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Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 89th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

SENATE

MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1965

The 4th of January being the day prescribed by Public Law 88-649, 88th Congress, 2d session, for the meeting of the 1st session of the 89th Congress, the Senate assembled in its Chamber at the Capitol.

CARL HAYDEN, of Arizona, President pro tempore of the Senate of the United States, called the Senate to order at 12 o'clock meridian.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D.D., of the city of Washington, D.C., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, Father of mankind, unto whom all hearts are open, all desires known, and from whom no secrets are hid: With an unappeasable longing, our lives are drawn and driven to Thee, with a haunting, never-sated thirst for the eternal.

In the dawn of a new year on the calendar of destiny, with a world confused and dark and disturbed by portents of fear, yet lured with glorious vistas of radiant possibilities for all mankind, we turn from the shadows and shams which hedge our path, even as we seek light and truth, to this cloister of the unseen and eternal, which our fathers set up so long ago. At this high altar of the Republic's life, we pray that these servants of the public by the will of the people, lifted to high places of state, may be so strengthened by the might of dauntless dedication that, scorning all expediency, they may match these dangerous days with daring deeds. Gird them, we pray, with cheerful courage, that they may bear the weight of vast concerns, the sting of criticism, and the drudgery of unapplauded toil.

As this day, in a tapestry of words and phrases, in a time so tangled and tragic, the Chief Executive and his coadjutors sketch out the pattern of the Nation's purpose as it is seen by them may it be heard with a sympathetic realization of the vast global responsibilities, complications, and commitments with which it deals. As the panorama of the Nation's life passes before anxious eyes and minds, may the chosen legislators here highly resolve that this white-domed Capitol edifice shall be not only an arsenal of material might, but also a cathedral of religious faith where are proclaimed to all the earth the sanctions of irresistible moral force and the spiritual verities upon which our freedoms were reared, upon which they rest, and with-

out which our boasted democracy is a bruised and broken reed.

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

CREDENTIALS—RESIGNATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate copies of the resignations of Senators Salinger and Humphrey and the certificates of appointment of Senators GEORGE MURPHY and WALTER F. MONDALE to fill the respective vacancies, all of which appear to be in proper form.

Without objection, they will be printed in the RECORD without being read. The Chair hears no objection.

The resignations and certificates of appointment are as follows:

DECEMBER 22, 1964.

Gov. EDMUND G. BROWN,
State Capitol,
Sacramento, Calif.

DEAR GOVERNOR: I am herewith submitting my resignation as a member of the U.S. Senate effective as of the close of business Thursday, December 31, 1964.

I want to take this opportunity to again express my deep appreciation to you for the wonderful opportunity you afforded me to serve the people of the State of California in the U.S. Senate. Being a member of this distinguished body for even such a short period of time will always be something which I can recall with pride.

I am hopeful that you will appoint Senator-elect GEORGE MURPHY, whom the people chose on November 3, to fill out my unexpired term and thus give the people of California the advantage of this added seniority.

Sincerely yours,

PIERRE SALINGER.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
State of California.

CERTIFICATE OF APPOINTMENT

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that, pursuant to the power vested in me by the Constitution of the United States and the laws of the State of California, I, Edmund G. Brown, the Governor of said State, do hereby appoint GEORGE MURPHY a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the unexpired term ending at noon on the 3d day of January 1965, caused by the resignation of Pierre Salinger.

Witness: His Excellency our Governor, Edmund G. Brown, and our seal hereto affixed at Sacramento, Calif., this 1st day of January, in the year of our Lord 1965.

By the Governor:

EDMUND G. BROWN,
Governor of the State of California.
FRANK M. JORDAN,
Secretary of State.

U.S. SENATE,

WASHINGTON, D.C., December 23, 1964.
The Honorable CARL F. HAYDEN,
President pro tempore,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: I am attaching a copy of my letter of resignation from the Senate addressed to the Honorable Karl F. Rolvaag, of Minnesota.

I am resigning on the date of December 29, in order to permit the appointment by the Governor of a Senator to succeed me on December 30.

With kind personal regards.

Sincerely,

HUBERT H. HUMPHREY.

DECEMBER 23, 1964.

The Honorable KARL F. ROLVAAG,
Governor of Minnesota,
St. Paul, Minn.

DEAR GOVERNOR ROLVAAG: This is to inform you that I am resigning as U.S. Senator effective at the close of business on Tuesday, December 29, in order to permit the appointment of a junior Senator from Minnesota on or after December 30, 1964.

With kind personal regards.

Sincerely,

HUBERT H. HUMPHREY,
Vice-President-elect.

STATE OF MINNESOTA: EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT CERTIFICATE OF APPOINTMENT OF UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM MINNESOTA

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that, pursuant to the power vested in me by the Constitution of the United States and the laws of the State of Minnesota, I, Karl F. Rolvaag, the Governor of said State, do hereby appoint WALTER F. MONDALE a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States until the vacancy therein, caused by the resignation of Hubert H. Humphrey, is filled by election as provided by law.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State of Minnesota to be affixed, at the Capitol, in St. Paul, this 30th day of December 1964.

KARL F. ROLVAAG,

Governor.

JOSEPH L. DONOVAN,
Secretary of State.

CREDENTIALS—CERTIFICATES OF ELECTION

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate the credentials of three Senators, namely ROSS BASS, of Tennessee, FRED R. HARRIS, of Oklahoma, and JOSEPH M. MONTOYA, of New Mexico, elected on November 3 for unexpired terms, together with the 33 Senators elected for 6-year terms beginning on the 3d day of January 1965.

All of these certificates, the Chair is advised, except that of the Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS] which follows a State form, are in the form suggested by the Senate.

If there be no objection, the reading of these certificates will be waived and they will be printed in full in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The credentials are as follows:

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 3d day of November, 1964, the Honorable ROSS BASS was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Tennessee, a Senator for the unexpired term ending at noon on the 3d day of January, 1967, to fill the vacancy in the representation from Tennessee in the Senate of the United States caused by the death of the Honorable Estes Kefauver.

Witness: His Excellency our Governor, and our seal hereto affixed at Nashville, Tenn., this 20th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1964.

By the Governor:

FRANK G. CLEMENT,
Governor.

JOE C. CARR,
Secretary of State.

STATE OF OKLAHOMA,

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR,

Oklahoma City, November 19, 1964.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 3d day of November 1964, FRED R. HARRIS was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Oklahoma a Senator for the unexpired term ending at noon on the 3d day of January 1967, to fill the vacancy in the representation from said State in the Senate of the United States caused by the death of Robert S. Kerr.

Witness: His Excellency our Governor, Henry Bellmon, and our seal hereto affixed at Oklahoma City, this 19th day of November in the year of our Lord 1964.

By the Governor:

HENRY BELLMON,
Governor.

JAMES M. BULLARD,
Secretary of State.

JACK WETTENGEL,
Assistant Secretary of State.

STATE OF NEW MEXICO

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION FOR UNEXPIRED TERM
To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 3d day of November 1964, JOSEPH M. MONTOYA was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of New Mexico a Senator for the unexpired term ending at noon on the 3d day of January 1965, to fill the vacancy in the representation from said State in the Senate of the United States caused by the death of Senator Dennis Chavez.

Witness: His Excellency, Gov. Jack M. Campbell, and the State seal hereto affixed at Santa Fe, this 24th day of November in the year of our Lord 1964.

JACK M. CAMPBELL,
Governor of New Mexico.

J. C. COMPTON,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

ALBERTA MILLER,
Secretary of State of New Mexico.

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION FOR 6-YEAR TERM
To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 3d day of November 1964, QUENTIN N. BURDICK was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of North Dakota a Senator from said

State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of 6 years, beginning on the 3d day of January, 1965.

Witness: His Excellency our Governor, William L. Guy, and our seal hereto affixed at Bismarck this 1st day of December in the year of our Lord 1964.

WILLIAM L. GUY,
Governor.

BEN MEIER,
Secretary of State.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify, That on the 3d day of November 1964, HARRY FLOOD BYRD was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Virginia a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of 6 years, beginning on the 3d day of January 1965.

In testimony whereof the Governor of Virginia hath hereunto signed his name and affixed the lesser seal of the Commonwealth at Richmond this 24th day of November in the year of our Lord 1964 and in the 189th year of the Commonwealth.

A. S. HARRISON, Jr.,
Governor.

MARTHA BELL CONWAY,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

THE STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 3d day of November 1964, ROBERT C. BYRD of the county of Raleigh, was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of West Virginia a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of 6 years, beginning at noon on the 3d day of January next.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the said State of West Virginia, this 18th day of December 1964.

By the Governor:

W. W. BARRON,
Governor.

JOE F. BURDETT,
Secretary of State.

STATE OF NEVADA

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify, That at a general election held in the State of Nevada on Tuesday, the 3d day of November, 1964, HOWARD W. CANNON was duly elected by the qualified electors of the State of Nevada a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of 6 years, beginning on the 3d day of January 1965, having received the highest number of votes cast for said office at said election, as appears by the certificate of the duly constituted and qualified board of canvassers now on file in the office of the Secretary of State at Carson City, Nev.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of State to be affixed at Carson City, this 4th day of December in the year of our Lord 1964.

GRANT SAWYER,
Governor.

JOHN KOONTZ,
Secretary of State.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 3d day of November 1964, THOMAS J. DODD was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Connecticut a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of 6 years, beginning on the 3d day of January 1965.

Witness: His Excellency our Governor, John Dempsey, and our seal hereto affixed at Hartford, this 25th day of November in the year of our Lord 1964.

JOHN DEMPSEY,
Governor.
ELLA T. GRASSO,
Secretary of State.

STATE OF ARIZONA

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SS.

STATE OF ARIZONA

I, Wesley Bolin, Secretary of State, do hereby certify that on the 3d day of November 1964 PAUL FANNIN was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Arizona, a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of 6 years, beginning on the 3d day of January 1965.

