

work experience, occupational counseling, and placement services are the answer.

5. Those who are living in a locality or area where the former means of livelihood has ceased to exist or to afford tolerable living standards. For the employable persons in such an area new means of livelihood must be brought in or they must be assisted to move out. The unemployable persons in such depressed areas fall within the same situation as in (1) above.

6. Those whose social and personal problems have brought them to a point of self-defeating discouragement. These are the people who have sought escape in delinquency, mental illness, alcoholism, chronic dependency, and other forms of social isolation. These people may need individual supportive help in addition to the other remedies listed if they are to break the bonds of poverty.

One common denominator which aggravates all of these other causes of poverty is minority status. Thus equal opportunity for all Americans is basic to the war on poverty.

There is some danger in the current usage of the term "culture of poverty" because it suggests that something other than absence of money distinguishes the poor as a group from the rest of us. It is true that poverty is discouraging, debilitating, and cuts people off from the mainstream of American life. But there is a danger in suggesting that these qualities are intrinsic to the poor themselves rather than the end-product of remediable social ills. The danger lies in the ease with which this assumption moves toward the charge that the poor are poor by their own fault.

Mr. HART. Mr. President, the Senator from West Virginia requested that this material be printed in the Record as it relates to a matter of deep and continuing concern to him.

ILLNESS OF SENATOR RANDOLPH, OF WEST VIRGINIA

Mr. HART. As we all know, with regret, the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH] is confined to Doctors Hospital and it will be several days before he can return to the Senate. I am glad to report that he is resting comfortably, and there is every indication that the surgical correction of the eye has been a success.

RECESS UNTIL MONDAY AT 11 A.M.

Mr. HART. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate at this time, I move, pursuant to the order entered yesterday, March 13, 1964, that the Senate stand in recess until 11 a.m. Monday.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 4 o'clock and 31 minutes p.m.) the Senate took a recess, under the order entered on March 13, 1964, until Monday, March 16, 1964, at 11 o'clock a.m.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate March 14 (legislative day of March 9), 1964:

U.S. DISTRICT JUDGES

A. Leon Higginbotham, Jr., of Pennsylvania, to be U.S. district judge for the eastern district of Pennsylvania. (He was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.)

John Morgan Davis, of Pennsylvania, to be U.S. district judge for the eastern district of

Pennsylvania. (He was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.)

Howard C. Bratton, of New Mexico, to be U.S. district judge for the district of New Mexico.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1964

The House met at 12 o'clock noon. Rabbi Arthur Schneier, M.A., of Congregation Zichron Ephraim, offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, our Founding Fathers, touched by Thine infinite wisdom, forged a union of self-governing states. The self-rule of individual communities molded into national unity, strengthened the American character of initiative and resourcefulness. It made us freemen instead of slaves of the state. This independent spirit, in 300 years, developed small New Amsterdam into the thriving metropolis of New York.

O Lord, help us resist pressure and temptation to alter the delicate balance of Government power. May these sacred halls not become pressure chambers of selfishness. Help us rather execute what is right in Thy sight.

Knowing that our cities and States can become outposts of national honor or disgrace, O God, help us cast aside provincial pride which keeps our hearts from one another. May we unite in the fight against poverty and human misery so that everyone in our land can gratefully proclaim, "We have eaten, we are satisfied, blessed be Thy name, O Lord." Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, March 12, 1964, 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 the following dates the President approved and signed bills of the House of the following titles:

On March 10, 1964:

H.R. 5982. An act for the relief of Pasquale Florica;

H.R. 7235. An act to amend sections 671 and 672 of title 28, United States Code, relating to the Clerk and the Marshal of the Supreme Court; and

H.R. 8171. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire lands, including farm units and improvements thereon, in the third division, Riverton reclamation project, Wyoming, and to continue to deliver water for 3 years to lands of said division, and for other purposes.

On March 11, 1964:

H.R. 6092. An act for the relief of Alexander Haytko;

H.R. 7821. An act for the relief of Wladyslawa Pytlak Jarosz; and

H.R. 9640. An act to authorize appropriations for procurement of vessels and aircraft and construction of shore and offshore establishments for the Coast Guard.

On March 13, 1964:

H.R. 1182. An act for the relief of Willy Sapuschnin;

H.R. 1295. An act for the relief of Edith and Joseph Sharon;

H.R. 1355. An act for the relief of Stanisлавa Ouelette;

H.R. 1384. An act for the relief of Areti Siozos Paidas;

H.R. 1455. An act for the relief of Ewald Johan Consen;

H.R. 1520. An act for the relief of Jozefa Trzcińska Biskup and Ivanka Stalcer Vlachovic;

H.R. 1521. An act for the relief of Lovorko Lucic;

H.R. 1723. An act for the relief of Agnese Brienza;

H.R. 1886. An act for the relief of Valeriano T. Ebrey;

H.R. 4085. An act for the relief of Tibor Horcsik;

H.R. 4284. An act for the relief of Chrysanthos Kyriakou;

H.R. 4682. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Fred T. Winfield;

H.R. 5144. An act for the relief of Doyle A. Ballou;

H.R. 5617. An act for the relief of Elizabeth Renee Louise Gabrielle Huffer;

H.R. 6313. An act for the relief of Stanislaw Kury;

H.R. 6320. An act for the relief of Walter L. Mathews and others;

H.R. 6477. An act for the relief of Capt. Otis R. Bowles;

H.R. 6591. An act for the relief of Constantine Theothoropoulos;

H.R. 7347. An act for the relief of Teresa Ellopoulos and Anastasia Ellopoulos;

H.R. 7533. An act for the relief of Demetrios Dousopoulos;

H.R. 8085. An act for the relief of Roy W. Ficken;

H.R. 8322. An act for the relief of John George Kostantoyannis; and

H.R. 8507. An act for the relief of certain medical and dental officers of the Air Force.

FEDERAL PAY RAISE BILL

Mr. ROUSH. 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 Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROUSH. Mr. Speaker, a great number of us found ourselves in a most difficult position last Thursday when we considered the pay raise bill. Most of us recognized a need for a general pay increase among Federal employees.

Exclude from this bill those unreasonably high increases in the legislative, executive, and judicial salaries and I become an enthusiastic supporter of this legislation. It is needed and desirable. That which made it most difficult was the fact that included were substantial increases in the legislative, executive, and judicial which would have, of course, included a substantial increase in my own salary. My expenses are great and I feel the pinch of the cost-of-living rise but I could not and would not vote for a \$10,000 increase for myself. If I had voted for this substantial increase, how could I have looked a laboring man back in Indiana in the eye when I know he is making less than \$5,000 or \$6,000 per year. I could not.

If these increases in the top-pay brackets could be reduced so as to provide for a modest increase, then I would have supported this bill. But, as it stood, I had to vote against it. Because of the support I want to give to the Federal employee, I hope that this matter might be reconsidered and we might have another chance to vote on a reasonable pay raise bill.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS

Mr. EVINS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House Select Committee on Small Business be permitted to sit during general debate on March 17 and 18 next.

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

There was no objection.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE ON POVERTY

Mr. ALBERT. 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 Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, this is a historic day for the Congress. Today we have received a message from the President which commits this Nation to a total, unrelenting, and—I am sure—a successful war against poverty.

We enjoy in this country today unprecedented prosperity and affluence, but fully a fifth of our people do not share it. This is an intolerable situation. The President has spoken for all of us in his determination that the benefits of our advanced technology and, perhaps even more importantly, the American conscience will be directed now to bringing basic security and comfort to the more than 30 million Americans who do not have such security and comfort.

There is no single cause or aspect of poverty. It must, therefore, be fought on many fronts and with many weapons. The President's recommendations constitute a well-rounded, coordinated series of specific programs. Emphasis will be on youth, because we seek not only to relieve today's poverty but to prevent tomorrow's.

I hail the President's message, because it puts its emphasis on what all Americans can do in this great crusade—not just the Federal Government. Every community in America will now be challenged to take part.

The Congress will now work its will on the specific recommendations of the President. I am confident that his message sets us on the right course. The American people will join President Johnson in hoping for quick and comprehensive action by the Congress. This is now our round. Let the people who will benefit from this program know that we will not let them down.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE ON POVERTY

Mr. BOGGS. 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 Louisiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, the President's program for combating poverty in America is one of the most sweeping ever presented to the Congress. Its practical approach recognizes that poverty must be attacked from many different directions—that there is no single panacea for reducing the extent and severity of poverty.

I like the emphasis which the program places on local initiative and planning. It is proper that each community should take the lead, with Federal financial assistance, in determining how to reduce poverty in its own area.

Two of the programs recommended—the National Job Corps and the work-study program—bring back memories of two of the finest programs ever undertaken by this Nation—the CCC—Civilian Conservation Corps—and the NYA—National Youth Administration. Back in the 1930's the CCC and the NYA won almost universal acclaim for what they did for the youth of that generation, and it is my fervent hope that these new programs will furnish the same great help for the poverty-stricken youth of this generation.

The selection of Sargent Shriver to coordinate and supervise this program is a magnificent choice. His direction of the Peace Corps has won unprecedented international acclaim, and his reputation as a diplomatic, farseeing, dollar-conscious administrator of great skill will get President Johnson's antipoverty program off to a fine start.

THE DAY OF DISTRIBUTIVE JUSTICE

Mr. CAREY. 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. CAREY. Mr. Speaker, we have the message and the target is poverty. No citizen can deny its effect, no legislator can be indifferent to its existence in a land of abundance blessed by providence.

The message is as important as the message. The proposals are truly in accord with the principle and virtue of distributive justice.

They respect the freedom of the individual and the unity of the family.

They enlist all our effort and resources—public and private—without discrimination as to persons or projects. This distributive justice program addresses itself to our national dilemma.

Under our national creed we are created equal but through the predicament of poverty we have been too long unequal.

Now we propose to proportion our national effort—public, private, and individual—to create opportunity for the full development of the potential of every American.

In education, in the economy, in rural slough and urban slum, this is a day of hope—the dawn of distributive justice.

THE BAKER INVESTIGATION

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, it is time for a single standard for witnesses appearing before congressional committees. It is time to end the double standard treatment that has resulted in the coddling of White House Aid Walter Jenkins. What has been in the mind of the committee that refuses to call him, and continues to insulate him against any possible perjury prosecution?

Mr. Don Reynolds was questioned under oath. He has said he will return for still more questioning as to the contradiction between his testimony and the statement attributed to Jenkins.

The committee counsel has tried to rationalize the double standard. He refuses to put Jenkins under oath and question him on the arrangements under which \$1,200 was paid to the L.B.J. Co. Jenkins was an employee of the other body at the time of the transaction. The fact that he has become a White House employee should give him no immunity now.

Had there been no confrontation between Whitaker Chambers and Alger Hiss there would have been only inconclusive denials and coverups.

It is the duty of Congress to find the truth, and to diligently search out the facts when there are contradictions. If Congress fails, then there can be no respect for the authority of Congress.

Mr. Speaker, part 1 of the hearing record of the Senate Rules Committee contains a memorandum prepared by two committee staff members from which I quote the following:

Mr. Jenkins has no knowledge of any conversation between Mr. Baines and Mr. Reynolds, nor does he have any knowledge of any arrangements by which Reynolds purchased advertising time on the TV station.

In the same hearing record—part 1—the counsel for the committee, Mr. McClelland, questioned Mr. Reynolds, as follows:

Mr. McCLELLAND. What comment, if any, do you have to make about the content of the statements made by Mr. Jenkins in the interview?

Mr. REYNOLDS. No. 1 is the statement that he had no knowledge of any question of advertising time to be purchased from KTBC, which is a station owned by L.B.J. Co., sir.

Mr. McCLELLAND. And your statement is—

Mr. REYNOLDS. He did have knowledge and discussed it with me, sir. And he discussed it directly with the president of the Mid-Atlantic Stainless Steel Co., Mr. Albert G. Young.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Reynolds appeared before the committee and testified under oath. Mr. Jenkins, the Presidential aid, has not been called to do likewise although there is here a clear case of perjury on the part of someone.

The public is entitled to the truth.

CALL OF THE PRIVATE CALENDAR ON TUESDAY

Mr. ALBERT. 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 Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I take this time to advise the House that while the call of the Private Calendar was announced during the announcement of the program last week, it was erroneously omitted in the printing of the whip notice. I take this time to advise Members that the Private Calendar will be called as usual under the rule tomorrow.

POVERTY—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 243)

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

To the Congress of the United States:

We are citizens of the richest and most fortunate nation in the history of the world.

One hundred and eighty years ago we were a small country struggling for survival on the margin of a hostile land.

Today we have established a civilization of freemen which spans an entire continent.

With the growth of our country has come opportunity for our people—opportunity to educate our children, to use our energies in productive work, to increase our leisure—opportunity for almost every American to hope that through work and talent he could create a better life for himself and his family.

The path forward has not been an easy one.

But we have never lost sight of our goal: an America in which every citizen shares all the opportunities of his society, in which every man has a chance to advance his welfare to the limit of his capacities.

We have come a long way toward this goal.

We still have a long way to go.

The distance which remains is the measure of the great unfinished work of our society.

To finish that work I have called for a national war on poverty. Our objective: total victory.

There are millions of Americans—one-fifth of our people—who have not shared in the abundance which has been granted to most of us, and on whom the gates of opportunity have been closed.

What does this poverty mean to those who endure it?

It means a daily struggle to secure the necessities for even a meager existence. It means that the abundance, the comforts, the opportunities they see all around them are beyond their grasp.

Worst of all, it means hopelessness for the young.

The young man or woman who grows up without a decent education, in a broken home, in a hostile and squalid environment, in ill health or in the face of racial injustice—that young man or woman is often trapped in a life of poverty.

He does not have the skills demanded by a complex society. He does not know how to acquire those skills. He faces a mounting sense of despair which drains initiative and ambition and energy.

Our tax cut will create millions of new jobs—new exits from poverty.

But we must also strike down all the barriers which keep many from using those exits.

The war on poverty is not a struggle simply to support people, to make them dependent on the generosity of others.

It is a struggle to give people a chance.

It is an effort to allow them to develop and use their capacities, as we have been allowed to develop and use ours, so that they can share, as others share, in the promise of this Nation.

We do this, first of all, because it is right that we should.

From the establishment of public education and land-grant colleges through agricultural extension and encouragement to industry, we have pursued the goal of a nation with full and increasing opportunities for all its citizens.

The war on poverty is a further step in that pursuit.

We do it also because helping some will increase the prosperity of all.

Our fight against poverty will be an investment in the most valuable of our resources—the skills and strength of our people.

And in the future, as in the past, this investment will return its cost manifold to our entire economy.

If we can raise the annual earnings of 10 million among the poor by only \$1,000, we will have added \$14 billion a year to our national output. In addition, we can make important reductions in public assistance payments which now cost us \$4 billion a year, and in the large costs of fighting crime and delinquency, disease and hunger.

This is only part of the story.

Our history has proved that each time we broaden the base of abundance, giving more people the chance to produce and consume, we create new industry, higher production, increased earnings, and better income for all.

Giving new opportunity to those who have little will enrich the lives of all the rest.

Because it is right, because it is wise, and because, for the first time in our history, it is possible to conquer poverty, I submit, for the consideration of the Congress and the country, the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964.

The act does not merely expand old programs or improve what is already being done.

It charts a new course.

It strikes at the causes, not just the consequences of poverty.

It can be a milestone in our 180-year search for a better life for our people.

This act provides five basic opportunities.

It will give almost half a million underprivileged young Americans the opportunity to develop skills, continue education, and find useful work.

It will give every American community the opportunity to develop a comprehensive plan to fight its own poverty—and help them to carry out their plans.

It will give dedicated Americans the opportunity to enlist as volunteers in the war against poverty.

It will give many workers and farmers the opportunity to break through particular barriers which bar their escape from poverty.

It will give the entire Nation the opportunity for a concerted attack on poverty through the establishment, under my direction, of the Office of Economic Opportunity, a national headquarters for the war against poverty.

This is how we propose to create these opportunities.

First. We will give high priority to helping young Americans who lack skills, who have not completed their education, or who cannot complete it because they are too poor.

The years of high school and college age are the most critical stage of a young person's life. If they are not helped then, many will be condemned to a life of poverty which they, in turn, will pass on to their children.

I therefore recommend the creation of a Job Corps, a work-training program, and a work study program.

A new National Job Corps will build toward an enlistment of 100,000 young men. They will be drawn from those whose background, health, and education make them least fit for useful work.

Those who volunteer will enter more than 100 camps and centers around the country.

Half of these young men will work, in the first year, on special conservation projects to give them education, useful work experience, and to enrich the natural resources of the country.

Half of these young men will receive, in the first year, a blend of training, basic education, and work experience in job training centers.

These are not simply camps for the underprivileged. They are new educational institutions, comparable in innovation to the land-grant colleges. Those who enter them will emerge better qualified to play a productive role in American society.

A new national work-training program operated by the Department of Labor will provide work and training for 200,000 American men and women between the ages of 16 and 21. This will be developed through State and local governments and nonprofit agencies.

Hundreds of thousands of young Americans badly need the experience,

the income, and the sense of purpose which useful full- or part-time work can bring. For them such work may mean the difference between finishing school or dropping out. Vital community activities from hospitals and playgrounds to libraries and settlement houses are suffering because there are not enough people to staff them.

We are simply bringing these needs together.

A new national work-study program operated by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare will provide Federal funds for part-time jobs for 140,000 young Americans who do not go to college because they cannot afford it.

There is no more senseless waste than the waste of the brainpower and skill of those who are kept from college by economic circumstance. Under this program they will, in a great American tradition, be able to work their way through school.

They and the country will be richer for it.

Second. Through a new community-action program we intend to strike at poverty at its source—in the streets of our cities and on the farms of our countryside among the very young and the impoverished old.

This program asks men and women throughout the country to prepare long-range plans for the attack on poverty in their own local communities.

These are not plans prepared in Washington and imposed upon hundreds of different situations.

They are based on the fact that local citizens best understand their own problems, and know best how to deal with those problems.

These plans will be local plans striking at the many unfulfilled needs which underlie poverty in each community, not just one or two. Their components and emphasis will differ as needs differ.

These plans will be local plans calling upon all the resources available to the community—Federal and State, local and private, human and material.

And when these plans are approved by the Office of Economic Opportunity, the Federal Government will finance up to 90 percent of the additional cost for the first 2 years.

The most enduring strength of our Nation is the huge reservoir of talent, initiative, and leadership which exists at every level of our society.

Through the community action program we call upon this, our greatest strength, to overcome our greatest weakness.

Third. I ask for the authority to recruit and train skilled volunteers for the war against poverty.

Thousands of Americans have volunteered to serve the needs of other lands. Thousands more want the chance to serve the needs of their own land. They should have that chance.

Among older people who have retired, as well as among the young, among women as well as men, there are many Americans who are ready to enlist in our war against poverty.

They have skills and dedication. They are badly needed.

If the State requests them, if the community needs and will use them, we will recruit and train them and give them the chance to serve.

Fourth. We intend to create new opportunities for certain hard-hit groups to break out of the pattern of poverty.

Through a new program of loans and guarantees we can provide incentives to those who will employ the unemployed.

Through programs of work and re-training for unemployed fathers and mothers we can help them support their families in dignity while preparing themselves for new work.

Through funds to purchase needed land, organize cooperatives, and create new and adequate family farms we can help those whose life on the land has been a struggle without hope.

Fifth. I do not intend that the war against poverty become a series of uncoordinated and unrelated efforts—that it perish for lack of leadership and direction.

Therefore this bill creates, in the Executive Office of the President, a new Office of Economic Opportunity. Its Director will be my personal chief of staff for the war against poverty. I intend to appoint Sargent Shriver to this post.

He will be directly responsible for these new programs. He will work with and through existing agencies of the Government.

This program—the Economic Opportunity Act—is the foundation of our war against poverty. But it does not stand alone.

For the past 3 years this Government has advanced a number of new proposals which strike at important areas of need and distress.

I ask the Congress to extend those which are already in action, and to establish those which have already been proposed.

There are programs to help badly distressed areas such as the Area Redevelopment Act, and the legislation now being prepared to help Appalachia.

There are programs to help those without training find a place in today's complex society—such as the Manpower Development Training Act and the Vocational Education Act for youth.

There are programs to protect those who are specially vulnerable to the ravages of poverty—hospital insurance for the elderly, protection for migrant farm-workers, a food stamp program for the needy, coverage for millions not now protected by a minimum wage, new and expanded unemployment benefits for men out of work, a housing and community development bill for those seeking decent homes.

Finally there are programs which help the entire country, such as aid to education which, by raising the quality of schooling available to every American child, will give a new chance for knowledge to the children of the poor.

I ask immediate action on all these programs.

What you are being asked to consider is not a simple or an easy program. But poverty is not a simple or an easy enemy.

It cannot be driven from the land by a single attack on a single front. Were

this so we would have conquered poverty long ago.

Nor can it be conquered by government alone.

For decades American labor and American business, private institutions, and private individuals have been engaged in strengthening our economy and offering new opportunity to those in need.

We need their help, their support, and their full participation.

Through this program we offer new incentives and new opportunities for co-operation, so that all the energy of our Nation, not merely the efforts of Government, can be brought to bear on our common enemy.

Today, for the first time in our history, we have the power to strike away the barriers to full participation in our society. Having the power, we have the duty.

The Congress is charged by the Constitution to "provide * * * for the general welfare of the United States." Our present abundance is a measure of its success in fulfilling that duty. Now Congress is being asked to extend that welfare to all our people.

The President of the United States is President of all the people in every section of the country. But this office also holds a special responsibility to the distressed and disinherited, the hungry and the hopeless of this abundant Nation.

It is in pursuit of that special responsibility that I submit this message to you today.

The new program I propose is within our means. Its cost of \$970 million is 1 percent of our national budget—and every dollar I am requesting for this program is already included in the budget I sent to Congress in January.

But we cannot measure its importance by its cost.

For it charts an entirely new course of hope for our people.

We are fully aware that this program will not eliminate all the poverty in America in a few months or a few years. Poverty is deeply rooted and its causes are many.

But this program will show the way to new opportunities for millions of our fellow citizens.

It will provide a lever with which we can begin to open the door to our prosperity for those who have been kept outside.

It will also give us the chance to test our weapons, to try our energy and ideas and imagination for the many battles yet to come. As conditions change, and as experience illuminates our difficulties, we will be prepared to modify our strategy.

And this program is much more than a beginning.

Rather it is a commitment. It is a total commitment by this President, and this Congress, and this Nation, to pursue victory over the most ancient of mankind's enemies.

On many historic occasions the President has requested from Congress the authority to move against forces which were endangering the well-being of our country.

This is such an occasion.

On similar occasions in the past we have often been called upon to wage war against foreign enemies which threatened our freedom. Today we are asked to declare war on a domestic enemy which threatens the strength of our Nation and the welfare of our people.

If we now move forward against this enemy—if we can bring to the challenges of peace the same determination and strength which has brought us victory in war—then this day and this Congress will have won a secure and honorable place in the history of the Nation, and the enduring gratitude of generations of Americans yet to come.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.
THE WHITE HOUSE, March 16, 1964.

CONSENT CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is Consent Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first bill on the Consent Calendar.

ACQUISITION OF CERTAIN PROPERTY IN SQUARE 758 IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The Clerk called the bill (S. 254) to provide for the acquisition of certain property in square 758 in the District of Columbia, as an addition to the grounds of the U.S. Supreme Court Building.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, in view of the message just read from the President with respect to poverty, I ask unanimous consent that this bill go over without prejudice.

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

There was no objection.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SAINT-GAUDENS NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE, N.H.

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 4018) to authorize establishment of the Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site, N.H., and for other purposes.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

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

There was no objection.

APPROPRIATION OF FUNDS FOR THE BATTLE OF LAKE ERIE SESQUICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION COMMISSION

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1828) to amend the joint resolution establishing the Battle of Lake Erie Sesquicentennial Celebration Commission so as to authorize an appropriation to carry out the provisions thereof.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

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

There was no objection.

AMENDING ORGANIC ACT OF THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 5838) to amend the act of March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. 1449), as amended, to incorporate in the Organic Act of the National Bureau of Standards the authority to make certain improvements of fiscal and administrative practices for more effective conduct of its research and development activities.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, since this bill has been granted a rule, I ask unanimous consent that it be passed over without prejudice.

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

There was no objection.

ADDITIONAL COMMISSIONERS OF THE U.S. COURT OF CLAIMS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 102) to provide for additional commissioners of the U.S. Court of Claims.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

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

There was no objection.

AMENDMENT TO THE ATOMIC ENERGY ACT OF 1954

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 9711) to amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact this bill will be called up under suspension of the rules, I ask unanimous consent that it be passed over without prejudice.

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

There was no objection.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE JOHN MUIR NATIONAL MONUMENT

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 439) to provide for the establishment of the John Muir National Monument.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

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

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to bring to the attention of the gentleman from Iowa that this bill has come on the House floor with the unanimous vote of the National Parks Committee and of the House Interior Committee. It has the recommendation of the National Park Service and the Department of the Interior.

I hope the gentleman from Iowa might reconsider his request that the bill be passed over.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, the same may be true of a bill offered by the gentleman from New Hampshire [Mr. CLEVELAND]. The point is that somewhere along the line the Congress is going to have to draw the purse strings tighter rather than take over all these so-called historic sites and in perpetuity pay for

the upkeep of them. I do not know about the feeling of other Members of the House, but I would think some of these historic sites and some of these historic buildings could be taken over and maintained by the States in which they are presently located. This is my feeling in the matter.

Mr. BALDWIN. I respect the views of the gentleman from Iowa, but I do point out that the purpose of this particular bill is to give recognition to a man who made a great contribution on the Federal level because he was the man who was given credit by the Department of the Interior for the establishment of the national forests as well as some of the national parks.

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

There was no objection.

AMENDING TITLE 35 OF THE UNITED STATES CODE TO PERMIT A WRITTEN DECLARATION TO BE ACCEPTED IN LIEU OF AN OATH

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2040) to amend title 35 of the United States Code to permit a written declaration to be accepted in lieu of an oath, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

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, That title 35, United States Code is amended by adding the following new sections after section 24:

§ 25. Declaration in lieu of oath

(a) The Commissioner may by rule prescribe that any document to be filed in the Patent Office and which is required by any law, rule, or other regulation to be under oath may be subscribed to by a written declaration in such form as the Commissioner may prescribe, such declaration to be in lieu of the oath otherwise required.

(b) Whenever such written declaration is used, the document must warn the declarant that willful false statements and the like are punishable by fine or imprisonment or both (18 U.S.C. 1001).

§ 26. Effect of defective execution

"Any document to be filed in the Patent Office and which is required by any law, rule, or other regulation to be executed in a specified manner may be provisionally accepted by the Commissioner despite a defective execution, provided a properly executed document is submitted within such time as may be prescribed."

SEC. 2. The analysis of chapter 2 of title 35, United States Code, immediately preceding section 21, is amended to read as follows:

"Sec.

