditioned to save harmless the respondent by reason of costs incurred, including attorney's fees, if any, and damages suffered by the respondent, as a result of any such action.

INDIVIDUALS PREVIOUSLY HOSPITALIZED

SEC. 17. The provisions of sections 8, 9, 12, 14, 15, and 16 of this Act shall be applicable to any person who, on or after the date of the enactment of this Act, is a patient in a hospital in the District of Columbia by reason of having been declared insane or of unsound mind pursuant to a court order entered prior to such date of enactment; except that any request for an examination authorized under section 8 may be made by such person, or his attorney, legal guardian, spouse, parent, or other nearest adult relative, after the expiration of the thirty-day period following the date of the enactment of this Act and not more frequently than every six months thereafter.

APPOINTMENT OF CONSERVATORS

SEC. 18. The first section of the Act of October 24, 1951 (65 Stat. 608), is amended by

adding after "mental weakness (not amounting to unsoundness of mind)" the following: "mental illness (as such term is defined in the District of Columbia Hospitalization of the Mentally Ill Act)."

ACTS REPEALED

SEC. 19. (a) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (b) of this section, the Act entitled "An Act to provide for insanity proceedings in the District of Columbia", approved June 8, 1938 (52 Stat. 625), as amended, and the Act entitled "An Act to provide for insanity proceedings in the District of Columbia", approved August 9, 1939 (53 Stat. 1293), as amended, are repealed.

(b) The repeal of the Act of June 8, 1938, and of the Act of August 9, 1939, shall not be construed to affect (1) any action or proceeding brought or existing on the date immediately preceding the date of the enactment of this Act, or (2) any liability incurred by any person for the payment of the costs of maintenance and treatment of an insane or incompetent person hospitalized in the District of Columbia prior to the date of the enactment of this Act, and any such action or proceeding shall be heard and determined and such liability continued in accordance with the provisions of such Acts in the same manner and to the same extent as if they had not been repealed.

(c) The Act entitled "An Act to authorize the apprehension and detention of insane persons in the District of Columbia, and providing for their temporary commitment in the Government Hospital for the Insane, and for other purposes", approved April 27, 1904 (33 Stat. 316), is hereby repealed.

(d) Sections 4849, 4856, and 4857 of the Revised Statutes are hereby repealed.

(e) Sections 115(b), 115(c), 115(d), and 115(e) of the Act entitled "An Act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia", approved March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. 1189), as amended, are hereby repealed.

(f) The last sentence of section 1 of the Act of February 23, 1905 (33 Stat. 740), as amended (D.C. Code, sec. 21-307), is hereby repealed.

(g) The Act of March 3, 1927 (44 Stat. 1383; D.C. Code, sec. 21-302), is hereby repealed.

(h) Sections 1 and 2, of the Act of June 22, 1948 (62 Stat. 572), as amended (D.C. Code, sec. 32-412-413), are hereby repealed.

CONTINUANCE OF COMMISSION ON MENTAL HEALTH

SEC. 20. The Commission on Mental Health to which reference is made in section 3 of this Act is the Commission established by the Act of June 8, 1938 (52 Stat. 625), as amended. Nothing contained in any amendment made by this Act shall be construed to affect or impair the existence of the Commission so established, or to alter the pay or the terms of office of the members of such Commission serving as such on the day preceding the date of enactment of this Act.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 2, line 2, after the word "illness" insert the following: ", but shall not include a person committed to a private or public hospital in the District of Columbia by order of the court in a criminal proceeding".

Page 4, line 5, immediately after "shall", insert the following: "have the same qualifications as the lawyer member of the Commission and who shall".

Page 16, strike out lines 13, 14, and 15, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "shall require the payment of such sums to the District of Columbia Treasurer annually, semiannually, quarterly, or monthly as the court may direct. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to".

Page 21, line 13, immediately after "relative", insert the following: ", and the United States District Court for the District of Co-

lumbia, the Commission on Mental Health, and the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia".

Page 23, line 12, strike the word "may" and substitute in lieu thereof "shall".

Page 23, line 20, immediately after "year", insert "immediately".

Page 24, line 24, after the word "entered", insert the following: "in a noncriminal proceeding".

Page 26, line 18, immediately after the period, insert the following: "Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to affect any action taken prior to the date of the enactment of this Act pursuant to any of the aforementioned subsections repealed by this subsection."

Page 26, line 24, strike out "and 2", and insert in lieu thereof a comma and the following: "2, and 3".

Page 27, immediately after line 2, insert the following: "(1) The two provisos in the fifth paragraph under the heading 'Public Welfare' in the District of Columbia Appropriations Act, 1949, are hereby repealed."

Page 8, line 11, strike out the comma and substitute in lieu thereof a semicolon.

The committee amendments were agreed to.

Mr. WHITENER. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of the bill is to revise the procedures for the hospitalization of the mentally ill in the District of Columbia and to guarantee certain rights to those hospitalized. In the language of the author of the bill, the Congress in this legislation is fashioning what it is hoped will soon be a strong chain of constitutional protections for a long-neglected group in our society.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

This bill is the result of a comprehensive 3-year study by the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights, starting in the 87th Congress. Three days of public hearings, covering 318 pages of printed testimony, were held by the subcommittee in May 1963. Over 20 witnesses were heard.

The bill which was fashioned after these hearings and months of study was favorably reported to the Senate (S. Rept. 925) on February 27, 1964, and passed the Senate with unanimous approval on June 22, 1964.

Subcommittee No. 6 of your committee held public hearings on the bill on August 10, 1964, and the bill was reported with the amendments by the subcommittee and by your committee without a dissenting vote.

STATEMENT

This bill applies only to mentally ill persons in the District of Columbia committed by voluntary act or through civil commitment proceedings, and does not apply to persons committed to a private or public hospital in the District by order of the court in a criminal proceeding.

Hospitalization of the mentally ill has become a problem of enormous national scope. It is estimated that 1 out of every 12 children born today will, at some time during his life, be treated in a mental institution. Approximately 250,000 persons are hospitalized in the United States each year; mental institutions currently care for approximately 800,000 patients. Nor do the statistics show that the problem is of lesser magnitude in the District of Columbia. Approximately 2,000 persons are admitted to St. Elizabeths Hospital every year. Presently, the total pa-

tient population at St. Elizabeths, including outpatients, is 7,700.

In recent years, great strides in the medical treatment of the mentally ill have been made. However, all too often society's attitude toward the mentally ill and the legal procedures which reflect that attitude have not kept pace with advances in medicine and psychiatry. The basic law, operative today, dealing with hospitalization of the mentally ill in the District of Columbia, was enacted in 1939 (53 Stat. 1293). Witnesses testified that while laudable in some respects, District procedures are procedurally cumbersome and inadequate for protection of certain rights of hospitalized individuals.

Dr. Winfred Overholser, former Superintendent of St. Elizabeths Hospital, testified that "the District of Columbia, the laws of which are enacted by the Congress of the United States, has, to my mind, one of the least desirable procedures of any jurisdiction in the Union. It is cumbersome, unduly legalistic, unnecessarily distressing to the patient, and tends to delay rather than facilitate early hospital care of those patients who need it."—Hearings, 1961, page 20, hearing references are to Senate subcommittee hearings.

Dr. Overholser stressed that the right to prompt treatment is a right of the mentally ill often overlooked and pointed out that "burdensome formalities in connection with the admission make a family reluctant to send the patient to the hospital; they are painful to the patient himself and tend to foster the stigma of mental illness."—Hearings, 1961, page 21.

One very serious inadequacy in present District law is its requirement that one who is committed to a mental hospital be automatically adjudged an incompetent. Not all persons who are in need of hospitalization are unable to carry on their affairs or exercise the privileges of citizenship, it was stated.

The present law in the District of Columbia provides that a person is automatically declared to be incompetent upon judicial finding of his need for hospitalization. Thus, an individual loses the right to dispose of property, execute instruments, make purchases, enter into contractual relationships, vote, and hold a driver's license, because it has been determined that he is in need of hospitalization. Witnesses testified that there is no necessary correlation between mental illness and ability to exercise these rights. In fact, it was stated, inability to exercise these rights often impedes a patient's recovery upon release from the hospital. Present District law provides that an individual must be released for at least 6 months before he can petition the court for restoration to competency. The separation of adjudication of the need for hospitalization from the determination of incompetency embodied in S. 935 was uniformly welcomed by witnesses testifying at the hearings as a desirable change in the District of Columbia law.

Mr. Colman B. Stein, president of the District of Columbia Association for Mental Health, Inc., told the Senate subcommittee: "We strongly endorse the separation of incompetency and mental

illness. This is a progressive proposal which would be a boon not only to patients while they are in the hospital but also would be of great assistance to them in the period following hospitalization"—Hearings, 1963, page 39.

The Honorable Alexander Holtzoff, U.S. district judge for the District of Columbia, submitted to the subcommittee a draft proposal which also embodied the concept of separation.

Commenting on the separation of a finding of the need for compulsory hospitalization from a judicial finding of incompetence, Dr. Dale Cameron, superintendent of St. Elizabeths Hospital, stated: "This, we think, is a very marked improvement over the present situation."

DEPARTMENTAL RECOMMENDATIONS

The Department of Justice, in its report on S. 935, stated that the bill: "with certain exceptions hereinafter discussed, provides substantial protection for important liberties of persons who may be mentally ill while making reasonable and adequate provisions for their examination, care, hospitalization, and restraint."

The Department recommended enactment of the bill subject to certain suggestions and without regard to the problems which may be incident to the implementation of this measure, such as financial considerations or determinations as to the inconsistency of other laws.

The views of the District of Columbia government were presented to the Senate subcommittee by Commissioner John B. Duncan. Reporting the results of a study of the bill by the Commissioners' Special Committee on Mental Health Needs, he indicated that this study represented the informal views of the Commissioners since due to the pressure of other work, the full Board had not been able "to consider carefully and thoroughly their Committee's basic propositions" nor their comments with respect to S. 935. Regarding the bill, he stated: "Generally speaking, while the Committee—and I might add, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia—consider S. 935 an excellent step forward in the care, treatment, and hospitalization of the mentally ill, it was the view of the Committee that the bill should be considerably expanded in the interests of clarification, possibly better administration, and broader coverage."

The bill, in the view of the Commissioners' Committee, "provides for the protection of the rights of the individual, in accord with the requirements of due process, at all points during the period of hospitalization, and is more detailed in this respect than the basic proposition developed by the Commissioners' Committee, except that S. 935 does not specifically reserve the right of habeas corpus." The bill as amended now preserves such a right.

Before your committee, testimony was heard from the Assistant Corporation Counsel on behalf of the District of Columbia Commissioners, who offered numerous suggestions which he had submitted to the Commissioners as comments upon the legislation but which the Commissioners had not yet approved. After much discussion he stated: "I don't

think there is any disagreement between you and the Commissioners as far as the purposes are concerned. I think that everyone agrees that the idea of making a distinction between mental incompetency and voluntary hospitalization of the mentally ill is a step forward and the problem here, really, is to protect, to protect fully, the mentally ill person from himself, and also to protect the District and the people of the District from any untoward demands on them in the way of finances or space at St. Elizabeths or District of Columbia General, but as to the basic idea, I think there is agreement on all sides, sir."

After the hearing, a formal report was received from the Commissioners wherein they submitted various suggestions and indicated the bill was too limited in scope and narrower than existing law in some respects.

Your committee has considered all these recommendations and believes that the bill itself, as amended by your committee, meets in substance the particular objectives and suggestions of the Commissioners as to improvements and protections to be afforded not only to the mentally ill, but also to the District of Columbia.

This legislation, as stated above, has been under active consideration for over 3 years and was reported to the Senate February 27, 1964. During all this time, the Commissioners have had every opportunity to improve the bill, if need be, but they have not come forward with any bill of their own or one broader in scope such as they appear to desire. This bill does not undertake to cover the whole field of treatment for the mentally ill, nor does it attempt a complete rewriting of all the laws with reference to mental incompetency or insanity. It is primarily a bill for hospitalization and protection of the rights of the mentally ill hospitalized voluntarily or through civil proceedings in the District of Columbia.

As such, it is a major, needed, and desirable step in the right direction, and your committee recommends that the bill as amended be approved.

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

IMPROVEMENTS LOCATED ON RAILROAD RIGHT-OF-WAY

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 1136) to authorize the Secretary of the Army to pay fair value for improvements located on the railroad right-of-way owned by bona fide lessees or permittees, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert: "That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to—

"(1) the Farmer's Grain Company, of Carlisle, Iowa, the sum of \$43,100;

"(2) John H. McKlveen, Joseph L. McKlveen, G. M. Henderson, and S. L. Henderson, a partnership doing business as McKlveen Lumber Company, of Prairie City, Iowa, the sum of \$13,000; and

"(3) the Vanderzyl Brothers Fuel Company, of Pella, Iowa, the sum of \$27,250.

"The payment of the sum specified in the case of each such party shall be in full satisfaction of all claims of such party against the United States for the loss of a leasehold interest held in certain lands taken by the United States in connection with the Red Rock Reservoir project on the Des Moines River in Iowa, and for the loss of certain improvements owned by such party which were situated on the lands in which such leasehold interest was held: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

Amend the title so as to read: "An Act to compensate certain parties for the loss of their leasehold interests in lands taken by the United States in connection with the Red Rock Reservoir project."

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

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ALLEGED NEGRO LEADERS DELIVER ULTIMATUM TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 5 minutes, to revise and extend my remarks, and to include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I think that the account in yesterday's morning Post of the ultimatum delivered to the President of the United States by the alleged Negro leaders of America has no equal in brass and effrontery since my earliest days of recollection. When the so-called leaders of any minority group have the unmitigated gall to tell the President of the United States whom to seat at a convention and to prognosticate what the consequences will be if these dictates are not followed, the American Republic is headed for the bone yard.

Like the Colosseum and the Parthenon, our form of government will be doomed to a mournful and melancholy immortality, if their effrontery is not rebuked publicly and firmly.

I would think, Mr. Speaker, that the so-called Negro leaders would be so ashamed of what has happened in New York, Rochester, Elizabeth, N.J., and other scenes of unparalleled violence, disorder, disrespect for law, pillage and plunder, that they would think twice before threatening the greatest friend they

have ever had with a repetition of these tragic scenes if their dictates are ignored.

I can only say, Mr. Speaker, that if disorder, violence, and disrespect for law continues after the unparalleled gains the Negroes have enjoyed under the present President and his predecessor, and I refer to the unearned privileges they have received at the hands of their Government and the unjustified preference they continue to enjoy, and if this is all we can expect from an ungrateful minority for the everlasting preference, at the expense of other citizens of this great Nation, then, Mr. Speaker, it is high time for the white people of America to demand equal treatment and equal protection of the law.

It is time that people in high places tell the same group that brought the message to carry back to those whom they allegedly represent that this Nation will not now nor in the future tolerate 10 percent of the tails wagging 90 percent of the dogs, either in election year or in the days to come.

Mr. Speaker, this Nation is greater than any class, creed, color, or section. Disorder and disrespect for law must not be the hallmark of any group's effort in its onward climb to opportunity in the land of opportunity.

This threat must be summarily rebuffed, publicly denounced, forcefully discarded, and those who made the threats should be verbally chastized in the highest levels of our churches, our press, and our Government.

Mr. Speaker, the newspaper article to which I earlier referred is as follows:

L.B.J. GETS NEGRO WARNING ON ALL-WHITE PARTY

(By Robert E. Baker)

President Johnson has been warned that seating of the all-white Mississippi delegation to the Democratic National Convention would intensify Negro outbursts and undermine responsible Negro leadership.

The warning came in a telegram from the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., and was followed by a conference with Negro leaders at the White House yesterday.

Attending the meeting with President Johnson were Roy Wilkins of the NAACP; A. Philip Randolph, leader of the 1963 March on Washington; James Farmer of CORE, and John Lewis of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.

Invited but unable to attend were Whitney Young of the National Urban League, and Dr. King, president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

In his telegram to Mr. Johnson, Dr. King said he was supporting the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party delegation, predominantly Negro, which is seeking to replace the all-white regular delegation and which, according to Dr. King, is already pledged to Republican nominee BARRY GOLDWATER.

The contest, Dr. King said, is a question of whether the National Democratic Party is willing to purge itself of "racist element" and present "a clear alternative to the extremist coalition of the other party."

Failure to seat the Freedom Party, Dr. King said, "can only intensify the frustration and hopelessness which has led to violent outbursts in Negro ghettos and which undermines the efforts of responsible leadership which is attempting to deal with this frustration through concrete political action."

These words indicated that should his Freedom Party fail to be seated Dr. King thought he would be unable to adhere to a

call for a moratorium on demonstrations issued recently by several Negro leaders.

The White House and the Negro leaders who conferred with the President said that Mr. Johnson opened the discussion by stating flatly he would not discuss the convention or political questions.

Dr. King released copies of his telegram to reporters when he arrived in Washington later to testify before the convention's resolutions and platform committee at the Sheraton-Park Hotel.

Farmer and Wilkins also appeared before the platform committee and took the opportunity to support the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party.

Wilkins urged the convention to enact a rule barring any State delegation which denies membership to any race or that does not subscribe to Democratic Party principles.

Farmer said that seating of the all-white regular delegation "can only strengthen the racist oligarchy there."

And he defended demonstrations and told the committee that the convention would be the scene of "direct action." Even as he spoke, 30 CORE pickets paraded outside the hotel entrance with signs proclaiming: "The day of lily-white politics is over."

Strolling in the hotel corridors was Ben C. Callon, a member of the regular Mississippi delegation which has been refused seats on the platform committee until the contest is settled. Said he:

"We simply take the position that there is no other Democratic Party in Mississippi than ours."

But the events of the day added fuel to the Mississippi contest that will come before the convention's credentials committee on Saturday in Atlantic City.

The Alabama delegation may also enter the picture. Unchallenged by a rival delegation, the Alabama delegation nevertheless could be barred by the convention's "loyalty oath." Some sources indicate that the Mississippi regulars might be seated but Alabama's delegation barred. But the intense support of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party by Negro leaders and some other State delegations may block such a compromise.

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

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina. I will be delighted to yield to my friend from Louisiana.

Mr. WAGGONER. The gentleman refers to "so-called alleged leaders." Does the gentleman refer to the Washington Post article yesterday morning that carried the picture of Roy Wilkins?

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina. That is the article. I might say about Roy Wilkins that I think he is the most respectable one of the group, and I think he is the most conservative one of the group. I do not know anything wrong with Roy Wilkins. But he was with those who went to see the President. Phillip Randolph was one and James Farmer another. I do not know of any conservatism attached to James Farmer.

CUBA

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include an article.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, all of those trading and selling goods

to Castro should note the danger signs of the collapse of the Cuban economy in the press reports out of Cuba the past few days.

Apparently there has been a major shakeup in the agencies of the Cuban Government dealing with economic matters. Reports indicate the Economic Minister and the president of the national bank have been replaced, and all foreign purchases have been stopped, at least for the present.

Regardless of the outcome of the current crisis in Cuba, it should be plain to all that this unstable Government is not a good credit risk. English companies and others engaged in trade on liberal credit terms should be aware of the risks involved.

The economic boycott of the United States, now approved by the Organization of American States, is taking its effect in Cuba. The results will become increasingly apparent in the weeks ahead.

Since the OAS has acted, and in light of the conditions inside Cuba, the United States should increase its efforts to secure better cooperation from European powers to further isolate Castro from the community of nations. Now that our past efforts are bearing such good results we should intensify our efforts to bring about the downfall of Castro and the return of freedom to Cuba.

Mr. Speaker, I ask permission to include at this point in the RECORD an article on this subject from the Washington Daily News edition today.

CUBA SUSPENDS BUYING ABROAD—NEAR COLLAPSE OF SUGAR MARKET THE REASON

(By Francis L. McCarthy)

NEW YORK, August 21.—Cuba has ordered its foreign trade representatives overseas to suspend further purchases abroad, bank sources said today.

They said that only parts and supplies needed for the sugar and nickel industries and a medical research center were excluded from the order.

The drastic cutback was interpreted to mean that Cuba has spent more than it has taken in, and now must retrench.

The order confirmed recent National Foreign Trade Council speculation based on reports from the Financial Times of London and the New York Journal of Commerce that near chaos in its own finances would force Cuba to suspend credit for foreign purchases.

TALKS END

Bank sources said the stop-buy edict issued from Havana last week also ordered an end to all negotiations not falling within the exempt categories, and suspension of all letters of credit including those for purchases already made.

The order clarified hitherto unexplained recent shifts in top Cuban economic posts. In the past 7 weeks, Cuba has ousted Regino Boti as Economy Minister, Marcelo Fernandez as president of the Cuban National Bank, Maj. Alberto Mora as Foreign Commerce Minister, and set up an unprecedented Sugar Ministry.