Witness: His Excellency our Governor, Paul Fannin, and our seal hereto affixed at Phoenix, Ariz., this 8th day of December in the year of our Lord 1964.

PAUL FANNIN,
Governor of Arizona.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of Arizona. Done at Phoenix, the capital, this 8th day of December A.D. 1964.

WESLEY BOLIN,
Secretary of State.

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION FOR 6-YEAR TERM
To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 3d day of November, 1964, HIRAM L. FONG was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Hawaii a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of 6 years, beginning on the 3d day of January, 1965.

Witness: His Excellency our Governor, John A. Burns, and our seal hereto affixed at Iolani Palace in Honolulu, Hawaii, this 30th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1964.

By the Governor:

JOHN A. BURNS,
Governor.

WILLIAM S. RICHARDSON,
Lieutenant Governor.

STATE OF MICHIGAN

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION FOR 6-YEAR TERM
To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 3d day of November 1964, PHILIP A. HART was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Michigan, a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of 6 years, beginning on the 3d day of January 1965.

Witness: His Excellency our Governor, George Romney, and our seal hereto affixed at Lansing, Mich., this 10th day of December in the year of our Lord 1964.

By the Governor:

GEORGE ROMNEY,
Governor.

JAMES M. HARE,
Secretary of State.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 3d day of November 1964, ALBERT GORE was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Tennessee a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of 6 years, beginning on the 3d day of January 1965.

Witness: His Excellency our Governor, and our seal hereto affixed at Nashville, Tenn.,

this 24th day of November in the year of our Lord 1964.

By the Governor:

FRANK G. CLEMENT,
Governor.
JOE C. CARR,
Secretary of State.

STATE OF INDIANA

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 3d day of November 1964, R. VANCE HARTKE was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Indiana a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of 6 years, beginning on the 3d day of January 1965.

Witness: His Excellency our Governor, Matthew E. Welsh, and our seal hereto affixed at Indianapolis, Ind., this 24th day of November in the year of our Lord 1964.

By the Governor:

MATTHEW E. WELSH,
Governor.
CHARLES O. HENDRICKS,
Secretary of State.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 3d day of November A.D. 1964, SPESSARD L. HOLLAND was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Florida a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of 6 years, beginning on the 3d day of January 1965.

Witness: His Excellency our Governor, Farris Bryant, and our seal hereto affixed at Tallahassee, this 16th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1964.

By the Governor:

FARRIS BRYANT,
Governor.
TOM ADAMS,
Secretary of State.

STATE OF NEBRASKA

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION FOR 6-YEAR TERM
To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 3d day of November 1964, ROMAN L. HRUSKA was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Nebraska a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of 6 years, beginning on the 3d day of January 1965.

In witness whereof, I have here unto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State of Nebraska to be affixed this 23d day of November 1964.

By the Governor:

FRANK B. MORRISON,
Governor.
FRANK MARSH,
Secretary of State.

STATE OF WASHINGTON

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 3d day of November 1964, HENRY M. JACKSON was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Washington a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of 6 years, beginning on the 3d day of January 1965.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the State of Washington to be affixed at Olympia this 14th day of December A.D. 1964.

By the Governor:

ALBERT D. ROSELLINI,
Governor of Washington.
KENNETH N. GILBERT,
Deputy Secretary of State.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION FOR 6-YEAR TERM
To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 3d day of November 1964, EDWARD M. KENNEDY was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts a Senator from said Commonwealth to represent said Commonwealth in the Senate of the United States for the term of 6 years, beginning on the 3d day of January 1965.

Witness: His Excellency our Governor, Endicott Peabody, and our seal hereto affixed at Boston, this 11th day of December in the year of our Lord 1964.

By the Governor:

ENDICOTT PEABODY,
Governor.
KERWIN H. WHITE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

STATE OF NEW YORK

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION FOR 6-YEAR TERM
To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 3d day of November 1964, ROBERT F. KENNEDY was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of New York a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of 6 years, beginning on the 3d day of January 1965.

Witness: His Excellency our Governor, Nelson A. Rockefeller, and our seal hereto affixed this 9th day of December in the year of our Lord 1964.

By the Governor:

NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER,
Governor.
JOHN P. LOMENZO,
Secretary of State.

THE STATE OF MONTANA

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 3d day of November 1964, MIKE MANSFIELD was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Montana a Senator from this State to represent the State of Montana in the Senate of the United States for the term of 6 years, beginning on the 3d day of January 1965.

Witness: His Excellency our Governor, Tim Babcock, and our seal hereto affixed at Helena, this 1st day of December in the year of our Lord 1964.

By the Governor:

TIM BABCOCK,
Governor.
FRANK MURRAY,
Secretary of State.

STATE OF MINNESOTA

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION FOR 6-YEAR TERM
To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 3d day of November 1964, EUGENE J. MCCARTHY was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Minnesota a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of 6 years, beginning on the 3d day of January 1965.

Witness: His Excellency our Governor, Karl F. Rolvaag, and our seal hereto affixed at the capitol in St. Paul this 19th day of November in the year of our Lord, 1964.

KARL F. ROLVAAG,
Governor.
JOSEPH L. DONOVAN, Jr.,
Secretary of State.

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 3d day of November 1964, GALE W. MCGEE was duly

chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Wyoming a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of 6 years, beginning on the 3d day of January, 1965.

Witness: His Excellency our Governor, Clifford P. Hansen, and our seal hereto affixed at 10 a.m., this 7th day of December in the year of our Lord 1964.

By the Governor:

CLIFFORD P. HANSEN,
Governor.
THYNA THOMSON,
Secretary of State.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT—STATE OF CALIFORNIA
CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION FOR 6-YEAR TERM
To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 3d day of November, 1964, GEORGE MURPHY was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of California a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of 6 years, beginning on the 3d day of January, 1965.

Witness: His Excellency our Governor, and our seal hereto affixed at Sacramento, Calif., this 21st day of December in the year of our Lord 1964.

By the Governor:

EDMUND G. BROWN,
Governor of the State of California.
FRANK M. JORDAN,
Secretary of State.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION FOR 6-YEAR TERM
To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 3d day of November 1964, JOHN O. PASTORE was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of 6 years, beginning on the 3d day of January 1965.

Witness: His Excellency our Governor, John H. Chafee, and our seal hereto affixed at the city of Providence in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations this 7th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1964.

By the Governor:

JOHN H. CHAFAEE,
Governor.
AUGUST P. LAFRANCE,
Secretary of State.

STATE OF UTAH

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 3d day of November 1964, FRANK E. MOSS was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Utah, a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States, for the term of 6 years, beginning on the 3d day of January 1965.

Witness: His Excellency our Governor, George D. Clyde, and our seal hereto affixed at Salt Lake City, this 24th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1964.

GEORGE D. CLYDE,
Governor.
LAMONT F. TORONTO,
Secretary of State.

STATE OF MAINE

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION FOR 6-YEAR TERM
To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 3d day of November 1964, EDMUND S. MUSKIE was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Maine a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United

States for the term of 6 years, beginning on the 3d day of January 1965.

Witness: His Excellency our Governor, John H. Reed, and our seal hereto affixed at Augusta this 30th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1964.

By the Governor:

JOHN H. REED,

Governor.

PAUL A. MACDONALD,
Secretary of State.

STATE OF VERMONT

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION FOR 6-YEAR TERM
To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE
UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 3d day of November 1964, WINSTON L. PROUTY was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Vermont a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of 6 years, beginning on the 3d day of January, in the year of our Lord 1965.

Witness: His Excellency our Governor, Philip H. Hoff, and our seal hereto affixed at Montpelier, Vt., this 25th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1964.

By the Governor:

PHILIP H. HOFF,

Governor.

HOMER B. ARMSTRONG,
Secretary of State.

THE STATE OF WISCONSIN

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE
UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 3d day of November, 1964, WILLIAM PROXMIRE was duly

chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Wisconsin a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of 6 years, commencing on the 3d day of January A.D. 1965.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State of Wisconsin to be affixed. Done at the capitol, in the city of Madison, this 30th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1964.

By the Governor:

JOHN W. REYNOLDS,

Governor.

ROBERT C. ZIMMERMAN,
Secretary of State.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,
Harrisburg, December 22, 1964.

HON. CARL HAYDEN,
President pro tempore,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR HAYDEN: Upon certification to me by the secretary of the Commonwealth of the votes cast for the office of U.S. Senator in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, a copy of which is attached, I do herewith certify without qualification the election of the Honorable HUGH SCOTT on November 3, 1964, to be a Senator from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for a 6-year term beginning January 3, 1965.

The three county boards of elections in whose jurisdictions the remaining challenged ballots reside have assured the secretary of the Commonwealth that the total number of such ballots is approximately 1,500. Thus, they will only serve to change the final total votes cast for each candidate without affect-

ing the result of the election. Accordingly, when the final tabulation is completed, I will certify to you an amended return.

Meanwhile, I trust that the U.S. Senate will see fit to honor the present certification, in view of this unusual situation, and that it will seat the Honorable HUGH SCOTT along with his colleagues on January 3, 1965.

With kind personal regards and greetings of the season, I am,

Cordially yours,

WILLIAM W. SCRANTON.

HARRISBURG, December 22, 1964.

I, Albert E. Eberman, deputy secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, having the custody of the great seal of Pennsylvania, do hereby certify, that the attached photocopy is a full, true, and correct copy of the official tabulation and computation of the votes cast in 64 counties for the office of U.S. Senator in the general election held November 3, 1964, in and for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, with the additional partial returns from three counties in which a small number of absentee votes remain challenged and unadjudicated, as prepared by the bureau of elections, department of state, in accordance with the terms of the Pennsylvania Election Code of 1937, as amended.

And I do further certify that the ballots still in dispute are insufficient in number to in anywise affect the result of the election. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of Pennsylvania to be affixed, the day and year above written.