"21. Day for taking action falling on Saturday, Sunday, or holiday.

"22. Printing of papers filed.

"23. Testimony in Patent Office cases.

"24. Subpoenas, witnesses.

"25. Declaration in lieu of oath.

"26. Effect of defective execution."

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.

ROBERT S. KERR WATER RESEARCH CENTER

The Clerk called House Concurrent Resolution 189.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the House concurrent resolution?

There being no objection, the House concurrent resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Southwest regional water laboratory of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare at Ada, Oklahoma, should be known and designated as the "Robert S. Kerr Water Research Center" in honor of the late Senator Robert S. Kerr, of Oklahoma. Any law, regulation, document, or record of the United States in which such laboratory is referred to should be held to refer to such laboratory under and by the name of the "Robert S. Kerr Water Research Center".

The House concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. STEED. 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 Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. STEED. Mr. Speaker, few people in the history of our country have made a contribution to water resources development comparable to that of the late Senator Robert S. Kerr of Oklahoma. He knew that the future of our country is dependent on water, and he devoted tremendous energy to making certain that the challenge is met.

It is especially appropriate that the regional water pollution laboratory at his hometown of Ada, Okla., be named in his honor "The Robert S. Kerr Water Research Center." Senator Kerr was a leader in developing the program to fight water pollution. Together with our colleague, Congressman BLATNIK, he sponsored vital legislation in this field. It is because of his vision that this water pollution laboratory is becoming a reality.

The facility will serve the lower Mississippi Valley, the western gulf area and the Colorado drainage basins. It will stand on a hill southeast of Ada adjoining the site where the Sciences and Natural Resources Foundation of Oklahoma is bringing into being a 435-acre industrial-research complex. Nearby will be a museum of Oklahoma science and industry to be erected as a tribute to the Senator. Only a short distance away stands the log cabin in which Robert S. Kerr was born September 11, 1896, which is being preserved in his memory. The burial place of the Senator is not far away.

This laboratory, cost of which is estimated at \$2.5 million, will house a staff of 150, more than half of them engineers and technicians. It will include laboratories for experimentation, research, analysis, and testing in the specialized fields of aquatic biology, radiology, limnology, bacteriology, microbiology, and others. In addition, the laboratory will conduct training courses for State and

local personnel doing water pollution control work.

Senator Kerr's family came to Oklahoma 11 years before statehood. The story of his life was that of the growth of our State. His work for water development went far beyond the field of pollution control. As a new Member of the Senate in 1949 he sponsored the creation of the Arkansas, White, and Red River study commission. Its work already has resulted in a program of development that is transforming the economy of much of the southwest. And as chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Water Resources Senator Kerr compiled one of the most comprehensive studies ever made of the water problem, which will serve as a vital reference for many years.

He showed Oklahoma the way to its future, and our citizens will be proud that this fine laboratory stands as one of his many memorials.

ALASKA MINERAL LANDS SELECTION

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 7598) to amend the act providing for the admission of the State of Alaska into the Union in order to extend the time for the filing of applications for the selection of certain lands by such State.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Senate bill 1878, an identical bill, be considered in lieu of the House bill, H.R. 7598.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

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

There being no objection, the Clerk read the Senate bill (S. 1878), as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the first sentence of subsection (h) of section 6 of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the admission of the State of Alaska into the Union", approved July 7, 1958 (72 Stat. 339), as amended, is amended by striking out "five years" and inserting in lieu thereof "ten years."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A similar House bill, H.R. 7598, was laid on the table.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EDEN VALLEY IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE DISTRICT

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1299) to defer certain operation and maintenance charges of the Eden Valley Irrigation and Drainage District.

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, That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to defer, without interest, the col-

lection of irrigation operation and maintenance charges due for the first one-half of calendar year 1964 as shown in the May 17, 1963, notices of 1964 water charges to the Eden Valley Irrigation and Drainage District: *Provided*, That the Secretary and the district enter into a contract prior to December 1, 1963, for the payment by the district of such deferred charges during the sixty-year repayment period provided by the repayment contract of June 8, 1950, with said district; *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to defer all or any part of operation and maintenance charges due for the last one-half of calendar year 1964, to the extent that he determines that the water supply is inadequate to meet project needs, such deferral without interests, to be contingent upon the Secretary and the district entering into a contract prior to June 1, 1964, for the payment by the district of such deferred charges over the repayment period provided by the repayment contract herein referred to. Appropriations heretofore or hereafter made for carrying on the functions of the Bureau of Reclamation shall be available for operation and maintenance of the Eden project to the extent that funds for operation and maintenance are deferred hereunder and therefore are not advanced by the Eden Valley Irrigation and Drainage District.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 5, strike out "first" and insert "last".

Page 1, line 9, strike out "December 1, 1963," and insert "June 1, 1964".

Page 2, line 4, strike out "last one-half of calendar year 1964," and insert: "first one-half of calendar year 1965, as will be announced in a notice to be issued the District pursuant to Article 8 of the repayment contract herein referred to".

Page 2, line 5, strike out "that the water supply" and insert "by June 1, 1964, that the water supply for 1964".

Page 2, line 7, strike out "interests," and insert "interest".

Page 2, line 8, strike out "June 1, 1964," and insert "December 1, 1964".

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

COCHITI RESERVOIR

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 3194) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to make water available for a permanent pool for recreation purposes at Cochiti Reservoir from the San Juan-Chama unit of the Colorado River project.

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, That the proviso to subdivision (e) of the conditions applicable to the project for improvement of the Rio Grande Basin authorized by section 203 of the Flood Control Act of 1960 (Public Law 86-645; 74 Stat. 493), is hereby supplemented to authorize approximately fifty thousand acre-feet of water for the initial filling of a permanent pool of one thousand two hundred surface acres in Cochiti Reservoir, and thereafter sufficient water annually to offset the evaporation from such area, to be made available by the Secretary of the Interior from water diverted into the Rio Grande Basin by the works authorized by section 8 of the Act of June 13, 1962 (Public Law 87-483, 76 Stat. 97),

subject to the conditions specified in sections 8, 12, 13, 14, and 16 of said Act. All costs incurred pursuant to this section shall be nonreimbursable and nonreturnable.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 7, after "authorize" add ", for conservation and development of fish and wildlife resources and for recreation."

Page 2, lines 7 and 8, strike out "All costs incurred pursuant to this section shall be nonreimbursable and nonreturnable." and insert: "An appropriate share of the costs of said works shall be reallocated to recreation and fish and wildlife, and said allocation, which shall not exceed \$3,000,000, shall be nonreimbursable and nonreturnable."

Page 2, after line 8, add a new section to read as follows:

SEC. 2. Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to increase the amount heretofore authorized to be appropriated for construction of the Colorado River Storage project or any of its units."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to make water available for a permanent pool for fish and wildlife and recreation purposes at Cochiti Reservoir from the San Juan-Chama unit of the Colorado River storage project."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 614) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to make water available for a permanent pool for fish and wildlife and recreation purposes at Cochiti Reservoir from the San Juan-Chama unit of the Colorado River storage project, a bill similar to the one just passed.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proviso to subdivision (e) of the conditions applicable to the project for improvement of the Rio Grande Basin authorized by section 203 of the Flood Control Act of 1960 (Public Law 86-645; 74 Stat. 493) is hereby supplemented to authorize for conservation and development of fish and wildlife resources and for recreation, approximately fifty thousand acre-feet of water for the initial filling of a permanent pool of one thousand two hundred surface acres in Cochiti Reservoir, and thereafter sufficient water annually to offset the evaporation from such area, to be made available by the Secretary of the Interior diverted into the Rio Grande Basin by the works authorized by section 8 of the Act of June 13, 1962 (Public Law 87-483; 76 Stat. 97), subject to the conditions specified in sections 8, 12, 13, 14, and 16 of said Act. All costs incurred pursuant to this section shall be nonreimbursable and nonreturnable.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. ASPINALL

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ASPINALL: Strike out all after the enacting clause of the bill S. 614 and insert in lieu thereof the provisions of H.R. 3194 as passed, as follows: "That the proviso to subdivision (e) of the conditions applicable to the project for improvement of the Rio Grande Basin authorized by section 203 of the Flood Control Act of 1960 (Public Law 86-645; 74 Stat. 493), is hereby supplemented to authorize, for conservation and development of fish and wildlife resources and for recreation, approximately fifty thousand acre-feet of water for the initial filling of a permanent pool of one thousand two hundred surface acres in Cochiti Reservoir, and thereafter sufficient water annually to offset the evaporation from such area, to be made available by the Secretary of the Interior from water diverted into the Rio Grande Basin by the works authorized by section 8 of the Act of June 13, 1962 (Public Law 87-483; 76 Stat. 97), subject to the conditions specified in sections 8, 12, 13, 14, and 16 of said Act. An appropriate share of the costs of said works shall be reallocated to recreation and fish and wildlife, and said allocation, which shall not exceed \$3,000,000 shall be nonreimbursable and nonreturnable."

"SEC. 2. Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to increase the amount heretofore authorized to be appropriated for construction of the Colorado River storage project or any of its units."

Amend the title so as to read: "An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to make water available for a permanent pool for fish and wildlife and recreation purposes at Cochiti Reservoir from the San Juan-Chama unit of the Colorado River storage project."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to make water available for a permanent pool for fish and wildlife and recreation purposes at Cochiti Reservoir from the San Juan-Chama unit of the Colorado River storage project."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill, H.R. 3194, was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. This concludes the call of the eligible bills on the Consent Calendar.

AMENDMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY ACT OF 1954

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, the bill H.R. 9711, to amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, is on the suspension calendar for today. However, a similar bill, S. 2448, has been passed by the other body. Therefore, in lieu of calling up H.R. 9711, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill S. 2448.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the second sentence of section 202 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 is hereby amended to read as follows: "During the first ninety days of each session of the Congress, the Joint Committee may conduct hearings in either open or executive session for the purpose of receiving information concerning the

development, growth, and state of the atomic energy industry."

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state the parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, the House Calendar lists a bill to come up under suspension and it is a House bill. Does it not require unanimous consent to suspend the rules and take up a Senate bill?

The SPEAKER. The Chair will advise the gentleman from Pennsylvania, under the rules of the House, the Speaker may recognize a Member on a motion to suspend the rules.

Is a second demanded?

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. HOLIFIELD].

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, the bill before the House now, S. 2448, would amend section 202 of the Atomic Energy Act. As the law is now written, the Joint Committee must, as a matter of law, hold hearings within the first 90 days of each session on the "Development, Growth, and State of the Atomic Energy Industry." This amendment would make these hearings permissive and discretionary with the committee.

The bill is solidly supported by the members of the Joint Committee, without dissent. It is also supported by the Atomic Energy Commission and as I have already noted the bill has already passed in the Senate.

As a result of legislation enacted last year, the entire atomic energy budget, including both construction and operating funds, must be authorized by the Congress in advance of appropriations. This year, our Joint Committee on Atomic Energy held 6 weeks of comprehensive hearings which covered the budget for the full gamut of atomic energy activities. This is in contrast with our prior limited authority to review only appropriations for the purposes of construction and capital acquisition.

During our hearings this year, we received testimony from representatives of the Atomic Energy Commission and other Government agencies, as well as representatives of the national laboratories, certain industrial contractors and the coal industry. In particular, the committee received interesting and valuable testimony from representatives of the National Coal Policy Conference and the National Coal Association.

In effect, these extensive hearings on the AEC authorization bill have accomplished many of the same purposes as the annual hearings on the "Development, Growth, and State of the Atomic Energy Industry," and we have avoided unnecessary duplication.

I think it should be stressed that this amendment will not foreclose or limit in any way the opportunity for interested persons to be heard on any subject affecting the atomic energy program. It merely provides the flexibility which is necessary to adjust the committee's schedule to the requirements of congressional business.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the prompt enactment of this bill.

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Saylor].

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri makes the point of order that a quorum is not present. Evidently, a quorum is not present.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 68]

Alger	Fulton, Pa.	O'Brien, Ill.
Ashley	Fulton, Tenn.	O'Brien, N.Y.
Avery	Gallagher	O'Hara, Mich.
Barrett	Gary	Olson, Minn.
Barry	Gibbons	O'Neill
Bass	Gilbert	Osmers
Bolling	Grabowski	Patten
Bonner	Gray	Pepper
Bray	Grover	Philbin
Bromwell	Gurney	Pirnie
Bruce	Haley	Powell
Buckley	Halpern	Pucinski
Burton, Calif.	Hansen	Rains
Byrne, Pa.	Harvey, Mich.	Randall
Cahill	Hays	Reid, N.Y.
Cannon	Healey	Reuss
Casey	Hebert	Rivers, S.C.
Celler	Henderson	Roberts, Ala.
Clausen,	Hoffman	Rodino
Don H.	Holland	Rogers, Tex.
Clawson, Del.	Ichord	Roosevelt
Colmer	Jennings	Rostenkowski
Conte	Johnson, Pa.	Royal
Cramer	Jones, Ala.	St. George
Curtis	Karth	St Germain
Daddario	Kee	St. Onge
Davis, Tenn.	Kelly	Schadeberg
Delaney	Keogh	Sheppard
Dent	Kirwan	Smith, Iowa
Diggs	Kluczynski	Springer
Donohue	Knox	Staebler
Dowdy	Lloyd	Steed
Dulski	McDade	Stephens
Dwyer	McDowell	Teague, Calif.
Edwards	Macdonald	Thompson, N.J.
Elliott	Martin, Calif.	Tollefson
Fallon	Martin, Mass.	Ullman
Farbstein	Matthews	Vanik
Feighan	Meader	Vinson
Finnegan	Minish	Wallhauser
Fino	Minshall	Watson
Flynt	Monagan	Whalley
Fogarty	Moorhead	Wickersham
Ford	Multer	Willis
Forrester	Murray	Wydler
Fraser	Neisen	
Friedel	Nix	

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 292 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Saylor] is recognized.

Mr. Saylor. Mr. Speaker, the bill which we are considering changes one word in section 202 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954; is that correct?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. That is correct.

Mr. Saylor. In other words, the bill as originally drawn required the Atomic Energy Commission to hold public hearings within the first 90 days of every session of the Congress?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. It is the Atomic Energy Committee, not Commission.

Mr. Saylor. The Joint Committee on Atomic Energy?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. That is right.

Mr. Saylor. The word that is changed is the word "shall" to "may"; is that correct?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. That is correct.

Mr. Saylor. So that at the end of the first 90 days of any session of Congress you have not held any hearings, then you have complied with the law; is that correct?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. There is not a committee in the House that has a mandatory requirement for hearings imposed upon them. This was done for a special purpose at a special time. In view of the legislation of last year which put upon the Joint Committee the responsibility for holding complete authorization hearings, then our committee is going to do its duty and it will hold hearings, as it has this year, on every facet of the bill; therefore, the language which is sought to be changed is merely a change in the language to bring it up to date with the new responsibilities which the committee has. Of course, if the gentleman means to infer that our committee will not hold hearings on the authorization bill, then I am surprised at the gentleman.

Mr. Saylor. I have never said that you would not hold hearings on the authorization bills. You made that statement, not I.

The thing I am concerned about, and the reason I have taken this time, is to try to get the record straight that this bill as originally passed served a very useful purpose. It gives not only the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy but those who have been friends and foes of atomic energy the opportunity to appear before your committee and be heard.

Now, if what the gentleman is trying to say is that you intend to hold no further hearings except as far as your authorization is concerned, then I think we ought to know it right now.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. The gentleman did not say that. We will hold hearings on various subjects throughout the year. Any subject matter which is necessary to be heard by the committee will be heard.

Mr. Saylor. Let me say to the chairman of the committee, and it is right there in this record, if that was the intention of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy I am surprised at the language that has been presented here for us to vote upon today. Of course, if that was the intention of the committee then you should have written a bill and changed section 202 to say that if at any time during a session of Congress a matter came to the attention of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy which would require hearings you would hold those hearings.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Does any committee in the House impose upon itself such a mandatory provision?

Mr. Saylor. That would not be mandatory. You are now coming around to just what I was afraid of.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. No.

Mr. Saylor. You are now saying you are going to determine and the people on this committee are going to determine whether or not hearings should be held. If that was your intention, then why did you not say so in the first place?

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

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 additional minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. If the gentleman will refer to page 2 of the report he will note the following language:

This amendment is not intended to foreclose or limit in any way the opportunity to be heard on subjects affecting the atomic energy program. It will merely provide the flexibility required to adjust the committee's schedule in accordance with the requirements of congressional business.

It puts the committee in the same position as the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, that the members of the committee determine what hearings they will hold, and where and when. It is the same with all committees of the House.

Mr. Saylor. If that is your intention, then what you are doing here does not say it.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I disagree with the gentleman.

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

Mr. Saylor. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. ASPINALL. It so happens that no mandatory hearings would have to be held on the question of the raw materials. Hearings were held during the 87th Congress, during the fall of 1962. The chairman of the Subcommittee on Raw Materials, the gentleman from Colorado, now speaking, recently sent out 400 letters to producers and everybody else concerned to see whether or not there should be any further hearings. I received 30 answers. Some of them suggested no hearings were necessary, others said further hearings might be necessary. When we looked over those we found it was largely an administrative matter. As to the appropriations for 1965, hearings were held by the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy during a period of 5 weeks. The Senator from Rhode Island, Mr. PASTORE, and the gentleman from California [Mr. HOLIFIELD] chaired such meetings.

The committee spent a total of 60 hours in public hearings and executive hearings reviewing each AEC program in detail; 21 hearings were held in public sessions and 6 hearings in executive session on classified matters.

My colleague knows as far as the great coal industry of the United States is concerned that two of the representatives of the coal industry appeared before the committee relative to their position on coal and power matters having to do with the atomic energy program. May I say I think, if I remember correctly, in the 5 years that I have been on the committee the most logical case and constructive testimony that the representatives

of the coal industry have ever presented was presented during the time that they were appearing on the authorization bill this year.

Mr. SAYLOR. I might say to the chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, and my colleague, the gentleman from Colorado, who is a member of the committee, I think the record we are writing here today will serve a very useful purpose. I think it will indicate not only to the Members of the present Congress, but to Members of future Congresses and to the present and future members of this committee that any time there is an important matter on which hearings should be held, we have been given the assurance by the present chairman and other members of the committee that proper hearings will be held. That, Mr. Speaker, is the only reason I have taken this time in the well.

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

Mr. SAYLOR. I am happy to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I appreciate the gentleman's interest, and if he needs any reassurances I have the record here before me that the members of the coal industry have been invited every year to testify before our committee. In some years they have testified and in other years they have signified they did not care to testify. But the record of the committee is that they have been invited every year to testify. There will be no intention on the part of the committee to foreclose any legitimate person who has an interest in atomic energy business and wants to come to testify. We have never turned down anyone from the coal industry who wanted to testify before our committee.

Mr. SAYLOR. With this assurance from the chairman of the committee, I think, Mr. Speaker, the bill should be passed.

The SPEAKER. The question is on suspending the rules and passing the bill.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof), the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill, H.R. 9711, was laid on the table.

COULD AUSCHWITZ RISE AGAIN?

Mrs. GRIFFITHS. 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 gentlewoman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mrs. GRIFFITHS. Mr. Speaker, there are undoubtedly some who ask why should the Nazis now be tried for the crimes they committed on order a generation ago. The Detroit News of Sunday, March 15, carried Arthur Miller's answer. I think it would be well for us to examine that answer on the day that the Atomic Energy Act is up for extension.

FRANKFORT, March 14.—There is an unanswerable question hovering over the courtroom at Frankfurt, where 22 of Hitler's SS (elite guard) men are on trial for murdering inmates in the Auschwitz concentration camp during World War II.

Can the kind of movement which gave life-and-death power to such men ever again rise in Germany?

The doctor testifying hour after hour this day leaves no doubt about the facts. He was himself an inmate but since he did get more food than the others he is here to tell the tale.

And as he describes babies ripped from their mothers' arms, bed linen changed twice a year, the almost total absence of medicine, Red Cross trucks being used to transport prisoners to their deaths, tortures and beatings—and names one of the defendants after the other as the actual perpetrators, the German housewives who comprise most of the jury burst into tears or sit with open horror in their faces.

Imbedded in every word of testimony and in the very existence of this trial is a dilemma which is first of all a German dilemma, given the history of concentration camps, but is actually an unresolved problem for all mankind. For the final defense of these accused is that they acted under government orders.

The point which the prosecution is trying to open up first to Germany, and then to the world, is individual conscience and responsibility in the face of inhuman orders. A judge (who has no connection with this trial), told me that his fears for Germany stemmed from precisely this profound tendency to abjure freedom of choice, to fall into line on orders from above.

This trial will go on for about a year during which time some 300 psychologically and physically scarred survivors will face the high tribunal in Frankfurt, living evidence of how one of the most educated, technically developed and artistic nations in the world gave itself over to the absolute will of beings it is difficult to call human.

And while that testimony fills the silent courtroom, and the world press prints its highlights, German industry will pour out its excellent automobiles, machine tools, electronic equipment. German theaters will excellently produce operas and plays. German publishers will put out beautifully designed books.

All the visible signs and tokens of civilization will multiply and make even more abstract, more bewildering the answer to the riddle which the impulsive faces of the accused must surely present to anyone who looks at them. How was it possible in a civilized country?

It is the same question to which Cain gave his endlessly echoed answer. And I have often thought that this is why it is the first drama in the Bible, for it provides the threat, the energy for all that comes after.

If man can murder his fellows, not in passion but calmly, even as an "honorable" duty leading to a "higher" end—can any civilization be called safe from the ravages of what lies waiting in the heart of man?

Why is there this uneasy silence at best, and this resentment at worst, excepting that in the Frankfurt cases these accused worked for a state under its orders? Perhaps the problem becomes clearer now, and not only for the Germans. * * * who, in what country, has not heard men say, "If I did not do this someone else would so I might as well go along?"

So the question in the Frankfurt courtroom spread out beyond the defendants and spirals around the world and into the heart of every man. It is his own capacity with murder, even the murders he did not perform himself with his own hands. The murders, however, from which he profited if only by having survived.

It is this profound complicity which the Frankfurt prosecution is trying to open up by sticking to its seemingly simple contention that all murder is murder.

With the atomic bomb in so many different hands now it might be well to take a good look at the ordinariness of most of the defendants in Frankfurt.

The thought is hateful, to be sure, and no one would willingly think it, but we do, after all, live in the century when more people have been killed by other people than at any other period.

Perhaps the deepest respect we can pay the millions of innocent dead is to examine what we believe about murder, and our responsibility as survivors for the future.

HENRY J. KAISER, PATRIOT AND HUMANITARIAN, ENTITLED TO SPECIAL RECOGNITION

Mr. PATMAN. 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 Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, to recognize the patriotism and humanitarian service of a fellow American is one of the proudest acts this Congress can perform.

Today, I have that very great honor, Mr. Speaker, to introduce, for appropriate reference a bill authorizing the Congress of the United States of America to bestow upon Henry J. Kaiser the Congressional Medal of National Honor and thereby expressing the admiration, respect, and appreciation in which he is held by the Congress, by the people of the United States, and by the people of the world for his contributions to upholding the dignity of man.

Further, this bill authorizes and requests the President of the United States to present to Mr. Kaiser a gold medal in the name of the people of the United States at an appropriate program of presentation.

CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF NATIONAL HONOR DESERVED

What makes Henry J. Kaiser my candidate for the Congressional Medal of National Honor is not only that he stands first among American industrialists, but that on a dozen or more fronts where our Nation's war efforts were concerned, and in moments of extreme crisis and industrial danger, he risked his name, his reputation, and his financial and personal resources for the good of his country.

For the support of his sound and brilliant and highly inventive and original convictions in the fields of ships and planes and construction and management, Henry J. Kaiser did what Thomas Jefferson said our Founding Fathers did. He pledged to his country, his fellow Americans, what the Founding Fathers so nobly pledged to each other—"our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor."

For this I honor him.

For this, Mr. Speaker, I believe this Congress, this House, should honor him.

For this the whole country owes Henry J. Kaiser an immense debt of gratitude.

For this we all stand humbly before the literally massive inventory of his diverse works for freedom and progress. For this, we bow our heads in deference, in respect, and in profound and affectionate acknowledgment.

In war or in peace this man is an asset to mankind.

Millions of people, tens of millions, in many parts of the earth owe their comfort, their health, their peace of mind, their creature satisfactions in a hard work-a-day world, to the profound genius of this unselfish and remarkable American.

And the working people recognize Mr. Kaiser for his contributions. Just last month, the executive council of the AFL-CIO selected Henry J. Kaiser to receive the 1965 Murray-Green Award "for his outstanding contributions to the health and welfare of the community—particularly in voluntary medical care, housing, and labor-management-community relations."

Such recognition can only be earned, Mr. Speaker, and that magnificent American, Henry J. Kaiser, has earned the respect and admiration of his fellow Americans, and we should express that appreciation by awarding him the Congressional Medal of National Honor.

The resolution introduced by me today is as follows:

H.J. Res. 951

Joint resolution authorizing the expression of appreciation and the issuance of a gold medal to Henry J. Kaiser

Whereas Henry J. Kaiser, world-famous industrialist and humanitarian, has devoted his full life to the business of serving and building people; and

Whereas he has demonstrated to the peoples of the world that individual initiative and private enterprise are the bulwark and foundation of democracy; and

Whereas he pioneered a new approach to solving the problems of providing medical care for the average man by applying the instruments of private enterprise; and

Whereas Henry J. Kaiser's remarkable wartime record of building ships, planes, weapons, and military installations set the pace for the rest of the Nation and to supply her the necessary materials she needed for victory; and

Whereas his generous use of imagination and spirit of cooperation have helped solve the problems of labor with realistic understanding, and consequently have earned for him the respect of labor, management, and the public; and

Whereas Henry J. Kaiser has helped peoples of the world to rise to freedom and a more ample life by searching the globe for areas of human want and need—and then fulfilling them: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States of America bestow upon Henry J. Kaiser a Congressional Medal of National Honor and therewith express the admiration, respect, and appreciation in which he is held by the Congress, by the people of the United States, and by the people of the world for his contributions to upholding the dignity of man; and be it further

Resolved, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized and requested to present to Henry J. Kaiser in the name of the people of the United States of America a gold medal of appropriate design.

Sec. 2. The President is further authorized and requested to present such a medal at an appropriate program of presentation; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause such a medal to be struck and furnished the President. The sum of \$2,500 is hereby authorized for the purpose of paying for the medal and incidental expenses in connection with the presentation.

FAITH IN FUTURE OF AFRICA

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. 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 Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, Don Rotunda, a member of the staff of the *Hoya*, the well-written and well-edited newspaper of the student body of Georgetown University, honored my office with a visit. He had been assigned to interview me in the field of my especial interest, Africa.