The new Cuban economic crisis also was assumed to be behind recent insistent peace feelers directed at the United States.

Bank sources said Cuba's present plight could be attributed to the crash of world sugar prices, compounded by amateurish buying and handling of credits abroad. Experts said waste as well as overhead was tremendous.

The sources described Cuban credit as no stronger than the sugar market—and the sugar market is in a state of collapse.

They said there was no way of totaling exactly how much Cuba owed abroad, or to whom.

The East European Satellite Common Market Bank in Moscow has reported Cuban indebtedness for goods and investment, but excluding military deliveries, to Iron Curtain countries alone at nearly \$2.5 billion.

In addition, Cuba owes millions more to Britain, Canada, France, Spain, and Japan, among others. The governments of most of these countries, including Britain and France, have underwritten private credits to Cuba.

EISENHOWER'S DEFENSE POLICIES AND McNAMARA'S MYTH

Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New Hampshire [Mr. CLEVELAND] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CLEVELAND. Mr. Speaker, the administration's Defense Secretary McNamara has indicated by his performance before the Democratic platform committee that he is willing to lie about the Eisenhower administration's defense policies in a shabby attempt to enhance the Democratic administration's questionable record. Falsely claiming that only now does the United States have the capacity to handle limited warfare, McNamara says that national defense under Eisenhower was based solely on massive retaliation—despite the Republican administration's skillful and proven ability to handle crises such as Lebanon and Quemoy-Matsu without using nuclear arms.

The Washington Evening Star in an August 20 editorial accuses McNamara of trying to promote a myth and states that "The election year does not give Mr. McNamara a license to kid the public." I would like to include the editorial, "McNamara's Myth," here in the RECORD:

McNAMARA'S MYTH

One of the irritating myths generated by the Kennedy-Johnson administrations and recited this week by Secretary of Defense McNamara should be laid to rest once and for all. This is the claim, as Mr. McNamara put it during the Democratic platform committee's TV show, that "the Defense Establishment we found in 1961 was based on a strategy of massive nuclear retaliation as the answer to all military aggression."

History shows that the Eisenhower administration did not in fact base its answers to all military and political aggression on any such policy. When faced with a military crisis it did just what the Democratic administrations have done: Resorted to a limited, nonnuclear response.

President Eisenhower did not answer with massive nuclear retaliation at the time of the Lebanon crisis or the Formosa Straits bombardment. He called on portions of the 14 combat divisions, 15 carrier task groups, 7 tactical fighter wings, and 16 air transport wings available to him and solved the problems without dropping a single A-bomb.

Mr. McNamara, however, has tried many times to promote the myth that none of these nonnuclear forces existed before he

came along. He has said, for instance, that "it was also evident that our position throughout the world would be greatly strengthened if we were not forced to choose between doing nothing or deliberately initiating nuclear war."

Mr. McNamara has done much to add to our conventional forces and improve the "nonnuclear option." But that option, on a lesser scale, always has existed and always has been used.

The election year does not give Mr. McNamara a license to kid the public. Neither a Secretary of Defense nor a presidential candidate should shoot from the hip on these vital matters. There is entirely too much at stake.

DIXIE PROJECT

Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Utah [Mr. LLOYD] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. LLOYD. Mr. Speaker, House passage of the Dixie project will permit the development of that fertile but arid corner of southwestern Utah known as Dixie.

Rainfall of less than 8½ inches a year has not discouraged the hardy people who settled this area some 100 years ago.

But lack of natural precipitation and the vagaries of the surface streams, has curtailed the development of this region.

Although the early settlers proposed and carried out various irrigation systems, the Federal Government first took notice of the need for a large-scale effort in an official Department of Agriculture report in 1903.

The long years of preparation since then have culminated in enactment of the Dixie project.

Through development of irrigation and culinary water, control of floods, silting and erosion, stabilization of fish and wildlife habitat, development of an additional power supply, and creation of reservoirs suitable for water sports, there will be a return of \$2.20 for each \$1 of cost.

But I suggest that there will be a benefit not so easily measured in opening this land for outdoor recreation. Dixie includes and is adjacent to some of the most spectacular scenery in the country, including Canyonlands National Park, also a statutory creation of this Congress.

Although road relocation expenses are generally a part of a project cost, the State of Utah has agreed to undertake that expenditure as a part of its highway program, removing an approximate \$2 million burden from the costs assignable to Dixie.

Of the remaining \$42,673,000, those who benefit directly will pay back to the Federal Government all but \$3,444,000.

The assignable costs are: irrigation, \$30,182,000; power, \$6,573,000; culinary water, \$2,474,000.

The Dixie project represents, in my view, a responsible advance in our civilization. It provides power necessary for the expansion of industry. It provides

water for the development of land and water necessary for better living in the small cities. It has valued byproducts of flood control and recreational facilities. This is government working at its essential best, by helping to make people more independent and more responsible and self-reliant. It is an investment which will be repaid not only in money, but in better citizens.

HARD-HITTING EDITORIALS SUPPORT MINORITY STAFFING

Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SCHWENGEL] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Speaker, the problem of inadequate minority staffing is a problem which concerns every American who is interested in the improvement of Congress and who wants to preserve America's two-party system of government.

The Republican Party has long recognized the need for adequate minority staffing on congressional committees and in our 1964 party platform, we have included a plank calling for more equitable staffing arrangements. However, as we all know, this is not a partisan issue because both parties serve as the minority party at one time or the other. Therefore, the real issue is between a continuation of the present one-sided control of committee staffs and a more effective system which would provide for a presentation of all sides of the opinion on legislation.

A few weeks ago, I included in the RECORD a speech by William Jackson, president of Investor's League, Inc., dealing with the problem of minority staffing. Today, I would like to call your attention to five editorials which were broadcast on the Corinthian Broadcasting Corp.'s five television stations last year. These stations are located in key western and midwestern cities. They are KHOU-TV, Houston; KOTV, Tulsa; KXTV, Sacramento; WANE-TV, Fort Wayne; and WISH-TV, Indianapolis.

I think that these editorials eloquently express the sentiment of millions of Americans who are interested in improving our Congress, and I commend them to your attention:

KHOU-TV 11—BROADCAST EDITORIAL ON COMMITTEE STAFFING

At the age of 73, most folks figure to be retired and pretty inactive concerning work and politics.

Well, today, former President Eisenhower is 73, but far from inactive. One project in which he is engaged merits special attention right now, while Congress is in what may be its longest session in history, the fight to correct a serious fault in the way Congress conducts its business.

This fault is in committee staffing, the way Congress puts together the myriad staffs to do the legwork which produces almost all Federal laws. A recent study of such groups—a study, by the way, endorsed by

leaders of both political parties—shows that these legmen represent the majority party by ratios as high as 12 to 1.

What this amounts to is this: The public, in electing its Members of Congress, demonstrates that it wants a reasonably balanced, two-party government—but it isn't getting it where it counts, for under the present system a simple party majority produces a staff working almost entirely for the majority. Yet, in committees—even more than in the House of Congress—the key role of the minority is to act as watchdog against mistakes—the very essence of the value of two-party government.

Former President Eisenhower, at 73, is urging the public to oppose this system, regardless of which party is in control of Congress. We endorse his view, and suggest that voters who want more protection against mistakes in Congress let their feelings be known to their men in Washington.

KOTV-6 EDITORIAL ON MINORITY STAFFS

This democracy of ours, which even its founders called "a noble experiment," was built on a system of checks and balances, and presupposed a two-party government to make it work. It needs two-party government in order to survive. Yet in the very heart of this democracy, in the committee rooms of Congress, one-party rule prevails. Most of the work of Congress is done in committee, before legislation ever reaches the floor, but the minority party is sorely handicapped by a lack of committee staffs. It is the staff, composed of highly competent men, who do the research and write the reports of bills and investigations. In today's complex Government, Congressmen and Senators must rely heavily on staff members to keep them informed. The minority party has been severely shortened on committee staff members, yet on many of the committees, the minority has no staff at all, and a continuing fight by a small group to increase the ratio has met with little success. The majority jealously guards its control of committees and staffs. This is a problem that should concern every thinking American, for it is not merely a matter of party prestige. Either party can be a minority at one time or another, and to deny the minority access to adequate representation on committee staffs is to defeat the purpose of representative government. Minority members cannot function responsibly in examining, investigating, and presenting articulate opposition to questions under consideration, unless they are given the committee staffs to do so.

The management of KOTV feels that increased minority staffing of congressional committees is vital to the preservation of truly representative government. If you agree, make your voice heard by writing to your Representatives in Washington. Even the most powerful majority cannot wield unfair power without the consent of the people.

KXTV-10 BROADCAST EDITORIAL ON CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE STAFFS

Yesterday we commented on the problem of minority staffing problems in Congress—and how the majority party—whether the majority is Democrat or Republican—dominates the professional staffs of congressional committees. Since the problem is so complex and so little known we'd like to elaborate a bit more on it.

This present session of Congress conducted more than 60 investigations. These investigations were conducted by those Senate and House committees and subcommittees we hear so much about but know so little about. Some of these investigations we're all familiar with such as the current Bobby Baker hearings, the Joseph Valachi show, and that perennial favorite of the investigators, Jimmy Hoffa and his teamsters. But there were also dozens of other investigations looking

into such things as violations of constitutional rights, stockpiling of strategic materials, juvenile delinquency, and the problems of the aged. The last session of Congress spent more than \$6 million on such investigation and this session's bills will be even higher. That money is spent to hire staffs to make inquiries, write reports, and then to present this information to these Senate and House committees for consideration.

But this is where the hitch comes in. Since these committees are controlled by one party or the other that controlling party holds the purse strings. At the present time, the controlling party is the Democrats. The Republicans contend that although they captured 48 percent of the votes cast in the last election they are outnumbered on the committee staffs 10 to 1. This means that these committee reports are normally strongly biased in favor of the majority party, and that the minority, that loyal opposition, doesn't have much of a chance to present its case.

We think a more equitable distribution of this staff money should be made. We firmly believe in the two-party system of government, and feel that the opposition party, along with many millions of taxpayers, are being shortchanged in this minority staffing department.

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE STAFFS

A Congressman from Iowa, FRED SCHWEN- GEL, has pointed up a situation in Congress which deserves attention.

As you know, many of the proposed bills which come before our Congress involve such complicated issues, sometimes highly technical, that no person can reach an intelligent position on them without specialized knowledge. To meet this need, each congressional committee has a professional staff to do research, to draft bills, to arrange for witnesses to attend hearings, and to handle other matters for which Congressmen have neither the time nor, in some cases, the specialized knowledge. Most of these staffs are hired by and assigned work by the chairman of the committees * * * and, of course, the chairman is a member of whatever party that happens to have control. Naturally then, the staff's allegiance is to the majority party at any given time, be it Democratic or Republican. As a result, the minority members of a committee often do not have access to as much information as the majority members. Further, if the majority party happens to favor a certain bill, it's always possible that the research findings of the committee's staff may be slanted in favor of that bill. Such a situation works against the purpose of bipartisan participation for it hampers the minority in presenting clear, constructive alternatives to majority proposals. It may sometimes prevent the full facts from coming to light. The situation is especially serious during those times when the same party controls both the Presidency and Congress.

If the President proposes a bill and the members of his party are in the majority on the committee which will study the bill, the research staff is likely to be biased in favor of the bill and the minority are handicapped in analyzing the bill.

It seems that the small additional expense of providing adequate staff help to minority members of a committee would certainly be in the public interest. It would increase the chances that all sides of a bill are carefully considered and aired. This is the reason for bipartisanship.

Regardless of which party is in the majority and which is in the minority, it is in the public interest that the minority position have sound research behind it. That's why this matter of unbalanced staffing on congressional committees should be corrected.

WISH-TV 8 EDITORIAL ON GOVERNMENT BY REPRESENTATION

Sometimes it seems paradoxically true that America, a democracy of the people, is governed by the majority but without due consideration of the minority. If this is indeed the case, one can be generally assured that the fault lies with the people, rather than with the form of government under which we live.

It is more and more difficult to get people interested in political participation of any kind. Not only do most people shy away from political careers, very few citizens even take an active role in political or semipolitical organizations. What is worse, a substantial percentage of Americans do not even bother to help elect the officials who run the Government. But in our Congress there exists a situation that implies even greater danger to our two-party system of government than mere public apathy.

Because of the pressures of our governmental system, most of the work of Congress is done in committee, before the legislation reaches the floor. Our Senators and Representatives normally have competent staff members to conduct research and write reports on important legislative matters. Yet the majority power in Congress can control the assignment of these staffs to committees.

What may happen, then, is that the minority in Congress may have no staffs on some committees at all, or have such shorted staffs that they are powerless to effect any substantial opposition to questions being considered by the majority. The result can only be legislation presented by the majority without true representation of the minority, no matter which party happens to be in the minority at any one time.

To deny the minority its right to be heard is to defeat the purpose of our system of government. One good way to correct this situation is for the public to call for increased minority staffing of congressional committees. You can let your voice be heard by writing your Congressman in Washington. The vote for representative government, in the Congress or in its committees, still rests with the people.

FREE ENTERPRISE DAY

Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SCHWEN- GEL] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SCHWEN- GEL. Mr. Speaker, last year on October 7, I took the floor and spoke about a grassroots movement that needed our attention. It was the idea that was evolved by a group of businessmen in Falmouth, Mass.

It occurred to me then that it would be well to set aside a day when we would pay special attention to free enterprise, especially free enterprise as we know it in America.

I have since thought much on this subject and have come to realize that free enterprise deals with a great freedom in America—a freedom that we have taken for granted from the very inception of our Government—that is the freedom of movement—freedom of movement of men and goods. I have often called it the fifth great freedom; the other four being, of course, freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom from want, and freedom from fear.

Since that time I have talked to a number of topnotch and successful businessmen in America and in my district about this and they agree with me that free enterprise is an idea and an ideal that needs to be much better understood and appreciated in America.

It is for that reason that I have introduced House Joint Resolution 1154, a resolution to designate October 5, 1964, and every first Monday in October after that as Free Enterprise Day.

Mr. Speaker, we commemorate great events in our history, like the declaration of the establishment of our Republic and also great ideas like a day to recognize those who labor in our industries and those who have defended our country in times of war. In House Joint Resolution 1154 we propose to set aside at least this 1 day each year to pay tribute to and commemorate a fundamental idea underlying our greatness as a nation. Free enterprise is an economic plan that is the source and engine of our achievements as a nation.

Why should we pay tribute to and commemorate the idea of free enterprise? There are many reasons which I shall articulate and explain. They are, as I shall try to show, all related to the fundamental idea that free enterprise is the foundation of our freedom, of our well-being, of the development of our resplendent economic and social system, of our concern for the individual, of our generosity and morality, and of our abundant life.

This tribute and commemoration could be a part of the message that the retail enterprises could exhalt with displays in their stores and through advertising media.

It could be a very interesting subject yearly for discussion and elaboration in the various service clubs in our business community. It could be featured by the chambers of commerce and other business associations. Indeed, it could be a subject that our educational institutions could concentrate on and deal with during that period.

It is the belief of those with whom I have visited that this idea could do much, through a program of cooperation with all who are interested and deal daily with this great institution, to help us understand the virtues and advantages that come from the free enterprise system as it has evolved here in this great land of the free.

Our country has been called, and is, the land of opportunity. It has been that from the days of the earliest settlers. It has become that to the millions who have come here from many lands and places to share our life under freedom since 1776.

The doors of opportunity are open to all. Each individual has the freedom to choose his work and to exercise his talents, energies, and resources to promote his highest development. No one orders him to take a fixed position in life. He seeks his own opportunities and changes his job and vocation as he grows and new opportunities develop. Whether self-employed or working in a complex of industry, each individual is free to make his own choice and to change as he views his changing opportunities and prospects.

In this context free enterprise means freedom to enter new enterprises, to expand or contract production or employment, to improve processes, to maintain freedom of occupational choice and movement. Free enterprise develops new markets responding to the needs and wants of people. It has stimulated the greatest freedom of all—the freedom of movement of men and goods and services in the open market. It has encouraged the development of the greatest distribution system in the world to serve mankind. All this has been developed by individual initiative and by voluntary undertakings, not by order or prescription.

Free enterprise has launched and promoted our ever-growing economy, with its great diversity and numerous forms. In every activity there is growth, variety, and endless invention, change, and improvement. Expansion and growth have been the normal accompaniments of our lives. Free enterprise promoted competition and the development of new ways of doing things.

Looking back to any previous decade we are impressed with the progress we have made in all walks of life. We move from one era to another, always thinking we have the best there is. Free enterprise is always at work. It works for all of us, and we all participate in the abundance it provides.

Free enterprise is the energizer and coordinator of our society. The initiative in knitting our society together is taken by individuals who take the lead and work things out.

The institutions which we have developed under free enterprise serve the individual and the good of our society. We make progress in many directions and this often means sloughing off the old as well as taking on the new.

Free enterprise is a keystone of our republican form of government. It responds to the needs and wants of the people because it measures its progress in terms of the well-being of the individual. It has provided the more abundant life spoken of in the Holy Writ by developing the highest standard of living found anywhere else in the world or in any period of history.

This well-being is not only in economic terms but in all aspects of our life—in settling our vast country, in harnessing the forces of nature, in the myriad forms of communication, in social organization, and in aspiring to ever greater heights. That is why it has created a society and an environment in which man's mind and spirit are free and in which free political and social institutions can thrive.

Why, then, should we commemorate Free Enterprise Day? Because we should remember and extol this foundation of our free society and in which, if we continue to honor and cherish it, the best is yet to be.

Mr. Speaker, because I have given much thought to this subject and because, as I have mentioned earlier, I think this great freedom of movement, which features and encourages free enterprise, should be better understood, I am preparing a series of papers in which I will discuss the various important

facets of free enterprise. I propose to call this series "The Impact Series."

In these papers, I will attempt to discuss such things as the impact of the various modes of transportation in the free enterprise system, the impact of and importance of communications in the free enterprise system, the impact of and importance of finance in the free enterprise system, the impact and importance of free labor in the free enterprise system, the impact and importance of retailing in the free enterprise system, the impact and importance of salesmen and salesmanship in the free enterprise system, the impact and importance of invention and manufacturing in the free enterprise system and the impact, importance, and problems of automation in the free enterprise system.

As I develop these various facets in papers, Mr. Speaker, I shall place them in the RECORD to serve as both a stimulation to thought on this subject and, I hope, a better understanding of the free enterprise system, and of course I would hope it will serve also to get serious and favorable consideration of my bill on free enterprise, House Joint Resolution 1154.

HOW URBAN RENEWAL BROUGHT A HOUSING BOOM TO THE NATION'S CAPITAL IS EXPLAINED BY THE WASHINGTON (D.C.) EVENING STAR; IMPLICATIONS OF SIMILAR BOOM IN OTHER CITIES ARE STAGGERING

Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. KYL] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. KYL. Mr. Speaker, the Washington (D.C.) Evening Star of August 20, 1964, published an article by Robert J. Lewis on the housing boom in the 560-acre Southwest Washington urban renewal project, which implies that this project is a resounding success.

The article is staggering in its implications for the hundreds of other urban renewal projects in cities from coast to coast which are not doing nearly so well as in the Nation's Capital. For some real insight into these programs your attention is invited to two articles on urban renewal in Barron's magazine. The first one, in the June 29, 1964, issue, was entitled "Urban Renewal Has Come a Cropper Right in Its Own Backyard," and was, in part, concerned with the very program which the Washington (D.C.) Evening Star discusses in such glowing terms.

The second article appeared in the July 13, 1964, issue under the provocative title "Urban Renewal Stands Condemned as a Costly Failure."

According to the second Barron's article, in trying to appease the critics of the urban renewal program, the Federal Urban Renewal Commissioner, William L. Slayton, "emphasizes that developers have been selected for 58 percent of the

land acquired. His own figures show, however, that of 21,970 acres acquired for the program, only 6,965 have been sold or leased. Redevelopment has been completed on only 4,163 and currently is underway on 1,967 acres."

Barron's adds:

The administrator partially explains the lack of enthusiasm among developers by suggesting that perhaps communities aren't clearing large enough areas. Builders and businesses, he suggests, are reluctant to enter areas surrounded by slums.

In view of this lack of enthusiasm around the Nation for urban renewal I turned to the article by Robert J. Lewis in the Washington (D.C.) Star of August 20 for some inkling as to why it is so successful in the Nation's Capital.

According to Mr. Lewis:

A check today showed that Federal Housing Administration financing is almost entirely responsible for the current housing boom in the 560-acre Southwest area.

About \$65 million in FHA-insured mortgage financing has brought about 3,900 units of apartment and townhouse contractors now underway or already completed.

Only an additional 447 units in the Harbour Square project are being financed without Government mortgage insurance.

In addition to the \$65 million in FHA mortgages, the Federal and District governments have contributed about \$123 million for renewal operations and rebuilding in the area, not counting about \$55 million spent on highways.