ALBERT E. EBERMAN,

Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth.

U.S. Senator, Nov. 3, 1964

County	Hugh Scott, Republican	Genevieve Blatt, Democrat	Morris Chertov, Mil. Wkrs.	George S. Taylor, Soc. Lab.	Scattering	County	Hugh Scott, Republican	Genevieve Blatt, Democrat	Morris Chertov, Mil. Wkrs.	George S. Taylor, Soc. Lab.	Scattering
Adams	10,984	8,841	19	37	4	Lancaster	64,873	40,444	76	76	-----
Allegheny	366,958	349,843	1,214	1,406	312	Lawrence	22,130	22,801	72	83	-----
Armstrong	16,444	15,424	24	83	6	Lebanon	20,482	12,961	32	26	-----
Beaver	39,286	44,405	120	152	23	Lehigh	45,408	46,574	156	96	3
Bedford	10,142	7,016	12	24	-----	Luzerne	62,854	87,567	719	654	-----
Berks	50,731	58,511	198	136	4	Lycoming	24,049	20,953	34	48	-----
Blair	29,961	20,457	50	74	-----	McKean	10,256	8,324	65	21	-----
Bradford	13,017	8,067	6	22	-----	Mercer	24,412	25,255	113	58	-----
Bucks	71,142	57,080	201	135	3	Mifflin	7,764	6,889	25	11	-----
Butler	24,556	19,858	37	46	6	Monroe	8,500	8,237	46	13	-----
Cambria	39,857	41,334	92	232	4	Montgomery	149,344	88,439	228	242	-----
Cameron	1,756	1,521	3	3	2	Montour	3,157	3,127	2	6	-----
Carbon	10,405	12,081	56	25	-----	Northampton	33,561	45,591	281	84	1
Centre	16,102	10,046	14	31	-----	Northumberland	22,452	22,319	25	52	-----
Chester	55,348	33,280	59	98	41	Perry	6,862	4,453	17	17	-----
Clarion	8,343	7,126	11	27	-----	Philadelphia	381,546	523,870	1,390	1,149	-----
Clearfield	15,562	14,902	40	44	2	Pike	3,312	2,067	9	7	-----
Clinton	7,096	7,175	5	25	-----	Potter	4,088	2,834	5	16	-----
Columbia	11,458	11,324	13	24	-----	Schuylkill	36,440	40,497	46	82	-----
Crawford	15,504	13,150	46	36	1	Snyder	6,486	2,986	7	13	-----
Cumberland	30,637	19,592	83	27	-----	Somerset	18,441	14,361	18	34	5
Dauphin	52,723	35,576	304	127	3	Sullivan	1,633	1,376	3	6	-----
Delaware	151,684	104,962	255	242	-----	Susquehanna	8,785	5,580	9	14	-----
Elk	6,812	8,114	22	17	-----	Tioga	9,070	5,391	11	20	-----
Erie	51,477	51,914	179	99	1	Union	6,359	2,884	8	18	1
Fayette	25,673	34,825	120	65	-----	Venango	13,703	9,362	16	35	3
Forest	1,248	903	3	3	-----	Warren	8,804	7,625	47	10	-----
Franklin	18,430	14,411	16	35	-----	Washington	40,520	46,876	80	173	-----
Fulton	2,104	1,811	8	8	1	Wayne	8,043	4,077	26	15	-----
Greene	6,167	8,906	13	26	-----	Westmoreland	70,338	78,001	292	247	40
Huntingdon	8,734	5,346	19	34	-----	Wyoming	5,389	2,730	6	5	-----
Indiana	16,958	12,400	23	90	-----	York	45,569	46,545	145	83	5
Jefferson	11,496	7,757	16	32	-----	Total	2,429,448	2,359,026	7,317	6,881	473
Juniata	4,050	3,145	-----	-----	-----						
Lackawanna	51,973	66,887	52	54	2						

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE
UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 3d day of November 1964, HUGH SCOTT was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania a Senator from said Commonwealth to represent said Commonwealth in the Senate of the United States for the term of 6 years, beginning on the 3d day of January 1965.

Witness: His Excellency our Governor, William W. Scranton, and our seal hereto affixed at the city of Harrisburg, Pa., this 22d

day of December in the year of our Lord 1964.

By the Governor:

WILLIAM W. SCRANTON,

Governor.

GEORGE I. BLOOM,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION FOR 6-YEAR TERM
To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE
UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 3d day of November 1964, JOHN C. STENNIS was duly

chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Mississippi a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of 6 years, beginning on the 3d day of January 1965.

Witness: His Excellency our Governor, Paul B. Johnson, and our seal hereto affixed at Jackson, this 4th day of November in the year of our Lord 1964.

PAUL B. JOHNSON,

Governor.

HEBER LADNER,
Secretary of State.

STATE OF MISSOURI

To all who shall see these presents, greeting: Know ye, That it having been certified to me that STUART SYMINGTON was on the 3d day of November 1964, duly elected to the office of U.S. Senator within and for the State of Missouri.

Now, therefore, in the name and on behalf of the State of Missouri, I, John M. Dalton, Governor thereof, do hereby commission him U.S. Senator aforesaid, for the term of 6 years as specified by law and authorize and empower him to discharge the duties of said office according to law.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and cause to be affixed the great seal of the State of Missouri. Done at the city of Jefferson, this 10th day of December in the year of our Lord 1964.

By the Governor:

JOHN M. DALTON,
Governor.
NAMES E. DEAMS,
Secretary of State.

STATE OF MARYLAND

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 3d day of November 1964, JOSEPH D. TYDINGS was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Maryland a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of 6 years, beginning on the 3d day of January 1965.

Witness: His Excellency our Governor, J. Millard Tawes and our seal hereto affixed at the city of Annapolis, this 1st day of December in the year of our Lord 1964.

J. MILLARD TAWES,
Governor.
LLOYD L. SIMPKINS,
Secretary of State.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 3d day of November 1964, HARRISON A. WILLIAMS, JR., was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of New Jersey a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of 6 years, beginning on the 3d day of January 1965.

Witness: His Excellency our Governor, Richard J. Hughes, and our seal hereto affixed at Trenton, this 2d day of December, in the year of our Lord 1964.

By the Governor:

RICHARD J. HUGHES,
Governor.
ROBERT M. FALCEY,
Acting Secretary of State.

STATE OF DELAWARE

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

Be it known an election was held in the State of Delaware, on Tuesday, the 3d day of November, in the year of our Lord 1964, that being the Tuesday next after the first Monday in said month, in pursuance of the Constitution of the United States and the laws of the State of Delaware, in that behalf, for the election of a Senator for the people of the said State, in the Senate of the United States.

Whereas the official certificates or returns of the said election, held in the several counties of the said State, in due manner made out, signed, and executed, have been delivered to me according to the laws of the said State, by the superior court of the said counties; and having examined said returns, and enumerated and ascertained the number of votes for each and every candidate or person voted for, for such Senator, I have found JOHN J. WILLIAMS to be the person highest in vote, and, therefore, duly elected Senator of and for the said State in the Senate of the United

States for the constitutional term to commence at noon on the 3d day of January in the year of our Lord 1965.

I, Elbert N. Carvel, Governor, do, therefore, according to the form of the act of the general assembly of the said State and of the act of Congress of the United States, in such case made and provided, declare the said JOHN J. WILLIAMS the person highest in vote at the election aforesaid, and, therefore, duly and legally elected Senator of and for the said State of Delaware in the Senate of the United States, for the constitutional term to commence at noon on the 3d day of January in the year of our Lord 1965.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the said State, in obedience to the said act of the general assembly and of the said act of Congress, at Dover, the 12th day of November in the year of our Lord 1964 and in the year of the Independence of the United States of America the 189th.

By the Governor:

ELBERT N. CARVEL,
Governor.
ELISHA C. DUKES,
Secretary of State.

STATE OF TEXAS

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 3d day of November 1964, RALPH W. YARBOROUGH was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Texas a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of 6 years, beginning on the 3d day of January 1965.

Witness: His Excellency our Governor of Texas, and our seal hereto affixed at Austin, Tex., this 20th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1964.

By the Governor:

JOHN CONNALLY,
Governor of Texas.
CRAWFORD C. MARTIN,
Secretary of State.

STATE OF OHIO

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 3d day of November 1964, STEPHEN M. YOUNG was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Ohio a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of 6 years, beginning on the 3d day of January 1965.

Witness: His Excellency our Governor, James A. Rhodes, and our seal hereto affixed at Columbus, Ohio, this 1st day of December, in the year of our Lord 1964.

By the Governor:

JAMES A. RHODES,
Governor.
TEAL W. BROWN,
Secretary of State.

ADMINISTRATION OF OATHS

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senators to be sworn in will present themselves at the desk in groups of four, as their names are called in alphabetical order.

The clerk will call the names.

The legislative clerk (Edward E. Mansur) called the names of Mr. BASS, Mr. BURDICK, Mr. BYRD of Virginia, and Mr. BYRD of West Virginia.

These Senators, escorted by Mr. LONG of Louisiana, Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota, Mr. ROBERTSON, and Mr. RANDOLPH, respectively, advanced to the desk of the President pro tempore; the oath prescribed by law was administered to them by the President pro tempore; and they

severally subscribed to the oath in the official oath book.

The legislative clerk called the names of Mr. CANNON, Mr. DODD, Mr. FANNIN, and Mr. FONG.

These Senators, escorted by Mr. BIBLE, Mr. RIBICOFF, Mr. DIRKSEN, and Mr. INOUYE, respectively, advanced to the desk of the President pro tempore; the oath prescribed by law was submitted to them by the President pro tempore; and they severally subscribed to the oath in the official oath book.

The legislative clerk called the names of Mr. GORE, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. HART, and Mr. HARTKE.

These Senators, escorted by Mr. BASS, Mr. MONRONEY, Mr. McNAMARA, and Mr. BAYH, respectively, advanced to the desk of the President pro tempore; the oath prescribed by law was administered to them by the President pro tempore; and they severally subscribed to the oath in the official oath book.