We sat down and chatted for the better part of a Saturday morning. The product of our conversation appears in the March 12, 1964, issue of the *Hoya*, which I am extending my remarks to include. I am doing this because so many persons have asked me in person and by correspondence whether I have been disillusioned by some recent unpleasant incidents in Africa. I am far from being disillusioned, or anything in that nature, as is indicated by my answers to Mr. Rotunda's questions given informally and without dressing up as he and I sit there talking things out together. On the whole he did a very good job, I would say really a professional job, in projecting the meaning I had in mind even when the exact quotes were necessarily abbreviated and the phraseology was not mine.

I have the upmost faith in the future of Africa. Despite incidents, some tragic, that are as distressing to most Africans as they are to us, I feel that on the whole the progress made by the new African nations in the short period of their independence should be a substantial source of encouragement.

Mr. Rotunda's article in the *Hoya* follows:

CONGRESSMAN O'HARA

(By Don Rotunda)

The Honorable BARRATT O'HARA is a Democratic Congressman from the Second District of Illinois. As a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee and chairman of the Subcommittee on Africa, Congressman O'HARA is well versed on African affairs. Following are excerpts from an interview conducted with him on March 7.

Question. On March 6, *Time* reported that the Jeunesse of the Kivu Province in the Congo recently went on the rampage killing missionaries and wholesale slaughter was prevented only by the sudden arrival of a small United Nations plane that alerted a nearby band of Congolese regulars. Do you think this is any indication of general dissatisfaction with the Government?

Answer. No; they are having in the Congo now regrettable incidents but this is no index for the future. Missionaries have been working for a good many years in the Congo and, by and large, are highly respected by the people. Those that are guilty of these outrages represent a small minority. True, the Congo at the present time is suffering from a lack of adequate police force but prog-

ress is being made in this field. If in Washington some people went to Georgetown University and disrupted the campus this would not be an indication that most of the people were against the Government but only that there aren't enough policemen. What's happened in Africa has been blown out of proportion. At the American University recently there was a disorderly demonstration and little was said about it. But let it happen in Africa and it's a reflection of unsettled and dangerous conditions. These things are given a significance that they do not warrant.

Question. When the Congo first received its independence from Belgium there was criticism from the newspapers that the country wasn't ready to rule itself because of a lack of leaders. I think that some articles stated that there were only about 13 college graduates in the entire country. Does the Congo or Africa in general suffer from lack of leadership?

Answer. You must remember that there were not many college graduates in our country when it was founded. In our country the towns and villages elect their own leaders such as village clerk. Most of them have little experience in their jobs when they start out but they get to know their jobs and acquire those skills. So it is in Africa. The people of Africa are a very old people. They had a civilization there long before we had ours. I marvel at the ability the rank and file Africans show. Many have not had a formal education but they have a tremendous amount of natural intelligence.

Question. Is Africa leaning toward communism?

Answer. In Africa, there is no desire on the part of any country to join the Communists. They get help from the Communists because they need it. They realize that communism is another form of colonialism. Another factor is that the Africans are a deeply religious people. Even the cannibals and heathens believe in a god. Although their god is a strange conception to us, they still believe in that god. I have not seen any danger of communism taking over Africa.

Question. Is our foreign aid program in Africa successful?

Answer. We are not giving enough. A great deal of aid is being given to the Far East and Latin America. Aid has been given to Latin America because it is close to home. The shortest distance across the Atlantic is between some point in Brazil and Africa. Africa is close too but it has been neglected in receiving foreign aid.

Question. Is the aid which is now being sent properly administered?

Answer. In our foreign aid program we have profited from experience. It was a new field for us when we entered in it a short time ago and of course we made a lot of mistakes. We gave worldwide but little to Africa. The administration has improved vastly but we will continue to make mistakes.

Question. Do you think we will increase our foreign aid to Africa?

Answer. I would hope so but I don't know. There is a political climate against it. Foreign aid has become unpopular with the American people.

Question. What results would aid achieve?

Answer. I think all the money that we send into Africa will be returned to us—a hundredfold. Money can be advanced for development as long-term loans that I think will definitely be repaid. Also, more important, this investment will open up new markets. If we don't have new and expanding markets we will have continued unemployment. When we invest in Africa we will also be investing in the future of the United States.

In my first visit to Africa, I saw the largest sawmill in the world and it was owned by Americans. A railroad just opened in African mountains which contain the largest iron deposits in the world. Six million tons of iron ore are shipped out every year on that

railroad which was built from money raised in European countries by subscription.

Question. How can we understand Africa?

Answer. The blueprint is in our own country. The underdeveloped parts of Africa roughly compare to our own wild West. Until the turn of the century the story of the United States was the story of conquering the western frontier. Today, the story of the world is conquering the African frontier. Just as there were numerous deposits of mineral wealth in the West, so are there vast amounts in Africa. The African railroads are providing for shipping and transportation just as our railroads opened up the West. Some years ago in Ethiopia roads were being built. Bandits would swoop down and kill a few of the builders. The police tried to capture them but generally they escaped. This is exactly what we had in the West. The situations are very similar. This is the story of Africa.

Question. Has the Peace Corps accomplished very much in Africa?

Answer. The Peace Corps has been applauded in every country where it operates and every country in Africa wants more volunteers. These—many of them trained at Georgetown, I believe—succeeded in Africa because they have kept from meddling. If they did meddle—tell the natives what to do and how to do it—they would be unpopular. That they are popular indicates that they have been working sympathetically with the people.

Question. What is the future of Africa?

Answer. I have said many times that as Africa goes, so goes the world. The future of Africa is tremendous. The wealth of Africa is untapped, and it is wealthy in so many things. The book "White Fathers" written a couple of years ago gives you a good idea of what progress has been made in Africa by the missionaries and the contribution the Catholic Church has made. The work has been followed by such people as Julius Nyerere, President of Tanganyika.

Politically, we don't want the African nations to follow us blindly. We don't want the African bloc to vote with us blindly in the United Nations. We want to encourage them, the people, to make their own contributions to the peace and welfare of the world.

HUMAN ECOLOGY

Mr. HANNA. 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. HANNA. Mr. Speaker, there is now and has been historically in our country a strongly held opinion that the best investment of private or public philanthropy is in the development of the individual of talent and promise within an area of opportunity. The history of America reveals an experience which extols the wisdom of such a philosophy. Out of recognition of this principle was executed the edifice of public education and its results have been the emergence of a dynamic, fluid, society of improved talent and enlarged opportunity.

Note that the expressed thought has two parts, the first addresses itself to development. This is no more nor less than a recognition of a natural resource that to be useful must be mined and refined. The second part stresses the need of a practical environment of opportunity. Such an environment is

required to provide the incentive, the drive, the motivation for individual development in the first instance and is required so that society may enjoy the fruits of the service and contribution of the talent developed.

To fail to determine and to develop all of the individuals of talent and promise in a society is to waste one of its important resources. To discover and develop such talent, to illumine the promise and then deny the opportunity is more than wasteful, it defies justification. The frustration, disappointment, and disillusionment of denying opportunity is as dangerous as the denial of development is costly. The children of the poor are entitled to the expectation that they, too, will be the beneficiary of this philosophy of ours.

To relate this principle in an objective way let us look at a newer but just as widely accepted principle. This principle is called "human ecology." This term "human ecology" is a fancy label. It recognizes the concept that any given society, whatever its stage of development, stands in intimate relation to all aspects of its environment. A change in one aspect of that environment necessarily affects all other aspects. As a corollary it can be said that an impediment to change in one element of environment where change would be natural and desirable will inevitably work an adverse effect upon all other elements.

In a family, a community, a business, or a nation where one segment or unit develops very rapidly over all the others certain torques and tensions are bound to be induced. Also where one or more sectors lag seriously behind or develop at a disjunctive disparity, distortions and discomfort are felt by all other related sectors. For example, what happens in a business where production suddenly outstrips sales development, quality control, or new product development? Will the whole business suffer? What happens in this day of dynamic technology to the major business that lags in research and development or product diversity? What happens in a family where one child gets all the attention, the favor, and the opportunity? Is there tension? Can we expect distortion and discomfort? Where one child is neglected, denied, and demeaned, will it be surprising if the relationships within and around the family will be unhappily affected? The so-called field of "human ecology" has been developed on the sound commonsense that, where interrelated fronts are involved, methods must be devised to move all the important elements forward simultaneously.

The nature of man and therefore of his institutions are such that equal pace is not expected nor perhaps even desirable. But encouragement for the laggard and adjustments for the tension developed by the pace setters is essential for a climate of constructive change for a progressing society.

The Negro in today's America is an interrelated part of our social structure. An important one whose potential for constructive contribution to society lies buried under layers of neglect, discrimination and isolation. Of all of these

negative factors none has been more destructive than isolation. It is true for the Negro as it is true for many of his fellow white citizens that when he dominates his own immediate environment the handicaps he suffers become the major obstacles to improvement. There are, we submit, several attitudes to take as we view these "captive citizens." That is applicable whether we are looking at the slum area of Los Angeles; the ghetto called Harlem in New York or the hillbilly belt called "Appalachia." We can condemn these people as products of their own ineptitudes and denigrated standards. We can sympathize with the conditions but avoid affirmative action by accepting their plight as one of the unfortunate and inevitable byproducts of our economic system as suggested in the 19th century by Smith, Ricardo, and Malthus. There are, one supposes, a wide range of spectrum from which to choose but also to be included should be the attitude that these people, by and large, are innocent victims of the conditions which chain them and that there are tools available in our viable society to effect an escape. Further, this last viewpoint need not be entirely charitable, for these people represent not only a challenge to the good Samaritan in us. More importantly they represent untapped manpower—unused consumption. Negatively, unimproved they represent an increasing drain on our power to improve the rest of our society and a threat of violence as the gap between the haves and the have-nots increase.

In the light of such ecological relationship we cannot remain uninterested in the problem of the Negro. From a practical sense this sociological situation is far more severe than the political problem of the Negroes' civil rights. Our great challenge lies in an allout assault on the environment of poverty. This environment is no different for the Negro than it is for others similarly situated except that it engulfs such a large portion of the nonwhite citizenry and further that the apologists assault his dignity by attributing his condition to his race and color as well as to characteristics leveled broadly at the poor white, that is, slothfulness, antisocial behavior and lack of desire to improve by self-effort.

Mr. Speaker, I should like to suggest that the economic and social condition of most of the Negro Americans and their fellow white citizens that make up from 35 to 50 million in numbers represents to our country its greatest challenge and greatest opportunity. I suggest that we energetically address ourselves to an inventory of the tools we now have and forge the tools we need in breaking the prison of poverty which now enslaves these people. That we engage in this task not in the spirit of asking them to be consumers of our wealth but that their condition calls for an investment of our wealth. An investment from which we as a country and as individual citizens can assuredly reap dividends. Let us get to the business of mining and refining this resource. Mindful, it is true, that there will have to be some movement of unproductive

"over burden" before "paydirt" is delivered. Environment is housing, education, and health. It is also people's attitudes, aspirations, and ancestry. The improvements in the older citizens will be small and slow to come but the rewards of the second and third generation could be rich and lasting.

Along with improved housing, better education, and meaningful training must move the reality of opportunity. Here the avenues are not so clear. How, in a society where automation is forging an increasingly larger ring of poverty from job obsolescence, can we provide new and larger numbers of jobs. Only by expanding our economy. Moving aggressively into the use of our public and private wealth to explore the new frontiers and fully develop and improve all the phases of our present life. This is no work for the thinkers of small ideas or the cautious conservator of the status quo. We can only gain the future by an investment of the present. There is no need to sever ties with prudence and good judgment; in fact the use of these qualities dictate the necessity of our urgent action but these virtues should also accompany our plans as they are formulated and our programs as they are activated. The admonition of the late President Kennedy was that we should "get America moving." Human ecology adds but one important additional word "Get all America moving." Let us begin the investment in the unused, underdeveloped talent of the "forgotten" Americans and create for that newminded resource a climate of meaningful opportunity. Let us break the chains of poverty and in the words of Moses "Let my children go."

AMERICA HAS THE RIGHT TO KNOW

Mr. UTT. 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 California?

There was no objection.

Mr. UTT. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the body of the RECORD, I wish to include a broadcast by one of our former colleagues, the Honorable Donald L. Jackson.

In this broadcast, former Congressman Donald Jackson inquires of President Johnson, "Which way is America going?" He insists that the people have a right to know. With that I agree, as most of my mail indicates a deep concern over the direction our country is headed. They pose the very same questions to me that Mr. Jackson poses to the President. The President is the only man in America who can give the answers.

Mr. Jackson expresses alarm over the flood of Communist propaganda coming into America with the consent of the administration. He refers to five paperback books by Nikita Khrushchev, printed by the Foreign Languages Publishing House in Moscow, pouring into the United States from Canada, duty free, and being circulated by the thousands

through the American educational system. He quotes from one of these books to the effect that America must run with Communist forces until there is a complete victory of the ideas of communism and that communism will advance until the red banner of Russia flies over the entire world, which includes, of course, the United States of America.

I have been sounding this alarm for years, while the radical left condemns me as a freight peddler. You have but one choice, and that is the Soviet left or the American right.

AMERICA HAS THE RIGHT TO KNOW

Good evening, ladies and gentlemen, this is your Capitol Reporter, former Congressman Donald L. Jackson, bringing you Broadcast No. 23 in the continuing series of interrogatories, "America Has the Right To Know." The questions which are addressed to the President of the United States, are put respectfully in the name of a great many Americans who are concerned, puzzled, and more than a little bewildered by the official pursuit of national policies, foreign and domestic, which appear to have put the ship of American state on a collision course charted in history as surrender. Tonight we have other pertinent and respectful questions to ask—this after a brief message.

Our subject, Mr. President, is the choice. Our question is which way, Mr. President—which way? Is it to be the way to Communist world domination—an end to religion and an end to freedom—or, conversely, the American way?

Is it to be more piecemeal surrender—more appeasement—more accommodations of the Soviet enemy—or is it to be a belated stand for what is good and what is right?

This is a burning and serious question, sir. Are official decisions and the implementation of national policies being influenced today by Moscow's orders to the Communist press in the United States—as relayed by Gus Hall and James Jackson—to support you in the 1964 election?

Is that why no official mention and no official censure of Communists and communism is permitted in official Washington? Is that why the clear and unmistakable facts of Communist aggression are either ignored or glossed over even as the clear evidence of Communist successes piles up week after week, day after day, hour after hour? Is that why official Washington, the Departments of State and Defense, speech writers and advisers, refuse to face up to or acknowledge the big lie called "peaceful coexistence"?

What, Mr. President, is going to be done about the expanding Communist beachhead in Cuba, a threat so starkly silhouetted by the enemy's Panama operations in January and the ever-increasing pressures against this Nation since that time?

Isn't it a fact, sir, as repeatedly stated in the public print, that because of previous administration commitments to Moscow and U Thant, of the United Nations, the official view is that nothing can be done about Cuba? Further, that nothing can be done about the construction by this country of a sea-level canal across Central America without Moscow's permission?

Permission from a mortal and self-avowed enemy for what the United States does in the Western Hemisphere? Incredible, Mr. President? If so, why has there been no emphatic denial or prompt repudiation of such allegations?

Have we indeed, Mr. President, come to that sorry plight? America has the right to know.

Are we not at this moment, sir, at the forks of the long road, and haven't the American people the right to know—to be told bluntly and plainly—whether we are to take the

Soviet left or the American right? The record shows, as Khrushchev has pointed out, that there is no middle road that endures.

Moscow says that it knows what you are going to do, Mr. President. Does it—and do you? Americans in all walks of life have been asking these questions since long before you came to the high and honored office you hold. The questions are not impertinent nor in any manner intended to be disrespectful. The inquiries may be unpleasant, but sir, so is human slavery—that slavery which is communism.

How is it possible, Mr. President, for any American, including the Chief Executive of the United States, to reconcile continuing official make-believe on "peaceful coexistence," so-called, with the torrent of abuse loosed on the United States by Communist propagandists during the Panama Canal fiasco in January? At that time Radio Moscow took off the mask. Radio Budapest took off the mask. Warsaw abandoned the make-believe. And the Communist press in this country, acting on orders from Moscow, was clear enough in its demands.

Americans who keep track of what is going on feel that they need and are entitled to some straight and unequivocal answers from you, Mr. President, because no one else is qualified to tell them the things they have a right to know. They want to know why the official policy of their Government is to continue to bail out the enemy with American taxpayer money in the wheat deal, and why there appears to be an accelerated movement toward unilateral disarmament of the United States. You, sir, in your public statements have made it clear enough that peace is one of your principal objectives. But, sir, millions of your fellow citizens are asking, "Peace on whose terms; and what are the terms?" They want to know if the peace is to be arrived at on terms dictated by a mortal foe, terms which spell not peace, but ignominious surrender, and, Mr. President, America has the right to know.

In light of what some of America's peace engineers and architects have written and said, may we respectfully call your attention, Mr. President, to Khrushchev's objectives, as he himself has spelled them out in his own words. Do you have knowledge, sir, of the set of five paperbound books by Nikita Khrushchev from the Foreign Languages Publishing House in Moscow, which books are now pouring into the United States from Canada, duty free, and being circulated by the thousands through the American educational system?

Here is a fragment from one of the books titled, "Imperialism, Enemy of the People, Enemy of Peace." On page 122, Khrushchev says, and we quote:

"Today the imperialist camp is obliged to reckon with our forces. These forces will grow and speed their advance until a complete victory of the ideas of communism is achieved—until our Red banner flies over the entire world."

There's really not very much doubt about what Khrushchev intends, is there, sir?

"The entire world" he speaks of, includes, of course, the United States of America—target No. 1. His concise and clear projection of Soviet purpose and intent includes Washington, D.C., and the 50 States of our Union. And, as he points out, sir, he has a good start, and his position has been improved and continues to improve with the rising and setting of every sun. His position was improved by the wheat deal. Improved by the continuing make-believe about peaceful coexistence. Improved by tolerance of the Cuban beachhead and by obvious enemy operations in the Western Hemisphere, aggression that would be clear to any normal 6-year-old child—aggression in Venezuela, in Brazil, in Panama, in Bolivia, and in British Guinea—to name only a few of the places where State Department policy is serving to

handcuff and throttle anti-Communist elements.

The enemy's position was improved by Khrushchev's pat-on-the-back announcements to Fidel Castro following the Panama explosion in January—and without a single word of protest by the American Government.

Improved by the increasing Soviet military buildup in Cuba, exposed by Democratic Senator THOMAS J. DODD, of Connecticut, and denied by Secretary of Defense McNamara. Improved by the incredible steps toward the unilateral disarmament of the United States and by the equally incredible affronts to our natural and longtime allies throughout the world.

We trust that it is not impertinent to ask, Mr. President, if your attention has been directed to the 37-page report of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, titled, "Nuclear Propulsion for Naval Surface Vessels" with its startling glimpses of the McNamara strategy of disarming the United States? Further, have you been afforded an opportunity, sir, to read the views of Walter P. Millis, one of the advisers of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency? Mr. Millis is an associate of Secretary McNamara's in the so-called "Center for Democratic Institutions," of which Mr. McNamara is listed as a founding member. Here, Mr. President, is what Mr. Millis wrote in his "Permanent Peace," a publication issued by the Center, and we quote:

"If the price of avoiding all-out thermonuclear war should prove to be acquiescence in the Communist domination of the world—or any of the other unpleasant imaginings against which we cling futilely, to the war system, to preserve us, it seems possible that the price will be paid."

America wants to know, Mr. President, if that philosophy represents a guideline for stripping the United States of its defenses—first the Army, then the Air Force, and now the Navy.

Now, sir, and by the way of stark contrast, and to let a little fresh air and old-fashioned American attitude into this whole matter—do you remember, Mr. President, what that great all-American Democrat, the late Alfred E. Smith, predicted in January 1936, in his famous "take-a-walk" speech. We quote that happy warrior:

"Let us give this solemn warning," he said. "There can be only one Capitol—Washington or Moscow. There can be only one atmosphere of government—the clear, pure fresh air of free America, or the foul breath of communistic Russia. There can be only one flag—the Stars and Stripes or the Red flag of the godless union of the Soviet. There can be only one National Anthem: 'The Star Spangled Banner' or the 'Internationale.' There can be only one victor."

That was in 1936, Mr. President, when the great American who had been the nominee of the Democratic Convention at Houston, Tex., broke with the New Deal because of its pro-Soviet policies which were at that time being engineered by such as Alger Hiss, Lauchlin Currie, and Harry Dexter White, all of which activity was exposed and chronicled by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee in Senate Report No. 2050.

Do you remember, sir, what Al Smith suggested to the leaders of the Democratic Party in his famous speech before the American Liberty League? One of his suggestions was to, and we quote:

"Stop compromising with the fundamental principles laid down by Jackson and Jefferson and Cleveland."

Granted that sort of talk would probably raise nothing more than a snicker in most Washington circles today, there are millions of grassroot Americans out in the hustings, who breathe a prayerful "Amen" to Smith's words.

A further bit of Smith's advice was this, and we quote:

"Stop attempting to alter the form and structure of our Government without recourse to the people themselves as provided in their own Constitution. The country belongs to the people, and it doesn't belong to any administration."

To this sage advice, Al Smith added, and we quote:

"Next I suggest that they read their oath of office to support the Constitution of the United States, and I ask them to remember that they took that oath with their hands on the Holy Bible, thereby calling upon God Almighty himself to witness their solemn promises."

Those were days, Mr. President, days when a great leader of the Democratic Party could and would speak out like that in public places, and even refer to God Almighty without worrying about offending Moscow—or the United Nations—or the U.S. Supreme Court. I think we all know pretty well, sir, what Al Smith's choice would be today if he were standing at the forks of the road. We can be sure that he would say, as he so often did, "Well, let's look at the record." Thank you, Mr. President.

LIVERMORE FALLS DAM—TOWN TAXPAYERS JOIN THE OPPOSITION

Mr. SHRIVER. 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 Kansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. CLEVELAND. Mr. Speaker, critics of congressional drives for economy frequently state that Congressmen are only for economy which does not affect their own districts. I object. As a Congressman who is for economy in government, I am opposed to plans for an unneeded Federal dam in my district, which is estimated to cost more than \$50 million.

My opposition to the proposed dam at Livermore Falls, north of Plymouth, N.H., in the beautiful Pemigewasset Valley, commenced in October 1963, at which time the Baker River watershed project was approved by the House Committee on Public Works on which I serve. It seemed logical to me that the concept of small impoundments on tributaries, which characterizes watershed projects, could be applied in crowded river valleys to avoid the catastrophic impact of a single large dam. During October, November, and December, I studied in detail the proposed Livermore Falls Dam with my staff. As a result of my studies, I have concluded that, despite my high regard for the U.S. Corps of Engineers, their proposals for a dam at Livermore Falls are not in keeping with the best interests of the State and the immediate area involved.

The proposal may be feasible on the drawing boards but I believe what has not been given proper consideration is the shattering and detrimental effects of this installation in terms of human and community values which dwarf, by comparison, the stated benefits.

WOULD OBLITERATE VALLEY

The proposed 200-foot dam would cause the inundation of almost the entire Pemigewasset Valley from the Livermore Falls site in Campton, north to a point beyond Woodstock. It would flood out cemeteries, schools, industries, churches, homes, and some of the State's prime farmland. It would, indeed, obliterate this entire beautiful valley as we know it today. It would mean the loss of payrolls conservatively estimated at above \$5 million.

KILLS PLANNING—HURTS NORTH COUNTRY

The construction of the dam, and the flooding of a 12-square mile area, would necessitate relocation of a 3-mile strip of Interstate Defense Highway 93 at Campton, which has just been built at a cost of \$1 million. Besides extensive relocation of other transportation facilities, the threat of the dam hangs like the sword of Damocles over the entire valley. While the dam is being considered, construction, planning, economic development, and indeed, the progress of Route 93 northward in the area will all come to a dead halt. The indefinite holding up of Route 93 will be harmful to the entire North Country.

FLOOD CONTROL BY OTHER METHODS

I am fully aware of the possibility and threat of floods downstream but there are cheaper and better solutions readily at hand than this multiple-purpose proposal. The Baker River watershed project, using a series of small dams to do the job of one big one, is a good example. This approach could be applied to the upper reaches of the Pemigewasset and its major tributaries for downstream protection.

If a large dam is necessary—and I want to make it clear that I am not opposed to large dams per se—one might be located above Lincoln on the east branch of the Pemigewasset. Proof of the fact that I am not opposed to large dams is my active support of the proposed Pontook Dam above Berlin. In that area, however, damage and human dislocation would be insignificant and the benefits in relation to costs and hardship far superior.

DAM IS NOT ECONOMICALLY SOUND

We have recently heard comment that Congressmen are for economy except in their own districts. Again I want the record to show that I am for economy and the proposed Livermore Dam and Reservoir does not meet my standards of economy. Therefore, I oppose this \$50 million project for my district.

The U.S. Government has declared Grafton County a distressed area with a low rate of employment and it seems the height of folly to consider seriously a project that will knock out most of the industry in the valley and payrolls conservatively estimated at \$5 million.

The collateral value of the project in the production of power may be a smoke-screen because there seems no unmet need for additional electric power. Recreational values are highly debatable for various reasons. Above all, however, we come back to the human equation and commonsense. Proponents of the dam

have just not carried the burden of proof that this project makes sense.

I strongly oppose the construction of the Livermore Falls Dam. Unless this project is dropped, as I hope it is, it will eventually come before the Public Works Committee of the House of Representatives, of which I am a member. As long as I am a Member of Congress I will continue to oppose this project, as presently outlined.

TEN TOWNS OPPOSE DAM

Mr. Speaker, as the entire Nation knows, on March 10 the voters of New Hampshire went to the polls. The results of the presidential primary have made history. What is not so widely known, Mr. Speaker, is the fact that the voters of 10 towns in the Pemigewasset area registered their sturdy disapproval of the proposed dam at Livermore Falls. The voters of the towns of Lincoln, Woodstock, Thornton, Campton, Holderness, Plymouth, Rumney, Dorchester, Warren, and Wentworth all voted to oppose the high dam at Livermore Falls as proposed by the U.S. Corps of Engineers. The voters in some of these towns raised and appropriated tax dollars to be used, if necessary, by their selectmen to help the Livermore Falls Dam Study Committee in its continued opposition to the high dam at Livermore Falls.

PROUD OF NEW HAMPSHIRE VOTERS

I am proud of the voters of those towns. They, too, believe in economy in Government and they are willing to fight for it with their votes and with their tax dollars. But it seems regrettable, Mr. Speaker, it is necessary for the taxpayers to use their own money to protect themselves against proposals by the Federal Government which, after all, is supported by them and is meant to be their servant. I am confident that, Mr. Speaker, when all the facts are known, the U.S. Corps of Engineers, for which I have a high regard, will immediately abandon its plans for the high dam at Livermore Falls and turn its energies in other and more sensible directions.