Besides, the Federal Government expects to go ahead with two more buildings at a cost of \$67 million, and possibly others.

The two additional buildings will bring the total national and local government investment in the area to approximately \$200 million.

There you have the simple solution. The Federal investment in this 560-acre urban renewal project is, as the Star points out, \$200 million. This figures out at \$400,000 an acre. Extending this to the 21,970 acres acquired for urban renewal treatment in other cities, so that these cities, too, could experience a housing boom comparable to that in the Nation's Capital, would cost about \$9 billion.

Obviously, most cities cannot expect, and will not ever get similar or comparable benefits from the Federal Government, nor could the Nation's taxpayers possibly afford to provide it. The question we must ask ourselves is, Can we afford this kind of favored treatment in the Nation's Capital in order to prove that the Federal urban renewal program is a success? This bears all the marks of a crash program designed to ball out Commissioner Slayton's halting program.

The fact of the matter is that the FHA, and Federal highway programs, and the building of multimillion dollar Federal office buildings are not urban renewal programs, though an urban renewal program can be turned from a costly failure into a success if enough Federal money is spent on supporting programs and projects in an urban renewal area.

The questions we must ask ourselves are, can we afford it, and is it doing the job which urban renewal was designed to do, which was to rehouse the slum-dweller.

The \$200 million for renewal operations in Washington's Southwest urban

renewal project came almost entirely from the Federal Government.

The Committee on the District of Columbia of the House of Representatives has pointed out that not one single unit of low- or moderate-cost housing, and not one unit of public housing, has been built in this urban renewal project. What has been built is luxury housing and prime office space. The luxury housing rents from \$125 per month for the smallest efficiency unit to \$350 a month for the larger units. The townhouses sell for up to \$75,000. What this kind of luxury housing has to do with rehousing the slum-dwellers who formerly lived in the area should be explained by President Johnson, since the national housing policy seems to be a closed book to Commissioner William L. Slayton.

The real views of the Washington (D.C.) Evening Star on the housing and urban renewal programs of the Federal Government were probably summed up in an editorial in that newspaper on August 18, 1964, when it said:

It may seem cruel to say to the poor and the passed-over in our society that they cannot really be put on their feet except through their own efforts, yet there is truth in that hard saying.

The Washington (D.C.) Evening Star, however, strongly supports the housing and urban renewal program of the Federal Government which has provided luxury housing in the Southwest urban renewal project at a cost to the Federal Government of over \$200 million. One can only hope that the Washington (D.C.) Evening Star will devote an early editorial plus several articles to an explanation of this dichotomy.

I include the following article as part of my remarks:

RENEWAL AREA SHAPES UP—HOUSING BOOMS IN SOUTHWEST

(By Robert J. Lewis)

Residential construction is booming in a big chunk of the Southwest Washington urban renewal area where three apartment-townhouse projects and an apartment project are underway.

The center of activity is the area south of M Street between Third and Sixth Streets.

Also under construction is the final apartment building in the large Capitol Park apartment and townhouse area. This section is north of M Street and east of Fourth Street. It is bounded on the north by the Southwest Freeway.

A check today showed that Federal Housing Administration financing is almost entirely responsible for the current housing boom in the 560-acre Southwest area.

About \$65 million in FHA-insured mortgage financing has brought about 3,900 units of apartment and townhouse construction now underway or already completed.

Only an additional 447 units in the Harbour Square project are being financed without Government mortgage insurance.

In addition to the \$65 million in FHA mortgages, the Federal and District governments have contributed about \$123 million for renewal operations and rebuilding in the area, not counting about \$55 million spent on highways.

Besides the Federal Government expects to go ahead with two more buildings at a cost of \$67 million, and possibly others.

The two additional buildings will bring the total national and local government investment in the area to approximately \$200 million.

Residential construction volume in Southwest is beginning to match or exceed the earlier boom in Government office building construction touched off in the area several years ago.

That splurge of Federal activity included the \$26 million Food and Drug Administration, the \$14 million Federal Office Building No. 6 and the \$33.5 million Federal Office Buildings No. 10A and No. 10B.

One residential project in Southwest has been fully completed so far—the River Park Mutual Homes Inc.'s 519-unit apartment and townhouse cooperative financed with a \$9,-231,600 FHA mortgage.

Nearly completed is the huge Capitol Park development, to have 1,337 apartments and 400 rental townhouses financed with FHA mortgages totaling \$27,458,000. Sponsoring this development are James H. Scheuer and the H.R.H. Corp. Roger L. Stevens, who heads the board of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, originally was a sponsor of this project.

Of the William Zeckendorf projects, 512 apartment units and a shopping building financed with FHA mortgages totaling \$7,-054,300 have been completed.

Projects now underway include:

Tiber Island, jointly owned by Frederick W. Berens Inc., Berens Real Estate Investment Co. and Charles H. Tompkins Co., to have 389 apartment and townhouse units financed with a \$7,505,100 FHA mortgage.

Chalk House West, a 280-unit apartment development sponsored by O. Roy Chalk's D.C. Realty and Development Corp., with a \$5,275,000 FHA mortgage.

Carrollsbury Square, a 461-unit apartment and townhouse development also jointly owned by the Berens and Tompkins firms, which is financed with an \$8,045,000 FHA mortgage.

FHA now also is discussing with St. James Mutual Homes Inc. this cooperative's application for mortgage financing to purchase the existing 107-unit Kober-Sternberg apartments now owned by the Redevelopment Land Agency. RLA negotiated the sale of this development to the cooperative, and completion of arrangements awaits FHA financing.

Harbour Square, the project to have 430 apartments and 17 townhouses, is sponsored by Harbour Square Owners Inc., and owned by John McShain and by associates of the Shannon & Luchs real estate firm. It is financed without FHA aid. This development, now underway, will become a cooperative on completion. Its cost is given at nearly \$10 million.

LETTERS TO REPRESENTATIVE BECKWORTH

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I include in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD three letters which I have received recently:

THE AMERICAN LEGION,
Washington, D.C., May 27, 1964.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN BECKWORTH: The American Legion is most appreciative of your help in rejecting proposals in the foreign aid bill (H.R. 10502) that would have permitted separation of AID employees without regard to civil service or veterans' preference.

It is our firm belief that there are ample provisions for the separation of incompetent or undesirable Federal employees. In AID's situation, based on personnel performances of the past year, it appears that the Administrator will have difficulty in formulating necessary charges of incompetency against the employees he wishes to separate. The general record appears good.

We are very grateful to you for your continuous and most helpful consideration of the affairs of veterans.

With regard and good wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

CLARENCE H. OLSON,
Director.

TEXAS & SOUTHWESTERN
CATTLE RAISERS ASSOCIATION,
Brady, Tex., May 21, 1964.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: I thought I would get a chance to talk with you again following the Tariff Commission hearings, but I finished testifying in midafternoon and really rushed to catch a plane out of there.

Please be sure we fully appreciate your efforts in our behalf on acquiring legislation resulting in reasonable quotas in beef and veal imports.

With best regards, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

FRED WULFF.

TEXAS INDEPENDENT
OWNERS ASSOCIATION,
Austin, Tex., May 12, 1964.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR LINDLEY: Needless to say, we're grateful for your continued interest in our problems, and particularly for your taking the trouble to pass along communications from executive department officials.

We're especially proud of the Interior statement relating to the residual fuel oil decontrol controversy, which Assistant Secretary Kelly transmitted to you with his letter of April 29. While we have been more than slightly concerned with the obvious fact that we're not attuned to the same channel as Mr. Kelly on many points, we're very proud of this Interior statement for which we assume he was primarily responsible.

Respectfully yours,

W. E. TURNER.

P.S.—You were kind to include the complimentary reference to us in your floor speech on gas decontrol matter the other day.

SEATING OF RED CHINA IN THE UNITED NATIONS

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Speaker, there have been a number of votes in the House Foreign Affairs Committee and on the floor of the House of Representatives in opposition to the seating of Red China in the United Nations. On August 4, 1959, the House Foreign Affairs Committee of which I am a member, by a vote of 22 to 1, ordered reported House Concurrent Resolution 369 expressing the sense of Congress as being against the seating of the Communist regime

in China as a representative of China in the United Nations. I was one of the 22 members who voted in favor of the resolution. The same resolution passed the House August 17, 1959. I was one of those who voted for the resolution as shown by written record which opposed the seating of Red China in the United Nations. On August 29, 1961, as a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, I voted on the record to report Senate Concurrent Resolution 34 which evidenced our opposition to the seating of Red China in the United Nations. On August 31 this same resolution passed the House of Representatives. I was recorded as being one of those who voted in favor of the resolution. These are the only times while I have served in Congress that the Members of the House of Representatives have had an opportunity to vote on the issue of denying Red China a seat in the United Nations. The petition by the Committee of One Million has been signed by about 10 Texas Members of the House of Representatives and by both Texas Senators. Apparently about 12 Members of Congress from Texas did not sign it. I would guess that many of the other millions of people in our country who did not sign it probably failed to see it.

On August 17, 1964, I was one of the House Members who voted on the record for a House Concurrent Resolution 343 that, first, reiterates the sense of the Congress that efforts should be made to get United Nations members to pay up the arrears on their assessments; and, second, it goes a step further by urging that the overly delinquent members be subject to the penalty provisions of article 19 of the United Nations Charter: loss of vote in the General Assembly.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS—88TH CONGRESS, 2D SESSION

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, only two regular bills plus the customary closing supplementary bill remain to be cleared; all three are in advanced stages. The Labor-HEW bill is ready for conference. The foreign aid appropriation bill is pending in the Senate committee but in position to be moved promptly following disposition of the related authorization bill. And the usual session-end supplemental, while still in our Committee on Appropriations, is ready to be reported. I might add that we apprehend no extreme difficulties in concluding these remaining bills.

We thought it timely, then, to include for the information of Members and others who may be interested an abbreviated summary of the appropriation bills to date, accompanied by several comparisons.

All regular bills cleared the House by July 1. Not in 4 years have all the bills

been cleared to the other body as early as the first day of the new fiscal year.

The other body was long preoccupied with another matter and was therefore not in position to do as much but has since moved with dispatch.

HOUSE ACTION ON THE BILLS

In round amounts, the House, in all bills of the session—both deficiencies and supplementals for fiscal 1964 and regular bills for 1965—has adopted total appropriations of \$87,431,000,000 but because of a technicality it omitted the \$5,200,000,000 reported from committee for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Adding this to the total to remove what otherwise is a gross distortion, the House total is \$92,631,000,000, a reduction of about \$3,675,000,000 from the budget requests. About \$697,000,000 of that cut relates to fiscal 1964 supplementals and deficiencies, to which the House laid a heavy hand, and \$2,978,000,000 applies to fiscal 1965 requests. The House reduced every bill total below the related budget requests.

There is a noteworthy significance to these figures. On a fiscal year basis, the House totals to date for fiscal 1965 are somewhat below the previous year 1964; tentatively, about \$1,203,000,000 below.

The closing supplemental bill, now pending in our committee, and involving budget requests for fiscal 1965 of about \$1,205,000,000, will affect the final comparison but I think it not unreasonable to predict that the ultimate House totals will come to less than last year.

Not every single dollar of reduction in appropriations requested would necessarily retrench an equivalent expenditure. There are, as in virtually every session, a handful of reductions more in the nature of financing adjustments, or made because the item lacked the necessary legislative authorization, or perhaps because of difference in view as to the precise amount otherwise required to meet a given commitment. Notwithstanding, in a time of an exploding population requiring more public services and generating a higher level of economic activity, holding the appropriations within the previous year's level is noteworthy.

SENATE ACTION

The results of actions of the other body on the bills are summarized on the tabulations that follow. All appropriation bills sent to them, except foreign aid, have been passed.

FINAL ACTIONS

In all the bills cleared by the Congress, \$82,294,000,000 has been appropriated, a reduction of \$2,761,000,000 below the corresponding budget requests. And of that cut, \$2,458,000,000 is against the fiscal 1965 requests. The approved 1965 amounts in these bills are \$2,407,000,000 below the corresponding fiscal 1964 amounts but this will change somewhat when the other 3 bills are cleared. It is nonetheless beginning to look like the fiscal 1965 total will be mighty close to the 1964 total—perhaps slightly above.

The table which I am submitting shows that the foreign aid bill which was approved by the House is in excess of the previous year's figure. This is misleading. Actually, when reimburse-

ments, recouplements and reappropriations are considered the available funds figure for fiscal 1965 is below the corresponding figure for fiscal year 1964, the figure on the table which follows is limited to appropriations of new money and does not include other funds made available by the measure. This reference should likewise have been made to the table which I submitted for the RECORD earlier this week.

PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS UNDER PRIOR LAWS

Mr. Speaker, to fill out the appropriations picture at this stage, there will also be available for the fiscal year 1965 sums aggregating roughly \$11,800,000,000—perhaps more—for various items of ex-

penditure such as interest charges on the public debt, diversion of surplus non-basic agricultural commodities, administration of the National Wool Act, wildlife management and improvement projects—duck stamp fees and taxes on certain sporting goods—interest on Internal Revenue refunds, payments to States for certain receipts of the national forests, and sundry other purposes enumerated in the annual budget. These items, some 75 in number, are commonly called permanent appropriations. They flow from basic laws, carrying permanent arrangements, enacted in years past. Thus the appropriation is automatic in that Congress is not required to reenact

them in the annual appropriation bills each session. By far the largest is interest on the debt—tentatively estimated in the January budget at \$11,000,000,000.

Total appropriations of all kinds have exceeded \$100 billion in each of the last two sessions; specifically:

87th Cong., 2nd session--- \$102,661,000,000
88th Cong., 1st session--- 103,798,000,000

Total appropriations in the current session, including the permanent appropriations mentioned above, will undoubtedly also exceed the \$100,000,000,000 mark.

More details on the bills of the current session are in the following tables:

Summary of totals of the appropriation bills, 88th Cong., 2d sess., as of Aug. 21, 1964

[NOTE.—Loan authorizations not in this summary but they are noted and listed on the more detailed table]

A. House actions:		Rounded figures	B. Senate actions:		Rounded figures.
1. Budget estimates considered (both fiscal 1964 and 1965)....	\$96,306,000,000		1. Budget estimates considered (all bills of session except foreign aid and closing supplemental).....	\$92,858,000,000	
2. Amounts passed by the House (including, to avoid a gross distortion, the \$5,200,000,000 reported for NASA but stricken on a point of order).....	92,631,000,000		2. Amounts approved (all such bills).....	89,820,000,000	
3. Reduction below budget requests (for the session)....	-3,675,000,000		3. Comparisons—		
Consisting of—			(a) Below budget estimates (on those bills).....	-3,038,000,000	
(a) Applicable to fiscal 1964 deficiencies and supplementals.....	-697,000,000		(b) Above the House bills (omitting, to avoid gross distortion, \$5,200,000,000 for NASA).....	+928,000,000	
(b) Applicable to fiscal 1965 requests.....	-2,978,000,000		(c) 1965 amounts below 1964 amounts for the same bills.....	-883,000,000	
4. Appropriations for fiscal 1964 (tentative totals, approximately final).....	92,154,000,000		C. Final actions:		
5. Appropriations as approved by House for fiscal 1965 (including, to remove the distortion, the \$5,200,000,000 for NASA).....	90,951,000,000		1. Amounts enacted (all bills of the session).....	82,294,000,000	
6. Reduction by the House, amounts for fiscal 1965 below appropriations for 1964.....	¹ -1,203,000,000		2. These amounts are below the corresponding budget requests by.....	-2,761,000,000	
			3. The fiscal 1965 amounts in these bills are below the corresponding fiscal 1964 appropriations by about.....	² -2,407,000,000	

¹ Closing supplemental bill, now pending in committee, and involving budget requests for fiscal 1965 of \$1,205,000,000, will affect this final result.

² The 3 bills yet pending will, undoubtedly, all be below the related budget requests but also above the corresponding 1964 amounts.

The appropriation bills, 88th Cong., 2d sess., as of Aug. 21, 1964

[Does not include back-door appropriations or permanent appropriations¹ under previous legislation. Does include indefinite appropriations carried in annual appropriation bills]

Title and bill No.	Prior year appropriations	House				
		Budget estimates to House	Amount as passed	House action compared with—		
				Prior year appropriations	Budget estimates	Amount reported
1964 DEFICIENCIES						
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (H.J. Res. 875):						
Original resolution, 88th, 1st ²		\$41,886,000	\$41,886,000			
Subsequent consideration, 88th, 2d ³		\$247,802,000	\$247,802,000			
Total, (H.J. Res 875).....		289,688,000	289,688,000			
Department of Labor (H.J. Res. 962).....		42,000,000	42,000,000			
Disaster relief (H.J. Res. 976).....		50,000,000	50,000,000			
Deficiency, 1964 (H.R. 11201).....		1,307,380,789	1,264,913,689	-\$42,467,100		
Total, 1964 deficiencies.....		1,689,068,789	1,646,601,689	-\$42,467,100		
1965 APPROPRIATION BILLS						
District of Columbia (H.R. 10199).....	(\$313,469,518)	(357,702,300)	(338,205,200)	(+\$24,735,682)	(-19,497,100)	
Federal payment, 1965 regular.....	40,368,000	53,220,000	40,720,000	+4,352,000	-12,500,000	
Loan authorization.....	(19,300,000)	(14,400,000)	(26,400,000)	(+7,100,000)	(+12,000,000)	
Interior (H.R. 10433).....		1,035,678,000	1,009,175,600		-26,502,400	
1965 regular appropriations.....	1,011,029,500	998,903,000	976,475,600	-34,553,900	-22,427,400	
Loan authorization.....	(6,000,000)	(20,000,000)	(14,000,000)	(+8,000,000)	(-6,000,000)	
1964 supplementals.....		36,775,000	32,700,000		-4,075,000	
Treasury-Post Office (H.R. 10532):						
1965 regular appropriations.....	6,055,766,000	6,271,991,000	6,225,420,000	+169,654,000	-46,571,000	
1964 supplementals (by transfer).....		(1,675,000)	(1,100,000)		(-575,000)	
Legislative (H.R. 10723).....		222,587,355	173,626,640		-48,960,715	
1965 regular appropriations.....	7,217,304,244	\$222,375,655	\$173,446,640	7 -43,857,604	\$ -48,929,015	
1964 supplementals.....		211,700	180,000		-31,700	
Labor-Health, Education, and Welfare (H.R. 10809).....		7,561,968,000	6,908,063,000		-653,905,000	
1965 regular appropriations.....	5,987,261,500	7,104,782,000	6,908,063,000	+920,801,500	-196,719,000	
1964 supplementals.....		457,186,000			-457,186,000	
Defense (H.R. 10939):						
1965 regular appropriations.....	48,223,210,000	47,471,000,000	46,759,267,000	-1,463,943,000	-711,733,000	
1964 supplementals (by transfer).....		(6,000,000)	(6,000,000)			
State, Justice, Judiciary (H.R. 11134).....		1,957,764,700	1,702,627,800		-255,136,900	
1965 regular appropriations.....	1,840,233,900	1,915,089,700	1,702,177,800	-138,056,100	-212,911,900	
1964 supplementals.....		42,675,000	450,000		-42,225,000	
Agriculture (H.R. 11202).....		5,588,922,600	5,182,665,000		-406,257,600	
1965 regular appropriations.....	6,246,297,215	5,582,259,600	5,182,665,000	-1,063,632,215	-399,594,600	
Loan authorization.....	(855,000,000)	(753,000,000)	(795,000,000)	(+60,000,000)	(+42,000,000)	
1964 supplementals.....		6,663,000			-6,663,000	

See footnotes at end of table.