The legislative clerk called the names of Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. HRUSKA, and Mr. JACKSON.

These Senators, escorted by Mr. SMATHERS, Mr. CURTIS, and Mr. MAGNUSON, respectively, advanced to the desk of the President pro tempore; the oath prescribed by law was administered to them by the President pro tempore; and they severally subscribed to the oath in the official oath book.

The legislative clerk called the names of Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts, Mr. KENNEDY of New York, Mr. MANSFIELD, and Mr. MCCARTHY.

These Senators, accompanied by Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. JAVITS, Mr. METCALF, and Mr. BARTLETT, respectively, advanced to the desk of the President pro tempore; the oath prescribed by law was administered to them by the President pro tempore; and they severally subscribed to the oath in the official oath book.

The legislative clerk called the names of Mr. MCGEE, Mr. MONDALE, Mr. MONTOYA, and Mr. MOSS.

These Senators, accompanied by Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. MCCARTHY, Mr. ANDERSON, and Mr. BENNETT, respectively, advanced to the desk of the President pro tempore; the oath prescribed by law was administered to them by the President pro tempore; and they severally subscribed to the oath in the official oath book.

The legislative clerk called the names of Mr. MURPHY, Mr. MUSKIE, Mr. PASTORE, and Mr. PROUTY.

These Senators, accompanied by Mr. KUCHEL, Mrs. SMITH, Mr. PELL, and Mr. AIKEN, respectively, advanced to the desk of the President pro tempore; the oath prescribed by law was administered to them by the President pro tempore; and they severally subscribed to the oath in the official oath book.

The legislative clerk called the names of Mr. PROXMIRE, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. STENNIS, and Mr. SYMINGTON.

These Senators, escorted by Mr. NELSON, Mr. CLARK, Mr. EASTLAND, and Mr. LONG of Missouri, respectively, advanced to the desk of the President pro tempore; the oath prescribed by law was administered to them by the President pro tempore; and they severally subscribed to the oath in the official oath book.

The legislative clerk called the names of Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey, Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware, Mr. YARBOROUGH, and Mr. YOUNG of Ohio.

These Senators, escorted by Mr. BREWSTER, Mr. CASE, Mr. BOGGS, Mr. TOWER, and Mr. LAUSCHE, respectively, advanced to the desk of the President pro tempore; the oath prescribed by law was administered to them by the President pro tempore; and they severally subscribed to the oath in the official oath book.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

[No. 1 Leg.]

Aiken	Hart	Moss
Allott	Hartke	Mundt
Anderson	Hayden	Murphy
Bartlett	Hickenlooper	Muskie
Bass	Hill	Nelson
Bayh	Holland	Neuberger
Bennett	Hruska	Pastore
Bible	Inouye	Pearson
Boggs	Jackson	Pell
Brewster	Javits	Prouty
Burdick	Johnston	Proxmire
Byrd, Va.	Jordan, N.C.	Randolph
Byrd, W. Va.	Jordan, Idaho	Ribicoff
Cannon	Kennedy, Mass.	Robertson
Carlson	Kennedy, N.Y.	Russell
Case	Kuchel	Saltonstall
Church	Lausche	Scott
Clark	Long, Mo.	Simpson
Cooper	Long, La.	Smathers
Cotton	Magnuson	Smith
Curtis	Mansfield	Sparkman
Dirksen	McCarthy	Stennis
Dodd	McClellan	Symington
Dominick	McGee	Talmadge
Douglas	McGovern	Thurmond
Eastland	McIntyre	Tower
Ellender	McNamara	Tydings
Ervin	Metcalf	Williams, N.J.
Fannin	Miller	Williams, Del.
Fong	Mondale	Yarborough
Fulbright	Monroney	Young, N. Dak.
Gore	Montoya	Young, Ohio
Gruening	Morse	
Harris	Morton	

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. A quorum is present.

LIST OF SENATORS BY STATES

Alabama.—Lister Hill and John J. Sparkman.

Alaska.—E. L. Bartlett (Bob) and Ernest Gruening.

Arizona.—Carl Hayden and Paul J. Fannin.

Arkansas.—John L. McClellan and J. W. Fulbright.

California.—Thomas H. Kuchel and George Murphy.

Colorado.—Gordon Allott and Peter H. Dominick.

Connecticut.—Thomas J. Dodd and Abraham A. Ribicoff.

Delaware.—John J. Williams and J. Caleb Boggs.

Florida.—Spessard L. Holland and George A. Smathers.

Georgia.—Richard B. Russell and Herman E. Talmadge.

Hawaii.—Hiram L. Fong and Daniel K. Inouye.

Idaho.—Frank Church and Len B. Jordan.

Illinois.—Paul H. Douglas and Everett M. Dirksen.

Indiana.—Vance Hartke and Birch E. Bayh.

Iowa.—Bourke B. Hickenlooper and Jack Miller.

Kansas.—Frank Carlson and James B. Pearson.

Kentucky.—John Sherman Cooper and Thruston B. Morton.

Louisiana.—Allen J. Ellender and Russell B. Long.

Maine.—Margaret Chase Smith and Edmund S. Muskie.

Maryland.—Daniel B. Brewster and Joseph D. Tydings.

Massachusetts.—Leverett Saltonstall and Edward M. Kennedy.

Michigan.—Pat McNamara and Philip A. Hart.

Minnesota.—Eugene J. McCarthy and Walter F. Mondale.

Mississippi.—James O. Eastland and John Stennis.

Missouri.—Stuart Symington and Edward V. Long.

Montana.—Mike Mansfield and Lee Metcalf.

Nebraska.—Roman L. Hruska and Carl T. Curtis.

Nevada.—Alan Bible and Howard W. Cannon.

New Hampshire.—Norris Cotton and Thomas J. McIntyre.

New Jersey.—Clifford P. Case and Harrison A. Williams, Jr.

New Mexico.—Clinton P. Anderson and Joseph M. Montoya.

New York.—Jacob K. Javits and Robert F. Kennedy.

North Carolina.—Sam J. Ervin, Jr. and B. Everett Jordan.

North Dakota.—Milton R. Young and Quentin N. Burdick.

Ohio.—Frank J. Lausche and Stephen M. Young.

Oklahoma.—A. S. Mike Monroney and Fred R. Harris.

Oregon.—Wayne Morse and Maurine B. Neuberger.

Pennsylvania.—Joseph S. Clark and Hugh Scott.

Rhode Island.—John O. Pastore and Claiborne Pell.

South Carolina.—Olin D. Johnston and Strom Thurmond.

South Dakota.—Karl E. Mundt and George S. McGovern.

Tennessee.—Albert Gore and Ross Bass.

Texas.—Ralph W. Yarborough and John G. Tower.

Utah.—Wallace F. Bennett and Frank E. Moss.

Vermont.—George D. Aiken and Winston L. Prouty.

Virginia.—Harry Flood Byrd and A. Willis Robertson.

Washington.—Warren G. Magnuson and Henry M. Jackson.

West Virginia.—Jennings Randolph and Robert C. Byrd.

Wisconsin.—William Proxmire and Gaylord Nelson.

Wyoming.—Gale W. McGee and Milward L. Simpson.

considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That a committee consisting of two Senators be appointed by the President pro tempore to join such committee as may be appointed by the House of Representatives to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that a quorum of each House is assembled and that the Congress is ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair appoints the Senator from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD] and the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] as the members of the committee on the part of the Senate.

NOTIFICATION TO THE HOUSE

Mr. DIRKSEN submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 2), which was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary inform the House of Representatives that a quorum of the Senate is assembled and that the Senate is ready to proceed to business.

HOOR OF DAILY MEETING

Mr. LONG of Louisiana submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 3), which was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the hour of daily meeting of the Senate be 12 o'clock meridian unless otherwise ordered.

COUNT OF ELECTORAL VOTES

Mr. JORDAN of North Carolina submitted the following concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 1), which was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the two Houses of Congress shall meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Wednesday, the 6th day of January 1965, at 1 o'clock post meridian, pursuant to the requirements of the Constitution and laws relating to the election of President and Vice President of the United States, and the President pro tempore of the Senate shall be their presiding officer; that two tellers shall be previously appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate on the part of the Senate and two by the Speaker on the part of the House of Representatives, to whom shall be handed, as they are opened by the President pro tempore of the Senate, all the certificates and papers purporting to be certificates of the electoral votes, which certificates and papers shall be opened, presented, and acted upon in the alphabetical order of the States, beginning with the letter A; and said tellers, having then read the same in the presence and hearing of the two Houses, shall make a list of the votes as they shall appear from the said certificates; and the votes having been ascertained and counted in the manner and according to the rules by law provided, the result of the same shall be delivered to the President pro tempore of the Senate, who shall thereupon announce the state of the vote, which announcement shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of the persons, if any, elected President and Vice President of the United States, and, together with a list of the votes, be entered on the Journals of the two Houses.

NOTIFICATION TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. MANSFIELD submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 1) which was read,

RETIREMENT OF MR. CHARLES L. WATKINS, SENATE PARLIAMENTARIAN—HIS DESIGNATION AS PARLIAMENTARIAN EMERITUS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, before sending to the desk a resolution, on behalf of the distinguished minority leader [Mr. DIRKSEN] and myself, and requesting immediate consideration thereon, I announce the retirement of Mr. Charles L. Watkins, the Senate Parliamentarian.

It will be of interest to Members of the Senate and the country to know that, until his retirement, Mr. Watkins was the first and only Senate Parliamentarian. His total Government service covered approximately 59 years, with continuous Senate service of more than 50 years. Another point should be mentioned. When the United Nations Conference was held in San Francisco in 1945, with the permission and leave of the Senate, Mr. Watkins was appointed the official parliamentarian of that Conference by the late Secretary of State, Mr. Stettinius.