FLAMMABLE FABRICS ACT OF 1954

Mr. SHRIVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. QUIE] 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 Kansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. QUIE. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a bill to strengthen the Flammable Fabrics Act of 1954. The purpose of my bill is to reduce the danger of injury and loss of life by providing, on a national basis, standard methods of testing and rating the flammability of textiles and textile products for bedding use, thereby discouraging the use of any dangerously flammable bedding textiles.

This act was created in 1954 as a result of the so-called "explosive sweater" incidents. These sweaters were brushed viscose rayon, a very inflammable fiber, and the same fiber that is going into millions of brushed rayon blankets to-

day. For some strange reason, the act applied to apparel only and never covered such vital things as sheets, covers, blankets, comforters, pillowcases, quilts, bedspreads, and so forth.

At the time this bill was passed, most of the new synthetic fibers were just in the process of being developed and introduced to the American market. This includes all the acrylic fibers such as Orlon, Acrilan, Cresland, Zefran; the modacrylics such as Verel and Dynal; the polyesters such as Dacron and a host of other less known synthetics. Since that time, many of these fibers, which are not only quite flammable, but produce a dangerous hot melt resulting in serious or possibly fatal burns, as well as poisonous gases during combustion, have been adopted and are in widespread use today. Especially when used for bedding, these fabrics are potentially dangerous to the user because of the speed and intensity of flame with which those fabrics burn and their ease of ignition, and because of the design of the weave. Millions of homes are being filled with many fabrics of this description with no consideration to the inflammable qualities, and I feel that this protective legislation should be updated.

Let me cite a few examples: Take the case of blankets where millions of highly inflammable viscose rayon blankets are in consumers' hands besides other types of synthetics, all of which are more flammable than wool. Because the raised or napped surface on the blanket which will very readily ignite with flames racing across the brushed surface at an incredible rate of speed and the fact that people are either semiconscious or sleeping when in bed, the user has little chance of getting the fire out before he has sustained serious or even possibly fatal burns. I feel that it is particularly important that bedding items be covered by the act. Persons in bed have the human weakness of smoking and there are other dangers from electrical blankets, the cord for the wiring of the electric blanket is usually made of cheap synthetic and cotton, and of course, any sparks hitting such flammable fibers would make for a dangerous situation. The person using these is frequently in a sleepy condition and most likely to doze off and be completely unaware that a fire may have started.

Take the case of tests which confirm that a moment's exposure of a cotton mattress to a burning cigarette will start it glowing. Once thus started, the flameless combustion progressed rapidly. Smoldering or glowing is incomplete or imperfect combustion which produces a great deal of smoke containing a high percentage of poisonous carbon monoxide, plus other products of combustion, including carbon dioxide. This is an especially dangerous combination. Carbon dioxide acts to stimulate the rate of breathing thereby increasing the amount of carbon monoxide taken into the lungs. The normal sleeping person exposed to such conditions frequently will succumb to the initial intoxicating or asphyxiating effect of the carbon monoxide and will not awaken. There are more people who die from the effects of

gas and suffocation during a fire than those who are actually burned to death.

Our newspapers are full of accounts of fires which caused death or injury and which originated in homes. Last year in this country fires caused over 11,000 deaths, 150,000 were seriously injured with terrific suffering and property damage was over \$1,700 million. Over 60 percent of the tragedies occurred in homes where the major factor was the speed with which the fires developed. On February 4 of this year a 5-year-old girl was burned to death when a blanket in which she was wrapped was ignited by the sparks from a nearby electric heater. This girl was the 14th child to die in fires in New York since January 1, 1964. If an epidemic happened every year in this country taking so many lives, the Government would do something to try to prevent a reoccurrence of it.

There are already many evidences of where properly treated materials are resistant to fire. Others could be made safe by the application of special finishes, and methods are now available for flame proofing, but no manufacturers are doing it now because flame proofing is expensive and they feel the public will not pay the added cost. It is too bad that lives are lost, people of all ages suffer, and property destroyed for the sake of saving money that it would take to properly flame proof fabrics used in bedding.

Last month President Johnson presented his message on the American consumer urging, among other things, that the Congress enact legislation to protect the buying public from deceptions in packaging and advertising. I feel that the consumer should be further protected from the use of articles which are highly combustible. As this message pointed out, the consumer has the right to be informed and the right to safety. The road to consumer safety, accurate information, free choice, and an adequate hearing is never ending. In modern society, the consumer is constantly exposed to the winds of change. Countless new products, and new forms of other products, vie for his attention and his dollar. Services take a larger and larger share of the consumer dollar. Yet they are often performed without established standards of safety or values. Too often, we discover dangers in products only through serious injury to a consumer.

I think it is time we protect the public against the innocent purchase of such dangerously combustible products, and I feel that the bill I have introduced today is a necessary step toward that end.

AREA REDEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

Mr. SHRIVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. LANGEN] 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 Kansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. LANGEN. Mr. Speaker, the Area Redevelopment Administration has again gone against the principles for which it

was created. I am referring to the recent approval by ARA of an industrial loan of over \$4 million for a new hardboard manufacturing plant in Superior, Wis. The present capacity and planned expansion of existing hardboard plants is more than adequate to supply the hardboard demand for years to come, so all this new plant will accomplish is to create new jobs at taxpayers expense while eliminating present jobs that were created through private capital.

And on top of all this, a good share of the equipment for this ARA-financed plant is to be purchased from Sweden, one of the countries that is undercutting the hardboard industry in the United States through drastically increased exports in recent years. Swedish engineering services also are to be used. Both the machinery and engineering services are obtainable in the United States, which would in itself create jobs for Americans.

Three of the existing hardboard plants in this country are in the immediate area of the ARA project and are capable of producing all of the hardboard contemplated for the new plant. Two are at Bemidji and Duluth in northern Minnesota and one is at Phillips, Wis. The Duluth plant is just a mile away from this latest ARA boondoggle and will end up having to eliminate jobs for each man added at the new plant.

Of course these plants are protesting, but to no avail. They were built with private capital and have worked diligently to increase the potential of the domestic market. But big-brother Government shows his appreciation by setting up a competitor right under their noses.

I note in ARA's announcement that the new plant will be in an area of "persistent and substantial unemployment." The three existing plants in that same general area also are in counties suffering from "persistent and substantial unemployment." The result will be to aid one county and further depress the others.

One of the northern Minnesota plants, Nu-Ply, of Bemidji, has an expansion plan that would create new jobs at \$20,000 or less per man. But the ARA project will cost \$40,000 for every job it directly creates. When are we going to learn that private enterprise can do it better and at less cost?

It is interesting to note that the Department of Commerce through its Business and Defense Services Administration issued a report on hardboard for the Area Redevelopment Administration in June of 1963. The report clearly states that existing facilities are adequate to supply the total U.S. demand for hardboard in the immediate future, and frankly admits that the problem of foreign competition is the single factor most important to consider. But ARA wants to do some more needless spending, so the report has been ignored. In fact, some of the statistics quoted in the report proving the fallacy of building new hardboard plants with ARA funds, have now been mysteriously revised to prove the opposite. However, industry ship-

ment figures bear out the earlier conclusions.

The statute under which ARA operates provides as one of its basic purposes that new employment opportunities should be created by developing and expanding new and existing facilities and resources rather than by merely transferring jobs from one area to another. But here we have the latest in a long list of examples of how ARA has failed completely to grasp the purpose for its existence.

INCREASING STEEL IMPORTS

Mr. SHRIVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WEAVER] 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 Kansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. WEAVER. Mr. Speaker, in my radio broadcast for the week of February 24, I drew the attention of the people of the 24th Congressional District to the problems of increasing steel imports.

In a statement on March 6, I again emphasized this serious problem and the necessity for a firm position by the U.S. Government at the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade—GATT—Conference at Geneva. The stagnation of the steel industry in western Pennsylvania resulting from heavy steel imports has reached the critical stage.

Already some 40,000 steelworkers have been displaced in this country because of the rapidly increasing imports which have hit 5.5 million tons. Meanwhile, U.S. steel production is hovering at 2 million tons.

Within the next 3 years—if no corrective action is taken—foreign produced steel will cut further into the American steel market, taking from 10 to 15 percent of the market and eliminating more jobs—perhaps 35,000, bringing the total to 75,000.

If the current trend continues, by 1970 American steel exports will drop to about a million tons, while imports will approach 10 million tons, wiping out thousands of more jobs.

A further downward adjustment in corporate taxes and more liberal depreciation allowances on plants and equipment are necessary to better the competitive position of American steel producers.

I support a strong U.S. position in international trade negotiation discussions scheduled for Geneva in May.

At these conferences, no cut should be made in American steel tariffs unless the Common Market countries and other steel-producing countries slash their duties back to American levels. These countries must trim back their nontariff trade barriers and end unfair marketing two-price practices such as dumping.

The Buy American Act and the Foreign Assistance Act—foreign aid program—should not be negotiable items at Geneva. No agreements should be made to seek congressional modification of these laws to permit greater American purchases of foreign goods.

Failure to achieve cooperation in international negotiations would make it necessary to strengthen and enforce the Antidumping Act to eliminate trade abuses.

It is time to protect the payrolls of our U.S. steelworkers by guaranteeing a competitive position for American steel not only in the world market but in the domestic market. Northwestern Pennsylvania needs this firm action at the Geneva Conference if jobs are to be stabilized and our economy improved.

SOMETHING ROTTEN

Mr. SHRIVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. ASHBROOK] 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 Kansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, many of us feel that there is something rotten as far as the Bobby Baker affair is concerned. Certainly it is a sad episode in the history of the U.S. Congress and the fact that a President of the United States enters into the picture should not deter us in our efforts to see that wrongdoing is exposed and lawbreakers are punished. The public is getting a very skeptical feeling about this Congress because of our foot dragging on the Baker case.

President Johnson's insistence that he had made his last statement about the matter did not settle the doubts in minds here on Capitol Hill or back home. A full disclosure of the advertisers on the Johnson television monopoly station in Texas might set some of these doubts at rest. Certainly there has been evidence to indicate it was used as a legal means to channel contributions, some call them kickbacks, into the L.B.J. purse. What are the facts? As long as the President refuses to come forward with this information we can only believe as National Review has stated in the following article, that there indeed is something rotten:

SOMETHING ROTTEN

Yes, yes, power bobbybakerizes, and absolute power bobbybakerizes absolutely. As long as there are governments there will be corruption grand and petty, and in that sense the exposure of it will always be something of a bore. It is in the nature of cheese to attract mice.

Who knows the point at which an aroma turns into a stench? The majesty of the White House is in itself a powerful deodorant, but not all powerful. Now comes the news that the administration has allowed a secret document to slither into the hands of a discredited journalist in order to impugn the veracity of a witness who had testified about mice and men in the White House. The liberal mousekeepers hissed Otto Otepka out of office for cooperating with an authorized congressional investigation, but then Otepka was committing the unpardonable sin of protecting his country from subversive infiltration. Who has risen up to call for the resignation of everyone who had a hand in publishing the latest secrets?

Pierre Salinger at the White House denies everything, and no doubt it is his job to do so. But before this stench settles forever

into the woodwork, President Johnson should seriously consider the idea that has been privately proposed by at least one member of the FCC: that in order to put gossip to rest, the record of the financial dealings of Mrs. Johnson's television stations, alleged beneficiaries of some of the bobbybaking, be made public. Surely public knowledge of their business deals would bring less risk to national security than release of Government documents to Drew Pearson.

EXEMPTION FROM DUTY ENJOYED BY RETURNING RESIDENTS ARRIVING FROM THE VIRGIN ISLANDS—CHANGE OF TERMINATION DATE

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I have been requested by the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. MILLS] to announce that H.R. 10170, reported unanimously from the Committee on Ways and Means, which involves a termination date with respect to a provision of law affecting the existing exemption from duty enjoyed by returning residents arriving from the Virgin Islands, will be called up later by unanimous consent. The expiration date involved is March 31, 1964, and action should be taken as soon as possible.

SHERIFF BLACKBURN'S SERVICE OUTSTANDING

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Florida [Mr. FUQUA] 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 Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. FUQUA. Mr. Speaker, last week the Members of the Florida congressional delegation were honored to play host to seven young boys who make their home at the Florida Sheriffs Boys Ranch, located some 7 miles north of Live Oak, Fla., in the district which I have the privilege to represent.

Accompanying these young men were three outstanding individuals: Harry Weaver, former Federal parole officer, who has been superb in the position of manager of Boys Ranch; Pinellas County Sheriff Don Genung, who has one of the finest records in an active program to combat juvenile delinquency in the Nation; and the man that I would like to pay tribute to here today, Sheriff Ed Blackburn of Hillsborough County, Tampa, Fla.

Many of you have expressed an interest in the Florida Sheriffs Boys Ranch since I made a recent speech about this program here in the House of Representatives, and when I had the chance to present these young men and Sheriffs Blackburn and Genung and Mr. Weaver to many of you.

As I have pointed out, it is a home for the homeless. Young boys who come sometimes from circumstances that would startle you, are taken by the humane sheriffs of Florida and given a home, a real home, at Boys Ranch. Starting with the first boys only in 1958, the enrollment is now at 60 and is ex-

pected to go to 80 by the end of this year.

And this has been done completely through the generosity of men and women all over Florida, and from all parts of this Nation, who believe in this program.

I think it magnificent to relate that this task has been carried on without tax moneys, but rather from the generous heart of the people. Today a physical plant of over half a million dollars is augmented by the funds necessary to operate the ranch. It is a going concern and countless thousands of youngsters through the years are going to benefit from this tremendous program of the sheriffs of Florida. They are not merely content to follow the normal course of arresting the criminal and bringing him to trial, but are determined to do something for these youngsters who otherwise would know no hope, and from these circumstances be led into a life of crime, no education, and hopelessness.

And in the forefront of those who have made this dream a reality has been Sheriff Ed Blackburn. Back in the days when the ranch was only a dream, it was Sheriff Blackburn who determinedly worked to secure the land for the ranch and to see it become a reality. He worked ceaselessly to secure the funds for the first cottage, which cost in excess of \$30,000, and he and the sheriffs of Florida had begun with only a dream and a few thousand dollars.

The sheriffs of Florida recognized his extraordinary tenacity and ability and asked Sheriff Blackburn to serve as the ranch executive director, to give it direction and make it a reality.

Looking back, I am mindful that this was not an easy task. But with Sheriff Blackburn leading the way, it did become a reality.

Sheriff Blackburn has a large metropolitan area to serve as sheriff, and he is recognized as one of the finest in these United States. And all of the load of duties that he had to carry in that office, he forcefully found the time to work for the Boys Ranch and it was a killing pace that he set.

But others, seeing his determination, followed suit. It is my feeling that the Florida Sheriffs Boys Ranch is a living memorial to Sheriff Blackburn for I know that without his efforts the ranch would have had difficulty in becoming a reality.

At our delegation luncheon last week, Speaker JOHN McCORMACK, one of the most beloved leaders ever to serve in this House, turned to Sheriff Blackburn and said that:

What you and the sheriffs of Florida have done is one of the most heartwarming and finest programs that I have ever had any knowledge of. What you have done goes right to the heart of all human existence. Yours is a story that should be told in every nook and cranny of this country so that others might follow your example.

I know that it was a great source of pleasure to Sheriff Blackburn not long ago when the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare cited the Florida Sheriffs Association for its accomplishment and noted that it was the first such

law enforcement group in the Nation to conceive and sponsor a permanent home for underprivileged, unloved and unwanted boys.

A further tribute has been shown in that three other States have followed suit in having the sheriffs of those States initiate boys ranches.

I would not minimize for a moment the tremendous job that Sheriff Blackburn has done as the chief law enforcement official in Hillsborough County, one of the largest counties in population in the South. His record has been exemplary in cleaning up crime and vice in his county, his men are well trained and dedicated, and his leadership has made it a model for others to follow in this Nation.

It was Sheriff Blackburn who conceived the idea for the Sheriffs Association to sponsor a "Bomb Hoax" law which made even the threat of a bombing a felony punishable by a mandatory prison sentence in Florida. This law was passed unanimously by both houses of the Florida Legislature and is credited with stemming the tide of such threats in our State.

Back in 1953 he prevailed upon the local legislative delegation to introduce a bill which would abolish the fee system for the sheriff of Hillsborough County and be placed on the budget system. This fee system had made the sheriff and his department dependent upon fees from those arrested to provide funds for operation. Since then, 60 other Florida counties have followed suit in abolishing the fee system.

Today Sheriff Blackburn serves as president of the Florida Sheriffs Association, a recognized leader of the sheriffs of Florida.

He was first elected Hillsborough County Sheriff in 1952 and has served with distinction since.

He is another of that dedicated corps of men who make up the Nation's sheriffs. They are vital to the well being of this democracy as they conduct a never ending battle against crime and corruption, and you need only to stop for a moment to realize that hundreds of such men give their lives annually in this battle against crime.

I believe that the work that Sheriff Blackburn has done for the Florida Sheriffs Boys Ranch has been to a large extent responsible for its inception and its success. Nothing as large and complex as this operation has been could be accomplished without work and leadership. Sheriff Blackburn has given both.

This is the reason that I salute him here today on the floor of the House of Representatives of the United States, believing sincerely that he stands as an outstanding example of the modern law enforcement officer—skilled, intelligent, humane, sincere, and dedicated.

THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF ALLIANCE FOR PROGRESS

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GONZALEZ] 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 Florida?

There was no objection.

MR. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, the President of the United States, the great Lyndon B. Johnson, today delivered an epochmaking address on the occasion of the third anniversary of the Alliance for Progress at the Pan American Union.

Those of us having the great fortune of coming from Texas long have known of the greatness of our President; we have for a long time been the recipients of his tremendous genius for service and creative action. Therefore, the fact that he made a great speech today is no more than what we knew he would do.

But for those fellow-Americans less fortunate than ourselves who are from Texas, I offer for the record these memorable expressions:

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT, THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF ALLIANCE FOR PROGRESS, PAN AMERICAN UNION, MARCH 16, 1964

Thirty-one years ago this month Franklin Roosevelt proclaimed the policy of the good neighbor.

Three years ago this month John Kennedy called for an Alliance for Progress among the American Republics.

Today, my country rededicates itself to these principles and renews its commitment to the partnership of the hemisphere to carry them forward.

We meet as fellow citizens of a remarkable hemisphere. Here, a century and a half ago, we began the movement for national independence and freedom from foreign rule which is still the most powerful force in the world. Here, despite occasional conflict, we have peacefully shared our hemisphere to a degree unmatched by nations anywhere. Here, and in this very room we have helped create a system of international cooperation which Franklin Roosevelt called "the oldest and most successful association of sovereign governments in the world." Here, there are 20 nations who, sharing the traditions and values of Western civilization are bound together by a common belief in the dignity of man. Here are 20 nations who have no desire to impose a single ideology or system on anyone else—who believe that each country must follow its own path to fulfillment with freedom—who take strength from the richness of their diversity.

It is on this—this history and accomplishment, these common values and this common restraint—that we base our hope for the future. Today these hopes center largely on the Alliance for Progress.

John F. Kennedy has been taken from us. The Alliance remains a source for our faith, a challenge to our capacity. The Alliance for Progress owes much to the vision of President Kennedy. But he understood that it flows from the desires and ideas of those in each of our countries who seek progress with freedom. In its councils all nations sit as equals. That is the special significance of CIAF—the organization we honor today. Through it the Alliance will now be guided by the advice and wisdom of men from the entire hemisphere. It needs and is getting the best leadership our continents have to offer. It has such leadership in Carlos Sanz de Santamaría—one of our most distinguished Americans.

In the last 3 years we have built a structure of common effort designed to endure for many years. In those years much has been accomplished. Throughout Latin America new schools and factories, housing and hospitals have opened new opportunities. Nations have instituted new measures of land and tax reform, educational expansion and economic stimulus and discipline.

We are proud of these achievements. But as we take pride in what has thus far been done, our minds turn to our great unfinished business. Only by facing these shortcomings by fighting to overcome them, can we make our Alliance succeed in the years ahead. Let me make clear what I believe them to be. They are not failures of principle or of belief.

The Alliance's basic principles of economic development, of social justice, of human freedom are not only the right path, they are the only path for those who believe that both the welfare and the dignity of man can advance side by side. To those who prize freedom there is no alternative.

There is no magic formula to avoid the complex and sometimes painful and difficult task of basic social reform and economic advance. There is no simple trick to transform despair into hope, turn misery and disease into abundance and health. Those who think that the path of progress in this hemisphere will be easy and painless are arousing false hopes and inviting disappointment. The criticism, which can give us new vigor and which must guide us, is of those who share our beliefs, but offer us better ways to move toward our goals. We have learned much about the difficulties and flaws of our Alliance in the past 3 years. We must now profit from this experience. With faith in our principles, with pride in our past achievements, with the help of candid and constructive criticism, we are now prepared to move ahead with renewed effort and renewed confidence.

The first area of emphasis is increased cooperation—among ourselves, with other nations, and with private and public institutions. We will continue our efforts to protect producing nations against disastrous price changes so harmful to their economies, and consumers against short supply and unfair price rises. We will intensify our cooperation in the use of our resources in the process of development.

CIAF itself is an important step in that direction, and it has our full support. But other institutions as well—the Inter-American and World Banks, private foundations and cooperatives, savings institutions and sources of agricultural credit—must, in every country, focus their energies on the efforts to overcome the massive difficulties of capital shortage, hunger and lack of adequate educational facilities.

So that my own country's participation in this cooperation might receive needed leadership and direction, I have given Secretary Mann, who enjoys my highest confidence, broad responsibility for our role in the Alliance. His appointment reflects my complete determination to meet all the commitments of the United States to the Alliance. Our pledge of substantial external help has been met in the past. My administration will spare no effort to meet it in the future. And my confidence is reinforced by my knowledge that the people of the United States also support that commitment to our fellow Americans.

But public funds are not enough. We must work together to insure the maximum effective use of private capital—domestic and foreign. Without it, growth will fall behind. Such capital will respond to a stable prospect of fair earnings and a chance to create badly needed industry and business on a responsible basis. Those who destroy the confidence of risk capital or deny it a chance to offer its energy and talent endanger the hopes of their people for a more abundant life.

The second area of emphasis is the area of self-help: Progress cannot be created by international organizations. It cannot be imposed by foreign countries. It cannot be purchased with large amounts of money or large amounts of good will. Progress in each country depends upon the willingness of

each country to mobilize its own resources, inspire its own people and create the conditions in which growth can flourish. For although help may come from without, success can only come from within. And those who are not willing to do that which is unpopular and difficult, will not achieve that which is needed and lasting.

This is as true in my own country's fight against poverty and racial injustice, as it is in the fight of others against hunger, disease, and illiteracy. By broadening education we can liberate new talents and energies, freeing millions from the bonds of illiteracy.

Through land reform, aimed at increased production—taking different forms in each country—we can provide those who till the soil with self-respect and increased income, and each country with increased production to feed the hungry and strengthen the economy. Fair and progressive taxes, effectively collected, can provide the resources needed to improve education and public health conditions and the social structure needed for economic growth. Measures ranging from control of inflation and encouragement of exports, to the elimination of deficits in public enterprise, can help provide the basis of economic stability and growth on which the Alliance can flourish.

The third area of emphasis is the pursuit of social justice: Development and material progress are not ends in themselves. They are the means to a better life and increased opportunity for all. They are the means for each to contribute his best talents and his desires. They are the means to the full dignity of man.

For the Alliance for Progress is a recognition that the claims of the poor and oppressed are just claims. It is an effort to fulfill those claims while—at the same time—strengthening democratic society and maintaining the liberty of man. No matter how great our progress, it will lack meaning unless every American, from the Indian of the Appalachia to the impoverished farmer of Appalachia can share in the fruits of change and growth.

Land reform, tax changes, educational expansion, the fight against disease, all contribute to this end. Everything else we do must also be shaped by this guiding principle. In these areas—cooperation, self-help, social justice—new emphasis can bring us close to success. At the same time we must protect the Alliance against the efforts of communism—to tear down what we are building. The recent proof of Cuban aggression in Venezuela is only the latest evidence of those intentions. We will soon discuss how best we can meet these threats to our independence. But I now assure you that the full power of the United States is ready to assist any country whose freedom is threatened by forces directed from beyond the shores of our own continent.

Those of us gathered here are among the principal guardians of the Alliance. But the Alliance is not here, or in office buildings and meeting rooms and presidential mansions throughout the hemisphere. The Alliance is in the aspirations of millions of campesinos and workers—of men without education and men without hope—of poverty-stricken families—whose homes are the villages and cities of an entire continent. They ask simply the opportunity to enter into the world of progress and growth. From their leaders, from us, they demand concern and compassion and dedicated labor.

I am confident we will be able to meet those needs. It will not be an easy task. The barriers are huge. The enemies of freedom seek to harass us at every turn. We are engaged in a struggle for the destiny of the American Republics. But it was a great poet, William Butler Yeats, who reminded us that there was "doubt if any nation can become prosperous unless it has national faith."

Our Alliance will prosper because we do have faith—not idle hope, but the same faith that enabled us to nourish a new civilization in these spacious continents. And in that new world we will carry forward our Alliance for Progress in such a way that men in all lands will marvel at the power of freedom to achieve the betterment of man.

ARE AMERICAN SERVICEMEN IN TIME OF PEACE EXPENDABLE?

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GONZALEZ] 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 Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, on March 10, 1964, we learned through the newspapers, radio, and TV of the downing of another American plane in East Germany. We later learned through the newspapers, radio, and TV that the Soviet Union admitted the shooting down of the American RB-66 jet reconnaissance bomber by one of its own fighters. Then we learned through the newspapers, radio, and TV that this time the crew of three parachuted to safety and are alive. They are being held prisoners in East Germany, and we do not know whether we will get them back, but they are alive.

It is indeed fortunate for the American people, who spend a good portion of their hard earned money to support their Government, that there are such things as newspapers, radio, and TV; for in our so-called open society, where the Government likes to admit that the people have a right to know, the people cannot depend on their elected Representatives to keep them informed about the affairs of this Nation. The reason, of course, is that their elected Representatives do not have the information to give out.

How is it that Members of Congress have to depend on the newspapers, radio, and TV to keep themselves informed about the actions of the Federal Government? In my opinion the answer is simply this: The appointed members of the Government are not elected by the people or by the Congress. Therefore, they feel responsible to neither in the sense of having to report, to advise, to inform, nor to account to the people or the Congress.

I have long been deeply disturbed by this situation. We all recall the incident of January 29, 1964, in which an American T-39 was shot down over East Germany. The recollection may be faint and fading fast, in view of the fact that it has ceased to be of interest to the newspapers, radio, or TV. But I think we can all remember at least dimly the fact that an American plane did get shot down and that three Americans were killed. On February 4, I delivered a speech on the floor of this House on the subject. In that speech, I raised this question: How are Members of Congress supposed to learn the facts concerning incidents in different parts of the world in which American citizens are involved? That question still needs to be answered.

because the people rightly make numerous inquiries to their elected Representatives who meet in the Nation's Capitol and presumably are knowledgeable about the affairs of government. When an American plane gets shot down the people want to know about it. They want to know why it happened and whether it will happen again. It is a time of peace and their sons and loved ones are getting shot out of the skies and are being killed.