The appropriation bills, 88th Cong., 2d sess., as of Aug. 21, 1964—Continued
 [Does not include back-door appropriations or permanent appropriations¹ under previous legislation.
 Does include indefinite appropriations carried in annual appropriation bills]

Title and bill No.	Prior year appropriations	House					
		Budget estimates to House	Amount as passed	House action compared with—			
				Prior year appropriations	Budget estimates	Amount reported	
Independent Offices (H.R. 11206).....		\$14,244,653,400	\$8,118,965,500			¹⁰ -\$6,125,687,900	¹⁰ -\$5,200,000,000
1965 regular appropriations.....	\$13,275,913,050	14,009,653,400	8,118,965,500	¹⁰ -\$5,156,947,550	¹⁰ -\$5,980,687,900	¹⁰ -\$5,200,000,000	
1964 supplementals.....		145,000,000			-145,000,000		
Military construction (H.R. 11360): 1965 regular appropriations.....	1,585,880,000	1,879,000,000	1,599,014,500	+13,134,500	-279,985,500		
Public works (H.R. 11579): 1965 regular appropriations.....	4,407,240,700	4,372,449,000	4,325,969,200	-81,271,500	-46,479,800		
Foreign assistance (H.R. 11812): 1965 regular appropriations.....	3,264,023,137	3,958,377,000	3,739,249,400	+475,226,263	-219,127,600		
Total, 1965 regular.....	92,154,527,246	93,929,100,355	85,751,433,640	-6,403,093,606	-8,177,666,715		-5,200,290,270
1964 supplementals (included in 1965 bills).....		688,510,700	33,330,000		-655,180,700		
Total, all appropriations.....		96,306,679,844	87,431,865,329		-8,875,314,515		-5,200,290,270
Total, loan authorizations.....	(880,300,000)	(787,400,000)	(835,400,000)	(-44,900,000)	(+48,000,000)		

Title and bill No.	Prior year appropriations	Senate					Final appropriation		
		Budget estimates to Senate	Amount as passed	Senate action compared with—			Amount as approved	Final action compared with—	
				Prior year appropriations	Budget	House action		Prior year	Budget estimates
1964 DEFICIENCIES									
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (H.J. Res. 875):									
Original resolution, 88th, 1st ²		\$41,886,000	\$258,090,000		+\$216,204,000	+\$216,204,000			-\$41,886,000
Subsequent consideration, 88th, 2d ³		* 247,802,000	* 31,598,000		-216,204,000	-216,204,000	* 289,688,000		+41,886,000
Total (H.J. Res. 875).....		289,688,000	289,688,000				289,688,000		
Department of Labor (H.J. Res. 962).....		42,000,000	42,000,000				42,000,000		
Disaster relief (H.J. Res. 976).....		50,000,000	50,000,000				50,000,000		
Deficiency, 1964 (H.R. 11201).....		1,436,177,743	1,349,637,143		-86,540,600	+84,723,454	1,336,687,143		-99,490,600
Total, 1964 deficiencies.....		1,817,865,743	1,731,325,143		-86,540,600	+84,723,454	1,718,375,143		-99,490,600
1965 APPROPRIATION BILLS									
District of Columbia (H.R. 10199).....	(\$313,469,518)	(357,862,300)	(342,181,975)	(+\$28,712,457)	(-15,680,325)	(+3,976,775)	(341,242,200)	(+\$27,772,682)	(-16,620,100)
Federal payment, 1965 regular.....	40,368,000	52,220,000	44,220,000	+3,852,000	-9,000,000	+3,500,000	40,720,000	+352,000	-12,500,000
Loan authorization.....	(19,300,000)	(14,400,000)	(26,400,000)	(+7,100,000)	(+12,000,000)		(26,400,000)	(+7,100,000)	(+12,000,000)
Interior (H.R. 10433).....		1,035,961,000	1,029,226,400		-6,734,600	+20,050,800	1,028,277,200		-7,683,800
1965 regular appropriations.....	1,011,029,500	998,903,000	993,554,400	-17,475,100	-5,348,600	+17,078,800	994,069,200	-16,960,300	-4,833,800
Loan authorization.....	(6,000,000)	(20,000,000)	(14,000,000)	(+8,000,000)	(-6,000,000)		(14,000,000)	(+8,000,000)	(-6,000,000)
1964 supplementals.....		37,058,000	35,672,000		-1,386,000	+2,972,000	34,208,000		-2,850,000
Treasury-Post Office (H.R. 10532):									
1965 regular appropriations.....	6,055,766,000	6,268,691,000	6,240,423,000	+184,657,000	-28,268,000	+15,033,000	6,233,273,000	+177,507,000	-35,418,000
1964 supplementals (by transfer).....		(1,675,000)	(1,100,000)		(-575,000)		(1,100,000)		(-575,000)
Legislative (H.R. 10723).....		255,999,745	210,380,685		-45,619,060	+35,754,045	210,300,885		-45,698,860
1965 regular appropriations.....	* 217,304,244	* 255,788,045	* 210,231,685	* -7,072,559	* -45,556,360	* +36,785,045	210,300,885	-7,003,359	-45,487,160
1964 supplementals.....		211,700	149,000		-62,700	-31,000			-211,700
Labor-Health, Education, and Welfare (H.R. 10809).....		7,083,190,000	7,081,193,000		-721,997,000	+173,130,000			
1965 regular appropriations.....	5,987,261,500	7,401,004,000	7,081,193,000	+1,093,931,500	-319,811,000	+173,130,000			
1964 supplementals.....		* 402,186,000			-402,186,000				
Defense (H.R. 10939):									
1965 regular appropriations.....	48,223,210,000	47,471,000,000	46,774,401,000	-1,448,809,000	-696,599,000	+15,134,000	46,752,051,000	-1,471,159,000	-718,949,000
1964 supplementals (by transfer).....		(6,000,000)	(6,000,000)				(6,000,000)		
State, Justice, Judiciary (H.R. 11134).....		1,999,164,700	1,730,855,700		-268,309,000	+28,227,900	1,717,157,800		-282,006,900
1965 regular appropriations.....	1,840,233,900	1,915,089,700	1,700,405,700	-139,828,200	-214,684,000	-1,772,100	1,686,707,800	-153,526,100	-228,381,900
1964 supplementals.....		84,075,000	30,450,000		-53,625,000	+30,000,000	30,450,000		-53,625,000
Agriculture (H.R. 11202).....		5,583,625,600	5,338,672,525		-244,953,075	+156,007,525	5,137,162,200		-446,463,400
1965 regular appropriations.....	6,246,297,215	5,566,962,600	5,323,872,525	-922,424,690	-243,090,075	+141,207,535	5,122,362,200	-1,123,935,015	-444,600,400
Loan authorization.....	(855,000,000)	(753,000,000)	(795,000,000)	(-60,000,000)	(+42,000,000)		(795,000,000)	(-60,000,000)	(+42,000,000)
1964 supplementals.....		16,663,000	14,800,000		-1,863,000	+14,800,000	14,800,000		-1,863,000

See footnotes at end of table.

The appropriation bills, 88th Cong., 2d sess., as of Aug. 21, 1964—Continued

[Does not include back-door appropriations or permanent appropriations¹ under previous legislation. Does include indefinite appropriations carried in annual appropriation bills]

Title and bill No.	Prior year appropriations	Budget estimates to Senate	Amount as passed	Senate			Final appropriation		
				Senate action compared with—			Amount as approved	Final action compared with—	
				Prior year appropriations	Budget	House action		Prior year	Budget estimates
1965 APPROPRIATION BILLS—continued									
Independent offices (H. R. 11296)		\$14,249,653,400	\$13,613,224,000		-\$636,429,400	¹⁰ +\$5,494,258,500	\$13,454,859,000		-\$794,794,400
1965 regular appropriations	\$13,275,913,050	14,104,653,400	13,613,224,000	+\$337,310,950	-491,429,400	+5,494,258,500	13,454,859,000	+\$178,945,950	-649,794,400
1964 supplementals		145,000,000			-145,000,000				-145,000,000
Military construction (H. R. 11369): 1965 regular appropriations	1,585,880,000	1,879,000,000	1,582,969,000	-2,911,000	-296,031,000	-16,045,500	1,570,968,000	-14,912,000	-308,032,000
Public works (H. R. 11579): 1965 regular appropriations	4,407,240,700	4,440,749,000	4,443,283,200	+36,042,500	+2,534,200	+117,314,000	4,430,794,700	+23,554,000	-9,954,300
Foreign assistance (H. R. 11812): 1965 regular appropriations	3,264,023,137								
Total, 1965 regular 1964 supplementals (included in 1965 bills)	92,154,527,246	90,355,060,745	88,007,777,510	-882,726,599	-2,347,283,235	+5,995,593,270	80,496,105,785	-2,407,136,824	-2,457,950,960
		685,193,700	81,071,000		-604,122,700	+47,741,000	79,458,000		-203,549,700
Total, all appropriations		92,858,120,188	89,820,173,653		-3,037,946,535	+6,128,057,724	82,293,938,928		-2,760,991,260
Total, loan authorizations	(880,300,000)	(787,400,000)	(835,400,000)	(-44,900,000)	(-48,000,000)		(835,400,000)	(-44,900,000)	(-48,000,000)

¹ Tentatively estimated in January budget at about \$11,800,000,000 for fiscal year 1965.
² This resolution passed both Houses in 88th Cong., 1st sess. House bill included \$41,886,000 for activities to combat mental retardation; Senate bill added \$216,204,000 for "Payments to school districts." Resolution not finally adopted in 1st session.
³ Action renewed in 88th Cong., 2d sess.
⁴ Estimates submitted to Congress in H. Doc. 203, dated Jan. 21, 1964, considered as follows: "Payments to school districts," \$216,204,000 (previously added by Senate); "Defense educational activities," \$31,168,000; "Compliance activities, Mexican farm labor program," \$430,000.
⁵ Resolution not actually reported by Appropriations Committees for House or Senate consideration. Figures shown for balancing purposes. Amounts shown as reported and passed by Senate include \$31,168,000 for "Defense educational activities"; and \$430,000 for "Compliance activities, Mexican farm labor program."

⁶ Final amount appropriated includes \$41,886,000 for activities to combat mental retardation; \$216,204,000 for "Payments to school districts"; \$31,168,000 for "Defense educational activities"; and \$430,000 for "Compliance activities, Mexican farm labor program."
⁷ Includes Senate items.
⁸ Excludes Senate items.
⁹ Estimate of \$55,000,000 for manpower development and training activities, Department of Labor, included in deficiency bill, 1964, above in this column.
¹⁰ Amount of \$5,200,000 reported for National Aeronautics and Space Administration eliminated on point of order by House due to lack of legislative authorization.
 NOTE.—Totals reflect amounts approved and comparisons at latest stage of congressional action on each bill.

PROGRESS PRODUCES CHANGES AND NEW EXPECTATIONS

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Delaware [Mr. McDOWELL] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter. The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection. Mr. McDOWELL. Mr. Speaker, progress represents a gradual betterment in the state of affairs affecting our citizens and our societal institutions. With this gradual evolution comes change, and I feel it would be timely to review several circumstances which contribute importantly to the changes which bear directly on the lives of all Americans. I include as part of my remarks the text of a guest article which I submitted at the request of Mr. Bernard J. Smyth, publisher of the Delaware State News, Dover, Del., and which appeared therein on August 11, 1964:

PROGRESS PRODUCES CHANGES AND NEW EXPECTATIONS, BY U.S. REPRESENTATIVE HARRIS B. McDOWELL, JR.

With this Progress Edition, the Delaware State News once again marks the activities and cites the organizations which have contributed to the general progress of the First State during the past year. Progress represents a gradual betterment in the state of affairs affecting our citizens and our societal

institutions. With this gradual evolution comes change, and I feel it would be timely to review several circumstances which contribute importantly to the changes which bear directly on the lives of all Americans.

To millions of Americans and Europeans who read their daily newspapers and listen to radio and television broadcasts, it is apparent that the several countries in southeast Asia are located in a seedbed from which has sprouted great changes accompanied by warfare, famine, disease, and human misery.

For those citizens enjoying a relatively orderly and comfortable life, there is an inclination to shrug and to question why their governments don't shun such disorders and leave these quarreling nations to their own fate. Would they not be happier if their leaders could behave like the three legendary monkeys, seeing no evil, hearing no evil, and speaking no evil? Unfortunately, there is no such simple alternative and, much as the United States and other nations in Europe, Africa, and Latin America want to be free from external harassment, desirous of living a quiet existence of their own choice, world circumstances simply do not permit such luxury. On the contrary, the United States and its allies must bear their share of the threats and dangers which batter the ramparts of freedom like the furious surf from a stormy sea.

Of the endless public dialog relating to the turmoil in southeast Asia, I was deeply impressed by the words expressed by the late Capt. James P. Spruill, a U.S. Army adviser with the Vietnamese forces who was killed on April 21, 1964, along with his driver when their jeep struck a land mine. In letters to his wife, Captain Spruill, a 1954 graduate of West Point, revealed the determination of a dedicated soldier intensely aware of the

vital requirements involved in bolstering our allies in the jungle, swamp, and delta—wherever the front lines of freedom and national survival extend across this planet.

In the letters now made public, Captain Spruill explains the nature of the challenge in Vietnam in a decisive fashion. He wrote:

"It is a privilege to work with the Vietnamese soldier—also frustrating at times because he is backward, poorly trained—but in spite of his faults, he is the most genuine and kind human I have met. If the press judges them harshly at times, it would be well to remember that they have had their independence only 9 years and they have never had the opportunity to develop leadership, civic and otherwise.

"I must admit that there are many moments of frustration in Vietnam. But that is exactly why we are here. It is exactly in places and in circumstances such as this that communism gains its foothold.

"Communism is the scavenger of the upheaval that comes with the modernization process and the age of rising expectations."

The upheaval which comes with the modernization processes in this age of rising expectations reflects Captain Spruill's incisive evaluation of the state of affairs which demand our constant attention in southeast Asia and other troubled areas of the world since our fate is inextricably bound up in the fate of mankind.

In man's existence on this planet, there have been many periods of rising expectations which evolved from revolutions, some violent in nature, which changed the previous order and brought forth a new pattern of life and social organization. Let us examine briefly some of the forces which boil today and which will induce changes we can only faintly sense at this time.

The first widespread change relates to political revolution. The old colonial order which once was supreme is vanishing and self-government is taking its place. With the downfall of the Axis powers came the close of World War II in 1945 and a victory for the United States and its allies. Although some of our allies renewed their interest in securing their former colonial domains, World War II drastically altered the previous order of life and conditions in Asia, Africa, and other parts of the world. The new emerging nations rang their bells of freedom as they gained their independence. Just as America rejoiced when her freedom from colonial overlordship was declared in 1776, the new nations in southeast Asia, for example, find themselves in a weak position, unable for the most part to provide an enduring form of government which can foster and protect their newly won independence. The post-war countries established in southeast Asia lack the governmental makeup of modern-day powers, yet they have to meet immediately the responsibilities and requirements of a sovereign nation competing with other highly industrialized powers in a complex international commodity. Hence, the tasks and problems of the newly independent southeast Asian countries have been compounded since they are searching and struggling to devise a social order of their own choice and making. Earlier this month the United States observed the 188th anniversary of its Declaration of Independence. Almost 200 years elapsed before the United States could reach the enviable position of the world's leading representative democracy. Surely, it is unrealistic to expect the impoverished and poorly educated peoples of Asia and Africa to establish governments which seek to function somewhat under the principles, freedom, and safeguards which exist in our capitalistic democracy in 5, 10, or 25 years.

The second change which is felt the world over is the economic evolution. Two billion underprivileged people of the world are trying to scale the walls of poverty and ignorance so that they may obtain and enjoy the lesser material advantages which citizens of the industrialized nations take for granted today. The newly emerging nations, faced with economic retardation, are exposed to the American free-enterprise system and the advantages attributed to it. However, they are also aware that our economic system is conditioned upon a long accumulation of compounded human and material resources, advantages which these new nations have little or none of to use in casting their economic systems. Where the standard of living is less than the equivalent of \$200 in yearly income—in Vietnam, in Thailand, and in India—these people seek to improve their opportunities for an elemental education, to enjoy better health and a longer productive life, and to be gainfully employed in order to support their families with even minimal nourishment and housing.

The third revolution is occurring in population. Everywhere populations are on the rise, diluting the effects of economic progress and creating new problems of housing, food, welfare, education, and employment. Thousands of years passed before the human race reached 1 billion in population. Now we have passed the 3 billion mark and by the close of this century, if present rates hold, the world will be populated by almost 6 billion people. Unfortunately, there is little if any unanimity as to how best this complex dilemma can be resolved.

Then there is the scientific revolution. Atomic energy, the development of nuclear weapons and telecommunications, the jet airplane, man's entry into space, new discoveries in medicine, chemistry and biology, the marvels of rocketry, and the perfection of intercontinental missiles have made the world much smaller, more volatile and more

dangerous. The genie is out of the bottle and we have to learn how to best live with it.

There can be no universal consensus as to the nature of a warless world so long as two-thirds of the world's rapidly growing population is fighting an uphill battle for survival. Hungry, sick, penniless, ignorant, and oppressed people can do no more than struggle against the cruel present. At best, they can think perhaps of the future world only in terms of their own betterment.

Some critics may say that the burdens are too heavy, the tasks too great, for us to attempt simultaneously to preserve a stable world and to help create a productive and peaceful civilization. I believe that America will respond and meet the challenges of the revolutions mentioned above. President Kennedy once said that "the United States is commissioned by history to be either an observer of freedom's failure or the cause of its success." I pledge to all Delawareans that I will as the State's only Representative in Congress work vigorously for those conditions at home and abroad which will encourage and promote peace and human dignity. There is no question but that our Nation under God, indivisible, can hold the high confidence of our allies and the respect of our adversaries. America must act as a trustee of freedom, matching its military strength with our moral strength, its wealth with our wisdom, and its power with our purpose.

CYPRUS MUST NOT BECOME ANOTHER CUBA

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, the entire free world should be most seriously concerned with rapidly changing developments on Cyprus because the Soviet Union now seems to be starting a concerted drive to get a foothold on this very important bastion of the Mediterranean.

The free world must use all of its resources to make sure that Cyprus does not become another Soviet-dominated Cuba.

The United States has proposed a series of broad moves which would block the Soviet Union from getting a foothold in Cyprus. It is my hope that all parties involved, and particularly authorities on Cyprus, will cooperate with American efforts to keep the Communists out of Cyprus.

It is reliably reported that our Government has proposed Cyprus be annexed to Greece as a territory and remain under the administration of a governor to be appointed by Greece. To help mediate the present dispute between Greece and Turkey over Cyprus, the United States reportedly has proposed that Turkey be permitted to establish a military base on the island of Cyprus as part of the NATO European defense perimeter.

It would appear that this could be a workable solution. However, it cannot be completed until the Cypriots are invited to sit in on the negotiations.

It is my understanding that the Government of Greece cannot seriously consider such a proposal until it is assured

that the Turkish military base on Cyprus would be only a part of NATO. The Greeks, quite properly, are insisting that the Turkish base would not also be used to fan antagonism among the Turkish minority living on the island of Cyprus.

The free world has a right to hope that the Turkish Government will not insist on broadening the role of the proposed Turkish base on Cyprus because then indeed, such a concept would arouse grave suspicion not only among the Greeks, but also among Greek Cypriots. To permit Turkish forces which would be situated on the proposed military base on Cyprus authority to represent and protect the rights of the Turkish minority on Cyprus would, indeed, be tantamount to permitting the Turkish Government land a protectorate force on Cyprus.

It is my hope that the United States will attempt to mediate this fine point in a manner which will bring about a peaceful solution to the centuries old dispute over Cyprus.

It is my further hope that the British will not impede efforts to mediate this dispute.

The free world already has lost too much precious time in finding a solution to the Cypriot problem.

The free world should view with extremely grave concern the offer of the Soviet Union to give the Greek Cypriots military arms supposedly for their defense against Turkish invasion.

It is my sincere hope that Archbishop Makarios will refuse any such assistance from the Soviet Union. Archbishop Makarios surely must know the undisputable fact of history that any nation which has accepted any assistance from the Soviet Union paid a most heavy cost by losing its own freedom.

We need only look at the plight of the European captive nations which today remain in Communist bondage, victims of Soviet deceit and deception.

But more important, Mr. Speaker, it is my honest belief that the United States and the free world must move immediately to remove any cause, no matter how slight, which could in any way be construed by the Greek Cypriots as justifying military or economic assistance from the Soviet Union.

The United States must insist that Turkey refrain at all costs from any further attacks upon Cyprus. We should warn Turkey in the strongest terms that any further attacks upon Cyprus by Turkish forces will bring the most serious consequences from the United States and the rest of the free world.

We must impress upon Turkey that this Nation will not tolerate the use of American arms for any aggression against any of our allies.

We should also continue strengthening the United Nations inspection team and make it perfectly clear to all parties concerned that the United Nations forces will remain on Cyprus after the September 26 expiration date unless the entire Cyprus problem is resolved to the free world's satisfaction. We cannot permit any miscalculation here by the Soviets that U.N. forces will be removed by September 26.

Mr. Speaker, I believe Secretary of State Dean Rusk deserves the gratitude of the entire free world for his efforts in trying to resolve the Cyprus problem. We can all view with considerable relief the return of both Greek and Turkish forces to NATO. I believe that the action of both these Governments in deciding not to withdraw their respective forces from NATO, as they had earlier indicated, does give a tiny spark of hope against armed aggression over Cyprus. However, the situation on Cyprus continues extremely grave. We know from bitter experience that it is precisely such situations of unrest, as we see today on the island of Cyprus, that are tailor-made for Communists to exploit. We know from bitter experience that the Communists are experts in exploiting such disorders. It is my hope that all parties involved will understand the serious threat which exists today to Cyprus and it is for this reason that I hope the free world will use all of its resources to resolve the Cyprus problem so that Khrushchev's cynical designs on taking over this island in the Mediterranean can be blocked.