I wish to add a personal word. The Senate has never had a more dedicated or conscientious employee. When any individual has rendered a lifetime of capable service, whether it be in government or private business, he deserves appreciation and recognition. I know that I speak for all my colleagues in expressing our deep appreciation for his outstanding and faithful service. He has been both fair to and considerate of all of us. I wish for him many good years of good health and happiness.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a biographical sketch concerning Mr. Watkins' service.

There being no objection, the biographical sketch was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CHARLES L. WATKINS

Charles L. Watkins, born at Mount Ida, Ark., August 10, 1879; graduate of the Mount Ida Normal Academy and of the law department, University of Arkansas.

Clerk in the offices of the attorney general and of the Governor of the State of Arkansas, 1899-1901.

Clerk of the commission created by the Arkansas State Legislature to provide for the erection of a building and for exhibits at the World's Fair to be held in St. Louis, Mo., in 1903 (opening later postponed to April 30, 1904), celebrating the centennial of the Louisiana Purchase in 1803; 1902-4.

On December 1, 1904, the day following the close of the fair on November 30, he was appointed stenographer in the office of U.S. Senator James P. Clarke, of Arkansas; in 1907 was named as his secretary, and in 1911 was appointed clerk of a minority committee to which Senator Clarke was assigned as chairman.

For approximately 14 months in 1913-14, during the political campaign for reelection of Senator Clarke, he served on the latter's personal payroll, but on July 16, 1914, he was appointed as a clerk in the office of the Secretary of the U.S. Senate; served in various positions in that office until June 15, 1919, when he was appointed minute and Journal clerk of the Senate.

In 1923, when one of the reading clerks, who advised the Presiding Officer of the Senate on parliamentary matters, became incapacitated, he assumed that duty also. On July 1, 1935, the office of Parliamentarian

never having been created, his title was changed by the Senate to Parliamentarian and Journal Clerk. On July 1, 1937, the combined duties of his position were separated, and he was appointed as Parliamentarian.

In April 1945 he was named by Secretary of State Stettinius as the official parliamentarian at the United Nations Conference at San Francisco, having been given leave from the Senate for that purpose.

His service with the Senate has been continuous since July 16, 1914, a period of over 50 years, with a total service, however, of approximately 59 years.

Mr. MANSFIELD. In recognition of his devoted service and the unusual circumstances of the position which he held for many years, on behalf of myself and the minority leader, the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], I send a resolution to the desk and request, after an interval, its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be read.

The Chief Clerk read the resolution (S. Res. 4), as follows:

Whereas the Senate has been advised of the retirement of its Parliamentarian, Charles L. Watkins, after approximately 59 years of service as an employee of the Senate; and

Whereas the said Charles L. Watkins held the office of Parliamentarian of the Senate continuously from the date of the creation of that office until his retirement; and

Whereas the said Charles L. Watkins has discharged the difficult and important duties and responsibilities of his office with efficiency, fairness, and impartiality; and

Whereas his outstanding service and devotion to duty have earned for him the confidence, the respect, the admiration, and the affection of all those whom he has served: Therefore be it

Resolved, That, as a token of the appreciation of the Senate for his long, faithful, and outstanding service, Charles L. Watkins is hereby designated as Parliamentarian Emeritus of the U.S. Senate.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, it is doubtful whether 86 years ago, when a baby was born in the village of Mount Ida, Ark., and the word got about town, anybody thought that the baby born in the Watkins family would grow up to leave an indelible impression on the history and affairs of this Republic. The baby I refer to is Charles Lee Watkins. Twenty-five years later he came to Washington to enter the service of the U.S. Senate, and he has continued until almost this day, when, by this resolution, he is to become the first Parliamentarian Emeritus of the Senate.

When he was born, Rutherford Hayes, of Ohio, was in the White House. William Wheeler, of New York, was presiding over this body as Vice President. In this body were many distinguished Senators. There was the plumed knight from Maine, James G. Blaine. There was Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, who formerly was Vice President under Abraham Lincoln. There was George Frisbie Hoar, of Massachusetts. There was John J. Ingalls, the great orator from Kansas. There was Zachariah Chandler, of Michigan, at one time a candidate for the Presidency. There was Roscoe Conkling, of New York, who also left an indelible stamp on this body. There were many others.

But for 30 or more years, Charles L. Watkins has served this body as its Parliamentarian, and he served under 10 Vice Presidents, 3 of whom became Presidents.

What a testimonial that is to the noble virtues of steadfastness, stability, fidelity to duty, complete impartiality, and deep conviction as he served both Democrat and Republican Parties over the years. What a testimonial also that after his retirement he still ennobles those great Christian virtues, because he will continue as a Sunday school teacher at Calvary Methodist Church in the Nation's Capital.

Were he so disposed, what memoirs and what fascinating stories he could tell, but I understand he will never set on paper any memoir, on the ground that his relations with Members of the Senate were of a confidential character.

If he should ever change his mind, I could supply him with titles for books he could leave to posterity. For example, one might be entitled "Great Statesmen That I Have Overruled." Or he might write a book with some such title as "Statesmen Whose Anger Was Short-lived Over My Unpleasant Rulings."

But he leaves us a legacy in the form of Dr. Floyd Riddick, who has been at his side for 14 years. He leaves us also Murray Zweben, who now becomes Assistant Parliamentarian.

So as Charlie Watkins goes to a well-merited retirement, we say to him, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant. You have served the Senate of the United States but, more than that, you have served the people of the country in your capacity as parliamentarian to the United Nations Conference, when its charter was fabricated in San Francisco. So you also have served the people of the entire world."

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I cannot let the pending resolution be adopted without associating myself with the high tributes that have been paid to this fine and faithful employee and servant of the Senate whom I have had an opportunity to know for more than three decades.

Over that period the Senate has known many faithful servants. We have been singularly blessed by the very high quality of personnel that is attached to the Senate. I have never known a truer servant, or one more dedicated to his concept of his duties, than Charlie Watkins.

I have seen this man tried by fire. I know of no power on earth and no influence in this body that could cause him to deviate from his opinion as to a proper ruling on any parliamentary question. One might think that Charlie Watkins was wrong on some point, but one could not change his position unless one could find precedents that were spelled out in the record of the Senate and bring them to his attention.

It is remarkable that a man could be so objective without respect to party affiliation.

Every Member of this body has trusted him. In his service in one of the most responsible positions in the Senate, Republican and Democrat alike have had

complete faith in his desire to make proper rulings.

It so happens that I have been active on occasions in the Senate during this long period in matters involving the rules and procedures of this body. I can look down the lane of those 32 years and recall three different occasions when I made parliamentary points which resulted in the Chair being overridden and my own views sustained by the Senate.

It is remarkable to note that on not one of those occasions did the Presiding Officer take the advice of Charlie Watkins in making his rulings. The Chair made them on his own, and the Senate did not concur with the Chair when the Chair deviated from the advice that he had received from the Parliamentarian, Charlie Watkins.

The Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] is eminently correct in saying that this man could write a fascinating book on the Senate. Personally, I wish that he would do it.

He has watched the Senate for a longer period of time than has any other man in the history of the United States. He has seen the great. He has seen the mediocre. He has been the transitory. He has watched them all.

Behind his expressions of parliamentary rulings and his activities, there was the mind of a keen judge of human nature and of human beings. It would be a wonderful thing if this faithful and valued employee were to record, for the benefit of this country, some of his recollections, views, opinions, and observations.

There is nothing that I can say which would add to the eloquent statements of the majority leader and the minority leader. However, I wish to salute this good friend of mine, Charlie Watkins, and express the sincere hope and earnest prayer that he will enjoy many long and fruitful years in his well deserved retirement.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, yesterday I had occasion to attend a function to welcome new Members of Congress. Some Members of Congress had an opportunity to express their views of the new Members.

If any new Member may not have had any parliamentary experience, if he wishes to establish a reputation as a parliamentary wizard, my advice is that there is no better way to get it than to consult the Parliamentarian. That will enable him to look ahead, to see what his next situation will be.

I have seen times when a ruling by the Parliamentarian might have tended to frustrate the leadership. But no one can say that the advice of Charlie Watkins has been anything other than impartial, fair, and without regard to who was helped or hurt.

We have been extremely fortunate in the caliber of the man who has served us over that long period of years.

Mr. President, in losing a very good man, we are also gaining a very good man. In my judgment, the new Parliamentarian, Floyd M. Riddick, will live up in every respect to the kind of service that is demanded of a successor to Charlie Watkins.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, I wish to associate myself with the remarks that have already been made by the distinguished majority leader and minority leader and other Senators who have preceded me.

I am happy to join them in tribute to my longtime friend Charlie Watkins, a native of the State that I have the honor to represent, and who has occupied his high position in the Senate with great credit and distinction for more than half a century.

In the course of his long years of service he demonstrated a combination of exceptional qualities that won for him the lasting respect and personal admiration and esteem of every Member of this body. He was beyond question one of the most courteous, accommodating, and patient public servants I have ever known. He was not only accommodating and considerate, but he was, in his particular field of responsibility, fully informed and knowledgeable.

The great reservoir of information that he possessed was reinforced by a thorough knowledge of long standing traditions and the multitudinous precedents that have been established by this body. He has a profound understanding of both the letter and the spirit of the rules of the Senate and this equipped him with an almost uncanny capacity to apply a correct interpretation of the Senate rules to every given situation.

He was ever faithful to his trust and dedicated to serving the Senate as well as performing the other duties which his office imposed upon him.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an editorial lauding Mr. Watkins for his service to the Senate, and also a telegram sent to him by the President of the United States.

There being no objection, the telegram and editorial were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TEMPORARY WHITE HOUSE,
JOHNSON CITY, TEX.,
December 30, 1964.