Yet, their elected Representatives can tell them only what they themselves can find out in the newspapers, radio, and TV.

Mr. Speaker, what is going on in Germany? Why are our planes getting shot down? Why are our sons getting killed? Are we sending spy missions over Communist countries? If so, the people have a right to know it. Are Americans getting killed for making honest mistakes? If so, the people have a right to know that. But until some procedures are established whereby the Members of Congress can learn from the State Department and the Defense Department and whatever Federal arm of Government is involved what the facts are, the people and the Members of Congress will have to continue to look to the newspapers, radio, and TV for their information. Those stories may be slightly inaccurate, slanted, and in conflict with one another; but apparently, that is the best the Government can do—or wants to do.

ED NEILAN, BANKER-PRESIDENT OF THE U.S. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND GREAT CRUSADER AGAINST GOVERNMENT SUBSIDIES, DISCLOSED AS RECIPIENT OF U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE SUBSIDIES

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LIPONATI). Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, in New Castle County, Del., on Route 1 near the town of Bear, is a farm listed by the Department of Agriculture as farm 223. It covers 207 acres of which 104 are crop land.

But this, my colleagues, is no ordinary farm. It belongs to the president of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, who is also head of the Bank of Delaware. It belongs to a man who most of the press and public no longer takes seriously. It belongs to a man who for a while fooled a lot of people. It belongs to Ed Neilan, better known as the Scrooge of Wilmington.

From Neilan's own mouth on numerous occasions, we have learned that he is against anything the Government might do for people—provided the people are not big bankers. He likes to pose as a country banker but this is as phony as—let us say—his crusade against Government subsidies. Not long ago, speaking to a Delaware audience, Neilan said:

There are at least a few businessmen in the front ranks of the subsidy grabbers, and they deserve to be dragged out into the public spotlight along with the politicians with whom they make their corrupt deals.

Remember that quotation as we reveal another facet of the life of Ed Neilan. We will note that he seems to embrace some of the qualities of the "Great Imposter."

Now, my colleagues, if a man is elected to head a large, national business organization or to be president of a good-sized bank in a good-sized city, he is supposed to be a responsible citizen. When he says something people generally pay attention. And they think, "If he holds those important jobs and he speaks out, he must be forthright and honorable in what he has to say. He could not afford to be otherwise." But let us see if this is true in the case of Mr. Neilan who is president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and head of the National Bank of Delaware and who owns what the Department of Agriculture calls farm No. 223 in New Castle County, Del., on route No. 1 near the town of Bear.

Bear in mind, my colleagues, that this barefoot country banker from the duchy of Dupont has spoken with a righteous unctuousness against Government subsidies from one end of the Nation to the other—they are wicked, he asserts—they destroy the national fiber. But he is not against subsidies to banks like his National Bank of Delaware—where he was caught with his Federal deposit slip showing—to the tune of a monthly average running to almost \$10 million of Uncle Sam's money last year. This money—I informed the Congress a couple of months ago—cost Ed Neilan and his bank nothing. But they loaned the money out at the "going commercial rate" in the State of Delaware, and thus received a handsome subsidy because the taxpayer paid interest on the money that Ed Neilan and his bank rented out to the people of Delaware.

But now I am going to prove that Ed Neilan is even phonier than I have previously reported to you. What I am about to say is even more shocking than many of the misrepresentations of fact that Neilan, the Delaware banker-farmer, has made around the country.

Here are some facts that have come to me through the courtesy of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. I have a rundown from the Agriculture Department that farm No. 223 in New Castle County on Route No. 1 in Bear, Del., owned by Ed Neilan, and operated by a tenant farmer named Delaware E. Laws, has been, since 1959, receiving Government subsidies.

Not for one moment do I want you to believe that I am opposed to farm subsidies. If any group in America has needed assistance in the more than three and a half decades that I have been in the House of Representatives, it is the American farmer. No, my friends, I am not opposed to farm subsidies, but I am against frauds like Ed Neilan, who silently accept farm subsidies while at the same time they scream from one end of the country to the other about the horrors of Federal subsidies.

Ed Neilan made not only one but two speeches in Indianapolis, railing against Federal appropriations and subsidies, which he assured the citizens were ruin-

ing their way of life; but I am certain that he did not tell them that he, himself, was receiving bounteous largess from Uncle Sam's Department of Agriculture.

Down in my State of Texas, Neilan was telling the good folks how horrible Federal subsidies are, what damage they do to the American way of life and free enterprise, and I am sure he didn't tell the citizens of Bay City, or Tyler, Houston, or Dallas, Tex., that he was receiving his bounty from the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Instead he told these audiences with a dramatic tremor in his voice how much he was against Federal aid of any kind to any segment of the American society, how much he was against helping the sick, the aged, how we must avoid doing anything for the farmer or businessman or for the unemployed laboring man, and above all, how the U.S. Government must by all means stop any assistance to the American veteran, particularly those who fought for their country in World War I, many of them now approaching the end of the road and need the aid of the very Government they rallied behind in 1917-18.

In Oklahoma, Oregon, and points North, East, South, and West, subsidies were bad for everybody except bankers, but he never said that he was receiving money from the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Now let us be specific about what he has been receiving: In a Federal feed grain program, the Agriculture Department has on file for 1961, 1962, 1963, applications and receipts signed by Ed Neilan as a participant in this program which was created by the Congress in 1961. In 1961, Ed Neilan's farm received a total of \$547.72. Ed Neilan's 50 percent of this particular agricultural subsidy amounted to \$273.86. Then in 1962, Ed Neilan's farm, farm No. 223, received a total of \$605.14. The banker-farmer-businessman, who hates Government subsidies, received as his 50 percent share, \$302.57. In 1963, Ed Neilan's farm received \$481.74, his personal share was \$240.87. So far as I have been informed, there is no application yet for 1964, but over the 3-year period I have just noted, Neilan's farm No. 223 received \$1,634.60 in the feed-grain program.

But I have only told you part of the story. The Department of Agriculture issued purchase orders to a lime seller in Delaware who delivered 28.7 tons of lime in 1959 which cost the Government and saved Ed Neilan, \$104.40; in 1961, 54.2 tons of lime which cost the Government and saved Ed Neilan, \$200; in 1962, for the delivery of 41.2 tons of lime, \$126.89. All this money Ed Neilan saved, thanks to Uncle Sam's subsidies. As his share of the Agriculture Department's conservation program in 1963, he accepted a \$92.92 gratuity from Uncle Sam for 28.7 tons of lime.

All told, Ed Neilan's farm has received in Government cost-share payments for lime a total of \$524.21, and for his feed grain program a total of \$1,634.60, which adds up to \$2,158.81. Now I ask you: Do you suppose Ed Neilan told any of the dozens of audiences that he has

addressed as head of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce that he, himself, was receiving Government subsidies that I have just enumerated? He did not. He was just against Government subsidies verbally. This venal man is never against a buck for himself or his big banker friends.

Early this year, he told the Wilmington, Del., Junior Chamber of Commerce:

Whatever their excuse, the subsidy seekers betray the whole American community. The consequences of their guilt, of their connivance in this seduction by subsidy, are the corruption of our political system, the decline of public morality, the further centralization of Government, and the loss of that local initiative on which this country once flourished.

Then on February 28, Neilan told a group of Delaware chicken farmers:

I think all of you already know that it was the farmers who fired the shots heard 'round the world at Lexington and Concord."

But sadly Neilan warned:

Over the last three decades there has been a definitive effort on the part of the Socialists to control agriculture.

He was happy, he said, that the Delaware poultrymen had achieved success because of "hard work" and "no Federal aid" or "subsidies."

The time is now right, said our hero, when the agriculture portion of our economy is in a position to do a better job if it is released from artificial controls and restrictions.

This brought to my mind that old saw about the man who "never went against his principles because he didn't seem to have any."

MATTHEW FONTAINE MAURY: AN OUTSTANDING MEMORIALIZATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LIBONATI). Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMPSON] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. THOMPSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, one of the finest compensations for service in the Congress is the increased understanding it gives of basic American history. In this, the great and manifold contributions of the vast regions of Virginia in building our Nation are preeminent.

VIRGINIA'S GREAT CONTRIBUTIONS

As the first permanent English settlement in North America, projector of the wedge of civilization westward, leader in the War of Independence, conqueror of the Northwest Territory, and colonizer of Kentucky; as the principal architect of our Federal Constitution and our Union of Sovereign States; and as a major influence in the expansion of the United States to the Pacific, Virginia has served as the mother of States and statesmen, and supplied the Father of Our Country and its first President—George Washington.

The roster of her illustrious sons includes some of the most eminent soldiers, jurists, historians, scientists, Governors, and Senators and administrators in history, with seven of them since

Washington becoming the Chief Magistrates of the Republic, thereby making Virginia the mother of Presidents.

Because of her truly wonderful and outstanding contributions, the Commonwealth of Virginia has become luminous in American history and, indeed, in the history of constitutional liberty. It may be likened to a fountain with streams flowing in many directions to diverse areas in our country, including my own State of Texas.

It was his profound knowledge of our constitutional history that enabled Daniel Webster, in an address in the U.S. Senate on March 12, 1838, to describe the passage, on January 21, 1786, by the House of Delegates of Virginia, of a resolution calling for the appointment of commissioners to meet with representatives of other States to discuss matters of trade as the first act in a train of events that resulted in the adoption of the Constitution.

In an eloquent tribute to Virginia, Webster said in part:

I here acknowledge the Commonwealth of Virginia to be entitled to the honor of commencing the work of establishing this Constitution. The honor is hers; let her enjoy it; let her forever wear it proudly; there is not a brighter jewel in the coronet that adorns her brow. Let this resolution stand, illustrating her records, and blazoning her name through all time!

STATE CAPITOL IN RICHMOND SYMBOLIZES VIRGINIA'S LEADERSHIP

Mr. Speaker, the capitol of Virginia in Richmond symbolizes that which is great in her history. Designed by Thomas Jefferson after the Maison Carrée at Nimes, France, a Roman temple built 2,000 years ago by Augustus Caesar, and completed in 1788, it is one of the most stately and famous of all capitols in the United States.

In the rotunda of the capitol, stands Virginia's most cherished possession—the Houdon statue of Washington. Set up in its present position in 1796 and viewed on this spot by Washington himself, who approved it, the statue is surrounded by busts, in niches on the walls, of seven other illustrious Virginians who have served as Presidents of the United States: Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, William Henry Harrison, Tyler, Taylor, and Wilson.

The most beautiful, as well as historic, room in this famous building is the old Hall of the House of Delegates, which adjoins the rotunda. Notable for its architecture, balconies and stairways, this hall is rich in traditions as the scene of many dramatic events.

The House of Delegates of the Virginia Legislature, the oldest legislative body in North America tracing back to the formation in 1619 of the House of Burgesses, held its meetings there from 1788 to 1906; and the Confederate Congress, during 1861-65. General conventions of the Commonwealth have conducted their sessions within its sacred walls. In the hall in 1807, Chief Justice John Marshall presided over the trial of Aaron Burr on the charge of treason. It was there, on February 13, 1861, that the general convention of Virginia met and, in an effort to prevent the Civil War,

voted against secession but, after Fort Sumter, it took the momentous action, on April 17, 1861, of voting for secession and, on April 23, confirmed the appointment of Gen. Robert E. Lee, as the commander in chief of the land and naval forces of Virginia.

On the spot in front of the rostrum, where General Lee stood and accepted his appointment following an eloquent and moving address by President John Janney of the general convention, stands a statue of Lee. Inscribed on its base are his brief and dignified words of acceptance, which have won the admiration of students of military history.

Around the walls of the old hall are busts of some of Virginia's greatest sons; Patrick Henry, Richard Henry Lee, and George Mason; John Marshall, Henry Clay, and Cyrus H. McCormick; Joseph E. Johnston, Thomas J. Jackson, J. E. B. Stuart, and Fitzhugh Lee; Jefferson Davis and Alexander H. Stephens; Sam Houston and Matthew Fontaine Maury, the last being the celebrated naval scientist.

HISTORIC SETTING FOR JANUARY 19, 1964,
COMMEMORATION

It was in this historic setting that the Stonewall Jackson chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, on the afternoon of Sunday, January 19, 1964, commemorated the birthdays of Lee, Jackson, and Maury in what was another historic occasion, especially honoring Maury.

Specially set up as illustrations for the principal address was an exhibit of charts and maps, among them reproductions of some of his originals. These included pilot, wind and current, whale, North Atlantic Ocean depth and two-way steamer traffic lane charts; also one showing the "telegraphic plateau" in the North Atlantic, discovered and named by Maury, on which he recommended the location of the first transatlantic cable.

On each side of the speaker's stand was a greatly magnified photograph of Maury taken in 1853 at the height of his physical and mental powers. In front of the rostrum was a reproduction in color of the well-known Hergesheimer portrait of Maury.

DISTINGUISHED GUESTS AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS PRESENT

The distinguished guests in the memorable scene included:

Honorable Lucas D. Phillips, member of the House of Delegates of the Virginia Legislature and well-known constitutional authority, and Mrs. Phillips, of Loudoun County.

Rear Adm. Robert O. Glover, former hydrographer of the U.S. Navy, and Mrs. Glover.

Chalkley DuVal, chief engineer of the city of Richmond.

Mrs. W. Herbert Knowles, registrar-genealogist of the Jamestowne Society.

Mr. and Mrs. Greenhow Maury, Jr., representing the Maury family.

Cultural organizations represented in the gathering were the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Virginia Civil War Centennial Commission, the Virginia Historical Society and the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts.

MATTHEW FONTAINE MAURY: PROTEGE OF SAM HOUSTON

Because Matthew Fontaine Maury was appointed as a midshipman in the Navy in 1825 by Representative Sam Houston of Tennessee and thus became a protege of him who later became the greatest leader in the history of my own State of Texas, I shall mention some highlights of Houston's extraordinary career.

Born in Rockbridge County, Va., he moved to Tennessee in early life, and was a Representative in the Congress from Tennessee, 1823-27, when he appointed Maury; Governor of Tennessee, 1827-29; commander in chief of the Texas Army in the war for liberation from Mexico, and hero of the decisive Battle of San Jacinto, 1836; and the first President of Texas, 1841-44; a Senator in the Congress of the United States from Texas, 1846-59; and, finally, Governor of Texas, 1859 until he was deposed because of his refusal to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederate States. Sam Houston always viewed the epochal achievements of Maury with pride, a fact that will be of the greatest interest to all Texans.

HIGHLIGHTS OF MEMORIALIZATION EXERCISES

The principal speaker for the program was Capt. Miles P. DuVal, Jr., distinguished naval officer, historian of the Panama Canal, and a leading authority on interoceanic canal problems. His well-known writings and other notable contributions in this field have been of the highest importance to the Panama Canal, the Congress, the Nation and, indeed, the world at large.

The preparation of Captain DuVal's address required a long period of the most intensive research. He obviously recognized the opportunity afforded in making the address on Maury and set out to perform the greatly needed, long delayed and important public service of vitalizing and evaluating his life and accomplishments. He also deplored the failure to assemble and publish the collected writings of Maury.

That he succeeded in bringing the contributions of Maury into historical focus is shown by the prolog of his paper, which, though not included in his spoken address, will be found immediately preceding the text. Its factual appraisal and interpretation of Maury's career will be invaluable for those who wish to honor this long neglected but great figure in the history of science, the Navy, and the United States.

The proceedings were characterized by grace and dignity. Called to order by Mrs. Francis Edward Carter, the second vice president, substituting for the chapter president, Mrs. Herbert C. Hord, the exercises were opened with prayer by the chaplain, Mrs. D. T. Sutherland.

The exercises featured the bestowal of crosses of military service by Mrs. Albert Lee May, the recorder of crosses, and Mrs. Carter, on Col. William Wirt Brock, Jr., and Pvt. Flavius Burfoot Walker, Jr., for meritorious service in World War II and on A2c. Pleasants Parsons Pilcher, Jr., for similar service in the Korean war.

Appropriately, there was a program of southern music provided by the orches-

tra of the Thomas Jefferson High School of Richmond.

Mr. Speaker, in order that the entire proceedings may be suitably recorded in the permanent annals of the Congress, I now quote the roles of the participants:

REMARKS OF VICE PRESIDENT CARTER, INTRODUCING JUDGE WILLIAM OLD

Members of the Stonewall Jackson Chapter, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, because of the scope of today's exercises, next in importance to the choice of the principal speaker is that of the one to introduce him.

We are fortunate in having secured for this service one of Virginia's most distinguished lawyers.

As judge of the 37th Virginia Judicial Circuit, consisting of Chesterfield County and the city of Colonial Heights, he has served with distinction. An eminent authority on constitutional law, he has been a consultant of lawyers and judges, lectured and written extensively.

He was the principal leader in bringing about the restoration of Fort Darling at Drewry's Bluff about 8 miles below Richmond on the James River, the Gibraltar of the South during the Civil War, and its designation as a national monument under the National Park Service.

For his many meritorious labors for people in all walks of life, he has been acclaimed as a great humanitarian. It is my privilege to call upon Judge William Old of Chesterfield, who will introduce the speaker.

REMARKS OF JUDGE WILLIAM OLD, INTRODUCING CAPTAIN DUVAL

Madam President, members of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, ladies and gentlemen, when searching for a suitably qualified speaker for today's program to honor one of Virginia's most illustrious sons who served with great distinction in the Navy of our country from 1825 to 1861, it was decided that the person selected should be not only a Virginian but also should have the special background afforded by a career in the Navy. The search was rewarding.

Our speaker today was appointed to the U.S. Naval Academy by Representative A. J. Montague of Richmond and was a member of the class of 1919. This class graduated a year early in 1918 because of the urgent need for young officers for World War I. What in his subsequent career qualifies him to address us on this occasion?

Afloat, he has served on various types of vessels in the water washing four continents—on the three coasts of the United States, in the Caribbean and Central American regions, in Alaska and Hawaii; in Europe and South America; and, during World War II, in the Canal Zone, the southwest Pacific, and the Far East. His assignments have included the command of three naval vessels, with participation in the 1933 naval demonstration off Cuba and various peacetime exercises with the U.S. Fleet, combat operations during World War II in the Far East, and the occupation of the Japanese Empire and China.

Ashore, he has had postgraduate training at the Naval War College, the Naval Post Graduate School, and Georgetown University, as well as responsible positions in the Navy Department, and in the Canal Zone Government during the crucial period prior to and after Pearl Harbor.

In addition to his regular duties in the Canal Zone, he made extensive studies of the marine operations of the Panama Canal out of which he developed the first comprehensive plan for its operational improvement and increase of capacity—a plan that has attracted worldwide attention among maritime nations.

An author of distinction, he has written two important books on Panama Canal history. He has also delivered important addresses and written basic articles dealing with interoceanic canal problems for professional society periodicals and reference works, republished in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. In so doing, he has contributed greatly to the literature on these vital subjects.

Thus, in our speaker today, we have one whose broad background of naval and Panama Canal experience, and intensive studies of interoceanic canal history and problems, eminently qualified him to address us on this auspicious occasion. Since he is not here in an official capacity, he wishes to stress that the assertions and opinions that he will express are his personal ones and are not to be construed as official or as necessarily reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of any other agency.

It is my great privilege and honor to present Capt. Miles P. DuVal, Jr., of the U.S. Navy, retired, who will address us on the most timely subject: "Matthew Fontaine Maury: Benefactor of Mankind."

MATTHEW FONTAINE MAURY: BENEFACITOR OF MANKIND

(By Miles P. DuVal, Jr.)

"To the youth of the Nation."

PROLOGUE: "EVALUATION OF CAREER" OF MATTHEW FONTAINE MAURY

(Born January 14, 1806, died February 1, 1873; appointed February 1, 1825, resigned April 20, 1861)

Author: First Book on Nautical Science by an American Naval Officer, 1836.

First Superintendent: U.S. Naval Observatory, 1844-61.

First Hydrographer: U.S. Navy, 1844-61.

Precursor: U.S. Weather Bureau, 1843-57.

Founder of the science of oceanography.

Father of world meteorology.

Pathfinder of the seas.

Locator of the first transatlantic cable.

Advocate of naval reform and reorganization.

Champion for establishment of the U.S. Naval Academy.

Prophet of the Panama Canal.

Planner for Amazonian, Mississippian, and Antarctic explorations.

Leader for international cooperation in Antarctic research.

Inventor of the first electrically controlled submarine mine successfully used in warfare.

Introducer of cinchona cultivation into Mexico.

Author of public school geographies.

Father of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

Madam President, members of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, it is indeed a great privilege to address this fine gathering of traditional Americans in this historic hall. Within these walls one can almost hear the echoes of long ago when Virginia, in a proceeding of the utmost solemnity on April 23, 1861, confirmed the appointment of Gen. Robert E. Lee, as the commander in chief of its land and naval forces.

Among those in that memorable scene was the man whose memory we, as fellow Virginians, honor today: Matthew Fontaine Maury. Who was he and what was the story behind his presence?

EARLY YEARS, 1806-25

Born on a farm in Spotsylvania County, Va., near Fredericksburg, on January 14, 1806, he was of distinguished mixed Huguenot, Dutch, and English ancestry, with traditions of culture and scholarship, and with lines tracing to early Jamestown. From his father, Richard Maury, he inherited much of his amiability and high-mindedness; from his mother, Diana Minor Maury, he derived

the qualities of great decision and strength of character.

In his fifth year, the Maury family, like so many others of that period, moved to Tennessee and established a new home near Franklin in Williamson County, south of Nashville. Working on the farm and attending an "old field" school, where young Matthew took part in "singing geography" with pupils ranged around the room to chant geographical facts, he seemed destined for a life behind the plough but, when he was 12 years old, something happened. In the exercise of his boyish instinct for adventure, he climbed a tree and fell 45 feet to the ground. Taken up apparently lifeless, he was found to have injured his back so seriously as to unfit him for farm work. This resulted in his father deciding, because of his son's high aptitude for study, to send him to Harpeth Academy near Franklin, then headed by Rev. James H. Otey, afterward the first Anglican bishop of Tennessee.

At Harpeth, Maury's active mind and studious habits quickly attracted the notice of its capable teachers who encouraged him. In the study of Latin, he covered the grammar in 7 days, making a record for the academy and demonstrating high capacity for learning languages. Moreover, he helped to support himself by assisting his instructors and coaching pupils. His greatest interest became science.

The inspiration for this ambition was a shoemaker, an old Mr. Neal, who was a mathematician. He worked his problems with an awl on leather and returned repaired shoes with soles covered with X's and Y's. "The example of that man," Maury later wrote, "first awakened in my breast the young spirit of emulation; for my earliest recollections of the feelings of ambition are connected with the aspiration to emulate that man in mathematics."¹

CHOOSING A NAVAL CAREER, 1825

When the time came for further education, young Maury, sufficiently recovered, considered going to West Point but his father did not approve. Inspired by the adventures of his oldest brother, John Minor Maury, who had served under David Porter on the famous cruise of the Essex in the Pacific during the War of 1812, Matthew determined to enter the Navy and secured an appointment as an acting midshipman from Representative Sam Houston of Tennessee.

Faced with the opposition of his father who wished his son to be a physician, Matthew proved resourceful. He arranged for the purchase of a horse for \$75 to be paid on reaching his destination and was given \$30 by one of his most admired teachers, William C. Hasbrouck, for his services in coaching young pupils. Then, on a Sunday morning in the spring of 1825, the 19-year-old Maury set out alone on the long ride to Washington to start his career with the determination to succeed by following the old maxim, "Make everything bend to your profession."²

Stopping by the Spotsylvania home of an uncle by marriage, Edward Herndon, to whom he sold the horse, Maury immediately sent the money to the owner in Tennessee. But more important, he met Ann Hull Herndon, daughter of Dabney Herndon, of Fredericksburg, who, though only 13, recognized his quality and evinced an affectionate regard for him that the young midshipman never forgot.

FIRST CRUISE ON THE "BRANDYWINE," 1825-26

Reaching Washington penniless, Maury received 15 cents per mile travel allowance, which was ample for his needs. He was ordered to the new frigate *Brandywine* then at anchor in the Potomac and reported on board on August 13, 1825. His first assignment proved a stroke of fortune. The *Brandywine*, named for the Battle of Brandywine Creek in which Lafayette was wounded, had been selected to return the distinguished soldier to France. As an honor to him, her officers had been selected from as many States as possible and, where practicable, from descendants of persons who had distinguished themselves in the American Revolution. Thus Maury had an opportunity not only to make new friends from different parts of the Nation, but also to converse with the wartime associate of Washington.

After Lafayette departed, the *Brandywine* underwent repairs in England and in early November joined the U.S. squadron at Gibraltar. She cruised in the Mediterranean and returned to New York in May 1826.

Right from the start of this assignment, Maury impressed his superiors and fellow cadets as one resolved to master the theory and practice of the naval profession. To this end he resorted to various artifices. While on watch he would chalk problems in spherical trigonometry on round-shot mounted in racks so he could ponder them while pacing the deck. When going below for a moment, he would get hold of a book or dictionary, note a word or a sentence and reflect upon it on deck. Required to study navigation, he used a Spanish textbook so as to learn a new language at the same time.

Having crossed some of the paths of Columbus, Magellan, Drake, and Nelson, seen new countries and peoples, and applied himself assiduously, Maury completed his first cruise with his education advanced, his vision broadened, and his ambition spurred by the leadership of such men as Capt. Charles Morris, who, as a midshipman, had served under Stephen Decatur in Tripoli, and Lt. David Glasgow Farragut, who later became the first admiral of the U.S. Navy.

AROUND THE WORLD, 1826-30

After receiving his official warrant as midshipman dated back to February 1, 1825, Maury took leave in Fredericksburg and was again ordered to the *Brandywine*, then fitting out at New York for a 3-year cruise in the Pacific. Sailing from the outer harbor on September 3, 1826, the vessel arrived at Rio de Janeiro on October 28—a voyage of 55 days. After cruising in Brazilian waters, his ship went to Montevideo at a time of war between Brazil and Argentina. There Midshipman Maury was able to observe history in the making and to record his experiences and impressions of people.

Rounding Cape Horn into the Pacific in late 1826, the *Brandywine*, after a stay at Valparaiso, Chile, went on to Peru, arriving on February 9, 1827, at Callao. There, on March 10, Maury was transferred to the *Vincennes*, a sloop of war then patrolling the west coast of South America.

For more than 2 years in this area, Maury was thus able to view the matchless Andes while his vessel was at sea until their peaks became familiar landmarks, observe volcanoes in thunderous eruptions, and when ashore in Ecuador, to witness fighting at Guayaquil.

After hostilities ended, the *Vincennes*, on July 4, 1829, sailed from Callao toward the Far East. The first stop was at Nukahiva Island in the Marquesas, the island where Maury's oldest brother, John, had been marooned for 2 years and later rescued.