I have taken the floor today, Mr. Speaker, because I believe it is important that we call attention to the grave crisis in the Mediterranean. The free world cannot idly sit by and watch the Communists move into Cyprus as they did 5 years ago into Cuba. If need be, the free world must evolve a crash program to stop the Communists at all cost.

We learned a bitter lesson when the American Government failed to react decisively in 1959 when the seeds of communism were being planted in Cuba.

We must learn from these past mistakes the course for the future.

It will serve no purpose today to beamon the fact that President Eisenhower should have used more decisive action to block Castro from taking over Cuba in 1959. We have reason to believe that Castro's days are numbered and that freedom will again return to this Caribbean Republic. No, Mr. Speaker, the solution to Cyprus is not to lament Cuba but rather to learn from bitter experience in Cuba that the free world cannot sit idly by while the Soviets try to infiltrate Cyprus.

It would be my hope that those who are concerned about the spread of international communism would now join in raising their voices for the help of Cyprus.

This voice must be heard in all the free capitals of the world and the moral force of the entire free world must be marshaled in support of the effort to remove from Cyprus those factors on which the Communists are counting to gain a foothold.

Mr. Speaker, the free world cannot permit Cyprus to become another Cuba. Only by insisting on a policy of self determination and permitting the Greek and Turkish Cypriots to resolve their differences without outside interference can we block Khrushchev's evil designs to get a Communist foothold in the Mediterranean. But decisive action is needed now, before it is too late.

U.S. OBSERVANCE OF CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK—U.S. NEED OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON CAPTIVE NATIONS

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DERWINSKI] is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, the tremendously successful Captive Nations Week observance this past July 12-18 underscored three paramount facts. One, the captive nations movement in this country, which upholds Public Law 86-90 and emphasize, the liberation and freedom of all the captive nations in the Soviet Union, Central Europe, Asia, and Latin America, progressively continues to expand year by year. Two, Moscow and its satrapies seek the elimination of Captive Nations Week because it interferes with their deceptive scheme of "peaceful coexistence." And three, the 1964 observance again highlighted the urgent need for a special Committee on the Captive Nations in this House. Whether at the mass rallies in Chicago or Los Angeles, Philadelphia or Buffalo, Milwaukee or Pittsburgh—even in the cities of Taiwan in the Republic of China—these basic facts were clearly reflected.

THE SAN FRANCISCO OBSERVANCE

By all evidence, an outstanding and unforgettable event of the 1964 Captive Nations Week was the Republican salute to the captive nations. This was one of the highlights of the Republican National Convention itself. With no standing room allowance, over a thousand people crammed into the Mark Hopkins Peacock Court to observe the week and hear the addresses of Senator GOLDWATER, Governor Scranton, and Congressman MILLER. The event was unique and phenomenal in every respect. It was a remarkable innovation in the unfolding story of America's Captive Nations Week.

MOSCOW ATTACKS U.S. OBSERVANCE

As in past years, Moscow attacked our Captive Nations Week observance and endeavored to console itself with self-made fictions about a "passive" observance in the United States. For example, the July 15 issue of *Izvestia* states, "With every passing year 'Captive Nations Week' becomes a nuisance." No doubt, it has been and is a nuisance for the Soviet Russian strategy of peaceful coexistence, which is an integral part of its total cold war strategy aimed at the destruction of American will and power. The official organ of the colonialist Moscow Government vainly contents itself with this hallucinatory observation, "The stupid situation in which the Washington legislators and rulers found themselves is becoming evident even for those who earnestly propagate the imperialistic policy of the U.S.A."

It is a well-established fact, which was brought out particularly by the Captive Nations Week resolution, that what colonialist Moscow fears most is concentrated world attention focused upon the majority captive non-Russian nations in the Soviet Union itself. Such

attention would practically destroy the great power image of the U.S.S.R. that Moscow seeks at all costs to impress on the world. Protracted ignorance on the part of numerous circles in the free world with regard to this primary empire of the Soviet Russian imperial-colonialists only serves to abet Moscow's plans in transporting this fraudulent image.

NEED FOR A SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE CAPTIVE NATIONS

Mr. Speaker, we have before us a wonderful opportunity to explode the fraudulent image of the Soviet Union and to advance the cause of freedom in behalf of all the captive nations and, indeed, of the free world itself. That opportunity is presented by the 42 resolutions now pending in the Committee on Rules, which call for the establishment of a Special House Committee on the Captive Nations. The majority of the members on the committee have expressed themselves in favor of this measure, the distinguished Chairman of the body has declared his willingness to consider action on the measure, yet for some inscrutable reason these resolutions are denied just and fair consideration.

In unison with my many colleagues on the issue, I urge that prompt consideration be given to these resolutions. There is still time in this session to pass upon this measure and to realize the opportunity for constructive action in behalf of our own national security. Inaction on this vital subject will certainly constitute a blemish on the record of this Congress.

THE "PASSIVE" 1964 CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK

To give some indication of the so-called passive 1964 Captive Nations Week observance, I wish to submit for printing in the Record and as part of my remarks a variety of items suggesting Moscow's hoped-for passiveness: the proclamations of the week by Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller, of New York; Gov. Otto Kerner, of Illinois; Gov. John W. King, of New Hampshire, Gov. William L. Guy, of North Dakota; Gov. John A. Love, of Colorado; Gov. George Romney, of Michigan; Gov. James A. Rhodes, of Ohio; Gov. Paul J. Fannin, of Arizona; Mayor Jay L. Hunter, of Aurora, Ill.; and Mayor Richard J. Daley of Chicago; press reports in the July 11 issue of the *Los Angeles Herald Examiner* and the July 19 issue of the *San Francisco Examiner*; a statement of the National Captive Nations Committee at the Republican National Convention; a timely letter in the *New York Times*, titled "For a Free Armenia"; a typical city-wide Captive Nations Week program as provided by the City of Buffalo; a release on "Republicans Attack Administration on Failure To Back Special House Committee on Captive Nations"; a release "Captive Nations Committee Hits Policies as Demoralizing to Captive Peoples"; a memorandum issued by the Ukrainian National Council on "East-West Relations and the Problem of the Peoples Enslaved by Moscow"; and an address by Dr. Leo E. Dobriansky on "Khrushchev Wants U.S.

To Stop," delivered at the Republican Salute to Captive Nations:

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER

The list of nations held captive by Communist colonialism is one of appalling length. In the eyes of the enslaved peoples, the United States is the citadel of human freedom, as our Congress has justly pointed out. They look to us for leadership in bringing about their liberation and independence and in restoring the enjoyment of their Christian, Jewish, Moslem, Buddhist, and other religious freedoms.

We Americans are proud that many refugees from the oppressed countries have found asylum in the home of the free. We have benefited from their coming. They have become valued neighbors, loyal and industrious contributors to our State and national economy.

Now, therefore, I, Nelson A. Rockefeller, Governor of the State of New York, do hereby proclaim the period of July 12-18, 1964, as "Captive Nations Week," in New York State.

Given under my hand and the privy seal of the State at the capitol in the city of Albany this 11th day of June in the year of our Lord 1964.

NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER.

By the Governor:

WILLIAM J. RONAN,
Secretary to the Governor.

STATE OF ILLINOIS PROCLAMATION

Whereas the American way of life has fostered a belief that freedom is common to all mankind and though our heritage may be diverse, the human-to-human rapport within each of us clears the path to understanding; and

Whereas there is rampant yet in much of our world a desire to control other nation's destinies, symbolized by those countries now in bondage; and

Whereas the American credo has led our people toward a warm understanding and sympathy for the aspirations of all peoples and a belief that subjection to power wielded by a larger nation over a smaller one constitutes a detriment to the natural bonds of understanding between those peoples; and

Whereas the flame that is kindled by liberty and independence within the hearts of all peoples must not be allowed to flicker and die among the conquered nations:

Now, therefore, I, Otto Kerner, Governor of the State of Illinois, do hereby proclaim the period of July 12-18, 1964, as "Captive Nations Week" in Illinois, and request a reaffirmation of the ideals that guided our Founding Fathers and urge all citizens of this State to recognize in citizens of those captive nations a common bond of brotherhood and inheritance.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State of Illinois to be affixed.

Done at the capitol, in the city of Springfield, this 6th day of July in the year of our Lord 1964 and of the State of Illinois the 146th.

OTTO KERNER,
Governor.

By the Governor:

WILLIAM H. CHAMBERLAIN,
Secretary of State.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE PROCLAMATION ON CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK, 1964

Whereas the joint resolution approved July 17, 1959 (73 Stat. 212) authorizes and requests the third week in July as such to be proclaimed as "Captive Nations Week" until such time as freedom and independence shall have been achieved for all the captive nations of the world; and

Whereas the cause of human rights and personal dignity remains a universal aspiration; and

Whereas this Nation is firmly committed to the cause of freedom and justice everywhere; and

Whereas it is appropriate and proper to manifest to the people of the captive nations the support of the Government and the people of the United States of America for their just aspirations:

Now, therefore, I, John W. King, Governor of the State of New Hampshire, do hereby proclaim the week beginning July 12, 1964, as Captive Nations Week in New Hampshire and invite the people of New Hampshire to observe this week with appropriate ceremonies and activities, and I urge them to give renewed devotion to the just aspirations of all people for national independence and human liberty.

Given at the executive chambers in Concord this 30th day of June in the year of our Lord 1964 and of the Independence of the United States of America, the 188th.

JOHN W. KING,
Governor.

By his excellency the Governor:

Attest:

EDWARD C. KELLEY,
Deputy Secretary of State.

NORTH DAKOTA PROCLAMATION

Whereas many nations of the world today live under governments other than of their choosing; and

Whereas the free nations of the world must be concerned about the liberty of others in order to protect our own liberty; and

Whereas we believe that all peoples have the right to their own free choice of government:

Now, therefore, I, William L. Guy, Governor of the State of North Dakota, do hereby proclaim July 12-18, 1964, as "Captive Nations Week."

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State of North Dakota here in my office in the State capitol at Bismarck, N. Dak., this 24th day of June 1964.

WILLIAM L. GUY,
Governor.

COLORADO PROCLAMATION

Whereas Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Ukraine, and others, as a result of armed forces for many years, have been unwilling captives of Communist Russia; and

Whereas the people of these captive nations believe in the right of self-government and the basic inherent freedoms of man; and

Whereas the brutal massacre of human dignity and rights have been perpetrated by godless totalitarian Russia against the captive nations; and

Whereas the blight of imperialistic communism imposes a lethal threat to any nation of freedom-loving, God-fearing men:

Now, therefore, I, John A. Love, Governor of the State of Colorado, do hereby proclaim the week of July 12-18, 1964, as "Captive Nations Week," and urge our citizens to join in a common effort to assist the captive nations of the world.

Given under my hand and the executive seal of the State of Colorado, this 23d day of June 1964.

JOHN A. LOVE,
Governor.

MICHIGAN PROCLAMATION

Imperialistic and aggressive policies of Communist Russia, through direct and indirect aggression, have resulted in the subjugation of the national independence of Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Byelorussia, mainland China, Cossackia, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Estonia, Georgia, Hungary, Idel-Ural, Latvia, Lithuania, North Korea, North Vietnam, Poland, Rumania, Tibet, Turkestan, Ukraine, and others.

There were never any plebiscites in these countries on the question of voluntarily joining the Soviet Union. Nor have these nations ever renounced their independence and freedom to become Soviet satellite countries. Although Communist Russia has introduced a rule of oppression and russification, she has not been able to annihilate the aspirations for freedom and independence among these people.

Citizens of Michigan share deeply the aspirations of all the captive nations for their national independence. We pledge untiring efforts to counter Soviet demands with a plan based on the right of self-determination and restoration of freedom and human rights and dignity.

As free citizens we have a moral obligation and a moral right to do so until freedom and independence shall have been achieved for all the captive nations of the world. This is because we believe in the deathless freedom of the individual and the sacred right of individual choice:

Therefore, I, George Romney, Governor of the State of Michigan, hereby proclaim July 19 through July 25, 1964, as "Captive Nations Week" in Michigan, and urge citizens of Michigan to observe such a week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State of Michigan, this 30th day of June in the year of our Lord 1964 and of the Commonwealth 128th.

By the Governor:

GEORGE ROMNEY,
Governor.

OHIO PROCLAMATION

Whereas the harmonious unification of the diverse elements of our free society has led the people of the United States to possess a warm understanding and sympathy for the aspirations of peoples everywhere and to recognize the natural interdependency of the peoples and nations of the world; and

Whereas the enslavement of a substantial part of the world's population by Communist imperialism makes a mockery of the idea of peaceful coexistence between nations and constitutes a detriment to the natural bonds of understanding between the people of the United States and other peoples; and

Whereas since 1918 the imperialistic and aggressive policies of Russian communism have resulted in the creation of a vast empire which poses a dire threat to the security of the United States and of all the free peoples of the world; and

Whereas the imperialistic policies of Communist Russia have led, through direct and indirect aggression, to the subjugation of the national independence of Poland, Hungary, Lithuania, Ukraine, Czechoslovakia, Latvia, Estonia, White Ruthenia, Rumania, East Germany, Bulgaria, mainland China, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, North Korea, Albania, Idel-Ural, Tibet, Cossackia, Turkestan, North Vietnam, and others; and

Whereas it is vital to the national security of the United States that the desire for liberty and independence on the part of the peoples of these conquered nations should be steadfastly kept alive:

Now, therefore, I, James A. Rhodes, Governor of the State of Ohio, do hereby designate the week of July 12-18, 1964 as "Captive Nations Week," and urge that all citizens support this annual recognition of the plight of the oppressed peoples of Eastern Europe.

In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the great seal of the State of Ohio to be affixed at Columbus, this 6th day of July in the year of our Lord 1964.

JAMES A. RHODES,
Governor.

ARIZONA PROCLAMATION

Whereas by joint resolution of the National Congress, approved July 17, 1959, the 3d week

of July of each year is to be designated by proclamation of the President as Captive Nations Week "until such time as freedom and independence shall have been achieved for all the captive nations of the world"; and Whereas the cause of human rights and personal dignity remains a universal aspiration; and

Whereas Captive Nations Week provides an occasion for all Americans to show their silent allies, the freedom-seeking peoples of the world, that they are not forgotten; and

Whereas many historical and cultural ties exist between the peoples of the captive nations and the people of America:

Now, therefore, I, Paul J. Fannin, Governor, do hereby designate and proclaim the week of July 12 to July 19, 1964, as "Captive Nations Week" in Arizona, and urge the citizens of our State to observe this week with appropriate ceremonies, demonstrating their support of the just aspirations of all people for national independence and freedom.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State of Arizona to be affixed at the capitol, in Phoenix, this 8th day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1964.

PAUL J. FANNIN,
Governor.

CITY OF AURORA, ILL., PROCLAMATION

Whereas in accordance with Public Law 86-90, Captive Nations Week will be observed throughout the country during the period of July 12-18, 1964; and

Whereas Americans across the Nation will observe the week to demonstrate our firm determination never to acquiesce to the permanent captivity of the nations in the Communist empire; and

Whereas they will also urge the establishment of a Special House Committee on the Captive Nations:

Now, therefore, I, Jay L. Hunter, mayor of the city of Aurora, Ill., do hereby proclaim the week of July 12-18, 1964, to be "Captive Nations Week."

JAY L. HUNTER,
Mayor.

CITY OF CHICAGO PROCLAMATION

Whereas by joint resolution of the Congress of the United States the third week of July has been designated as "Captive Nations Week"; and

Whereas the city of Chicago is linked to these captive nations through the bonds of family, since numbered among the people of Chicago are hundreds of thousands of our citizens who through nativity or ancestry treasure the heritage which endowed them with the culture and industry which are theirs; and

Whereas these nations have been made captives by the imperialistic, aggressive, and heartless policies of communism; and

Whereas the people of these Communist-dominated nations have been deprived of their national independence and their individual liberties; and

Whereas it is appropriate and proper to demonstrate to the people of the captive nations the support of the people of the city of Chicago for their just aspirations for freedom and national independence; and

Whereas the people of Chicago, as do all the people of the United States, want for the people of the world the same freedom and justice which is theirs:

Now, therefore, I, Richard J. Daley, mayor of the city of Chicago, do hereby designate the week beginning July 12, 1964, as "Captive Nations Week."

I urge the people of Chicago to join in the programs arranged for observance of the occasion, and I urge all of our churches, our educational institutions and all media of communications to observe the plight of the

Communist-dominated nations and to join in support of the just aspirations of the people of the captive nations.

I especially encourage everyone to concretely demonstrate his or her interest in the people imprisoned in the captive nations by their attendance at the program to be held at the Band Shell in Grant Park on Sunday afternoon, July 12, at 2 o'clock.

Dated this 26th day of June, A.D. 1964.

RICHARD J. DALEY,
Mayor.

[From the San Francisco (Calif.) Examiner, July 19, 1964]

A PRIVILEGED PEOPLE PARADE IN APPRECIATION

A motorcade of some 50 cars paraded through downtown San Francisco yesterday with signs telling of the plight of Eastern European nations under Communist control.

Led by a police escort, the colorful motorcade sported signs, banners, flags and pretty girls dressed in native costume.

The contingent celebrating Captive Nations Week represented Armenia, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Serbia, and Ukraine.

Signs pleaded for a "Captive Nations Committee" in Congress to investigate Communist colonialism. Other messages read, "Free Estonia," "Free Bulgaria" or "Armenia, Prisoner of Communism."

Many of the participants were natives of Communist satellite countries and others were American born children of immigrants.

They honked their horns and waved their banners at shoppers along Market and Mission Streets.

The purpose of the parade was to "express our appreciation for the privilege of living in the United States," according to Daniel Marchyshyn, chairman of the Captive Nations Committee of San Francisco.

"Over 200 million people are still living in slavery under Communist domination," he said.

[From the Los Angeles (Calif.) Herald Examiner, July 11, 1964]

CAPTIVE NATIONS HOMAGE

For a brief, few minutes today a handful of Angelenos paid homage to the enslaved nations hidden behind the Iron Curtain.

At a solemn flag-raising ceremony on the lawn adjacent to the First Street steps to city hall, the start tomorrow of "Captive Nations Week" was heralded by the 6th annual commemoration by the American Committee of California for Freedom of Enslaved Nations.

Councilman John P. Cassidy, representing Mayor Samuel W. Yorty, read a proclamation and presented it to Carol M. Blaze, president of the organization, on behalf of a small delegation.

Flags of Armenia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Rumania, and Ukraine were displayed along with the American flag as 2 dozen native-costume clad representatives stood rigidly at attention.

Calling attention to the plight of millions of unwilling captives of communism in Eastern Europe, Cassidy slowly spoke from Yorty's resolution:

"The week beginning July 11 is 'Captive Nations Week' in Los Angeles and I urge all citizens to join in its observance and to support the committee in its efforts to bring the light of liberty shining through the darkness of totalitarian enslaved nations of Eastern Europe."

The councilman then added, "This is an observance of heritage, of freedom of worship, from fear, to vote, of love of life without fear of tyranny. I implore you to have enduring faith in the future."

STATEMENT BY DR. LEV E. DOBRIANSKY; CHAIRMAN, NATIONAL CAPTIVE NATIONS COMMITTEE

Mr. Chairman and distinguished members, it is a distinct privilege for me to testify before your committee on the very eve of the 1964 Captive Nations Week observance. It is perhaps by act of providence that the period of the Republican National Convention is coincident with the week, which begins this coming Sunday. On this propitious occasion, my chief objective is to direct your careful attention to the many failures and defects of our Government's policy toward the captive nations and to recommend for your adoption a strong, innocuous, and forward-looking plank on the captive nations, within the context of their crucial strategic value to our national interest and the prospect of our victory in the cold war.

A BACKGROUND OF FAILURES AND DEFECTS, FALLACIES AND OMISSIONS

With regard to the captive nations, our formidable allies behind the Iron, Bamboo, and Sugar Curtains, the policy of our Government these past 3½ years has been studded with error, myth, and a trained incapacity for the challenge and tasks of the cold war, which we are progressively losing on the terrains of both the captive and free worlds. In the purview of this all-important subject, the points of national indictment are as follows:

1. A protracted failure to adopt and effectuate as a national objective victory in the cold war. This failure represents a blind submission to the deceptive "peaceful coexistence" policy of Moscow and constitutes, with net disadvantage to our cold war position, a demoralization of our captive allies in their cold war against oppressive, totalitarian Communist regimes. The present policy of patched-up containment, accommodation, and interdependence is defensive, constantly reactive, and structurally incapable of my promise for victory in the cold war.

2. A demonstration of failure in the Cuban fiasco of 1961 and an extended inability to liberate this latest captive nation. As Juanita Castro has pointed out, Cuba has been delivered to "Russian imperialism", which today flouts our traditional Monroe Doctrine.