CHAS. L. WATKINS,
Office of the Secretary of the Senate:

It is hard to imagine the Senate without Charlie Watkins. Congress and the country have rarely been served by a man so devoted, so selfless, and so valuable. My best wishes for your happiness and health as you leave the Hill. I hope I may continue to have your counsel and guidance which have meant so much for so long.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

[From the Washington (D.C.) Post, Jan. 1, 1965]

A PARLIAMENTARIAN RETIRES

Charles L. Watkins is leaving the Senate at the age of 85 with rare distinction. Indeed, he is the only Parliamentarian the Senate has ever had. The facts that the Senate kept him in harness in one capacity or another for 60 years and that presiding officers of both parties have relied heavily upon his advice are sufficient evidence of the type of service he rendered.

It might be said of Mr. Watkins that he created the position which he so ably filled. Back in the days when Woodrow Wilson was President, Mr. Watkins, then Journal clerk of the Senate, began giving advice on parliamentary issues to the then Vice President, Thomas R. Marshall. Actually he has

helped to keep the Senate functioning smoothly within its own rules for half a century, even though he did not receive the title of Parliamentarian until 1935.

Fortunately, he is turning over his duties to a very able understudy, Floyd M. Riddick. Even so, his genial voice, his encyclopedic knowledge of the Senate's rules and his co-operative attitude in helping people to understand the Senate and its ways will be sorely missed. Without Charlie Watkins, the Senate won't be quite the same.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, all Arkansans are proud of Charlie Watkins. I regret exceedingly his decision to resign from his post, and join with all of my colleagues in wishing him many years of joy, happiness, and good health in his retirement.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, as one who has had many long arguments with Charlie Watkins over the rules of the Senate, both in his office and on the floor of the Senate, I always found him to be extremely patient and understanding. Never would he lose his temper. Never was he hasty in his decisions. He always tried to explain his point of view fully; and that point of view was generally right.

I first came in contact with him when I wished to amend rule No. XXII in 1946. At that time, he helped me to draft a proposed change in that rule which he believed would be helpful and which was later adopted.

I join other Senators in congratulating Charlie Watkins on his work and on his service over many years; and I wish him many happy useful years ahead.

I am confident that Dr. Floyd M. Riddick, taking example from Mr. Watkins' service, will give the Senate the same type of service that Charlie Watkins did over the many years he served in the Senate.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, I, too, wish to join the leaders of the Senate in expressing our deep sense of loss at the retirement of one of the great Parliamentarians of our time.

I knew Charlie Watkins very well. I respected his great knowledge of the vast lore of parliamentary detail, precedent, and procedure that his wide and long experience had given him.

He had a most difficult task, particularly in handling the great work of Senator Bob La Follette in changing the Senate rules in the Reorganization Act of 1946.

As Senators know, this act consolidated committees into approximately one-half their previous number, and set Senate guidelines and jurisdiction for the committees, something which heretofore they had not had. In the old days, the author of a bill would be able to refer its assignment to the committee on which he sat or of which he was chairman. There was a mixed jurisdiction, almost a jigsaw puzzle, as to the proper reference of legislation.

Charlie Watkins had 100 or more rules changes to decide on, which finally affected the referral of bills. He dealt with many other technicalities and facets of the La Follette-Monroney Act of 1946. He mastered them all with great grace, great ease, and great accuracy.

Often, in the years I have been privileged to serve in the Senate, I went to Charlie Watkins for parliamentary interpretations. In some committees I was fortunate enough to be presiding over some rather "hot-shot" decisions that were difficult for me to understand; but I found Charlie Watkins' advice to be always accurate, nonpartisan, and reliable.

Mr. President, the task of making changes in the Senate rules was made much more difficult than it was in the House, because the House had completed a great deal of work under the late great Parliamentarian and former chairman of the Appropriations Committee, Clarence Cannon. He spent nearly a lifetime in the compilation of the precedents of the House, and compiled a long annotated series of decisions of each Speaker from the earliest days of that body. That information was not available in the Senate. Consequently, Mr. Watkins had to do a great deal of research to find historic precedents upon which to base his opinions.

In pursuance of the Reorganization Act, which created a legislative index and summary of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—which we had not had before—we secured the services of a very fine young man by the name of Floyd M. Riddick to do the work on the index and digest of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Mr. Watkins proceeded to train Mr. Riddick not only in conducting that operation, which improved so vastly the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, but also trained him in the work Mr. Riddick was to do when the great Parliamentarian decided to retire.

In Mr. Riddick we have a man who has been trained for more than 12 years under Charlie Watkins. Mr. Riddick knows the great history, the great responsibility, and the great legislative lore upon the basis of which we—who have been called the greatest deliberative body in the world—must function and act.

Mr. Riddick is well aware of the great traditions of this body. He is also well aware that the Parliamentarian, like Caesar's wife, must be above suspicion on all accounts, because in the Senate many parliamentary decisions are far more important than votes. In this regard, there was never any question about Charlie Watkins whom we honor today.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, I wish to join other Senators in paying tribute to our retiring Parliamentarian, Charlie Watkins.

Many Senators have referred to his ability. It was outstanding. Many Senators have referred to his knowledge of Senate rules and precedents. This knowledge has never been surpassed. Many Senators have referred to his integrity. It was unimpeachable.

All these virtues Charlie Watkins fully possessed, but I shall remember him best for his kindness to a freshman Member of the Senate, who had served previously for 14 years in the House where the rules are so very different, and where this freshman Senator was often confused as to what was going on or what would be coming up next.

No one could have been more considerate of a freshman Senator than was this veteran who has served with such

distinguished men as were recently mentioned by the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

Yet, Charlie Watkins was always available to any Member of the Senate. I developed a great fondness for him and a great admiration for his fine qualities.

It is with deep regret that I see him leave the Senate, but I hope that he will enjoy life for many years to come.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, before we get too far away from the subject, I wish to join other Senators who have paid tribute to Charlie Watkins, the retiring Parliamentarian. I can add nothing to what has been said regarding his skill, his knowledge, and his helpfulness in handling difficult parliamentary questions.

One thing that often amazed me was the intricacies that he could find in a legislative proposal that would never occur to me. I might submit a proposal that to me seemed to be simple; and yet with his skill at analysis he could soon make it plain that it was weak in one area or in another and needed a change, or that it might run into conflict with some precedent or rule.

Another quality of Charlie Watkins that I always enjoyed was his complete personal characteristics. I used to enjoy hearing him tell of some of his experiences in the Senate, some of the great debates in the Senate, and some of the characteristics of the Senators who had sat here over the years during which he had served as Parliamentarian. From time to time he would show me passages in some of the old RECORDS that I found to be most interesting.

The remarks made by the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] were most appropriate. How great it would be if we might have the benefit of the narration of Mr. Watkins' experiences and observations during the years that he served as Parliamentarian of the U.S. Senate as well as the other bodies mentioned by the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] in which he served as parliamentarian.

Charlie Watkins has been a great public servant. We shall miss him. We are all pleased that his understudy, Dr. Riddick, will remain with us. We know we shall have highly competent parliamentary assistance from him. I trust, as I know every Senator does, that Charlie Watkins may have many years of great happiness, good health, and success during the retirement that he has so well earned.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, I wish to join with those who have paid great and deserved tribute to Charlie Watkins, and I do so as one who has sat at the feet of Charlie Watkins for 20 years and has been guided by his impartiality, his fairness, his vast expertness, which has never been surpassed, his parliamentary knowledge, the integrity of his approach to all parliamentary questions before this body, and his utter immunity in his decisions to any influence on one side or the other of a question.

I shall not burden the Senate with longer discussion of that question except to say that I heartily endorse everything

that has been said about this great public servant and all the things for which he stood, and to wish him complete happiness and many years of enjoyment of the retirement which he so richly deserves.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the resolution is agreed to.

PRINTING OF REMARKS ON RETIREMENT OF CHARLES WATKINS AS PARLIAMENTARIAN AS A SENATE DOCUMENT

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the remarks on the retirement of Charles Watkins made today and which may be made in the next few days may be printed as a Senate document.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE ORGANIZATION OF THE CONGRESS

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, I want to proceed on a related item, because the next Parliamentarian will have—we hope—many changes to deal with in the structural organization of the Senate and the Congress, a reorganization of the legislative machinery of the United States which is long overdue.

Mr. President, on Wednesday I shall submit for appropriate reference a concurrent resolution to establish a Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress of the United States. I shall ask unanimous consent on Wednesday that the resolution lie on the table until January 8, in order to permit other Senators who may wish to do so to join as cosponsors.

At this time I want to announce that the following Senators have joined in cosponsorship:

The Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. PROXMIRE]; the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER]; the Senator from Utah [Mr. MOSS]; the Senator from Missouri [Mr. LONG]; the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. HARRIS]; Mrs. MARGARET CHASE SMITH, the distinguished and great lady from the State of Maine; the Senator from Alaska [Mr. BARTLETT]; the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN]; another great lady of our Senate from the other side of this great Nation, the Senator from Oregon [Mrs. NEUBERGER]; the Senator from Texas [Mr. YARBOROUGH]; the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. RIBICOFF]; and the Senator from Montana [Mr. METCALF].

Mr. President, I have just received word from the chairman of the Republican policy committee, the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], my colleague on the Appropriations Committee, that he wishes to join in cosponsoring this concurrent resolution when it is submitted.

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oklahoma yield?

Mr. MONRONEY. I am glad to yield to the Senator from Florida.

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, I should be delighted to have my name added to the list of cosponsors of the concurrent resolution. I consider it a

worthwhile piece of proposed legislation.

Mr. MONRONEY. I am honored that the distinguished chairman of the Democratic caucus wishes to cosponsor the concurrent resolution. I hope for immediate submission of this concurrent resolution on Wednesday. Its designation—if it comes up for consideration first—will be Senate Concurrent Resolution 2.