To learn the story directly from the native chief, Midshipman Maury studied the native language and, within a period of 3 weeks, became able to converse with the man who had saved his brother's life.

The next visit was at Tahiti, after which the *Vincennes* sailed to the Hawaiian Islands. On Hawaii, Maury saw the Cascade of the Rainbow and, no doubt, visited the volcano of Kilauea; on Oahu, he saw Diamond Head and enjoyed Honolulu.

Setting sail for China, the *Vincennes* passed between Formosa and Luzon and, on

¹ Lewis, p. 5.

² Ibid., p. 9.

January 3, 1830, anchored in Macao Roads—the second American man-of-war to visit the Chinese waters. Promptly sailing for the Philippines for a stop at Manila, the *Vincennes* started on her homeward voyage through the Straits of Sunda between Sumatra and Java, thence across the Indian Ocean and around the Cape of Good Hope to Capetown, thus retracing some of the trails of the great Portuguese navigators, Vasco da Gama and Bartholomew Diaz.

The next port was at St. Helena where Maury saw the temporary tomb of Napoleon, who had died 9 years previously after 6 years as a prisoner of war.

Arriving in New York on June 8, 1830, nearly 4 years after he had sailed from New York on the *Brandywine*, during which he had circumnavigated the earth, Midshipman Maury returned as an experienced young officer of unusual promise and a wealth of knowledge.

PREPARATION FOR SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATIONS,
1831-34

In the months on shore following his detachment from the *Vincennes*, Maury studied for promotion examinations. After passing them he had the rank of past midshipman. During the next winter spent in Washington, Ann Hull Herndon, then a charming young lady, also happened to visit relatives in Georgetown; and again they met. They became engaged and Maury considered resigning from the Navy but his hope for employment as a surveyor did not materialize.

Assigned at the age of 25, after 6 years' service, to the responsible position of sailing master on the sloop of war *Falmouth*, bound for the Pacific, Past Midshipman Maury wished to make a speed record for the voyage. A diligent search by him for information about the winds and currents that would be encountered and the best routes to follow, proved fruitless. Thus the *Falmouth* had to depart in June 1831 without the advantage of the navigational experience of others in recorded form. Because of this obvious need, young Maury determined to be the one to supply such information and, on the way to Rio, conceived the idea of his wind and current charts and began to collect data from every available source.

When rounding Cape Horn, he observed its dangers of navigation and investigated the "curious" phenomenon of "low barometer" there. Arriving at Valparaiso in October, the *Falmouth* tarried for about a year and went on to Callao. There Maury made a survey of San Lorenzo Island just outside the harbor.

Landing on some rocks to the westward of the island to take the necessary observations at a time when the sea was smooth, Maury went ahead with his work while his assistant, Midshipman William B. Whiting, stood by in a boat. A wind arose and the sea roughened to the point that the boat could not land.

Maury climbed to a high point on the rock, removed his jacket, wrapped up his sextant and watch with it, tied the pack with a string he had in his pocket, and threw the roll into the water near the boat, where it was picked up with a boathook. Then, when the water rose to a favorable height, he leaped into it, and swam to the boat. No wonder Midshipman Whiting after return from the outing asserted to his shipmates that there was in Maury something that "could not be kept down" and that he "would be a distinguished man."³ As could be expected of young officers, they ridiculed this prediction of future greatness.

Maury was transferred from the *Falmouth* at Callao on August 20, 1833, to the schooner *Dolphin*. After a few weeks on routine duties he was ordered to the frigate *Potomac*, which started upon its long voyage home.

arriving at Boston in the early summer of 1834.

This cruise, 1831-34, which was his last, had not only enabled Maury to start his scientific investigations in meteorology and oceanography, supplied data for his first writings and provided a solid foundation for his later contributions, but also had afforded an opportunity to read many classics of literature during long hours at sea. His favorites were the Bible and Shakespeare, which he constantly read and frequently quoted, and which are reflected in the philosophy and clarity of his writings.

EARLY SUCCESS MARRED BY CALAMITY, 1834-39

Obtaining leave, Maury went to Fredericksburg and, on July 15, 1834, he and Ann Hull Herndon were married in nearby Spotsylvania County in the same house in which the two first met, and then established their home in the city. Also in this July were published in the American Journal of Science and Arts, Maury's first two scientific articles, both in the same issue. The first, "On the Navigation of Cape Horn," described the dangers of passage around that cape and the peculiar rise and fall of the barometer that he had observed there. The other, on a "Plan of an Instrument for Finding the True Lunar Distance," concerned an instrument that he had invented.

Thus encouraged, past Midshipman Maury, then only 28, decided to prepare a textbook on navigation. Assembling his notes, written mostly on board men-of-war "in the midst of the various calls of duty, and the thousand interruptions incident to such a place," he prepared the manuscript for his book, "A New Theoretical and Practical Treatise on Navigation," published in 1836. This was the first book on nautical science by an American naval officer. It was immediately adopted for the instruction of young officers at sea and was later used at the Naval Academy.

Among its reviewers was Edgar Allan Poe, who stated: "The spirit of literary improvement has been awakened among the officers of our gallant Navy. We are pleased to see that science also is gaining votaries from its ranks. Hitherto how little have they improved the golden opportunities of knowledge which their distant voyages held forth, and how little have they enjoyed the rich banquet which nature spreads for them in every clime they visit. But the time is coming when, imbued with a taste for science and a spirit of research, they will become ardent explorers of the regions in which they sojourn."⁴

While in Fredericksburg, Maury lectured on science, studied mineralogy, geology, and drawing, spent the summer of 1836 qualifying himself to superintend a nearby U.S. gold mine, and was offered a position as mining engineer. His appointment on June 10, 1836, as lieutenant caused him to decide to remain in the Navy and he became interested in the naval south sea exploring expedition, which, in the fall of 1836, was fitting out at Norfolk under Capt. Thomas Ap Catesby Jones. Failing to secure command of one of the ships, on March 18, 1837, he was attached temporarily to the *Macedonian*.

In September, Lieutenant Maury joined the exploring expedition as "astronomer" and "hydrographer"—its two most significant positions. In preparing for this assignment, he went to Philadelphia, and studied and worked at a small astronomical observatory on Rittenhouse Square and there obtained invaluable scientific knowledge and experience.

When Capt. Catesby Jones' health failed and he was succeeded in command of the expedition by Lt. Charles Wilkes, the only officer in the Navy with whom Maury would

not cooperate. In the spring of 1838 Maury requested to be detached and was assigned duty on the steamboat *Engineer* to assist in surveying our southern harbors.

In the summer that followed, Maury published an interesting series of articles in a Richmond newspaper under the pen name of "Harry Bluff," U.S. Navy." Highly critical of the previous Secretary of the Navy, they called upon his successor, Secretary Paulding, to restore the prestige of the Navy. In December, he published three more for the same paper giving detailed information on the inefficiency of the Navy which were inscribed "From Will Watch, to his old mate, 'Harry Bluff.'"⁵

Stressing the importance of better training for officers, he stated: "There is not, in America, a naval school that deserves the name, or that pretends to teach more than the mere rudiments of navigation. * * * Why are not steps taken to have our officers educated and fitted for this high responsibility? The idea of a naval academy has been ridiculed."⁶

Again Maury toyed with the idea of leaving the Navy and, in February and August 1839, offered his services as head of a triangulation party to Ferdinand R. Hassler, the Chief of the U.S. Coast Survey, but Hassler did not accept them.

Detached from the *Engineer* in August of 1839, Maury took leave to spend some time at his home in Fredericksburg and to visit his parents in Tennessee. Leaving Harpeth by stage coach to join the brig *Consort* at New York to continue his survey work, he gave up his seat inside to an aged Negress and rode on the outside with the driver. On a rainy night at 1 o'clock in the morning, on October 17, 1839, near Lancaster, Ohio, the coach was upset, and Maury, who was the only person seriously hurt, sustained a severe dislocation of the right knee joint and a fracture of the right thigh bone. These injuries, at the time, seemed to him as the great calamity of his life endangering his naval career.

CALAMITY FORCES CONCENTRATION ON SCIENCE,
1839-42

Maury's recovery, complicated by the necessity of rebreaking and resetting the bone at a time when there was no anesthesia, was slow and painful. He managed, however, to keep up his courage during 3 long months at the Hotel Phoenix, in nearby Somerset, by studying French. Sufficiently recovered by January 1840 to travel, he went to New York to join his ship but, finding that she had sailed, he made his way to his home in Fredericksburg to recover his health and strength.

The compelled physical inaction forced Maury to focus on the scientific aspects of the naval profession and gave him an opportunity to write a series of remarkable articles, published in Richmond during 1840-41 under his previous pen name of "Harry Bluff." He called them "Scraps From the Lucky Bag."⁷

Elaborating on the ideas presented in his earlier "Harry Bluff" and "Will Watch" writings, Maury urged reform of the Navy, which was then in a condition of dry rot. He advocated steam for ship propulsion, the importance of the Northwest in developing trade with the countries on the rim of the Pacific, the improvement of the promotion system for officers to spur their ambition, and the founding of a naval academy with a 4-year course, followed by 2 years at sea, to replace the ineffective schoolmaster system then obtaining on ships. His strong

³ Richmond (Va.) Whig and Public Advertiser, Aug. 10-28 and Sept. 4, 1838.

⁴ Ibid., Dec. 21, 25, and 28, 1838.

⁵ Lewis, p. 34.

⁶ "Southern Literary Messenger," vol. VI (April, May, December 1840) and vol. VII (Jan., May, June 1841).

⁷ "Southern Literary Messenger," vol. II, No. VII (June 1836), p. 454.

leadership for the last was probably the greatest single factor in bringing about, in 1845, the creation of the Naval School at Annapolis and has won Maury wide acclaim as "Father of the Naval Academy."

Even more significant, however, was his pleading for distribution of the work of the Navy Department among bureaus on functional lines, with officer specialists heading these bureaus and responsible to the Secretary of the Navy. He even envisioned assignment of an experienced officer as the principal naval adviser of the Secretary to coordinate the work of the bureaus.⁹

As Maury's writings aroused high enthusiasm among naval officers, some of them arranged for large editions of the "Scraps From the Lucky Bag" for free distribution. Finally, in July 1841, Maury was identified as the real author.¹⁰ Congress jumped into the fray, and many of the naval reforms that Maury advocated were effected immediately or eventually adopted. There were also demands for the President to appoint Lieutenant Maury as the Secretary of the Navy, but this did not appeal to him for he was already dedicated to science.

Feeling sufficiently recovered to perform light duties at sea, Maury, in November 1841, requested assignment in the Pacific squadron under Commodore Thomas Ap Catesby Jones, but his physicians in Fredericksburg opposed and he was retained on the "waiting orders" list.

He did not have to wait long. The publication of his book on navigation in 1836 and his "Scraps From the Lucky Bag" in 1840 and 1841 had already laid the foundation for his future. On the recommendation of other naval officers, Lieutenant Maury on July 1, 1842, at the age of 36, was designated by Secretary Upshur as officer in charge of the Depot of Charts and Instruments of the Navy Department. For one of his intelligence, vision, and drive, this was the challenging opportunity for which he had been waiting and he undertook the task with the zeal and abundance of genius.

SETTING THE COURSE FOR THE NAVAL OBSERVATORY, 1842-47

When Maury assumed control of the Depot of Charts and Instruments, it was already planned that its functions would include four important fields related to the problems of navigation: astronomy, hydrography, magnetism, and meteorology.

When new buildings, which included an astronomical observatory, were completed, Lieutenant Maury, on October 1, 1844, was ordered to take charge of all astronomical operations as the first superintendent of the Naval Observatory. In assuming this responsibility, Maury was no mere figurehead administrator but an inspiring leader. Working at times from 8 or 9 in the morning until 11 at night, he was effective in obtaining and installing new instruments until the Observatory became one of the best equipped in the world. As a principal observer of celestial bodies during his first years as superintendent, his name is recorded in published abstracts of observations. That he found such work stimulating is shown by this description in an 1849 address before the Virginia Historical Society: "To me the simple passage through the transit instrument of a star across the meridian is the height of astronomical sublimity."

"At the dead hour of the night, when the world is hushed in sleep and all is still; when there is not a sound to be heard save the dead beat escapement of the clock, counting with hollow voice the footsteps of time in ceaseless round, I turn to the Ephemeris and find there, by calculations made years ago,

that when that clock tells a certain hour, a star which I never saw will be in the field of the telescope for a moment, flit through and then disappear. The instrument is set; the moment approaches and is intently awaited—I look—the star mute with eloquence that gathers sublimity from the silence of the night, comes smiling and dancing into the field, and at the instant predicted even to the fraction of a second, it makes its transit and is gone. With emotions too deep for the organs of speech, the heart swells out with unutterable anthems; we then see that there is harmony in the heavens above; and though we cannot hear, we feel the 'music of the spheres.'"¹¹

Understanding the function of time in the determination of longitude, Maury recognized the value of the electrochronograph when it was invented and arranged for its installation at the Observatory—the forerunner of daily time signals.

Starting in 1845 a major project of cataloguing the stars, this work reached the total of 100,000 in 1855, but the results were not published until 1873. Nevertheless, his 1846 report, which Maury described as the "first volume of astronomical observations that has ever been issued from an institution properly entitled to the name of an observatory on this side of the Atlantic,"¹² won wide approval.

Deplored the fact that, if not supplied with nautical almanacs by foreign countries, American vessels of war could not navigate on the high seas, Maury planned to make the preparation of an American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac as prime functions of the Observatory. Because of the eminent professors at Harvard, the Nautical Almanac Office was initially established there in 1849 but many years later was moved to the Observatory. The first nautical almanac was published in 1852 for the year 1855.

In 1847, while Maury's scientific endeavors were being acclaimed, a young astronomer in France, aided by another in Germany, discovered the planet Neptune, hailed by astronomers as "one of the proudest triumphs of the age."¹³ Because of its apparent slow movement, the calculation of its orbit would have required many years.

Maury, realizing that data which the "tedious future is sure to supply" might be obtained from the records of the past, in the fall of 1846, assigned the task of searching earlier observations to one of his astronomers, Sears C. Walker. On February 2, 1847, after months of work, Walker discovered that the planet Neptune had been erroneously identified in 1795 as a fixed star. Maury, in a letter on February 9, 1847, to the Secretary of the Navy reporting the discovery, commended Walker for his service. This identification saved astronomers more than 50 years in determining the orbit of Neptune.

It was by such leadership that Lieutenant Maury launched the Observatory on its path to greatness in the course of which he never failed to give full credit to his able assistants.

Many have wondered how Maury, who was not a professional astronomer, should assume the responsibility of heading the Observatory. He later explained that he wished to prove "that Navy officers are fit for something else than scrubbing decks at sea and tacking ship."¹⁴

CHARTING THE WINDS AND CURRENTS OF THE SEA, 1842-51

Soon after taking charge of the depot, Maury started examining old log books then

treated as little more than trash and discovered that they contained useful information for plotting winds and currents encountered by ocean navigators. By 1847 his researches had reached the stage where he was able to publish his first "Wind and Current Chart" of the North Atlantic.

Accompanied by special logs with forms to be filled and instructions, copies of these charts were distributed to mariners who would agree to cooperate. Interest spread rapidly and by 1851 more than 1,000 vessels in all oceans were sending him reports. From these were constructed track charts, trade wind charts, pilot charts, thermal charts, and whale charts, in addition to the wind and current charts. Moreover, Maury was the first to make a comprehensive study of the Gulf Stream.

How well did Maury's plan for taking advantage of winds and currents work? Previously the average passage from New York to San Francisco required 188 days but in 1851 the *Flying Cloud*, one of the famous Yankee clippers of that era, made this voyage in 89 days and 21 hours. The voyage to Australia, previously requiring 120 days each way, was reduced by one-third and that to the Equator by 10 days. Such savings in sailing time meant many millions annually to ocean commerce and won the praise of the world, especially from mariners, one of whom wrote Maury that "until I took up your work, I had been traversing the ocean blindfolded."¹⁵

In examining Maury's carefully drawn original charts, made clear by the use of colors, one is impressed by the depth and scope of Maury's vision, by the magnitude of the task, and by the tremendous drive required to see it through to completion; by the trade routes clearly defined and by the intense concentration of sailing observations around key points, such as Cape Horn and the Cape of Good Hope.

There is no wonder that he developed a keen strategic insight and, when commenting on the ultimate result of constructing the Panama Railroad, he could write: "The railroad across the Isthmus of Panama will speedily lead to the construction of a ship canal between the two oceans, for a railroad cannot do the business which commerce will require for it; and by showing to the world how immense this business is, men will come from the four quarters to urge with purse and tongue the construction of a ship canal." That was a century and a quarter ago.

Even more gratifying, however, when examining Maury's original charts, is to see how he unfailingly allowed his subordinates who did the laborious work to take full credit by inscribing their names on charts prepared under his guidance. Not only that; he knew the value of praise. No wonder Maury was able to attract and to hold men of capacity to help in a work that revolutionized navigation and established Maury as the founder of the science of oceanography.

The navigational investigations of Maury were not limited to the oceans. In 1843, he published an article advocating systematic observations of the rise and fall of water on the Mississippi and its tributaries. A naval lieutenant, selected for this purpose, was directed by Maury to make an accurate cross section of the river off Memphis and observe the velocity of the current at the bottom and near the surface so as to obtain data for calculating the volume of flow; to take daily samples of river water, evaporate it, and determine the amount of silt; and to make daily observations of air and water temperature, evaporation and rainfall.

These carefully made observations, later digested by Maury, formed the foundation for all subsequent research and study of that great river.

⁹ Furier, p. 197.

¹⁰ "Southern Literary Messenger," vol. VII, No. 7 (July 1841), p. 560.

¹¹ Ibid., vol. XV, No. 5 (May 1849), p. 307.

¹² U.S. Naval Observatory, "Astronomical Observations," vol. 1, Appendix, p. 118.

¹³ G. E. Brandt, "Maury's Genius Shown in Old Letter," U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings, vol. 51, No. 7 (July 1925), p. 198; See also, Williams, p. 167.

¹⁴ Corbin, p. 50.

¹⁵ Maury, "Physical Geography of the Sea, and Its Meteorology" (1868), p. xiii.

Appreciating the needs of river navigators, Maury originated the plan for placing watermarks or gages at principal towns on the Mississippi so that captains of riverboats could be informed by telegraph to the stages of the water. He foresaw that the data supplied by these gages would enable the determination of the effects of upstream freshets on the lower sections of the river.

No wonder that his daughter, Diana Fontaine Maury Corbin, could write: "Every feature and lineament of his bright countenance bespoke intellect, kindness, and force of character. His fine blue eyes beamed from under his broad forehead with thought and emotion, while his flexible mouth smiled with the pleasure of imparting to others the ideas which were ever welling up in his active brain."¹⁶

DRIVE FOR A COMPREHENSIVE WEATHER SERVICE,
1843-57

The full organization that Maury hoped to create was to include a comprehensive weather service as well as astronomy and hydrography. Having started small scale meteorological work, he sent his first "weather journal"¹⁷ for the week ending January 14, 1843, to a Washington paper for publication, and before 1851 conceived the idea of a universal system of meteorological observation on both land and sea.

Understanding that weather activities then "under the control of the different States, of the institutions, and of the private citizens"¹⁸ of the Nation amounted to several hundred and that the United States had "no control whatever" over their "time for observation, their mode and means for observing, and their method of recording results", Maury sought to create under his direction a "telegraphic meteorological bureau"¹⁹ to receive and evaluate reports and formulate weather forecasts.

Viewing the atmosphere as an "ocean of the air" enveloping the earth, in many addresses he urged the farmers of the Nation to do on land what ships had done on the seas, as they would be benefited in respect to their crops as had been navigation and commerce. Blocked by official obstructions, he revealed this difficulty in 1856 before the North Alabama Mechanical and Agricultural Society in fighting words: "Take notice now, that this plan of crop and weather reports is 'my thunder'; and if you see someone in Washington running away with it, then recollect, if you please, where the lightning came from."²⁰

Although an 1857 bill to create the telegraphic meteorological bureau as part of the Observatory and Hydrographical Office was reported favorably, the Congress did not act and Maury was diverted from this great objective by mounting domestic tensions.

Nevertheless, by planting the seeds for what later transpired, he was the precursor of the Weather Bureau.

LOCATING THE FIRST TRANSATLANTIC CABLE,
1849-58

So well did the oceanographic researches of Maury progress that by March 1849 he could state that "some new discovery, some new fact or law of nature is constantly starting up before us as we proceed with our investigations."²¹ One of his objectives was exploration of the ocean bottoms and he started taking soundings of the Atlantic—a necessary prelude for locating the first transatlantic cable.

By the fall of 1852, Maury constructed a contour map of the North Atlantic Ocean bottom with a profile on latitude 39°, off the

coast of New Jersey to Europe as a preliminary survey essential for making a sound recommendation on so important a matter and to show that some of the deepest water was along this parallel.

Aided by a deepsea sounding apparatus designed at the Observatory, he was able to secure the first specimens from the ocean bottom in 1853, to determine their composition, and to establish the existence of a submarine plateau. In a letter to Secretary of the Navy Dobbin on February 22, 1854, he described it as having been placed especially for the purpose of holding the wires of a submarine telegraph and of keeping them out of harm's way. It is neither too deep nor too shallow.²² He called it the "telegraphic plateau."

Thus, it was only natural that Cyrus W. Field, the able leader for the trans-Atlantic cable, should consult Maury. Their close association lasted until the cable was laid from Newfoundland to Ireland along the line on the telegraphic plateau as recommended by Maury. The first official message over it was sent on August 16, 1858. Field, Maury, and others who contributed received the praise of the world.

In the light of the facts now available, it is clear that it was Maury's knowledge that made this great achievement possible and established him as the locator of the first transatlantic cable.

STARTING WORLD METEOROLOGY, 1853

In the course of his work on wind and current charts, Lieutenant Maury saw that there were vast areas of the world for which he had insufficient data on weather as well as on ocean currents and that other nations could aid in gathering information. By 1851 he was striving for a world meteorological organization.

Drawing up a proposal for an international maritime conference as the first step, he was able to arrange for the United States to send out official invitations for a meeting convened on August 23, 1853, at Brussels, Belgium. This was one of the first, if not the first, international scientific congresses devoted to consideration of one scientific subject ever to be held.

Invited to preside, Maury declined, but he did make the opening address outlining the purposes of the congress. Adopting the program for standardizing forms and instructions on reporting meteorological observations by vessels at sea, the conference served to spread Maury's ideas, and other nations joined the original 10 for putting them into effect.

Adjourning on September 8, the Brussels Conference was a huge success, and Lieutenant Maury, age 47, returned to Washington laden with honors. These include recognition by Alexander von Humboldt, the great German scientist, who declared that Maury had founded a new science, the "physical geography of the sea."

Resuming his work with renewed confidence and enthusiasm, Maury, when describing results of conference, wrote: "Rarely has there been such a sublime spectacle presented to the scientific world before: all nations agreeing to unite and cooperate in carrying out according to the same plan one system of philosophical research with regard to the sea. Though they may be enemies in all else, here they are friends. Every ship that navigates the high seas with these charts and blank abstract—logs on board may henceforth be regarded as a floating observatory—a temple of science."²³ Moreover, the conference served to hasten the day for extending the uniform system of weather observations to the land as well as the sea.

making Maury the father of world meteorology.

What were the physical characteristics of Maury at this time of his prime? As described by his daughter, he was "a stout man, and about 5 feet 6 inches in height; he had a fresh, ruddy complexion, with curling brown hair, and clear, tender, blue eyes. His massive head and strong neck surmounted broad and square shoulders, and a chest deep and full. His arms were long and strong, with hands small, soft, and beautifully formed—he was apt to use them in graceful gestures while conversing."²⁴ His striking countenance clearly revealed great strength of character, tireless energy, high purpose, and decision.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE SEA, 1855

In the sixth edition of his "Sailing Directions" of 1854, Maury included 90 pages of new information under the title suggested by Von Humboldt, "The Physical Geography of the Sea." His publishers in Philadelphia, recognizing its value for publication as a book, promptly warned Maury that some other publisher might "steal his thunder and reap a fortune on it."²⁵

Thereupon, Lieutenant Maury, in the spring of 1854, started preparing what he thought would be his "great work." Published in 1855 under the title of "The Physical Geography of the Sea," the volume proved immensely popular and went through eight editions in the United States. The last, published in 1861 under the title of "The Physical Geography of the Sea, and Its Meteorology," was dedicated to William C. Hasbrouck, his former teacher at Harpeth Academy, in grateful appreciation of instruction accorded in earlier days, and as "a token of the friendship and esteem, from boyhood until now, of his former pupil." In Europe, the book was published in several languages and went through nine editions.

Its first paragraph is dramatic: "There is a river in the ocean. In the severest droughts it never fails, and in the mightiest floods it never overflows. Its banks and its bottom are of cold water, while its current is of warm. The Gulf of Mexico is its fountain, and its mouth is in the Arctic Sea. It is the Gulf Stream."²⁶

While this volume was significant for many reasons, it is notable for it contained the "first satisfactory general circulation theory of the atmosphere."²⁷

This success did not divert Maury from other tasks. Aroused by a dreadful collision in October 1854, in the North Atlantic, between the U.S. mail steamer *Arctic* and the French steamer *Vesta* in a thick fog 40 to 50 miles east of Cape Race, when some 300 persons were lost, Lieutenant Maury studied the benevolent suggestions that were made with the view of prevention rather than cure. The result was publication in 1855 of a chart double tracking the North Atlantic for steamers—a lane for westbound traffic and another for eastbound.

While in the midst of his constructive program and at the height of his fame, Maury received, without warning, a letter from the Secretary of the Navy dated September 17, 1855. This advised him that the President had approved the recommendation of the Board of Naval Officers, created under the act of Congress to promote the efficiency of the Navy, for the transfer of Maury from the active service list to the Reserved list on leave-of-absence pay. It is significant, however, that the Secretary did not detach him from the Naval Observatory but directed that he continue his duty there.

Shocked by such treatment from a Board engaged in implementing reforms for which

¹⁶ Corbin, p. 147.

¹⁷ "Army and Navy Chronicle and Scientific Repository," Jan. 19, 1843, p. 58.

¹⁸ Maury, Letter of Nov. 21, 1851, p. 5.

¹⁹ Corbin, p. 275.

²⁰ Caskie, p. 75.

²¹ Corbin, p. 51.

²² Quoted in "Atlantic Cable," the New Electric Magazine (Baltimore), vol. VIII (July 1870), p. 95.

²³ Corbin, p. 72.

²⁴ Lewis, p. 68.

²⁵ Maury, "Physical Geography of the Sea" (1855), p. 25.

²⁶ Beall, p. 6.

Maury had worked so hard, he was severely wounded but fought back. Eventually, under the leadership of Senator Sam Houston, of Texas, who, over the years, had watched his protege's career with pride, the Congress set aside the action of the Naval Board responsible for Maury's forced retirement and, by special act, reinstated him on the active list with promotion to the rank of commander.