3. Failure in not preventing the erection of the Berlin wall in 1961 and apathetic indifference to its continued existence. The wall of shame definitely could have been prevented, and, despite subsequent rationalizations, it symbolizes above all the shameful indecisiveness, myopia, and timidity of the present policy.

4. Acceptance of the Laotian troika in 1962 as further proof of shortsightedness. The aged U.S. sponsor of this Russian-blessed arrangement is known in East European circles as the diplomatic undertaker of once free nations. Consequent events in Laos to this day point to further additions in the long list of captive nations.

5. Deficient use of the U.N. forum to spotlight world attention on Soviet Russian imperio-colonialism within as well as outside the Soviet Union. We pay heavily to maintain the United Nations, and yet our Government is grossly deficient in utilizing it as an opinionmaking forum in the one critical area responsible for the world's major problem of cold war aggressions, namely, Soviet Russian imperio-colonialism since 1918. The present policy of accommodating and—contrary to the spirit and substance of our own institutions—even seeking to become interdependent with traditional Russian imperialism guarantees such tragic waste.

6. A woeful lack of understanding and also pathetic confusion on the part of present policymakers with reference to the Soviet

Union and its dozen captive non-Russian nations within the U.S.S.R. itself. This indictment cannot be too strongly emphasized. "Know your enemy" is a cardinal requisite in any war, hot or cold. When a Secretary of State labors under the illusion that the U.S.S.R. is a "historical state" and blindly holds that Georgia, Armenia, and Ukraine are "traditional parts" of this nonmonolithic, inner empire; when a President clings to fables about Russian war losses and imagines the Volga to have the same political significance as the Mississippi; and when both are sharply contradicted in a statement by our U.N. Ambassador, we do have something really to fear.

7. The pending Consular Convention, a prime current example of myths about the U.S.S.R. as perpetuated by the administration. There is no such animal as a "national" of the U.S.S.R. This convention is based on the myth that the U.S.S.R. is a nation-state like the United States. It squarely contradicts the congressional Captive Nations Week resolution; it is a clear diplomatic stamp of acquiescence to the captivity of the non-Russian nations in the U.S.S.R.; and it is an opening wedge for the recognition of Russia's forced incorporation of the three Baltic non-Russian nations.

8. The wheat deal, another example of self-defeating accommodation for a cold war economy. This committee offered a plan of "wheat for freedom, not for sale," but it was spurned because it would have thrown Moscow on a cold war defensive. Instead, our wheat substituted for Canadian wheat to help the satrapies of Castro and others.

9. The playing down of captive nations under the generated illusion of "Communist nationalism." One of the gravest intellectual errors in the present policy of accommodation is the groundless imputation of patriotic nationalism to Communist regimes, which themselves preach an antithetical "Socialist patriotism." In the wishful and unrealistic hope of weaning these regimes away from any dependence on colonialist Moscow, present policy contributes to an entrenchment of these unrepresentative governments, reinforcing their reins over their respective captive peoples and in the end abetting the aggregate power of the Soviet Russian imperium.

10. The blocking of a Freedom Commission and Freedom Academy also an accommodation for our cold war enemy. While Moscow trains uncounted experts in psychopolitical warfare for operations all over the globe, we have no comparable apparatus here for cold war education.

11. Further accommodation for the enemy in the administration's opposition to a Special Congressional Committee on the Captive Nations. Aside from the assured creative and innovative work of such a committee, its symbolic value alone is incalculable in the cold war.

12. The persistence of a serious cold war gap, the consummate product of patched-up containment, accommodation, and interdependence. In the contest of ideas to move the minds and hearts of men everywhere, we run a poor second to Moscow, this despite our resources and foreign aid. On the top side, the potenkinized image of the U.S.S.R. is far out of proportion and focus to its empire character and questionable multinational power; ours is far below the standards of our revolutionary tradition, time-honored principles, and national will. In short, in the psychopolitical sphere of the cold war we continue to lag markedly behind.

RECOMMENDED PLANK ON THE CAPTIVE NATIONS
In light of this background I recommend for your adoption the following plank on the captive nations:

The Republican Party strongly supports the eventual liberation and independence of all the captive nations in Europe, Asia, and

in this hemisphere. In the cold war we vividly recognize the strategic importance of these nations to our own national interest and the interests of the free world. We firmly oppose the present policy of patched-up containment, accommodation, and illusory interdependence with the Communist Empire, which saps the vital energies of our natural allies behind the Iron, Bamboo, and Sugar Curtains and weakens one of the most powerful levers of the free world possesses against further Sino-Russian aggression and the outbreak of a global holocaust.

In our view, the captive nations in toto (Poland, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Ukraine, Lithuania, Hungary, Armenia, Rumania, Serbia, Latvia, Bulgaria, Cuba, Croatia, mainland China, Estonia, Albania, and many others) constitute one of our most formidable assets for cold war victory. With a concrete and well-planned cold war strategy designed for victory, these nations and peoples, amounting close to 1 billion, would generate pressures for freedom throughout the Communist empire that would progressively eliminate the prospect for any world domination by the two power centers in Moscow and Peking. We outrightly repudiate the notions that little can be accomplished for the captive nations in the paramilitary and psychopolitical spheres and that what might be done would lead to a hot global engagement. On the contrary, with imagination, will, and comprehension much can be done to place our cold war adversaries on a perpetual and corrosive defensive, thereby minimizing the chances of another hot world war and maximizing the prospect for victory in the cold war.

Advancing a policy of emancipation, the Republican Party calls for an implementation of Public Law 86-90, signed by President Dwight D. Eisenhower, and promises to focus constant world attention on all the captive nations enumerated in and implied by that law. Without fear, we will concentrate on the dozen captive non-Russian nations in the U.S.S.R. and also on the oppressed majority of the Russian nation, and thus cast an entirely different image of this empire-state in the eyes of the world. Our policy will utilize, toward the end of expansive freedom, the enormous power of patriotic nationalism that resides exclusively in the captive nations and peoples and not in their unrepresentative and imposed Communist governments. Through every available medium, including a Freedom Commission and Academy, a Congressional Committee on the Captive Nations, the United Nations, we will persistently advance the principles of national self-determination and independence in sharp contrast to the reactionary forces of Soviet Russian and Chinese imperio-colonialism. Through these and other practical means, a Republican administration will shape the minds and inspire the hearts of men everywhere, particularly those in the Communist empire, toward victory and freedom.

[From the New York (N.Y.) Times, Aug. 10, 1964]

**FOR A FREE ARMENIA—DENIAL OF TERRITORIES
ATTRIBUTED TO UNSCRUPULOUS DIPLOMACY**

To the Editor:

Plank eight of the Republican platform advocates "the eventual liberation of the captive nations," without specifying any timetable or methods; it therefore allows broad latitudes for policy.

C. L. Sulzberger [July 15] opposes this measure as a "farrago of nonsense," and particularly disparages the Ukraine and Armenia, the two Soviet republics specifically mentioned in the plank. He argues that these countries have long been under Russian rule. This argument, incidentally, is shared by George Kennan and Dean Rusk.

Is it relevant and cogent, however, to argue that the duration of a foreign rule is a criterion for the legitimacy of that rule?

OLDEST NATIONALITY

Today a congeries of tribal and geographical groupings from everywhere are being applauded in the U.N. as "emergent nations." Yet, according to Great Soviet Encyclopedia, Armenia is the oldest nationality among the Soviet republics, having had her golden age of classic culture 10 centuries before her masters of today were even born historically.

A twin problem raised by this discussion concerns Turkey. Is it of supreme national interest to hold an alliance sacrosanct and then sacrifice the fundamental rights of small nations at the altar of that alliance?

By invoking allied Turkey, by inexplicably linking Armenia's liberation from Soviet rule with a threat to Turkish territories, Mr. Sulzberger is signaling a problem with deep moral implications. Indeed, with or without liberation, on what conceivable grounds can the Armenians be denied the right to reclaim their ancestral territories which Turkey absorbed after massacring their inhabitants?

Would not such a denial be tantamount to condoning genocide as an instrument of territorial aggrandizement?

In both World Wars Armenians fought with the Allies, contributing instances of bravery and manifold sacrifices far in excess of their modest limits. Contrariwise, the Turks were the staunch allies of Germany in World War I, and when she was all but defeated in the Second World War—3 months before its end—Turkey declared war on Germany to qualify as an ally. Above all, the Turks committed and escaped retribution for what has been called "deeds surpassing in magnitude and vileness the most imaginative pictures of hell ever conceived."

Finally, it was the Soviet Union of Lenin that decisively assisted Turkey to defy the victorious Allies, to repudiate the Treaty of Sevres which at last had restored the territorial integrity of Armenia, and to ignore President Wilson's final arbitration of the disputed frontiers.

In brief, whether allied with East or West, with democracy or tyranny, because of her strategic import and numerical superiority, Turkey is favored, cajoled and placated, always at the expense of Armenia—the perennial underdog and the tragic symbol of unscrupulous diplomacy. In reacting to the plight of Armenia in 1912, Theodore Roosevelt emphasized that the moral dimensions of Armenia's cause reached above and beyond commerce and politics and, dismissing the value of pious proclamations, urged resolute action.

To interpret such a cause as inconsequential may prove political acumen. But can a civilization flourish by placing a premium upon such acumen, to the detriment of a sense of probity? Is the spell of political vicissitudes to be continuously and indiscriminately confused with the more abiding guideposts of ideology?

The forthcoming campaign may afford unique opportunities to explore this paramount issue which touches on crucial national interests.

V. N. DADRAN.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., August 3, 1964.

**THE CITY OF BUFFALO OFFICIALLY SALUTES
CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK, JULY 12-19, 1964**

PROGRAM OF EVENTS

(By the Citizens Committee To Observe
Captive Nations Week)

Message of Mayor Chester Kowal

This Nation saw its birth due to the moral courage of her Founding Fathers. These courageous men dared to affix their names to the Declaration of Independence even though

that act could mean loss of their property and even life. The patriot Charles Carroll in order that there be no mistake as to his identity signed in bold letters this document of human valor as "Charles Carroll of Carrollton."

The die was cast in those historical days of the 1770's and we, who carry the responsibility for this Nation's future can do no less. For the past 5 years, since signed into the law by President Dwight D. Eisenhower, the Captive Nations Week known as Public Law 86-90 does exactly that. Americans again dared to stand up and be counted for the tyrants to see, that we, as in the past, do not bow to despotism whether it is directed from St. James Court, Kremlin, or Peiping. Moral courage has rewards that timidity can never achieve. The reward of millions of grateful people behind the Iron and Bamboo Curtains whose morale was boosted by this outstanding act, cannot be measured exactly. Only history will mark its value upon the spirit of human dignity, steadfastness, and courage.

The Red Russian and Chinese oppression of the peoples bears heavily upon the lives of the enslaved nations of Europe and Asia. The harsh realities of their everyday existence is beyond our understanding. Their struggles for sheer survival is constant. The free world has a God-given obligation not to forsake these teeming millions of humanity to their fate. The subjugated people are in a lion's den but their spirits are soaring. The human soul cannot be chained permanently. Regardless of cruel measures tyrants like Khrushchev, Mao Tse-tung or Tito may employ, the spirit will not be subdued. Examples of insurgence—East Berlin, Poznan, Budapest, UPA-Ukrainian Freedom Army, the Ukrainian prisoners' uprisings in Russian concentration camps in Karaganda, and innumerable others—attest to this eternal truth—that tyranny must fall as all evil must go letting freedom triumph in the end.

This end, however, is still to be attained by means of humans suffering, courage and moral support.

It is bracing to know that Americans true to their glorious tradition do attempt to clearly state to the Red lords of Cuba, so-called Soviet Union and so-called Peoples Republic of China, that the time of reckoning will come and that the enslaved will lift their chains in wrath and tear them asunder. It is bracing to know that we—the free people of the United States will stand by and—as tradition bids us—help when needed to shake off the hated yoke of Russian imperialism or Chinese Red aggression. America has aided others in need as no other nation in history of mankind. Our sons and daughters bled and bleed today on foreign soil to defend human freedom and dignity of men. No nation has given so much and asked so little in return. Ours is a unique heritage, and history ought to judge America as a true champion of the oppressed.

It is well, that we on the Niagara Frontier, Buffalo in particular, do stand alongside the rest of the Nation in observing Captive Nations Week in a fitting manner. Buffalo bears witness to the eternal truth—that we indeed are our brothers' keepers. I urge all citizens of good will to solemnly observe this week in order to render spiritual nourishment for those who need them so much—the enslaved peoples of Europe and Asia. May their prayers unite with ours that their deliverance be near. When that time comes, Buffalo will proudly proclaim that our people had the courage and wisdom to stand and be counted because the timid always lose and the brave always win.

Highlights of events

Sunday, July 12

Religious observances and prayers in churches of the city of Buffalo.

At 1:30 p.m.: Marching groups and motorcade forming at Main and Tupper Streets to proceed to the city hall.

At 3:00 p.m.: Civic opening of Captive Nations Week program at McKinley Monument in front of city hall.

Presentation of colors.
National anthem: Joseph Borczynski.
Invocation by Rev. John Sharvary, S.T.D., D'Youville College.

Posting of captive nations flags.
Welcome by Dr. Nestor Proczyk, chairman, Citizens Committee To Observe Captive Nations Week.

Proclamation of Captive Nations Week by Hon. Chester Kowal, mayor of Buffalo.

Address by Hon. Chester C. Gorski, president, Common Council, Buffalo, N.Y.

On the Alert, America: Zenon Deputat.
Benediction by Rev. Robert W. Vandermeij, Bible Presbyterian Church, Grand Island, N.Y.

Wednesday, July 15

At 12 noon:
Civic luncheon sponsored by the Kiwanis Club of Buffalo, Hotel Statler Hilton, Terrace Room.

Speaker: Hon. Yaroslav Stetzko, of Munich, West Germany, former Prime Minister of Ukraine, president of a worldwide anti-Communist movement—the anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations.

Topic: "Coexistence or Liberation Policy?"
Tickets: \$2.75 (for reservations call TL 2-3399).

Sunday, July 19

At 7:30 p.m.:
Captive nations festival, Delaware Park at Albright-Knox Art Gallery.

Buffalo Civic Orchestra under the direction of Jan Wolanek.

A pageant of songs and dances of the captive nations.

Speaker: Hon. Chester Kowal, mayor of Buffalo.

All events are open to the public. No admission charge will be made except for the civic luncheon on Wednesday, July 15, at the Statler Hilton.

CITIZENS COMMITTEE TO OBSERVE CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK

Honorary chairman: Hon. Chester Kowal, mayor of Buffalo.

Chairman: Nestor Proczyk, M.D., assistant director, West Seneca State School.

Executive assistant: John J. Sullivan, secretary to the mayor.

Special assistants: John A. Boccio, director of purchases, city of Buffalo; Robert E. Casey, deputy corporation counsel, city of Buffalo; Francis X. Schwab, division of planning, city of Buffalo.

Cochairmen:
Program: Col. Almond E. Fisher, holder of Congressional Medal of Honor.

Publicity: A. O'Neil Kilne, attorney, Kiwanis Club of Buffalo.

Religious affairs: Felix Mindy, president, representative Polish-American League, vice president, Central Council of Polish Organizations.

Youth committee: James Moran.
Finance committee: Daniel Kurdziel, commander, Erie County Chapter, Catholic War Veterans.

Secretary: James Cummins, past commander, Erie County Council, VFW.

Grand marshal: Arthur J. Vater, commander, Department of New York State VFW.

Members of the committee

Herman G. Achtzinger: past commander, Erie County Council, VFW.

Angel Bezeff: Macedonian Patriotic Organization.

Walter Chopyk: United Anti-Communist Action Committee.

John J. Conroy: senior vice commander, Erie County, VFW.

Andrew Diakun: Erie County Bar Association.

Vasil Dincev: Bulgarian National Front.

Hon. Chester C. Gorski: president, Common Council, city of Buffalo.

Dr. Stephen Gredejl: Croatian organizations.

Dr. John M. Juhasz: Actio Hungarica.

Olev Jarver: Estonian Club of Buffalo.

Hon. Albert C. Killian: Commissioner of parks.

Francis M. Kindel: past president, United Anti-Communist Action Committee.

Tach D. Kuntcheff: Bulgarian groups.

Henry Kurrikoff: Estonian Club of Buffalo.

Mychajlo Lysak: vice chairman, Ukrainian Congress Committee.

Romas Masiullonis: Lithuanian Club of Buffalo.

Walter L. Mikulski: Americanism chairman, Erie County Council, VFW.

Dr. Christo Mladenov: Bulgarian organizations.

Marian Morozevych: Ukrainian Liberation Front Organizations.

Zef Priska: Albanian groups.

Clement Sakas: Lithuanian Club of Buffalo.

Hon. William H. Schneider: commissioner of police, city of Buffalo.

Dr. Laszlo Szimonisz: Hungarian groups.

Wladyslaw T. Sulkowski: Polish Air Force Association.

B. John Tutuska: sheriff, Erie County.

Jerome W. Walters: Polish groups.

John E. Whitmer: office of the mayor, city of Buffalo.

Hon. Robert J. Zahm: commissioner of fire, city of Buffalo.

Ragib Zukic: Croatian organizations.

[News release from the Republican National Committee, Washington, D.C.]

REPUBLICANS ATTACK ADMINISTRATION ON FAILURE TO BACK SPECIAL HOUSE COMMITTEE ON CAPTIVE NATIONS

WASHINGTON, D.C., August 18.—Republican Vice-Presidential Candidate WILLIAM E. MILLER today attacked the Democratic administration for its failure to support the establishment of a Special House Committee on Captive Nations.

Mr. MILLER said that a new Republican administration will give favorable attention to this vital issue in line with the Republican policy of having legislators play a more significant role in foreign policy formation.

"Forty-two resolutions on the special House committee—introduced by Democrats as well as Republicans—are now bottled up in the House Rules Committee, apparently on orders from the administration," Mr. MILLER said.

"The House Rules Committee Chairman HOWARD SMITH, of Virginia, is on record as having no objection to consideration of these resolutions, so where can the opposition come from except from the administration," Mr. MILLER said.

Mr. MILLER continued:

"This administration has done practically nothing for the captive nations and, thus, has slighted our national security interests. It is generally known that even the administration proclamations of Captive Nations Week were issued with the utmost reluctance for fear of imperialist Moscow's reactions.

"Regardless of Moscow's feelings, we cannot sweep truths about the captive nations under the rug. These truths form our greatest weapon for winning the struggle for freedom and against tyranny in the world.

"It is ridiculous to maintain a strong military posture at tremendous expense to the taxpayer here and at the same time have people in the Government who think that you can appease the Communists. Our policy cannot be considered a success until all of the captive nations are as free as we are. That's the objective of Republican policy."

Mr. MILLER said that the struggle against communism is largely moral and spiritual and must be based upon full disclosure of the truth. He added: "This Nation can take a major step toward the goal of freedom for the captive nations by creation of the Special House Committee on Captive Nations."

CAPTIVE NATIONS COMMITTEE HITS POLICIES AS DEMORALIZING TO CAPTIVE PEOPLES—CONSULAR CONVENTION WITH U.S.S.R. SCORED AS PRESIDENT ASKED TO SUPPORT CAPTIVE NATIONS UNIT

WASHINGTON, D.C., July 13, 1964.—Appealing to President Johnson for support in the creation of a special congressional committee on the Captive Nations, the National Captive Nations Committee today charged that the administration's "policy of accommodation and interdependence" in relation to the Communist empire is inconsistent with the President's recent Captive Nations Week proclamation and the Captive Nations Week resolution (Public Law 86-90) passed by Congress in 1959.

In a statement sent to the President today, the committee criticized the policy as ignoring in practice the aspirations of the captive nations and corroding their cold war resources by "accommodating and further entrenching the illegitimate, totalitarian regimes imposed upon them."

At the start of Captive Nations Week (July 12-18), the committee's chairman, Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, of Georgetown University, declared that the "demoralizing results of this policy are being borne today by the underlying captive nations in their cold war against the accommodated 'good' Communist regimes; tomorrow, we shall have to pay dearly for our virtual abandonment now of these natural allies in Eastern Europe and Asia." Under NCNC sponsorship, the week is observed annually across the Nation in implementation of Public Law 86-90, to emphasize the strategic value of all the captive nations to U.S. security in the cold war.

Dr. Dobriansky thanked President Johnson for his timely Captive Nations Week proclamation, but noted the proclamation's "omission of references to deceptive Communist ideology and the basic reality of Soviet Russian imperio-colonialism," two points emphasized in the congressional resolution.

Criticism was aimed also at the Consular Convention with the U.S.S.R. as "another unwise product of the present policy." The committee views the treaty as "a diplomatic stamp of approval" to the permanent captivity of the dozen non-Russian nations in the U.S.S.R., such as Ukraine, Armenia, Lithuania and others. "The Convention," Dr. Dobriansky said, "points in the direction of our final acquiescence to Moscow's forced incorporation of the three Baltic nations in this inner empire."