Mr. President, incidentally, the concurrent resolution is being submitted today in the House, which means that the Senate will be 2 days late in its submission. It is being submitted in the House by Representative KUNKEL, of Pennsylvania; Representative BENNETT, of Florida; Representative MADDEN, of Illinois; Representative EDMONDSON, of Oklahoma; Representative HECHLER, of West Virginia; and Representative O'BRIEN, of New York.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the proposed concurrent resolution be printed in the body of the RECORD.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The text is as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring). That there is hereby established a Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress (hereinafter referred to as the committee) to be composed of six Members of the Senate (not more than three of whom shall be members of the majority party) to be appointed by the President of the Senate, and six Members of the House of Representatives (not more than three of whom shall be members of the majority party) to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The committee shall select a chairman and a vice chairman from among its members. No recommendation shall be made by the committee except upon a majority vote of the Members representing each House, taken separately.

SEC. 2. The committee shall make a full and complete study of the organization and operation of the Congress of the United States and shall recommend improvements in such organization and operation with a view toward strengthening the Congress, simplifying its operations, improving its relationships with other branches of the United States Government, and enabling it better to meet its responsibilities under the Constitution. This study shall include, but shall not be limited to, the organization and operation of each House of the Congress; the relationship between the two Houses; the relationships between the Congress and other branches of the Government; the employment and remuneration of officers and employees of the respective Houses and officers and employees of the committees and Members of Congress; and the structure of, and the relationships between, the various standing, special, and select committees of the Congress: *Provided*, That nothing in this concurrent resolution shall be construed to authorize the committee to make any recommendations with respect to the rules, parliamentary procedure, practices, and/or precedents of either House, or the consideration of any matter on the floor of either House: *Provided further*, That the language employed herein shall not prohibit the committee from studying and recommending the consolidations and reorganization of committees.

SEC. 3. (a) The committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act at such places and times during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Eighty-ninth Congress, to re-

quire by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, to take such testimony, to procure such printing and binding, and to make such expenditures, as it deems advisable.

(b) The committee is empowered to appoint and fix the compensation of such experts, consultants, technicians, and clerical and stenographic assistants as it deems necessary and advisable.

(c) The expenses of the committee, which shall not exceed \$150,000 through January 31, 1966, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers signed by the chairman.

(d) The committee shall report from time to time to the Senate and the House of Representatives the results of its study, together with its recommendations, the first report being made not later than 120 days after the effective date of this concurrent resolution. If the Senate, the House of Representatives, or both, are in recess or have adjourned, the report shall be made to the Secretary of the Senate or the Clerk of the House of Representatives, or both, as the case may be. All reports and findings of the committee shall, when received, be referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate and the appropriate committees of the House.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, since completing a final draft of the resolution a few days ago, I forwarded copies of it to all Members of the Senate and to all Members of the House of Representatives. The response that already has been noted from Members of both the Senate and the House has been most gratifying. I am encouraged to believe that Congress is about to make another historic review of its modus operandi, a review and study—an expert examination—that can set the stage for a continuing healthy and reasonably happy life for the legislative branch of our Government.

This examination comes none too soon. From time to time we have dealt with minor ailments in the legislative process as their symptoms have become bothersome, but it has been 20 years since Congress submitted its overall organization and posture to such scrutiny. You will note that the resolution is almost identical to the concurrent resolution sponsored by the late Senator La Follette and myself, and passed by Congress, in 1945. The approach we made to our many difficult problems two decades ago proved so successful that we can confidently try it again.

The resolution establishes a committee to be composed of six Members of the Senate appointed by the President of the Senate and six Members of the House appointed by the Speaker. Not more than three Members from each House could be from the majority party. The committee would make a full and complete study of the organization and operation of the Congress and recommend improvements with a view toward strengthening and simplifying its operations, improving its relationships with other branches of Government, and enabling it better to meet its responsibilities under the Constitution.

The only differences from the 1945 resolution are of a technical nature, relating to expenses of the committee and limitations on staff and stenographic help.

Perhaps you read in the morning newspapers today about the Louis Harris public opinion survey recently conducted to determine the attitude of people concerning Congress. It would appear, on the basis of this dispatch, that Congress has improved its public relations during the past year. It was stated that when the 88th Congress gathered a year ago, 65 percent of the American public thought the job Congress had done up until that time was only fair, at best. As the 89th Congress convenes, Mr. Harris reported, there has been such a massive shift of attitudes that 64 percent of the public now thinks Congress has done an excellent or good job. I believe this shift in public opinion is a tribute to every Member of the 88th Congress who participated constructively in the big decisions of 1964. It speaks eloquently on behalf of the great new leadership which Congress has chosen in this decade of change and challenge. It speaks urgently also on behalf of continued efforts to improve our performance, and all Members of Congress know of improvements that could be made.

I do not intend to discuss in detail today the problem areas that militate in favor of a congressional reorganization effort again this year, but there is one provision of the resolution I want to emphasize strongly. It is the proviso which prohibits the committee from making any recommendations with respect to the rules, parliamentary procedure, practices, and/or precedents of either House, or the consideration of any matter on the floor of either House. This is the same as the proviso contained in the resolution which created the joint committee in 1945.

I realize there are many rules and precedents in both Houses which contribute to delay and inefficiency, but I am also aware that each House makes its own rules and neither can set, change, or modify the rules of the other. Any attempt to do so would be futile and would endanger the prospects for passage of other urgently needed modifications.

While the joint committee could not make recommendations on rules and procedures, it would be free to take testimony on such matters for consideration. But it would remain the prerogative and responsibility of each House to make changes in its rules, parliamentary procedures, practices, precedents, and floor procedures.

This approach enabled us in 1946 to achieve the first significant reorganization in six decades. Its strength lies in not prejudging the issues, in considering all measures which would strengthen the Congress, and in reserving to each House the right to change or not change those rules and procedures peculiar to it. Different approaches have been tried in the past 20 years, but all have failed to achieve their goal of broad reorganization.

Most of our internal problems are not dramatic. A grand-slam spectacular way to improve the functioning of democracy is not the purpose of this resolution. Reform will come through 25 or even 50 changes, each contributing its share to modernization.

Yet, around the world the nations just emerging from centuries of domination by colonial powers or from systems of local and tribal rather than national rule are looking for models of effective self-government. They will look westward toward freedom and progress. Or they will look to the East, toward totalitarian systems, sacrificing personal freedom for the sake of an enforced national unity and order and the hope of economic progress.

Of all the nations of the world, the United States, as the largest and one of the oldest of the democracies, will reflect an enlarged image, good or bad, for them to accept or reject.

But beyond setting an example, we are compelled by the pressures of our task of world leadership to refine our procedures and modernize the tools of our democracy to insure decision and action. Our system of majority rule, wisely sharing responsibility and authority among the executive, legislative, and judicial branches, must continue to work.

We do not need a strong Executive dominating a weak Legislature, or a strong Legislature imposing its will on the courts or the executive branch. We have a team of three independent and equal partners, each with its role. Their functioning under the constitutional separation of powers is vital to our continued existence, and to our leadership in a world seeking the path toward peace and human freedom. For nearly 175 years our basic freedoms have been guarded by the "people's branch" of government, the Congress. It was in these freely elected citizens from the towns and hamlets, from the big and little States, that the framers of the Constitution lodged the primary power to support and perfect our democracy. This was the branch that provided neighborhood government, at the county and State levels. The voter has his greatest influence over this branch. He can change his Representative or his Senator for any good reason, for any bad reason, or for no reason at all. In the lower House, a few hundred or a thousand votes shifting from one member to his opponent will install a new member.

The system is good, but its problems do not diminish—they grow. The functioning of the 435 House Members and the 100 Senators requires self-restraint and self-improvement. Only Congress can improve its operations. And that is why I introduce this resolution today—in hopes that this 89th Congress will take the necessary steps to improve itself so that it can perform the functions required of it in this sixth decade of the 20th century and future decades and centuries to come.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF RULE XXII

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, after consultation with the majority leader, I desire to give notice that at the first appropriate moment—possibly on Wednesday—a resolution to change rule XXII of the Senate rules will be submitted.

My statement is made for the purpose of giving notice that that will be done.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ANDERSON. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. As I understand, the legal basis upon which we would be proceeding—and I hope very much to join with the Senator from New Mexico in the effort—requires that no other business be transacted by the Senate before the question is considered.

Heretofore that understanding has been had with the majority leader. We have done that previously. As the Senator who is the leader of the movement knows, that has been done in other Congresses.

I hope very much—and I make my expression to the Senator as a legal matter—that that understanding is clear of record; that is, notwithstanding the fact that the Senator is not submitting the resolution at this moment, which he would have an absolute right to do under the Constitution and the procedures of the Senate, no business will intervene, before the proposed action is taken, that will prejudice the legal basis for which we have always contended for this move.

Mr. ANDERSON. I assure the Senator from New York that his statement is correct. I have discussed the question with the present majority leader. I have previously discussed it with the minority leader. I have discussed it with the able Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL]. I am sure there will be no problem on that point at all. We are merely accommodating ourselves to the desires of the majority leader.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ANDERSON. I yield.

Mr. RUSSELL. If it would be any comfort to the Senator from New York and allay his fears, I should like to advise the Senate that I went to the RECORD of 1963, and observed that on the opening day of the 88th Congress the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON] served notice that at the appropriate time, after the state of the Union message, he would submit a resolution. After the President had delivered his state of the Union message, and at the next meeting of the Senate, the Senator from New Mexico submitted a resolution. While I had some doubts as to the validity of the submission of that resolution, I was overruled by the then Vice President, the present President of the United States. I did not believe that the resolution should be introduced out of order, even though it applied to a Senate rule. But the holding of the Vice President was to the effect that the regular order of business in the morning hour provided for the introduction of new matter.

I know that the resolution will be submitted. I do not propose to quibble over the time of its submission. The question will be settled on the floor of the Senate at the appropriate time.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ANDERSON. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. I agree with the Senator thoroughly. I knew that that would be his attitude, and I have no fear on that

subject. Always involved is the legal question as to the validity of our position, and I felt that it was just as well to settle it now. That was the only reason for my intercession.