Few of the members of this Board are known today except in connection with the attempted retirement of Lieutenant Maury.

EFFORTS TO SAVE THE UNION AND RESIGNATION, 1855-61

Long before 1855, Maury had discerned "tendencies toward disunion" of the United States and sought to avoid that catastrophe. Deplored slavery as a curse and knowing the Amazon from the 1853 report of its exploration by Lt. William Lewis Herndon, he saw the fertile valley of that mighty and unmatched stream as offering a possible means for saving the Union. Urging an agreement with Brazil to open the Amazon for free navigation for merchant vessels of all nations, he proposed the purchase and transfer of surplus slaves from the South to Brazil, then a slave country, but events were moving too rapidly for the plan to succeed.

Recalling how Virginia in 1832 had stepped forward as mediator in the time of nullification in South Carolina, in 1860 Maury addressed appealing letters to the Governors of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, and Delaware urging them "to stand in the breach and stop this fratricidal strife."²⁷

Notwithstanding the mounting domestic crisis in the United States, Maury, on March 31, 1860, wrote Secretary of the Navy Toucey urging an expedition to the South Pole. To his scientific colleagues abroad, he addressed many letters promoting "international cooperation" in Antarctic research. This campaign culminated on April 10, 1861, in official U.S. Government letters to European nations and Brazil, with detailed discussions for "international investigation" of Antarctica based upon Maury's experience over the two previous decades with many nations in ocean wind and current researches.²⁸

Meanwhile, struggling heroically to avoid war between the sections of our country, he urged the "barrier States," including Virginia, to remain in the Union, opposed coercion of the seceded States, and advocated making the 1864 Presidential issue one for reannexation for a union that would be "happier and greater, and more glorious than ever." But all his efforts were in vain. The first shot of the Civil War was fired on April 12, 1861, at Fort Sumter, when he was working on plans for an expedition to the South Pole. Maury, forced by Virginia's secession to choose between participation in an invasion of his homeland or defending it, for better or worse, decided to share the fortunes of his State.

Working as hard as usual until 3 in the afternoon on April 20, the same day that General Lee resigned from the U.S. Army, Maury called in his secretary of 20 years' service, Thomas Harrison, and requested him to write his resignation from the U.S. Navy. This loyal secretary, like the disciples of Socrates when the time came for that philosopher to drink the fatal cup of hemlock, felt that Maury's resignation would cause the death of the scientific career of his illustrious superior and was overcome. He said, "I cannot write it, sir."²⁹ Maury then wrote his own and left for Richmond, apprehensive of the tragedies that the war would inevitably bring.

²⁷ Corbin, p. 182.

²⁸ American Geophysical Union Monograph No. 7, p. 3.

²⁹ Corbin, p. 190.

WAR, BANISHMENT, EXILE, AND DEATH, 1861-73

Commissioned by Governor Letcher on April 23, 1861, as a commander in the Navy of Virginia, Maury was made a member of the Governor's executive council to prepare plans for defending the State in the shortest time. He assisted in fortifying Jamestown Island on the James River and Gloucester Point on the York to defend Richmond and sat with the council almost daily.

After the Virginia Navy was consolidated with that of the Confederacy, Maury was made a commander in the Confederate States Navy. Appointed as chief of the Naval Bureau of Coast, Harbor, and River Defense, Maury, worked in his residence at 1105 East Clay Street in Richmond on developing the first electrically controlled submarine mine "successfully used against an enemy in warfare," which eventually caused the loss of more vessels than from "all other causes whatever." He supported the raising and rebuilding of the *Merrimac* and personally led a night attack by small craft on Federal vessels in Hampton Roads.

Conscious of the lack of a Navy by the South, Maury campaigned in the press for building one. As a consequence, demands grew for him to be appointed as Secretary of the Navy of the Confederate States. The end result was that in September 1862, Maury was ordered to England on "special service," partly because of the need for the Southern cause of a man of his stature in Europe and partly to banish him because of the jealousy of superior officials.

Arriving in England in November, Maury's activities included the purchase and fitting out of vessels for raiding Federal commerce, writing letters to newspapers, assisting in organizing a society for promoting the "cessation of hostilities," and drawing up petitions to the people of the United States for peace. He established relations with Emperor Napoleon III of France and Archduke Maximilian of Austria, who, on April 10, 1864, was proclaimed Emperor of Mexico, and devoted much time and attention to the development of mine warfare.

Sailing on May 2, 1865, to return home ready to assist in the war, Maury learned on reaching the West Indies of the collapse of the Confederacy and, on the advice of General Lee and other friends, decided not to return to Virginia. Instead, he sent a letter of surrender to the commander of the United States Forces in the Gulf of Mexico and went into voluntary exile to Mexico where he entered the service of Maximilian as Imperial Commissioner of Colonization.

Maury's plan was to encourage Virginians to migrate to Mexico and to establish a new Virginia. On learning of the proposal, General Lee wrote Maury: "The thought of abandoning the country, and all that must be left in it, is abhorrent to my feelings, and I prefer to struggle for its restoration, and share its fate, rather than to give up all as lost."³⁰ The plan did not win popular support and failed.

Maury returned in March 1866 to England where his family was waiting to greet him. So changed in appearance had he become from the anxieties and hardships that he had experienced during the long separation that his children did not know him.

Maximilian, forced by a mounting opposition to his rule, soon abolished the immigration scheme but offered to make Maury the director of the National Observatory, which was declined.

Maury never returned to Mexico but was able to make one lasting contribution to that country. Studying the climate of the area in South America on the eastern slope of the Andes from Colombia to Bolivia where the cinchona tree is native, he found a comparable climate in the State of Vera Cruz.

²⁸ Ibid., p. 238.

Obtaining seeds through British friends, he introduced the cultivation of this medicinal tree, from the bark of which quinine is obtained.

Engaged while in England by a New York publisher to write geographies for public schools, Maury started upon a series that proved a tremendous success. Finally, offered an appointment at the Virginia Military Institute as professor of physics, he took advantage of a general amnesty and returned to New York in July 1868 to resume his life in his homeland, adjacent to Washington College in Lexington, Va., where General Lee was the rector. While there Maury undertook the preparation of the "Physical Survey of Virginia" and lectured extensively, resuming his campaign for a universal system of telegraphic meteorological observations. In addition, he urged the creation of a State agricultural college as an adjunct to the Virginia Military Institute. This led to the establishment in 1872 at Blacksburg of the Virginia Agricultural & Mechanical College. Approached to see if he would accept appointment as its first president, Maury, because of his advancing years, declined.

After a strenuous lecture tour, Maury became ill, returned to his home at the Institute and died on February 1, 1873. Honored as one of Virginia's most illustrious sons, he was finally interred at Hollywood Cemetery in Richmond close to the graves of Presidents Monroe and Tyler.

SUMMATION OF ACHIEVEMENTS

Many have theorized as to the explanation for the greatness of Maury's career in achievement but no explanation is so satisfying as that written on August 31, 1840, by the young Maury soon after the serious injury that changed the current of his life and caused him to focus on science: "When I became old enough to reflect, it was the aim at which all my energies were directed to make myself a useful man. I soon found that occupation, for some useful end or another, was the true secret of happiness."³¹

The strength of his youthful self-dedication is best shown by his sustained activities and achievements.

He was the author of the first book on nautical science by an American naval officer, the first Superintendent of the U.S. Naval Observatory, the first Hydrographer of the U.S. Navy, and precursor of the U.S. Weather Bureau.

He was the founder of the science of oceanography, father of world meteorology, pathfinder of the sea, and the locator of the first transatlantic cable.

He was an effective advocate of naval reform and reorganization, champion for establishment of the U.S. Naval Academy, supporter of the construction of the Panama Railroad—prophet of the Panama Canal, planner for Amazonian, Mississippian, and Antarctic explorations, and leader for international cooperation in Antarctic research.

He was the inventor of the first electrically controlled submarine mine successfully used in warfare and introducer of cinchona-quinine cultivation into Mexico.

He was the author of public school geographies and father of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

No wonder Maury has been acclaimed as having left his mark on every organization with which he worked and on every country in which he lived.

IN PERSPECTIVE

Were it possible for Maury to return to earth today, he would find that he had built far better than he realized, for the seeds he planted took root, sprouted, and developed

²⁹ Ibid., p. 33.

into vital organizations and scientific activities.

At the Naval Observatory, he would see today one of the greatest astronomical organizations in the world, providing the essentials for safe navigation on the sea, in the air, and in space, in the form of accurate time and astronomical data. In its library he would find one of the finest collections of scientific literature. His bust in thoughtful expression looks over researchers as if to encourage them in the quest for knowledge.

At the Hydrographic Office, now renamed as the Naval Oceanographic Office, he would find it engaged in extensive research and worldwide surveying of the oceans, on and beneath the surface of the sea, publishing improved versions of his "Sailing Directions," still receiving reports that he initiated, from thousands of cooperating merchant vessels, and distributing modern editions of pilot charts, inscribed as being "founded upon the researches made in the early part of the 19th century by Matthew Fontaine Maury, while serving as a lieutenant in the U.S. Navy."

At the Weather Bureau, he would see the full realization of his plan for a "telegraphic meteorological bureau" in the form of highly effective weather services for the entire Nation, on land and sea, and in the air, utilizing the reports of thousands of volunteer observers as was urged by him as well as of regular stations and meteorological satellites, and engaging in vast research programs for bettering these services.

At Geneva, Switzerland, he would find the World Meteorological Organization, with its 120 member nations, which traces its origin to the 1853 Brussels Conference led by himself, engaged in standardizing weather observation methods for all nations and encouraging reports from areas insufficiently covered by observers, and at Monaco, he would see the International Hydrographic Bureau where 41 maritime nations pool their hydrographic and oceanographic knowledge for the benefit of the world.

At the Naval Academy, he would find a vigorous institution for instructing young naval officers, capable of adjusting its curriculums to the demanding needs of modern science.

At the Navy Department, he would see it organized into bureaus along functional lines headed by officer specialists responsible to the Secretary, with a Chief of Naval Operations as the Secretary's principal naval adviser and executive, as originally advocated by Maury.

As to the oceans, he would see vessels in the North Atlantic using "double-track" traffic lanes along the lines designed by him. Beneath its surface he would discover communication cables traversing all the seas, and his pioneer ocean-bottom investigations expanded into major activities for securing food and minerals. Even more satisfying, he would see republished in 1963 the eighth edition of his 1861 great work, "The Physical Geography of the Sea, and Its Meteorology."

In Mexico, he would find the cinchona-quinine tree still in cultivation; in Brazil, he would find free and open navigation of the Amazon to ports in Colombia and Peru; in Virginia, he would see a flourishing agricultural college at Blacksburg, known as the Virginia Polytechnic Institute; and in the United States and other countries, he would find electrically controlled mine fields protecting harbors during war.

In science, he would find that, during the International Geophysical Year 1957-58, some 70 nations had pooled their resources in a vast cooperative effort to study the earth and the sun and that 12 of these participated in Antarctic research, unbarring, as Maury had predicted, the "gates of south" and becoming "fellow citizens in the

great republic of knowledge." He would also find that the 10th Pacific Science Congress, at Hawaii, August 21-September 6, 1961, had signally honored him by dedicating this Congress to his memory and by designating the published volume of its scientific papers as the Matthew Fontaine Maury Memorial Symposium.

Notwithstanding the magnitude of Maury's achievements and the wealth of individual honors that his works received during his life and thereafter, including election in 1930 to the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, the full significance of Maury's contributions has remained clouded, caused primarily by the passions of 1861-65 and the failure to collect in convenient form his extensive writings, which still remain diffused among the libraries of our own and foreign countries.

Now, the significance of Maury's benevolent achievements and what grew out of them can be evaluated objectively. They transcend the boundaries of Virginia and Tennessee, the United States, Mexico, and other countries, the naval profession, and even the oceans. Indeed, his mighty achievements and scientific impulses may be likened to the great ocean currents themselves, carrying beneficence to all lands and peoples. Thus, his influence has become universal, and places him in the galaxy of the Nation's immortals as a benefactor of mankind.

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Epilog

Immediately after the delivery, Mrs. Elwyn R. Burke arose and said: "As appropriate to this occasion, I shall read some lines, in sonnet form, from the gifted pen of Maurice H. Thatcher, of Kentucky, former Governor of the Canal Zone and Congressman, which were inspired by a perusal and study of the magnificent story that Captain DuVal has just brought us."

Matthew Fontaine Maury
(By Maurice H. Thatcher)

Behold how one who was so truly great

In scientific worth and public zeal,
Comes into focus—the hour is late!

Now, after gross neglect did long conceal
Accomplishments so vast and manifold,

They're unified, and with rare skill por-
trayed.

On every honor list should be enrolled

His name, and just amendment duly made.
The ills that he encountered on the way

Became the rungs of ladders for success.

His life, thus shaped, gave genius its play;
Its mission sealed; and caused science to

progress.

Broad visioned, selfless, with bold, creative

mind,

He wrought in benefaction for mankind!

Maury Portrait Presentation

After the reading of the sonnet, the presiding officer called upon Captain DuVal, who spoke briefly.

"Madam President, at the request of Vice Adm. John F. Shafrroth, president of the Naval Historic Foundation, and on behalf of that organization, I present to the Stonewall Jackson chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, this beautiful portrait reproduction in color showing Matthew Fontaine Maury in his maturity."

"The original painting, 60 by 44 inches, by Ella S. Hergesheimer, is at the U.S. Naval Academy, where it was presented in 1923 by the Atlanta chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy."

Mr. Speaker, this portrait of Maury will be placed in a prominent spot in the United Daughters of the Confederacy Memorial Building in Richmond.

Virginia Legislature Urges Publication of Maury's Collected Writings

As a direct consequence of this stirring commemoration, the General Assembly of Virginia, which was in session at the time, on March 5, 1964, adopted a joint resolution, introduced by Senator Blake T. Newton of historic Westmoreland County, the birthplace of Washington and Robert E. Lee, urging the Secretary of the Navy to authorize and direct the publication of the collected writings of Maury.

Because such publication will be of national and international interest, I quote the text of the resolution as introduced by Senator Newton:

"Senate Joint Resolution 38

"Joint resolution relating to publication of the writings of Matthew Fontaine Maury

"Whereas the mighty achievements and scientific impulses of Matthew Fontaine Maury have been likened to the great ocean currents that he so successfully studied and have become universal in their influence, carrying beneficence to all lands and peoples; and

"Whereas his extensive writings are important parts of the history of the United States and of science; and

"Whereas his writings have never been published in collective form but are diffused in various depositories and thus not readily available to scholars; and

"Whereas the major scientific contributions of Matthew Fontaine Maury in the fields of astronomy, exploration, hydrography, meteorology, and oceanography were made during the years 1834-1861 while serving in the U.S. Navy: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Senate of Virginia (the House of Delegates concurring). That the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia urges the Secretary of the Navy to authorize and direct the assembly and publication in collected form of all writings of Matthew Fontaine Maury; and requests the Virginia delegation in the Congress to cooperate with the Secretary of the Navy in any possible way to bring about such compilation and publications; further

"Resolved, That the clerk of the senate is directed to send a copy of this resolution to:

"1. All members of the Virginia delegation in the Congress of the United States.

"2. The Governor of Tennessee and the presiding officers of both houses of the legislature of that State, which act shall be deemed a request to the Tennessee Legislature for appropriate concurring action thereby; and

"3. The Secretary of the Navy of the United States."

VALEDICTORY

Mr. Speaker, progress and civilization move under the inspiration of the lives and deeds of the heroic sons and daughters of the past; and one of these was, indeed, Matthew Fontaine Maury. In view of the comprehensiveness, clarity, and force of Captain DuVal's magnificent address and the prompt action by the Virginia Legislature toward securing the publication of the collected writings of Maury, the January 19, 1964, exercises of the Stonewall Jackson chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, were, indeed, historic. They will long endure as a splendid tribute to the memory of the great naval scientist, a reservoir of history, an heirloom for our gallant Navy, a legacy to our people, and an inspiration to the youth of the Nation.

EMPLOYERS TOLD MERIT DOES NOT COUNT; PATTERN FOR FEDERAL REGULATIONS?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. ASHBROOK] is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, on March 9, 1964, I brought an Illinois FEPC decision to the attention of the Members of this House. I have subsequently received a copy of the decision which was handed down and will include it with these brief remarks. I was pleased to note that the same concern expressed in my March 9 statement was contained in a New York Times article by the veteran political writer, Arthur Krock, who said:

If Congress approves the pending measure, with title VII included, and the constitutionality of this section is affirmed by the Supreme Court, the way will be open to project the rationale of the Illinois FEPC ruling throughout the free enterprise system of the United States.

Unfortunately, Mr. Krock is completely correct. It is becoming more and more obvious that many other strange theories of this stripe will be perpetrated under the guise of "civil rights." Merit will not count, only the likes and dislikes, the whims of those in authority who feel they are divinely endowed with the wisdom to rewrite the economic, political, and social practices of our society. Unfortunately, the so-called Civil Rights Act of 1964 which is embodied in H.R. 7152 is about the broadest delegation of power that can be imagined. Many of us objected to this bill because it contained little restraint on excessive bureaucratic zeal which in its administering, could bring about many inequities and undesired results.

It is not by accident that the word "discrimination" is not defined in the act now before the Senate. To define it might narrow the interpretations which courts and agencies could give to its radical provisions. Certainly, there would be no difficulty in producing the same results under H.R. 7152 as the Illinois FEPC did in *Myart* against Motorola, Inc. While this case at this point has not been adjudicated through the courts it is, indeed, as Arthur Krock entitled his New York Times article, "A Pilot Ruling."

Mr. Speaker, I include herewith the article by Mr. Krock and the decision of the Illinois Fair Employment Practices Commission.

A PILOT RULING
(By Arthur Krock)

The Illinois Fair Employment Practices Commission has just furnished a graphic illustration that when a political arm of government assumes jurisdiction over the hiring and firing policies of private business, the tendency is to expand this authority into autocratic control. The ruling of the Illinois FEPC by which this tendency was strongly established has nationwide importance because title VII of the pending equal rights bill proposes to make this jurisdiction a Federal power, exercised by an Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

If Congress approves the pending measure, with title VII included, and the constitu-

tionality of this section is affirmed by the Supreme Court, the way will be open to project the rationale of the Illinois FEPC ruling throughout the free enterprise system of the United States. Then a Federal bureaucracy would be legislated into senior partnership with private business, with the power to dictate the standards by which employers reach their judgments of the capabilities of applicants for jobs, and the quality of performance after employment, whenever the issue of "discrimination" is raised.

The administration bill of which title VII is a part has never been submitted to either House or Senate committees for the customary and essential hearings and analysis. Consequently, if the Senate motion to send the measure to committee fails of adoption, as is expected, only the Senate rules which permit unlimited debate unless terminated by cloture will expose the bill to the intensive examination made imperative by its vast new donations of Federal power in a domain long established as the private sector.

The assumption of authority by the Illinois FEPC stresses how vital this examination is to the general interest. The State commission ordered Motorola, Inc., to cease subjecting job applicants to its overall ability test on the finding that the test is unfair to "culturally deprived and disadvantaged groups." The test was compiled and copyrighted by Prof. Philip Surrager of the Illinois Institute of Technology in 1949 and, with some revisions, has been in use since then. He defined its objective as "not to exclude Negroes from whites but to help evaluate the trainability of a prospective employee * * * and I know of no way to evaluate that a test in itself is discriminatory toward any group."

Nevertheless, exercising for the first time an authority over the ability tests an employer may use in screening applicants, a State FEPC examiner ordered Motorola, Inc., not only to disuse Surrager's questionnaire, but to offer a job to a Negro who charged he was denied a job because of his race. The Employers Association of Chicago, representing 1,400 companies in the area, challenged the order. And, in announcing that Motorola, Inc., would appeal the action "all the way to the Supreme Court if necessary," its attorney said:

"The question at hand is whether an employer in Illinois is going to be permitted to set the educational, moral, and aptitude standards for its employees, or whether the State will dictate the standards." If title VI survives the Senate debate, the scope of this "question at hand" will spread from Illinois to the Nation. Meanwhile the attorneys for Motorola, Inc., have contended that the company cannot depend on a fair hearing of its rebuttal because the hearing officer designated by the commission is a Negro.

The company's finding that the applicant had not passed the Surrager test is complicated, so far as his particular case is concerned, by the announcement of the Illinois FEPC that he passed it on reexamination in its own offices. But, in commenting on the examiner's order, the Chicago Tribune stated the issue in its broad perspective.

The examiner had also ruled that the questions in the test did not take into account "inequalities and differences in environment," thereby favoring the "advantaged groups." This, said the Tribune, "may be reduced to the absurdity that any test acceptable to the FEPC would be one which brought out no distinction whatsoever among competing applicants. How then is an employer to develop any basis for making a choice? * * * So here the doctrine is enunciated that a political appointee is going to dictate to business (its) standards of selection."

STATE OF ILLINOIS, FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES COMMISSION

(In the Matter of Leon Myart, Complainant, and Motorola, Inc., Respondent—Charge No. 63C-127)

DECISION AND ORDER OF HEARING EXAMINER

This matter came on for public hearing before the hearing examiner on January 27, 1964, on a complaint issued by the fair employment practices commission on behalf of one Leon Myart pursuant to Illinois Revised Statutes, chapter 48, sections 851-866.

The complaint charges that on July 15, 1963, at Chicago, Ill., the respondent committed an unfair employment practice in that respondent did not hire complainant because of his race.

The complainant is a Negro. The complaint alleges that Myart applied at respondent's place of business in Chicago for the position of analyzer and phaser; that complainant was well qualified for the position for which he applied. The qualifications he cited as relating to said position are these: a 19-month course of study—combination general electrical and radio-television technician course—and another electronics shop course of 432 hours.

It appeared upon the hearing that, in common parlance, an analyzer and phaser is a troubleshooter, checking radio, television, and stereophonic sets for faults as they come off the production line and rectifying.

The complaint further states that after the charge was filed with the commission, one of its employees investigated said charges to ascertain the facts relating to said alleged unfair employment practice and that the commission afterward determined that there was substantial evidence that said unfair employment practice had been committed. The complaint further alleges that pursuant to section 8 of the Illinois Fair Employment Practices Act, a conciliation conference was scheduled and duly noticed and that there was a failure to settle or adjust the charge.

Paragraphs 4 and 5 of the complaint set forth further satisfaction of jurisdictional and procedural prerequisites leading to the instant hearing. At the public hearing no jurisdictional or procedural questions were raised by the respondent, and the hearing examiner holds that all jurisdictional and procedural requirements were satisfied prior to the public hearing.

The relief sought through the complaint is that respondent be required to offer to the complainant employment as an analyzer and phaser, and that his seniority be computed as starting on the date of his application; to wit, July 15, 1963; that respondent be ordered to pay complainant the wages he would have earned after said date down to the date of the order to be entered pursuant to this complaint, less the amount of his earnings meanwhile; that respondent be ordered to cease and desist from committing the unfair employment practice complained of at any place of respondent's business in the State of Illinois; that respondent cease and desist from denying equal employment opportunity to all qualified applicants; that the respondent be required to promulgate a policy statement of merit employment in accord with the Fair Employment Practices Act of Illinois, and that said policy statement be promulgated to all present employees of the respondent and to all places where future employees are recruited, and that said policy be made known to all future applicants for employment with the respondent company.

At the opening of the hearing on January 27, 1964, counsel for the respondent orally moved for the correction of its legal title, and the correction was accordingly made in the heading of this decision and order. The hearing examiner notes that the respondent failed to avail itself of a conciliation confer-

ence scheduled by the commission pursuant to section 8 of the act and that the respondent elected not to file an answer pursuant to section C, subsections 4 a, b of the rules and regulations of procedure prescribed by the commission. By subsection 4d, any allegation in the complaint, which is not denied or admitted in the answer, unless the respondent shall state in the answer that he is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief, shall be admitted. However, by subsection 4g, the hearing examiner is required to hear the matter and make his findings of fact and enter his order upon the testimony at the hearing, notwithstanding respondent's failure to file an answer. Thus the matter was heard on complaint and testimony and the exhibits produced in connection therewith.

By section 1 of the act, it is declared to be the public policy of this State that equal employment opportunity without discrimination because of race, color, religion, national origin or ancestry should be protected by law; and the legislature found, in part, preliminary to its statement of policy that denial of equal employment opportunity because of race, color, religion, national origin or ancestry, deprives a portion of the population of the State of earnings necessary to maintain a reasonable standard of living, thereby tending to cause resort to public charity.

By article IX of said rules and regulations, they are to be construed to accomplish the purposes of the act and the policies of the Commission.

The complainant, to maintain the issue in his behalf, testified first; and he was followed by Walter J. Ducey, Executive Director of the Commission. The complainant testified that he attended Forrestville Grade School, Dunbar Vocational High School, evening division, from which he received a certificate setting forth that complainant, on June 7, 1961, had completed a prescribed course of 432 hours in electronics shop (exhibit II; Report of Proceedings, p. 14); Academy for Adults, which awarded a diploma on June 17, 1960, and setting forth that complainant had satisfactorily completed a general high school course (exhibit I; Report of Proceedings, p. 15); official transcript of complainant's scholastic record in a combination general electrical and radio television technicians course, dated November 7, 1962, and issued by Coyne Electrical School (exhibit III). This exhibit sets forth that complainant received an average grade of 83.1; that the combined courses included basic electricity and wiring, d.c. power and motor repair, a.c. power and maintenance, industrial electronics, refrigeration and electric appliance repair, basic radio-TV, AM and FM servicing, TV circuits and construction, television service and repair, and TV servicing and color circuits. The electrical course was 6 weeks long in each department or 180 hours. That the TV radio electronics course was 7 weeks long or 210 hours. This transcript contained also a remark relating to complainant's industry and cooperation as above average. In addition to these exhibits offered by the complainant as proof of his academic qualifications, he also offered two diplomas which were awarded him by Coyne Electrical School. The one dated May 5, 1961 (exhibit IV), shows satisfactory completion of a resident course of instruction in general electrical technicians course; the other is dated December 7, 1962, and recites that complainant has satisfactorily completed the resident course of instruction prescribed for television-radio electronics technicians course (exhibit V). All of these schools are located in Chicago, Ill., and one is under the supervision of the Chicago Board of Education.

The evidence shows that complainant attended one or more of these schools while

he was working at various jobs not related to his training (Report of Proceedings, pp. 24-26). As proof of his experiential qualifications in the field related to that employment for which he applied at respondent's place of business, complainant testified that he worked part-time with his brother in the operation of Neighborhood Radio-TV Service over a 3-year period immediately preceding his application with respondent. Here complainant performed general service on radios and televisions (Report of Proceedings, p. 27). He also worked at House of Sound which offered a television rental service and kept in stock for this purpose about 30 sets which complainant kept in working order. At both shops, complainant served as "troubleshooter," checking circuits of sets, voltage and resistors; and he read schematic diagrams—localizing faults and balancing voltages of opposite phases, and repairing sets. Complainant's testimony respecting his school attendance and experience substantially supports the allegations of the complaint.