Noting the opposition of the previous administration to the establishment of a Special Committee on the Captive Nations in Congress, the appeal to the President pointed out, "With civil rights having been successfully assured on the domestic scene, the moment is now ripe to concern ourselves with civil and national rights behind the Iron, Bamboo, and Sugar Curtains." Dr. Dobriansky said that such a committee would be "a focal point of such national concern."

NATIONAL CAPTIVE NATIONS COMMITTEE

July 13, 1964.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

The White House,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: We express our warm gratitude to you for your timely proclamation of Captive Nations Week. Its release on June 20 is the earliest on record. Although, by its omission of references to deceptive Communist ideology and the basic reality of Soviet Russian imperio-colonialism, your

proclamation does not reflect the full spirit and content of the underlying congressional resolution, it nevertheless offers some inspiration to millions of Americans across the country who will observe the week on July 12 (yesterday) through July 18.

In light of your proclamation and its emphasis on freedom and independence everywhere, we are greatly disturbed by current policy tendencies which are clearly inconsistent with the proclamation and the Captive Nations Week resolution. One is the pending Consular Convention, a still unratified treaty based on the myth that the Soviet Union is a nation-state like our United States. Plainly, there is no Soviet "national." The U.S.S.R. is an empire-state composed of a dozen captive non-Russian nations, and the convention is so drawn up that we would be giving a diplomatic stamp of approval to the permanent captivity of these nations in this prison house of nations. Moreover, the convention points to our final acquiescence to Moscow's forced incorporation of the three Baltic nations in this inner empire.

We strongly oppose this convention as another unwise product of the present policy of accommodation and interdependence, which leads us to our second point: How does one intellectually reconcile our ideals and dedication to the freedom and independence of all the captive nations with a shortsighted pragmatic policy that actually ignores the aspirations and corrodes the cold war resources of the captive nations by accommodating and further entrenching the illegitimate totalitarian regimes imposed upon them? The demoralizing results of this policy are being borne today by the underlying captive nations in their cold war against the accommodated "good" Communist regimes; tomorrow, we shall have to pay dearly for our virtual abandonment now of these natural allies in Eastern Europe and Asia.

Our final point concerns the past administration's opposition to the establishment of a Special Committee on the Captive Nations in Congress. With civil rights having been successfully assured on the domestic scene, the moment is now ripe to concern ourselves with civil and national rights behind the Iron, Bamboo, and Sugar Curtains. The proposed congressional committee would be a focal point of such national concern. We earnestly hope that your administration will support now the 41 resolutions pending in the House Rules Committee, calling for the creation of this committee.

With our sincere thanks for your proclamation and all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

LEV E. DOBRIANSKY,
Chairman.

EAST-WEST RELATIONS AND THE PROBLEM OF THE PEOPLES ENSLAVED BY MOSCOW

(A memorandum by Mykola Liwycykj, chairman of the executive committee of the Ukrainian National Council and Member of the Central Committee of the League for the Liberation of the Peoples of the U.S.S.R. (the Paris bloc))

1. THE WEST'S EFFORTS TO ESTABLISH A LASTING PEACE AND SOVIET PROPAGANDA OF "PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE"

With the present development of military techniques a world war would mean catastrophe to all mankind. In view of this the peoples of the free world are striving to eliminate the danger of war, to which end the Western states headed by the United States of America are taking appropriate steps. This policy can be understood by the peoples enslaved by Soviet Moscow since they also preclude world war with the use of nuclear weapons as a means of freeing themselves from the Soviet Communist yoke. Neverthe-

less, these peoples do not renounce their desire for liberty, democracy, and independence.

The Soviet Union also professes to be a champion of peace and, particularly of late, has conducted an intensive propaganda campaign for so-called peaceful coexistence. However, it is our profound conviction that this "peaceful" policy of the Moscow leaders is not sincere but is dictated by a whole series of causes.

First, the Soviet Union has every reason to fear war since the peoples under its sway are opposed to war and its military potential is not strong enough to offer any chance of winning a war. In view of this Moscow's threats are largely bluff intended to "intimidate" the states and peoples of the Western World.

Second, for many years now the Soviet Union has been experiencing great difficulties in various fields, difficulties which force it to seek a detente and expansion of trade with the West in the hope of obtaining from the latter long-term credits. The Soviet Union's difficulties take many shapes and forms. Here are just a few of them:

(a) The ideological crisis of communism, as displayed in literature and particularly in the moods of youth among the peoples of the so-called Communist bloc, the Russian people not excluded.

(b) The schism in international communism caused primarily by the conflict with China. As a result of this a tendency to resist unconditional obedience to Moscow is beginning to emerge among the Communist Parties of some satellites, for example Rumania. There is reason to think that this same tendency will develop among the so-called Union republics, i.e., the Ukraine, Byelorussia, the Caucasus, etc.

(c) The collapse of the Communist economic system, particularly evident in agriculture.

(d) The increasing opposition of the captive nations, both among the satellite peoples of the so-called Communist bloc and the non-Russian peoples of the Soviet Union. This opposition persists despite the colonial oppression and totalitarian police regime which Moscow has established in the countries it occupies.

It is these and suchlike difficulties that have led the Soviet leaders to seek "peaceful coexistence" with the West in order to obtain the "breathing space," recommended by Lenin, to overcome the increasing hitches in the Soviet Empire.

2. WILL THE SOVIET UNION END ITS AGGRESSIVE POLICY TOWARD THE FREE WORLD?

The very nature of a totalitarian dictatorial regime compels it to keep the peoples under its sway in a state of constant tension and demand of them ever greater sacrifices, justifying this policy with the imaginary danger which the "capitalist world" constitutes for the Communist bloc. A great empire created by coercion can only be kept together by ceaseless outward expansion. Renunciation of "world revolution," i.e., the spreading of communism throughout the world, would mean not only tremendous loss of face but also the isolation of Moscow from its loyal adherents—the Communist Parties throughout the world.

The Moscow rulers openly state that "ideological coexistence" with the democratic countries is impermissible. On many occasions Khrushchev himself has cynically remarked that "even without war the capitalist world will end up its existence in the graveyard." In view of this there can be no doubt that it is only the methods of the Soviet urge for world dominion that have been modified; the imperialist aims of Soviet policy remain the same.

The Soviet Government cannot risk world war but it does continue its policy of the "peaceful infiltration" of communism into

the countries of the free world and spends tremendous sums of money on Communist propaganda and on supporting Communist parties throughout the world. There is no abatement of attempt to acquire a decisive influence over the countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America and turn them against the democratic world, headed by the United States. Through local conflicts and "limited wars" Moscow tries to weaken the democratic Western countries. If the Soviet Union manages to overcome its internal difficulties, its aggressive actions against the West will be still further intensified, and reversion to a policy of military threats is a distinct possibility.

In view of the above considerations, it is our opinion that the states of the free world should, for their own protection, switch to the counteroffensive in the ideological field and take the necessary steps to stop the expansion of the Soviet Russian Empire and even force to the Kremlin to retreat along the entire front. Since, in our opinion, Moscow's weakest point is the opposition of the captive peoples throughout the Communist bloc, and particularly the non-Russian peoples of the U.S.S.R. in safeguarding against Soviet aggression it is most essential to use the most effective weapon; namely, the liberation movements of the peoples enslaved by Moscow.

3. THE NON-RUSSIAN PEOPLES OF THE U.S.S.R. AND THEIR STRUGGLE AGAINST SOVIET RUSSIAN IMPERIALISM AND COMMUNISM

In the two decades since the end of World War II many Afro-Asian peoples, including such as were still in the tribal stage, have been enabled to create their own independent states. At the same time various states in eastern and central Europe have lost their independence and have been either incorporated into the U.S.S.R. (the three Baltic republics) or relegated to the status of vassal satellites of Moscow.

However, we must not forget that in addition to the peoples who lost their independence after World War II the non-Russian peoples of the U.S.S.R. are also under the sway of the totalitarian Communist regime in Moscow. Most of these peoples established their own democratic independent states after the 1917 revolution in czarist Russia but shortly afterward feel victim to Soviet Russian imperialist aggression. The largest of these is the Ukraine people. However, the Ukrainian Democratic Republic, whose independence was proclaimed on January 22, 1918, was one of the first victims of Soviet aggression and its territory, after almost 3 years of ceaseless fighting, was finally occupied in late 1920. The difference between the non-Russian captive peoples of the Soviet Union and the so-called satellite peoples is that the former have been under Moscow's rule for more than 40 years and the latter for 20 years.

The countries of the non-Russian peoples of the U.S.S.R. are ruled by a regime of colonial oppression. The national culture of these peoples, their economic and political life, are entirely subordinate to the Moscow center. The population of the non-Russian Soviet Republics is forcibly deported beyond the Urals, to Siberia or Kazakhstan, while in their stead the Moscow center sends colonists from the Russian areas of the Soviet Union. The economic resources of the non-Russian peoples' countries go to swell the economic and military potential of the Soviet Empire's center. These peoples have the Russian language forcibly imposed upon them as the "language of Lenin, the language of the Communist Party." Thus, the non-Russian peoples are forcibly russified under the false slogan of the "fraternal unification of peoples." The new program of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union openly preaches Lenin's theory

of the "merger of nations" and the creation of "a single Soviet nation." It is no secret that in this "Soviet nation" the Russian language, Russian culture, etc., are to predominate.

It goes without saying that the non-Russian peoples of the U.S.S.R., far from knuckling under to the occupation regime that has been foisted upon them, fight against Communist dictatorship for democracy and their national liberation from Soviet Russian imperialism. The Moscow leaders themselves have been forced to reckon with the national aspirations of the non-Russian peoples and have therefore accorded formal recognition of the existence of separate national Soviet republics, of which the Ukraine and Byelorussia are even members of the United Nations.

Soviet propaganda claims that the non-Russian peoples of the Soviet Union are independent and sovereign states but this patent falsehood is refuted by the actual status of these republics, which lack their own separate armies, their own finances or their own diplomatic relations with foreign states and whose entire life is subordinate to the implicit dictatorship of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party.

On the other hand Moscow incessantly brands so-called bourgeois nationalism among the non-Russian peoples of the U.S.S.R. and urges ruthless struggle against it. Thereby the Soviet leaders themselves confirm the fact that liberation aspirations do exist among the non-Russian peoples of the Soviet Union.

The non-Russian peoples of the U.S.S.R. struggle against Soviet dictatorship with the aim of restoring their independent democratic states which have been occupied by Soviet Moscow or else—for those of them who had no opportunity to found such states—for the right to complete national self-determination. This struggle program proceeds from the basic principles of democracy and from the aspirations of these peoples themselves. Not only are they striving to liberate themselves from the yoke of bolshevism; they also want to know what awaits them in the future and whether this corresponds to their wishes. Therefore any departure from a program of complete national and state liberation for all peoples would be injurious to the cause of the struggle against Soviet Russian imperialism, since any such departure could alienate the non-Russian peoples of the U.S.S.R. and the entire Communist bloc from the anti-Communist front. The program for the struggle against the world Communist threat in the nationality question can in no case proclaim for the peoples of the Soviet Union anything less than Communist Moscow itself recognizes for them. On the contrary, it should guarantee the captive peoples return of the rights of which bolshevism has robbed them.

The non-Russian peoples of the U.S.S.R. have been waging their struggle against bolshevism for more than 40 years. In this struggle they have borne and continue to bear the brunt of the losses. Consequently, it can be assumed that among the population of the U.S.S.R. the non-Russian peoples, which comprise more than 50 percent of this population, are the most reliable element in the struggle against Soviet Russian imperialism and Communist dictatorship.

While fighting the occupation regime which has been foisted upon them, the representatives of the non-Russian peoples of the U.S.S.R. do not proceed against the Russian people as such but only against the imperialist aggressive policy of the various Russian governments and chauvinist circles of Russian society. They do not deny that the Communist dictatorship also oppresses the Russian people in the political, social, and economic fields. Although the Russian people is not enslaved in the na-

tional sense, as is the case with the non-Russian peoples, the Soviet dictatorship's imperialist nationalist policy is still a hindrance to normal democratic development and the politico-cultural liberation of the Russian people. The representatives of the non-Russian peoples therefore do not shun contacts and ties with those Russian political circles which condemn the Moscow dictatorship's imperialism, colonialism, and chauvinism, and which recognize that the non-Russian peoples of the U.S.S.R. are entitled to national self-determination and the restoration of their independent democratic states.

In the free world the non-Russian peoples of the U.S.S.R. have their exile representative agencies in the form of national centers, most of which are in the nature of governments-in-exile. These national centers represent their peoples, which have no opportunity for the free expression of their will. On the other hand they also act as mediators between the free world and the peoples enslaved by Moscow.

The non-Russian peoples' national centers-in-exile are united in the League for the Liberation of the Peoples of the U.S.S.R. (Paris bloc). The League includes the representative agencies of such peoples as the Armenians, the Azerbaidzhanis, the Byelorussians, the Crimean Turks, the Georgians, the Idel-Ural, the Cossacks, the North Caucasians, the Turkestanis, and the Ukrainians.

4. THE FREE WORLD AND THE CAPTIVE NON-RUSSIAN PEOPLES OF THE U.S.S.R.

The captive peoples of the U.S.S.R. strive to achieve their liberation not by means of outside military intervention but via internal processes in the U.S.S.R. and by struggling for the overthrow of Soviet dictatorship and abolition of the colonial regime which has been foisted on them. The captive nations' struggle undoubtedly saps the force of Moscow's outward expansion, which means that this struggle also contributes to the freedom of the entire democratic world. Restoration of the U.S.S.R. captive peoples' independent and democratic states would so sap the Soviet empire's might that the constant Communist hazard to the free world would automatically cease. The captive peoples are therefore the natural allies of all the free nations in their defense against Soviet Russian imperialism.

In struggling for liberation through their own efforts the captive peoples nevertheless expect from the free world moral support and solidarity with their liberation aspirations. These peoples consider that the free world, and especially the United States, can do no less for them than it does for the Afro-Asian peoples who enjoy not only the sympathy but also tangible aid from the democratic West in founding their independent states. The captive nations must be able to maintain their belief that the West has not forgotten them and has not ceased to be interested in their fate. It is necessary to avoid anything which might create the impression that the policy of "peaceful co-existence" has thrust into the background or even nullified the liberation of the peoples enslaved by Moscow and their right to become equal members in the family of the free peoples of the world.

Sober appraisal of the situation in the U.S.S.R. gives grounds to think that the policy of the free world states can now influence internal events in the Soviet empire and encourage those ideological trends which oppose the dictatorial and imperialist regime. For this it is essential that political circles in the free world, headed by the United States, come out with declarations in defense of the captive nations.

Very expedient in this sense was the U.S. Congress resolution appointing a "Captive Nations Week." It is merely necessary to continue consistently the policy which the

above resolution has begun, which would be greatly helped by the appointment in Congress of a permanent commission on captive nations. Such a policy would undoubtedly benefit the free world's defense against the Communist peril.

Soviet Moscow naturally protests against any declarations of solidarity with the captive nations and also against the political information which is directed at the peoples of the Communist bloc from the free countries, calling this action cold war. But the Kremlin has never ceased and has no intention of ceasing its Communist cold war against the countries of the democratic West. On the contrary, it steps up its subversive propaganda in an effort to implement its plans to extend its dictatorship to the free world countries.

Emphasis should also be laid on the role of the emigree from the captive nations, headed by their national centers-in-exile. The work of the latter is of great importance, since it bolsters the spirit of resistance among the peoples under the sway of the Soviet regime.

Some political circles in the free world divide the captive nations into two categories: the non-Russian peoples of the U.S.S.R. and the so-called satellite peoples who were subordinated to Moscow after World War II. The latter are united in an organization called the Assembly of Captive European Nations.

We think that this division is unjustified since it hinders the unity of the captive nations front and engenders a feeling of bitterness in the non-Russian peoples of the U.S.S.R. At any rate, the above circumstance should not restrict political action on behalf of the non-Russian peoples of the U.S.S.R. The representatives in exile of these peoples feel that it is essential to carry on an active program, particularly as regards political action (as is done by the various organs of the Assembly of Captive European Nations) and information for their peoples through the media of radio and publications of various kinds.

To sum up, we would again like to express the opinion that, for the sake of its own defense against Communist aggression, the free world should conduct an active policy on behalf of the captive nations and give them moral support in their liberation aspirations. If, for some consideration (e.g., because of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union), the Western governments cannot adopt such a policy, this role should be taken over by the unofficial social and political circles in the democratic countries of the West, headed by the United States. The representatives of the captive non-Russian peoples of the U.S.S.R. are always prepared to discuss these issues with those circles which display their interest in the problem of the peoples enslaved by Moscow.

KHRUSHCHEV WANTS UNITED STATES TO STOP

(Address delivered by Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, professor at Georgetown University, Washington, D.C., chairman of the National Captive Nations Committee, at the Republican Salute to Captive Nations in the Peacock Court, Mark Hopkins Hotel, Wednesday, July 15)

It is a great honor for me to represent the National Captive Nations Committee on this occasion. In the 6 years of Captive Nations Week observances throughout our Nation, no event has been comparable to this one. This Republican Salute to the Captive Nations is most unique and, at the same time, most promising and inspiring. As Americans across the country observe this Sixth Captive Nations Week, they will certainly be greatly moved by this momentous event.

Just 2 weeks ago at an unprecedented unveiling of the Shevchenko statue in Washington, D.C., General Eisenhower emphasized the urgent need for a rapid expansion of the captive nations movement in this country and throughout the free world. What our 34th President stressed was the need for a working knowledge and understanding of all the captive nations and not just a few of them, for a vivid awareness of the strategic importance of the dozen captive non-Russian nations in the Soviet Union itself, and for an imaginative and skillful use of such knowledge in the defeat of the last remaining major empire in the world, the Soviet Russian empire—an empire with an inner sphere within the artificial borders of the U.S.S.R. and an outer sphere beyond those borders.

Since July 1959, when Congress passed the Captive Nations Week resolution and President Eisenhower signed it into Public Law 86-90, the captive nations movement has grown by leaps and bounds in this country and elsewhere. In most States and in every major city the week is fittingly proclaimed and a variety of activities is conducted by citizen committees in its observance. Elsewhere, such as in the Taiwan area of the Republic of China, a weeklong observance is held annually from one end of the island to the other. In Turkey and also West Germany, the movement is taking hold. The Russian dictator Khrushchev, who theatrically professes to be a competitor in ideas, is aware of all this and continually displays his concern with it.

I don't need to recount for you how Khrushchev nervously erupted over the passage of the Captive Nations Week resolution in 1959. Every year since, colonialist Moscow and its satrapies have reached vehemently to the Captive Nations Week observances. Indeed, in 1963, Khrushchev let it be known that in the deceptive interest of his brand of peaceful coexistence he wants the United States to stop Captive Nations Week. Even this year Khrushchev has taken every opportunity to fend off the impact that the week has on both the free and captive peoples.

Now I ask you, "Isn't it strange how a supposedly powerful contender against us and the free world continually shows deep concern about the power of patriotic nationalism in his empire, about growing free world interest in the numerous captive non-Russian nations in his own nonmonolithic state of the U.S.S.R., even about the symbolism of a poet and its impact on his captives?" Recently, in Egypt, Khrushchev denounced nationalism and indulged in fables about some 176 "nationalities" in the inner sphere of his empire; in Denmark, he urged the Danes to come to the U.S.S.R. to see if slaves and captives existed; in Sweden, he tediously lectured the Swedes on relations between Russia and Ukraine in his inner empire; in Moscow, he hastily unveiled a Shevchenko statue to deflect the impact of General Eisenhower's action in our Nation's capital.

These are only a few pieces of evidence to indicate how deeply vulnerable our cold war enemies are on the psychopolitical front, which after all is the front of the contemporary struggle. In high places as well as low, once we shed our myths regarding the U.S.S.R., its fictitious monolith power in whatever realm—economic, military, scientific, etc.—the mythology of communism and begin to be guided by the lessons of recent history, the sooner we will reverse the course of the cold war toward victory for freedom—for our freedom, that of the free world, for the freedom of all the captive nations, and for the freedom of the little more than a 100 million Russians themselves.

The center of power in the so-called Communist empire is colonialist Moscow. For survival, all else hangs and depends on this

center, including Tito's domain, Mao's province, and Castro's outpost. It is this center that must become the focal point of our cold war effort; it is this center that must be placed on the defensive; it is this center of colonialism and imperialism that must give way to the pressures of freedom on the part of all the captive nations. A center facing and surrounded by a massive and growing insecurity in its captive populations would scarcely be effective for any war, hot or cold—especially when this center will be shown to thrive on heavy doses of potemkinism, fraud, and bluff.

Ladies and gentlemen, speaking quite objectively, I cannot emphasize enough the outstanding fact that the planks on the captive nations in the 1964 Republican platform are the most accurate, the most forceful, and the most forward-looking on record in the history of either party. I can assure you that whether a Democrat, an independent, or a Republican, every American who understands the captive nations as a powerful asset for world freedom and for the defeat of Sino-Russian imperio-colonialism will thoroughly endorse those resolutions and subscribe to them fully. The Republican Party is to be heartily congratulated for its vision, courage, and initiative in arriving at these innovative resolutions. The spirit and content of the Captive Nations Week Resolution could not have been more strongly reinforced. Indeed, as Americans observing the week, and bespeaking the muted voices of all the captive nations, in gratitude we salute you Republicans.

THE FEDERATION OF CITIZENS ASSOCIATIONS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, REPRESENTING 43 ASSOCIATIONS AND OVER 23,000 MEMBERS, BACKS REPRESENTATIVE ALBERT RAINS ON RELOCATION

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. WIDNALL] is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. WIDNALL. Mr. Speaker, the president of the Federation of Citizens Associations of the District of Columbia, John R. Immer, has brought to my attention for inclusion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD today a recent news release issued by his organization. This organization represents 43 associations and over 23,000 members. This news release expresses strong support for the position of my chairman, the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. RAINS], which he stated during the House debate on August 13 on the 1964 housing bill.

Chairman RAINS said at that time in response to a direct question from the minority side that:

It is the philosophy of this legislation and of this bill in particular, because we took more than passing pains to do something about it, that in no instance should people be uprooted by urban renewal or any other governmental program unless adequate provision is made for the rehousing of those people in decent, sanitary, and good housing, either public or private housing.

This bill, thanks to my distinguished friend, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. WIDNALL], makes a great deal of effort toward reaching the very problem the gentleman has stated.

Chairman RAINS was replying to a question asked by the gentleman from

Iowa [Mr. KYL] who called to his attention the following statement by Neville Miller, Chairman of the District of Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency:

Even though it is essential that the public housing program be expanded to provide units for eligible families who otherwise must continue to occupy unsatisfactory housing, we do not believe that social progress would be achieved by adoption of a policy of deferring urban renewal projects and other governmental activities until all families eligible for a publicly owned dwelling unit have been relocated into either a public housing unit or a satisfactory, privately owned unit.

The Federation of Citizens Associations of the District of Columbia takes sharp issue with Mr. Neville Miller on this statement.

I agree with Chairman RAINS that no projects should be started unless and until adequate provision is made for the rehousing of all those people who would be displaced, in decent, sanitary, and good housing, either public or private housing.

In light of the new housing bill which is now before President Johnson, the proposed Adams-Morgan, and Downtown Progress, urban renewal plans should be reviewed in order to first, make sure that adequate provision is made for rehousing those who will be displaced, second, that all due emphasis is placed on rehabilitation in these two areas, and third, that the entire Southwest Washington urban renewal project is reviewed in order to reclaim it from the "insensitivity of unrelieved wealth," as suggested in an editorial in the Washington Post of May 30, 1964.

I include as part of my remarks the following items:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 17, 1964.

HON. WILLIAM B. WIDNALL,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: Permit me to acknowledge and thank you for sending to me the editorial in the Washington Post and your letter to the editor of that paper, both commending the idea of middle-income housing on a 4-acre tract in Southwest Washington.

The proposal originated with the Redevelopment Land Agency, and has been actively pursued by Mr. Doyle, the Executive Director. I have been pleased to assist him in this effort, and at the moment I feel reasonably confident that the project will succeed.

Sincerely,

CHARLES A. HORSKY,
Adviser for National Capital Affairs.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA REDEVELOPMENT LAND AGENCY,
Washington, D.C., June 23, 1964.

HON. WILLIAM B. WIDNALL,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. WIDNALL: As requested in your letter dated June 15, 1964, on the subject of a Washington Post editorial entitled "The Last 4 Acres," I brought to the attention of the Agency's Board of Directors at its meeting on June 18, 1964, your letter and the Post editorial.

The Agency's Board of Directors requested me to thank you for taking the time to write about a subject of great concern to them, and to say that the Washington Post

was only concurring in a course of action the Board had decided upon some time ago; namely, to solicit offers for the land on the basis that the land will be leased or sold to the person or organization which provides substantial evidence that it will provide for middle-income families the "most" housing at the lowest sales or rental prices. When offers are solicited, I will send you a copy of the solicitation.

The Board hopes that the experience of marketing the last "4 acres" of residential land in the Southwest urban renewal area will be valuable in marketing the land in the Northwest urban renewal project.

Yours very truly,

PHIL A. DOYLE,
Executive Director.

[From the Washington (D.C.) Post, May 30, 1964]

THE LAST 4 ACRES

When slums are razed and new houses built, who is to live in them? Ought it be the families of small means, who are cruelly squeezed by the city's housing shortages? Or ought it be the rich, whose wealth and leadership the city needs to attract back from the suburbs?

When the city first approached the massive Southwest project, the Redevelopment Land Agency commissioned two studies on the character of the new community there. In one of them the eminent Harland Bartholomew said that Southwest "should be redeveloped predominantly as a moderate- to low-income residence area"; he believed that the stylish and prosperous could be induced back to Southwest only with the greatest difficulty and in the smallest numbers. The other study was written by two local architects, Cloethiel Woodward Smith and Louis Justement, who urged an audacious and sweeping plan to change the whole atmosphere of Southwest radically, and to set such a brilliant standard of design that it might eventually influence the reconstruction of all central Washington. Mrs. Smith and Mr. Justement were right and, as the project evolved, it carried out their theory. Their victory has been rather too complete.

In 1953, the question was whether there would be a place in Southwest for families of high income. Today the question is whether there will be any place for anyone else. In 1953, the plan required 40 percent of the new housing to be rented for \$17 a room or less. Today, as it has worked out, the cheapest home is a one-room efficiency apartment for \$99 a month, and the cheapest three-bedroom apartment costs \$230 not including utility bills.

Not one apartment in Southwest is within the reach of a family of average income. Symbolic of the city itself, there is nothing between the expensive housing in the redevelopment project and the concentration of public housing that adjoins it. When the Redevelopment Land Agency's first Director, Mr. Searles, resigned 3 years ago, he observed that its greatest error had been its emphasis on high land prices.

Now the last 4 acres of residential land in the new Southwest are to be sold. Some of the earlier developers want the existing pattern of high prices to be continued, but the rule of homogeneity violates the very principle of urban renewal. Having devoted more than 100 acres to high-rent developments, the Redevelopment Land Agency has a clear duty to experiment with the possibilities for housing families of the middle-income range. In their study 12 years ago Mrs. Smith and Mr. Justement spoke of the city's "opportunity in the Southwest to develop a well-balanced central urban area." If it was necessary in the early 1950's to rescue this great redevelopment project from the dullness of unrelieved unprosperity, it is

necessary in the 1960's to rescue it from the insensitivity of unrelieved wealth.

[From the Washington Post, June 6, 1964]

THE LAST 4 ACRES

You are to be commended for your fine editorial of May 30 urging that at least 4 acres of the 500-acre Southwest urban renewal project be devoted to low-rent housing. You pointed out that more than 100 acres of this project have been devoted to high-rent developments.

Low-rent housing can be built today. The Kiwanis Foundation of the District of Columbia is currently sponsoring a 283-unit apartment development on Benning Road NE., near 51st Street which, the builders tell me, will provide one-bedroom apartments for \$70, and three-bedroom apartments for \$90. This private enterprise project is providing the kind of low-rent housing for which the Southwest urban renewal project was originally launched.

The reservation of only 4 out of 500 acres, for low-rent housing, however, simply will not meet the needs of the displaced from other urban renewal areas in the District of Columbia, 5,700 people will be displaced from the Adams-Morgan area, 6,000 from the downtown urban renewal area, and thousands of District residents have already been displaced by highways and more will be. Obviously, the District Commissioners, and President Johnson, should require RLA to balance the more than 100 acres of high-rent developments with 100 acres of housing for low- and middle-income families in these income categories.

Nonprofit foundations, such as the Kiwanis Foundation of the District of Columbia, cooperatives, unions, etc. are fully capable of making low-rent housing blossom in the Southwest urban renewal project. The District Commissioners and the Democratic administration should give them a chance to do so.

WILLIAM B. WIDNALL,
Representative, Seventh District,
New Jersey.

WASHINGTON.

FEDERATION OF CITIZENS ASSOCIATIONS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, AUGUST 17, 1964

The Federation of Citizens Associations of the District of Columbia, representing 43 associations and over 23,000 members, in a letter today to Chairman McMILLAN of the House District Committee asked him to have the Redevelopment Land Agency bring its policies into line with the intent of Congress or demand that Neville Miller, its Chairman, resign. The letter follows:

"DEAR CHAIRMAN McMILLAN: Last Thursday Chairman ALBERT RAINS of the House Housing Subcommittee in reference to urban renewal stated: 'It is the philosophy of this legislation and of this bill in particular, because we took more than passing pains to do something about it, that in no instance should people be uprooted by urban renewal or any other governmental program unless adequate provision is made for the rehousing of those people in decent, sanitary, and good housing, either public or private housing' (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Aug. 13, 1964, p. 19299).

"This has not been done in Washington, D.C. A hundred million dollars has been spent on urban renewal without a single low-cost or medium housing unit resulting therefrom. New projects which would be facilitated by S. 628 would displace thousands of others for whom no provision has been made or is contemplated at this time.

"It is both shocking and highly revealing that Neville Miller of the District of Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency has

written to Congressmen as part of a lobbying effort in support of unrestricted urban renewal that: "We do not believe that social progress would be achieved by adoption of a policy of deferring urban renewal projects—until all families eligible for a publicly owned dwelling unit have been relocated. * * * These two policies are in direct conflict. It is an admission that the Agency has not been carrying out the will of Congress. Mr. Miller should bring the policies of the Redevelopment Land Agency into line with the will of Congress at once. If he is unwilling to do so we demand that he resign."

"We request you to demand that the District Commissioners and the Redevelopment Land Agency reconsider the downtown urban renewal plan, the Adams-Morgan urban renewal plan, and the Southwest project so that they are brought into line with the policy of the Congress as expressed by Chairman RAINS.

"Mr. Chairman, we have previously supported your proposed amendments to S. 628 as being minimal requirements for the preservation of these aims in the Washington, D.C., program. We oppose S. 628 and any part of S. 3049, H.R. 12175 which will permit urban renewal in the District without these minimal safeguards. Otherwise, any and all structures of the District could be torn down and its occupants scattered.

"Many of the persons to be displaced own their own homes. Must they go on public housing to get another decent place in which to live? Are we increasing the demand for public housing at a time when many hard-working individuals want their own homes? There is nothing in this program for them. Even FHA will not help them unless they move to the suburbs. Shouldn't they be given some help?

"Those who are about to be dispossessed depend upon you to use every effort to see that proper safeguards for them and for small businessmen of the community are provided. Your efforts on their behalf are very much appreciated. If you find, upon calm appraisal of the situation, that the amendments you recommend are not assured of adoption in the closing days of this Congress we request that you put the matter over until early in the new session. During these few intervening months the downtown plan, the Adams-Morgan plan, and the Southwest project can be revised and brought into line with the intent of Congress on urban renewal.

"Sincerely yours,

"JOHN R. IMMER,
"President."

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

Mr. HARRIS, for 5 minutes, today; to revise and extend his remarks and to include a statement from the President of the United States on the signing of the Securities and Exchange Act amendments and include other information.

Mr. DERWINSKI (at the request of Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin), for 15 minutes, today.

Mr. WIDNALL (at the request of Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin), for 15 minutes, today.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL

RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks, was granted to:

Mr. WHITENER and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. WHITE.

Mr. MILLER of California.

(The following Member (at the request of Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. OSMERS.

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

Mr. POWELL.

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina.

Mr. ROSENTHAL.

Mr. ZABLOCKI.

Mr. HARDING.

Mr. MATSUNAGA.

SENATE BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED

A bill and a joint resolution of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 83. An act for the relief of the estate of Mary L. McNamara; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S.J. Res. 6. Joint resolution to cancel any unpaid reimbursable construction costs of the Wind River Indian irrigation project, Wyoming, chargeable against certain non-Indian lands; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. BURLESON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 439. An act to provide for the establishment of the John Muir National Historic Site in the State of California, and for other purposes;

H.R. 931. An act to provide for the establishment of the Allegheny Portage Railroad National Historic Site and the Johnstown Flood National Memorial in the State of Pennsylvania, and for other purposes;

H.R. 1794. An act to authorize payment for certain interests in lands within the Allegheny Indian Reservation in New York, required by the United States for the Allegheny River (Kinzoa Dam) project, to provide for the relocation, rehabilitation, social and economic development of the members of the Seneca Nation, and for other purposes;

H.R. 3545. An act to amend section 131 of title 13, United States Code, so as to provide for taking of the economic censuses 1 year earlier starting in 1968;

H.R. 4364. An act to provide for the free entry of certain articles imported for the use of certain universities;

H.R. 5837. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to authorize the purchase, sale, and exchange of certain Indian lands on the Yakima Indian Reservation, and for other purposes," approved July 28, 1955;

H.R. 6910. An act to provide for the settlement of claims against the United States by members of the uniformed services and civilian officers and employees of the United States for damage to, or loss of, personal property incident to their service, and for other purposes;

H.R. 8960. An act to amend section 27 of the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920,

as amended, in order to promote the development of coal on the public domain, and for other purposes;

H.R. 9178. An act to amend section 8(b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, and for other purposes;

H.R. 10178. An act to authorize the Smithsonian Institution to employ aliens in a scientific or technical capacity; and

H.R. 11846. An act to amend the act of August 19, 1958, to permit purchase of processed food grain products in addition to purchase of flour and cornmeal and donating the same for certain domestic and foreign purposes;

SENATE ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 4. An act to establish a National Wilderness Preservation system for the permanent good of the whole people, and for other purposes;

S. 793. An act to promote the conservation of the Nation's wildlife resources on the Pacific flyway in the Tule Lake, Lower Klamath, Upper Klamath, and Clear Lake National Wildlife Refuges in Oregon and California and to aid in the administration of the Klamath reclamation project;

S. 1007. An act to guarantee electric consumers in the Pacific Northwest first call on electric energy generated at Federal hydroelectric plants in that region and to guarantee electric consumers in other regions reciprocal priority, and for other purposes; and

S. 3049. An act to extend and amend laws relating to housing, urban renewal, and community facilities, and for other purposes.

BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. BURLESON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on this day present to the President, for his approval, bills of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 98. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to exportation of imported distilled spirits, wines, and beer, and with respect to the total contract price of sales of personal property on the installment plan;

H.R. 1213. An act for the relief of World Games, Inc.;

H.R. 1839. An act to provide for the free importation of certain wild animals, and to provide for the imposition of quotas on certain meat and meat products;

H.R. 2215. An act for the relief of E. A. Rolfe, Jr.;

H.R. 3071. An act to provide for the establishment of Fort Larned as a national historic site, and for other purposes;

H.R. 4018. An act to authorize establishment of the St. Gaudens National Historic Site, N.H., and for other purposes;

H.R. 4149. An act to provide for the satisfaction of claims arising out of scrip, lieu selection, and similar rights;

H.R. 4242. An act to provide for the release and transfer of all right, title, and interest of the United States of America in and to certain tracts of land in Pender County, N.C.;

H.R. 4818. An act to amend section 25 of title 13, United States Code, relating to the duties of enumerators of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce;

H.R. 5708. An act to bring certain U.S. commissioners within the purview of the Federal Employees Health Benefits Act of 1959

and the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954;

H.R. 5941. An act for the relief of Mrs. Julian A. Erskine;

H.R. 7088. An act for the relief of Joseph Di Ciccio;

H.R. 7588. An act to provide for enforcement of rules and regulations for the protection, development, and administration of the national forests and national grasslands, and for other purposes;

H.R. 8135. An act to provide for the establishment and administration of public recreational facilities at the Sanford Reservoir area, Canadian River project, Texas, and for other purposes;

H.R. 9425. An act to amend title 13, United States Code, to authorize reimbursement of census enumerators for certain telephone tolls and charges;

H.R. 9560. An act for the relief of Lim Sam Soon;

H.R. 9638. An act to amend section 27 of the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended, in order to promote the development of phosphate on the public domain;

H.R. 9747. An act to extend for 3 years the special milk programs for the Armed Forces and veterans hospitals;

H.R. 10069. An act to authorize the exchange of lands adjacent to the Lassen National Forest in California, and for other purposes;

H.R. 10419. An act to amend further the Farm Credit Act of 1933, as amended, to provide that part of the patronage refunds paid by a bank for cooperatives shall be in money instead of class C stock after the bank becomes subject to Federal income tax, and for other purposes;

H.R. 11134. An act making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 11960. An act to authorize the exchange of public domain lands heretofore withdrawn and reserved for the use of the Hanford project of the Atomic Energy Commission, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT TO AUGUST 31

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

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. In accordance with House Concurrent Resolution 359, the Chair declares the House adjourned until 12 o'clock noon on August 31 next.

Thereupon (at 3 o'clock and 39 minutes p.m.), pursuant to House Concurrent Resolution 359, the House adjourned until Monday, August 31, 1964, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

2458. A letter from the Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army, transmitting the report on Department of the Army research and development contracts for \$50,000 or more which were awarded during the period January 1 through June 30, 1964, pursuant to Public Law 557, 82d Congress; to the Committee on Armed Services.

2459. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on our review of the need for revising costly procedures for remitting c.o.d. collections and other financial procedures and

practices, Post Office Department; to the Committee on Government Operations.

2460. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on a review which relates to certain deficiencies in financial management of oil and gas activities, Geological Survey, Department of the Interior; to the Committee on Government Operations.

2461. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on a review which disclosed a loss of revenue to Federal employees' group life insurance fund resulting from use of improper premium rate for District of Columbia government school teachers, U.S. Civil Service Commission; to the Committee on Government Operations.

2462. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, relative to a follow-up review of the utilization of excess parts as Government-furnished property under production and modification contracts, Department of the Army; to the Committee on Government Operations.

2463. A letter from the Deputy Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting a report on the positions which the National Aeronautics and Space Administration had established as of June 30, 1964, pursuant to 72 Stat. 426, 429 and 75 Stat. 785, 791; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

2464. A letter from the Deputy Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting a report to the Committee on Science and Astronautics of the House of Representatives on the transfer of \$418,000 of research and development funds of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to the construction of facilities appropriation for the construction of certain testing facilities at the Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, Ohio, pursuant to 77 Stat. 141, 143; to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

Mr. McMILLAN: Committee on the District of Columbia. H.R. 11302. A bill to require premarital examinations in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 1845). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. McMILLAN: Committee on the District of Columbia. H.R. 12371. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Sales Tax Act to provide an exemption from the tax imposed by such act for certain operations of the majority and minority rooms of the House of Representatives; with amendment (Rept. No. 1846). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN:

H.R. 12491. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase the amount of outside earnings permitted each year without deductions from benefits thereunder, in the case of any individual whose benefits are less than the maximum which could be paid to a person in his benefit category; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CLEVELAND:

H.R. 12492. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to establish a statutory policy governing the broadcasting of views on controversial issues; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. EVINS:

H.R. 12493. A bill to amend the Small Business Investment Act of 1958; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. FULTON of Tennessee:

H.R. 12494. A bill to increase annuities payable to certain annuitants from the civil service retirement disability fund; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. FULTON of Tennessee:

H.R. 12495. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act, as amended, to provide for the recognition of annuities of retired employees who elected reduced annuities at the time of retirement in order to provide survivor annuities for their spouses; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina:

H.R. 12496. A bill to amend the National Security Act of 1947, as amended; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. CURTIN:

H. Res. 871. Resolution to set national policies for local airline service; to the Committee on Rules.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. BURKHALTER:

H.R. 12497. A bill for the relief of Clyde Bruce Aitchison, Jr.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DOLE:

H.R. 12498. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Sadie Y. Simmons; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. O'BRIEN of New York:

H.R. 12499. A bill for the relief of Gaetano Messina; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PUCINSKI:

H.R. 12500. A bill for the relief of Ernesto Flores; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STRATTON:

H.R. 12501. A bill for the relief of Maria Giacona; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TALCOTT:

H.R. 12502. A bill for the relief of Robert Dean Ward; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE

FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1964

The Senate met at 10 o'clock a.m., and was called to order by the Acting President pro tempore (Mr. METCALF).

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

Our Father, God: Thou dost so fill all things with Thy glory, that earth and sky and sea but thinly veil Thy presence. For the beauty which colors the earth, for the love which hallows our homes, for the joy which springs from work worthy of our best, we thank Thee—the source of all pure gladness.

As we bow before Thee, open our eyes, we pray, to the faults and failings which mar the life of our Republic. Make us conscious of the evils in ourselves that we so readily condemn in others. Make us tall enough for these testing days.