Complainant testified that he was on respondent's premises not more than 15 minutes during the process of his application and his being tested (Report of Proceedings, p. 69). By his complaint complainant claims that he took and passed the company tests, that white persons were hired during this period but that he was not, and that he believes he was not hired because of his race.

At the hearing respondent raised no question regarding the respectability of the schools which the complainant attended, but in seeking to meet the showing made by the complainant, the respondent made a four-point attack.

First, respondent showed that complainant failed to write in on respondent's printed application form the name of one of the schools that complainant attended, namely, the Dunbar High School (Respondent's Exhibit I; Report of Proceedings, pp. 43, 44) and his radio and television experience (Report of Proceedings, pp. 47, 65). Complainant testified that he orally informed the interviewer of both of these items (Report of Proceedings, pp. 65, 70) and showed to the interviewer complainant's certificate from Dunbar (Complainant's Exhibit II), showing completion of 432 hours course in electronics. Respondent's employment interviewer, Jerry Hoelscher, testified at one point that he orally asked complainant for further information relating to his experience or training or background not included on his application and that there was none, "to my knowledge," pages 165, 161. Hoelscher further testified that if complainant had informed the interviewer of complainant's training at Dunbar Vocational School he, the interviewer, would have noted that fact in writing on complainant's application form. Under cross-examination, Witness Hoelscher admitted that he asked complainant no question regarding his training in related work (Report of Proceedings, p. 170).

There is then presented two questions relative to complainant's revelation of his educational and experiential background. The first is whether complainant is to be held responsible for these written omissions, and whether these omissions were decisive to his being hired; secondly, there is a disputed question of fact about complainant's oral communication of his educational and experiential background to the interviewer.

Reviewing the reverse side of respondent's exhibit I, the printed application form, the hearing examiner notes that there are four sections separately titled so that complainant's four last places of employment are listed, without regard to whether any of the four were places engaged in any work related to that for which complainant was applying at respondents. The same must be said of the section headed "List below other

special qualifications you have (machinery or office equipment)."

In the judgment of the hearing examiner no place on the application form was designed to educe the information respecting complainant's particular experience in the related field of work. Moreover, Hoelscher said this omission was not decisive to complainant's not being hired (Report of Proceedings, p. 159). On the disputed question whether complainant orally informed the interviewer of the applicant's educational and experiential background, the hearing examiner holds with the complainant. As the trier of the facts, the hearing examiner is the judge of the credibility of the witnesses and of the weight to be given the testimony of each. That complainant would apply for employment as analyzer and phaser in the radio and television field and then suppress information to the interviewer regarding the applicant's education and experience in the field of which he was applying for employment is improbable.

The second point of respondent's attack upon the case made by the complainant at the hearing consisted of a series of 10 questions put to complainant under cross-examination, questions the answers to which respondent claims an analyzer and phaser at Motorola must know, and which are put to every applicant for employment as analyzer and phaser at Motorola, providing the applicant first passes test No. 10. This latter test will be dealt with during consideration in this decision and order of respondent's attack No. 3. These questions were said by respondent to be a test of complainant's knowledge of the work for which he applied to Motorola.

In the judgment of the hearing examiner this test put upon the hearing came too late and cannot now determine the issue of whether complainant was denied equal opportunity of employment at the time he applied.

Respondent's third point of attack was made in connection with the said test No. 10, which was put to the complainant at the time he applied for employment, and it followed his filling out the written application (respondent's exhibit II). This exhibit was said by respondent to be the same test form containing identical questions as the one complainant took at the time of his application. The test form on which complainant indicated his answers was not offered in evidence and the only reason for not doing so, was that it had been sent to the respondent's test area. Exhibit II was admitted into evidence for the restricted purpose of showing the type of test that had been put to complainant at the time he applied for employment (Report of Proceedings, pp. 175, 169).

It was claimed by the author of this test, who testified at the hearing on behalf of the respondent, that the test is the shortest test of intelligence that has been developed, as far as he knew. It is said to test verbal understanding, understanding of instructions (Report of Proceedings, p. 209). The witness, Dr. Shurrager, developed a series of tests for the respondent including tests of four different kinds of special relations and ability; and he regularly supplies these tests to respondent for a fee (pp. 210, 211). Of the greater number of witnesses testifying in respondent's behalf, only Witness Hoelscher attempted to place himself within the area of having direct knowledge of complainant's score on test No. 10, and he testified that the score was four and that the passing grade at Motorola is six, which Dr. Shurrager says that the mean he set was eight. Inasmuch as Mr. Hoelscher was not the person who administered the test to the complainant, his opportunity for knowing the fact about which he testified falls short of legal requirements. No testimony was offered from the

administrator who administered the test and graded it. In the absence of the test which complainant took, his answers thereto, and the overlay key for checking the complainant's answers, the hearing examiner is denied sufficient means for holding with the respondent that complainant was accorded equal opportunity with all other applicants without regard to the complainant's race.

All of the above-mentioned items were at one time, at least, in the possession and under the control of the respondent; and its failure to produce, after the exercise of reasonable diligence, or its failure sufficiently to explain away its inability to produce, if that were the fact, does not convince the hearing examiner of any eagerness on the respondent's part to disclose all the facts in this case.

The hearing examiner is persuaded therefore, that had respondent produced the test administrator to testify, the test No. 10 which the complainant took, his test score, and the overlay key from which comparisons with, and checking of complainant's answers might have been made, the showing would have been adverse to the respondent. These missing items were not equally available to the complainant. A reasonably prudent person, under the same or similar circumstances as the respondent, would have produced these missing matters if he believed they were favorable to him, *Beery v. Beery*, 311 Ill. App. 469. Moreover, the complainant alleges that complainant passed the company tests. The Commission investigator testified that when he administered test No. 10 to complainant as part of the investigation about 2 months later, complainant passed with a score of seven, a point above the minimum required by the company (Report of Proceedings, pp. 121, 122). Dr. Shurrager testified that a person retaking the test might improve his first score, but not appreciably (p. 215), that no special training was required and that there is no real difficulty in administering and scoring test No. 10 (Report of Proceedings, p. 210). The hearing examiner cannot, in connection with test No. 10, end the discussion here.

Because of the probability otherwise that respondent may continue to use test No. 10, in its employment practice, without revision, if revised it can be, the hearing examiner makes the following observations, though not necessary to the decision and order in this case: copyrighted as it was in 1949 and used since that time, test No. 10 in the light of today's knowledge, is obsolete. Its norm was derived from standardization on advantaged groups. Studies in inequalities and environmental factors since the publication of test No. 10, have been made with careful equating of such background factors. Dr. Shurrager realizes somewhat the existence of these background variables, but his test No. 10, at the time of complainant's taking it, and at the time of the hearing, had not been revised to meet the acknowledged, current conditions (Report of Proceedings, pp. 215-218). In the light of current circumstances and the objectives of the spirit as well as the letter of the law, this test does not lend itself to equal opportunity to qualify for the hitherto culturally deprived and the disadvantaged groups. *Audrey M. Shuey, "The Testing of Negro Intelligence"*, J. P. Bell Co., Inc., Lynchburg, Va., 1958. See vii. Until test No. 10 is revised, or appropriately replaced, those persons such as the complainant in this case who apply for employment at respondent's company will be at a competitive disadvantage, Paul A. Norgren et al., "Employing the Negro in American Industry" (Industrial Relations Monograph, No. 17, Industrial Relations Counselors, Inc., New York, 1959, p. 25).

The fourth and final attack which respondent made on the complainant's case

was to show the company's general hiring practices. The attempt here was to show that the company accords equal employment opportunity to all without discrimination because of race, color, religion, national origin or ancestry.

It is noted that the personnel director, at the hearing, was unable to tell approximately the number of Negro analyzers and phasers that were employed by the respondent except within the last 10 days prior to the hearing; and apparently he learned that fact through looking at pictures of a Negro analyzer in the *Courier* newspaper. The investigator's charge report in evidence indicates that as of August 22, 1963, respondent employed approximately 25 phasers and analyzers, all being persons of the white race (Report of Proceedings, pp. 233, 234) (complainant's exhibit VI). In this connection, witness Piper testified that Negroes at respondent's have been occupying jobs of technicians and/or analyzers and phasers for at least 3 or 4 years. On this point there is conflict between two of respondent's own witnesses and with the investigator's report. In the light of all the evidence in this case considered together, the hearing examiner accepts the finding of the Commission investigator. (See Report of Proceedings, pp. 281, 282.)

In the consideration of Mr. Piper's testimony with regard to complainant's arrest record, the hearing examiner is not able to say that respondent gave it any weight in denying employment to the complainant. Under direct examination, Mr. Piper stated that had the complainant successfully passed all other tests usually administered for the job applied for, he would still have been denied because of his arrest record (Report of Proceedings, p. 270). Yet, under cross-examination, Mr. Piper testified that, "if we were at a point of seriously considering the hiring of the applicant, we would have undertaken an investigation, as we have done in many cases in the past" (Report of Proceeding, p. 272). Then on page 276, Witness Piper testified that in the final analysis the company would make its decision "based upon the information which we obtained in an investigation," which was not made in this case.

If the Fair Employment Practices Act of this State is effectually to be implemented, personnel executives in the industries covered by the law, have a supreme responsibility to move positively to eradicate unfair employment practices in every department. Somehow, general convictions of economic need and fairness must be acquired, and concerted action made to come into play within each department throughout the plant and with the administrators of this law. There is ample modern authority for this position. The task is one of adapting procedures within a policy framework to fit the requirements of finding and employing workers heretofore deprived because of race, color, religion, national origin, or ancestry. Selection techniques may have to be modified at the outset in the light of experience, education, or attitudes of the group, Francis J. Brown, "Educational Sociology" (2d ed., Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1954, pp. 135-138; Paul H. Norgren et al.), "Employing the Negro in American Industry" Industrial Relations Monograph, No. 17; Industrial Relations Counselors, Inc., New York, 1959 (pp. 4, 5, 8, 10, 11). The employer may have to establish in-plant training programs and employ the heretofore culturally deprived and disadvantaged persons as learners, placing them under such supervision that will enable them to achieve job success.

In order to sustain the complaint in this case the hearing examiner must find that the complainant has proved the complaint by a preponderance of the evidence (Smith-Hurd Ill. Ann. Stats. 1963, ch. 48, par. 858

(f). The examiner, if he finds that the evidence in the case, when considered altogether, preponderates in favor of the complainant, then he must find the issue, or issues in favor of the complainant. The hearing examiner so finds, *Garlinski v. Chicago City Ry. Co.* (1930), 257 Ill. App. 414. There is relevant evidence here such that a reasonable mind might accept as adequate to support the conclusion that an unfair employment practice was committed by the respondent against the complainant in the company's denial of employment to the complainant on or about July 15, 1963; that complainant was denied because of his race.

It is therefore ordered as follows:

(a) That respondent, Motorola, Inc., cease and desist in the future from committing the unfair employment practice complained of in this complaint at any place of business of the respondent in the State of Illinois and to cease and desist from denying equal employment opportunity to all qualified applicants.

(b) That respondent cease and desist from the use of test No. 10 within 30 days from the date of this order; or within such further time as may be extended by the Commission upon written request made for good cause shown before the expiration of said 30 days.

(c) That if respondent chooses to replace test No. 10, that it adopt a test which shall reflect and equate inequalities and environmental factors among the disadvantaged and culturally deprived groups, and in this connection, it is ordered that respondent inform the Commission, in writing, of the company decision within 30 days from the date of this order, or within such further time as may be extended by the Commission after written request made for good cause shown before the expiration of said 30 days.

(d) That respondent revise its application for employment form to educe specifically the last places of employment, if any, in the related field for which applicant is applying, and in detail, the experience, if any, which applicant claims, whether inside or outside the related industry. That respondent submit to the Commission a copy of said revised application for employment form within 30 days from the date of this order, or within such further time as may be extended by the Commission after written request made for good cause shown before the expiration of said 30 days.

(e) That the respondent, Motorola, Inc., immediately offer to the complainant employment as analyzer and phaser, and that upon such employment assign him to the company's so-called sponsor program at the current rate of pay paid to all other employees working under the sponsor program in the department, under adequate supervision with the end in view of enabling the complainant to achieve job success as an analyzer and phaser.

(f) That the respondent's intentions to execute this order in good faith be promulgated to the complainant's supervisor and all other employees in the department.

(g) That the respondent report the date of its offer to the complainant in compliance with this order within 7 days from the date hereof to the Commission; and to make such further reports to the Commission as it may inquire.

ROBERT E. BRYANT,
Hearing Examiner.

Dated: February 26, 1964.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Robert E. Bryant, hearing examiner in the above-entitled cause do hereby certify that I have served a copy of the foregoing decision and order upon the complainant and respondent by placing the same in the U.S. mail in an envelope, properly addressed with first-class postage affixed to:

Attorney Robert V. Nystrom, 77 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill., who is attorney of record for the respondent; and

Attorney Quentin J. Goodwin, 105 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill., who is attorney of record for the complainant.

This 27th day of February A.D. 1964.

ROBERT E. BRYANT,
Hearing Examiner.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN (at the request of Mr. HALLECK), for today, and the balance of the week, on account of official business.

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. THOMPSON of Texas, for 1 hour, today; and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois, for 30 minutes, on Thursday, March 19.

Mr. PATMAN, for 60 minutes, on Monday, March 23, 1964; and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. ASH BROOK, 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. BALDWIN and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. ALGER.

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

Mr. KEOGH.

Mr. CAREY.

Mr. HANNA.

ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 24 minutes p.m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, March 17, 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:

1815. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting an audit and examination of financial statements of the Public Housing Administration, Housing and Home Finance Agency, for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1963 and 1962, pursuant to the Government Corporation Control Act (31 U.S.C. 841) (H. Doc. No. 244); to the Committee on Government Operations and ordered to be printed.

1816. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated October 25, 1963, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on an interim report on West Harbor, Ohio, authorized by the River and Harbor Act, approved March 2, 1945 (H. Doc. No. 245); to the Committee on Public Works

and ordered to be printed with one illustration.

1817. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated October 1, 1963, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on an interim report on the Zumwbro River, Minn., requested by a resolution of the Committee on Public Works, House of Representatives, adopted March 5, 1952 (H. Doc. No. 246); to the Committee on Public Works and ordered to be printed with one illustration.

1818. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated September 4, 1963, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on a review of the reports on the Weymouth-Fore and Town Rivers, Boston Harbor, Mass., requested by a resolution of the Committee on Public Works, House of Representatives, adopted April 9, 1957 (H. Doc. No. 247); to the Committee on Public Works and ordered to be printed with one illustration.

1819. A letter from the Director, Office of Emergency Planning, Executive Office of the President, transmitting a copy of the semi-annual Statistical Supplement, Stockpile Report to the Congress, for the period ending December 31, 1963, pursuant to section 4 of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act, Public Law 520, 79th Congress; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1820. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Installations and Logistics) transmitting a report listing contracts negotiated under authority of title 10, United States Code, for the period July to December 1963; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1821. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report relating to the Army and Air Force procurement of DY-107 dynometers, dated September 17, 1963, as requested by Congressman EARL WILSON, of Indiana; to the Committee on Government Operations.

1822. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting report on understatement of claims processed by the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Department of Agriculture, against the United Arab Republic and the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia for recovery of excessive ocean transportation costs financed by the Commodity Credit Corporation under title I, Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (7 U.S.C. 1961), commonly known as Public Law 480, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 53 and 31 U.S.C. 67; to the Committee on Government Operations.

1823. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting report on unnecessary costs to the Government for commercial long-distance telephone calls made by civil agencies in the Washington, D.C., area between cities served by the Federal Communications System, General Services Administration, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 53 and 31 U.S.C. 67; to the Committee on Government Operations.

1824. A letter from the Chairman, U.S. Civil Service Commission, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to amend the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946, as amended, to provide for reimbursement of certain moving expenses of employees and to authorize payment of expenses for storage of household goods and personal effects of employees assigned to isolated duty stations within the continental United States, excluding Alaska"; to the Committee on Government Operations.

1825. A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting a report of gifts and bequests received and accepted by the U.S. National Commission for the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization

for the fiscal year 1963, in accordance with the provisions of Public Law 85-477; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1826. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to provide for the restriction of a certain area in the Outer Continental Shelf for defense purposes, and for other purposes (Matagorda Water Range); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1827. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, to give the Federal Communications Commission authority to prescribe regulations for the manufacture, import, sale, shipment, or use of devices which cause harmful interference to radio reception"; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1828. A letter from the Director, Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, transmitting annual statistical tables reflecting the business transacted by the bankruptcy courts and other pertinent data for fiscal year ended June 30, 1963, pursuant to section 53 of the Bankruptcy Act (11 U.S.C. 81); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1829. A letter from the Administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency, transmitting annual report for the calendar year 1963 with respect to tort claims paid within the Housing and Home Finance Agency and its constituents, pursuant to the Federal Tort Claims Act (Public Law 801, 79th Cong., sec. 404); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1830. A letter from the national president, American War Mothers, transmitting report of the American War Mothers for calendar year 1963; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, pursuant to the order of the House of March 12, 1964, the following bill was reported on March 13, 1964:

Mr. KIRWAN: Committee on Appropriations. H.R. 10433. A bill making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1237). 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. BARRY:

H.R. 10434. A bill to adjust the rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees in the Federal Government, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. CEDERBERG:

H.R. 10435. A bill to provide for the medical and hospital care of the aged through a system of voluntary health insurance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CHENOWETH:

H.R. 10436. A bill to impose import limitations on certain meat and meat products; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HOLIFIELD:

H.R. 10437. A bill to incorporate the National Committee on Radiation Protection and Measurements; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JARMAN:

H.R. 10438. A bill to impose quota limitations on imports of foreign residual fuel oil; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. JOELSON:

H.R. 10439. A bill to provide for a comprehensive study and investigation of the adequacy of the present system of compulsory military training under the Universal Military Training and Service Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. LANDRUM:

H.R. 10440. A bill to mobilize the human and financial resources of the Nation to combat poverty in the United States; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. KEITH:

H.R. 10441. A bill to exempt oceanographic research vessels from the application of certain vessel inspection laws, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. KING of New York:

H.R. 10442. A bill to provide for adjusting conditions of competition between certain domestic industries and foreign industries with respect to the level of wages and the working conditions in the production of articles imported into the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. POWELL:

H.R. 10443. A bill to mobilize the human and financial resources of the Nation to combat poverty in the United States; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. MORRISON:

H.R. 10444. A bill to adjust the rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees in the Federal Government, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. QUIE:

H.R. 10445. A bill to make bedding subject to the provisions of the Flammable Fabrics Act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ROSENTHAL:

H.R. 10446. A bill to permit the use of statistical sampling procedures in the examination of vouchers; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. STUBBLEFIELD:

H.R. 10447. A bill to impose certain requirements on the acquisition or real property by the United States in connection with the protection or preservation of fish and wildlife; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. WELTNER:

H.R. 10448. A bill to adjust the rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees in the Federal Government, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. KUNKEL:

H.R. 10449. A bill to prescribe the size of flags furnished by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to drape the caskets of deceased veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. NORBLAD:

H.R. 10450. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Tualatin Federal reclamation project, Oregon, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. TALCOTT:

H. Con. Res. 280. Concurrent resolution requesting the President to proclaim April 9, 1964, as Bataan Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

MEMORIALS

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

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Alaska, memorializing

the President and the Congress of the United States to take immediate action for the minting of an adequate supply of silver dollars; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Alaska, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to take notice of the request relating to the establishment of a national military cemetery in the State of Alaska; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Alaska, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to take favorable action on S. 627, relating to Federal assistance to State fishery research and development of projects; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. BENNETT of Florida:

H.R. 10451. A bill for the relief of Betty H. Going; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BURKHALTER:

H.R. 10452. A bill for the relief of Hwang Tai Shik; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROONEY of New York:

H.R. 10453. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Chava Mayer; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PATMAN:

H.J. Res. 951. Joint resolution authorizing the expression of appreciation and the issuance of a gold medal to Henry J. Kaiser; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

PETITIONS, ETC.

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

790. By Mr. CUNNINGHAM: Petition of the mayor and City Council of Blair, Nebr., urging curtailment of the importation of beef from foreign countries; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

791. By the SPEAKER: Petition of Cliff Karchmer, member, Memphis Association of Student Councils, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to expeditious approval of S. 1 (Youth Employment Act), and S. 1321 (National Service Corps Act); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

792. Also petition of the chairman, Okinawa Reversion Council, Naha, Okinawa, Ryukyu Islands, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to demanding that both the Governments of Japan and the United States abolish article 3 of the Treaty of Peace with Japan and turn over the administrative power of Okinawa to Japan immediately; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

793. Also, petition of chairman, Municipal Assembly, Makagusuku-son, Okinawa, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to seeking an early solution of the problem of pretreaty claims; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

794. Also, petition of the mayor, Agunson, Okinawa, Ryukyu Islands, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to seeking an early solution of the problem of pretreaty claims; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

795. Also, petition of the mayor, Nakagusuku-son, Okinawa, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to seeking an early solution of the problem of pretreaty claims; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

796. Also, petition to the Municipal Assembly of Kadena-son, Okinawa, petitioning

consideration of their resolution with reference to seeking an early solution of the problem of pretreaty claims; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

797. Also, petition of the chairman, Association of Owners of Military-used Lands, Kadena-son, Okinawa, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to seeking an early solution of the problem of pretreaty claims; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

798. Also, petition of the chairman, Association of Owners of Military-used Lands, Ishikawa City, Okinawa, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to seeking an early solution of the problem of pretreaty claims; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

799. Also, petition of the office of the city clerk, Municipal Council of the City of Bayonne, N.J., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to a bill authorizing Federal grants to State, county, and local Governments for construction of facilities for posthospital care treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

SENATE

MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1964

(*Legislative day of Monday, March 9, 1964*)

The Senate met at 11 o'clock a.m., on the expiration of the recess, and was called to order by the Acting President pro tempore [Mr. METCALF].

The Reverend Paul J. Miklosovic, D.D., professor, Cardinal O'Hara High School, Springfield, Pa.; chaplain, Sacred Heart Convent, Overbrook, Pa.; and representing the Slovak League of America, offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, our Creator and provident Father, in the spirit of Abel of old we adore Thy divine majesty. In Thy hands are the beginning and end of all things. Bless then, we beseech Thee this day, the United States of America and the Senate of the United States here assembled.

Surely long ago our fathers spoke in Thy name when they proclaimed, as self-evident, that all men are endowed by their Creator with unalienable rights. Among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Forgive us where and when, through weakness and ignorance, we have not lived up to our fathers' teaching and Thine.

Give us the grace to know and do Thy will. Unite and strengthen us, grant us wisdom and courage, that we may be fit instruments of peace and joy to all mankind.

On this day we commemorate the 25th anniversary of the independence of the captive Republic of Slovakia, and we pray for this ancient land. Through eleven hundred years Thy people placed their trust in Thee as they struggled and died to keep their heritage of freedom. They were not and could not be the dupes and puppets of Thy proclaimed enemies. They could only be their victims. Misunderstood, often slandered, assailed on all sides, their eyes and hearts were

turned to the United States of America—strong, generous, patient, and understanding, but fearless, no enemy to any people anywhere, but in Thy spirit, O God, our Father, the friend of all.

There were and there are among the nations Cains who hate and slay their brothers. We ask Thee, almighty God, to comfort Thy faithful people of Slovakia, who wish to be as Abel, not Cain, among the peoples of the earth. Give them hope. Speedily may the day dawn when the United States of America and ancient Slovakia may greet each other as brothers and Thy sons. Thy will be done. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. HUMPHREY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Saturday, March 14, 1964, was dispensed with.

TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE BUSINESS

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there may be a morning hour for the transaction of routine business, with statements therein limited to 3 minutes.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

REPORT ON MILITARY PROCUREMENT ACTIONS FOR EXPERIMENTAL, DEVELOPMENTAL, OR RESEARCH WORK

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Defense, Installations and Logistics, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on military procurement actions for experimental, developmental, or research work negotiated in the interest of national defense or industrial mobilization, covering the 6-month period ended December 31, 1963 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Armed Services.

AMENDMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS ACT OF 1934, RELATING TO AUTHORITY OF FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

A letter from the Chairman, Federal Communications Commission, Washington, D.C., transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, to give the Federal Communications Commission authority to prescribe regulations for the manufacture, import, sale, shipment, or use of devices which cause harmful interference to radio reception (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Commerce.

REPORT ON BUSINESS TRANSACTED BY BANKRUPTCY COURTS

A letter from the Director, Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Washington, D.C., transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on business transacted by the bankruptcy courts, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1963 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

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

By the ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore:

A joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Alaska; to the Committee on Commerce:

"HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 48

"Joint resolution relating to Federal assistance to State fishery research and development of projects

"Whereas foreign nations, recognizing the importance of the seas as a prime source of food for their people, having intensified scientific research concerning the conservation, development, harvest, and processing of fisheries resources; and

"Whereas the United States has not kept pace with the changing technology of commercial fishing and, as a result, has dropped from second place to fifth place among the fishing nations of the world; and

"Whereas inadequate knowledge has not only hampered the efforts of American fishermen to develop, harvest, and process fisheries resources but also has contributed to the occurrence of resource disasters, such as the salmon failure in Alaska's Bristol Bay in 1963; and

"Whereas an immediate effort has been made to alleviate this situation in the form of a bill, S. 627, sponsored by U.S. Senator E. L. BARTLETT of Alaska, which would provide funds for State-supervised research and development projects regarding commercial fishing; and

"Whereas S. 627 has been passed by the U.S. Senate and is pending before the House of Representatives: Be it

"Resolved, That the House of Representatives is respectfully urged to take favorable action on S. 627; and be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the Honorable Lyndon B. Johnson, President of the United States; the Honorable Carl Hayden, President pro tempore of the Senate; the Honorable John W. McCormack, Speaker of the House of Representatives; the Honorable Herbert C. Bonner, chairman, House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries; the Honorable Clarence F. Pautzke, Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife, Department of the Interior; and to the members of the Alaska delegation in Congress.

"Passed by the house February 27, 1964.

"BRUCE KENDALL,

"Speaker of the House.

"Attest:

"PATRICIA R. SLACK,

"Chief Clerk of the House.

"Passed by the senate March 4, 1964

"FRANK PERATROVICH,

"President of the Senate.

"Attest:

"EVELYN K. STEVENSON,

"Secretary of the Senate.

"WILLIAM A. EGAN,

"Governor of Alaska."

A joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Alaska; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs:

"HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 40

"Joint resolution relating to the establishment of a national military cemetery in Alaska

"Whereas because of the presence in number of members of the Armed Forces in Alaska along with a considerable number of veterans, it would be fitting and proper to have a national cemetery in the vicinity of