Mr. ANDERSON. I have no fear. I thank the Senator from Georgia for his statement.

SENATOR DIRKSEN'S BIRTHDAY

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, I invite attention to the fact that today is a great day in the history of the Republican Party, in the history of the Senate, in the history of the Congress, and in the history of the country. I shall not state the age of the Senator to whom I refer. It will be up to him to state his own age if he wishes to do so. He has never been hesitant in doing so. He would still be a young man, because he was born in the same year in which I was born, though he is a little older than I am by 2 or 3 months. Some years ago there was born in Pekin, Ill., one who has come to be recognized as one of the great Americans in this country.

EVERETT DIRKSEN has devoted more than two-thirds of his mature life to public service, mostly in the Congress of the United States. During those years he has seen many issues of vital and controlling importance to our country and to the world come before this body, and he has participated in all decisions on those issues which have arisen during the time of his service.

Today is his natal day. He passes another milestone. He is not an old man. He is young in mind, and outside of an occasional sore foot or some other ailment to which hard work and sometimes exhaustion make him subject, he is young in body.

No one in the Senate—and, so far as I know, in the Congress of the United States—is a more inveterate worker in the pursuit of information on proposed legislation in relation to the programs before the Congress than is EVERETT DIRKSEN. He often works himself to the point of exhaustion in the interest of his job, and far above and beyond the ordinary call of duty in connection with his responsibilities.

He is loved by all of us, and he has served all of us impartially. The Republicans like him immensely. They have placed their confidence in him as leader of the minority in the Senate. Many of us have tried to make him the leader of the majority; but while we can make him a leader, we cannot always control the majority, or the minority, to our regret, on this side of the aisle. Be that as it may, I am sure he enjoys the confidence of the majority Members of the Senate as well as the high regard and affection of the minority Members.

So on this day, at the outset of the 89th Congress, I am sure that all Senators on this side of the aisle—and I have my affirmative opinion of the affection in which he is held on the other side of the aisle—congratulate EVERETT on passing this additional milestone and on retaining his youthful approach and his mental and physical vigor. We wish him all of the best on this anniversary of his

birthday; and if he wants to tell the Senate how old he is, the Senate will know that he is just as old as I am. But I leave that to him.

Congratulations, EVERETT.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I wish to join with the chairman of the Republican policy committee, the distinguished senior Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER] and our other colleagues in extending felicitations and best wishes to an old, valued, and true friend, the distinguished minority leader in this body.

I have had the great privilege to serve with EVERETT DIRKSEN in both the House and the Senate. I have valued his advice, his counsel, his understanding, and his tolerance. He is, in the finest sense of the meaning of the word, an "old pro." He understands the intricacies of the Senate as an institution and he does his very best to see that it functions in as efficient a way as possible. The Republicans are extremely fortunate to have EVERETT DIRKSEN as their leader, and the country is fortunate, as well, because when we consider the type of leadership furnished by this great Senator, I believe that the future of not only the Republican Party, but the future of the country, as well, are in good hands.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I wish to join with my colleagues in congratulating the minority leader, EVERETT DIRKSEN, upon his birthday. I have looked it up in the records, so I know just how old he is, and I can tell him so today or at a later date, if he is uncertain as to his age.

He has four outstanding qualities that make him an effective leader. First, he has warm friendship with every colleague in the Senate, whether he be on the Republican side or on the Democratic side. All Senators have confidence in him. When he expresses himself, that confidence is shown.

The second quality that makes him an effective leader is his willingness to yield his own point of view in order to obtain results. That was brought out most clearly in the last year or so on the civil rights bill. Also, he was an effective advocate in the final passage of legislation concerning the nuclear test ban treaty. He has worked hard and well on legislation relating to international questions.

Third, he has the ability to express himself, so that when he reaches his decision, he states it clearly and so effectively that Senators are willing to follow him.

Finally, he has great personal courage in expressing his points of view, sometimes when they are not popular or so popular as they might be. I myself have heard him make speeches and have seen him make appearances when I knew he was in great physical discomfort.

So, Ev, I too, join with your friends in congratulating you on this birthday, which makes you an even longer experienced, more effective, and better leader than you have ever been before.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, the words of Andrew Marvell come crashing down through the centuries:

He nothing common did, or mean,
Upon that memorable scene.

That is, has been, and will continue to be, the creed of EVERETT MCKINLEY DIRKSEN in his public career and in his private life. All of us congratulate him on his birthday. We give him our fond felicitations. We also give him our prayers for many long years of health and happiness.

We have one more prayer to utter in his behalf.

Since 1950, the U.S. Senate has passed many milestones of imposing importance to the people of the country and, indeed, of the globe. The Senate, on many of these occasions, has been guided in its path by the Republican leader whom we honor in this moment. As a matter of fact, I think I may say that, on some of those occasions, the milestones were actually constructed by the leader of the Republican Party in the Senate. There is no need to enumerate them here today, except to say that our additional prayer is that at the crossroads which the Members of this body, this year and in the future, will confront we may continue to have the guidance, and share the wisdom, of a patriot who has served his country almost all of his adult life, and who has made a valiant, noble and enduring impression upon the country and his party—the leader of the minority in this Chamber, the distinguished Senator from Illinois, EVERETT DIRKSEN.

I feel assured that the wives of all of us, as well as all Members of the Senate join in extending to him our heartfelt best wishes on his birthday and wish for him many happy returns.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, with my colleagues, I salute EVERETT DIRKSEN, on his birthday. He is an extraordinary man—a politician in the philosophical and practical sense, an orator of humor and fancy, a classicist, sometimes a poet, a pragmatist and an idealist. He has labored effectively and loyally for our party—the Republican Party—but in the long roll of history he will be known as a Senator who has moved his influence and power into decisive action for the great decisions the Congress has made—civil rights, the nuclear test ban treaty, the maintenance of the United Nations, and many others.

I have no doubt that in the years ahead Senator EVERETT DIRKSEN will make even greater contributions to our country.

ASCERTAINMENT OF ELECTORS FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate two communications from the Acting Administrator of General Services Administration, transmitting pursuant to law certified copies of the final ascertainment of the electors for President and Vice President from the several States; which, with the accompanying papers, will lie on the table.

AUTHORIZATION OF SENATOR METCALF TO PERFORM DUTIES OF THE CHAIR AS ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I send to the desk a resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be stated.

The resolution (S. Res. 5) was read, considered, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 3 of rule I of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Senator from Montana (Mr. METCALF) be, and he is hereby, authorized to perform the duties of the Chair as Acting President pro tempore until otherwise ordered by the Senate.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I ask the distinguished majority leader what the program will be for the remainder of the day, for tomorrow, and for Wednesday, when the electoral vote will be counted in the joint session.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, in response to the questions raised by the distinguished minority leader, it is our intention that the Senate stand in recess until 8:15 this evening. At the time, the Senate will reassemble and depart in a body to the Hall of the House of Representatives to hear an address on the state of the Union by the President of the United States.

It is not anticipated that the Senate will return to its Chamber after that message is concluded. But, insofar as the business for tomorrow is concerned, there will be no meeting tomorrow. This evening a motion will be entered, with the concurrence of the distinguished minority leader, to stand in recess, or adjournment, until 11:30 on Wednesday morning next, at which time the Senate once again, in a body, will repair to the Hall of the House of Representatives to participate in the counting of the electoral vote.

It is my anticipation, again with the concurrence of the minority leader, that following the conclusion of that ceremony, the Senate will return to its Chamber and get down to business of some kind.

Bills will be introduced after the state of the Union message, in accordance with the traditions and customs of the Senate, but not before Wednesday.

RECESS TO 8:15 P.M.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate stand in recess until 8:15 p.m.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 1 o'clock and 20 minutes p.m.) the Senate took a recess until 8:15 p.m. of the same day.

At 8:15 p.m., the Senate reassembled, when called to order by the President pro tempore.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Hackney, one of its reading clerks, notified the Senate that a quorum of the House had assembled; that JOHN W. McCORMACK, a representative from the State of Massachusetts, had been elected Speaker, and that Ralph R. Roberts, a citizen of the State of In-

diana, had been elected Clerk of the House of the 89th Congress.

The message also notified the Senate that a committee of three Members had been appointed by the Speaker on the part of the House of Representatives to join with a committee on the part of the Senate to notify the President of the United States that a quorum of each House had been assembled, and that the Congress was ready to receive any communication that he may be pleased to make.

The message announced that the House had agreed to a concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 1) to provide that the two Houses of Congress assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on January 4, 1965, at 9 p.m., for the purpose of receiving such communication as the President of the United States shall be pleased to make to them, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to a concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 5) continuing the joint committee to make necessary arrangements for the inauguration of the President-elect and Vice-President-elect on January 20, 1965, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 1) to provide for the counting on January 6, 1965, of the electoral votes for President and Vice President of the United States.

APPOINTMENT OF SENATORS TO COUNT ELECTORAL VOTES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. In accordance with the provisions of Senate Concurrent Resolution 1, agreed to earlier today, the Chair appoints the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. JORDAN] and the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. CURTIS] as tellers on the part of the Senate to count the electoral votes for President and Vice President of the United States on January 6, 1965.

REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE ON NOTIFICATION TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, the joint committee appointed by the Senate and the House of Representatives to notify the President that quorums of the two Houses have assembled and are ready to receive any communication he may desire to make have performed that duty and now report that at 9 o'clock tonight the President will deliver to Congress his message on the state of the Union.

JOINT SESSION TO RECEIVE MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

Mr. MANSFIELD. I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate House Concurrent Resolution 1, and that the concurrent resolution be immediately considered and agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate House Con-

current Resolution 1, which will be stated.

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 1) was read, considered, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring). That the two Houses of Congress assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on January 4, 1965, at 9 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving such communication as the President of the United States shall be pleased to make to them.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 11:30 A.M. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1965

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that at the conclusion of the joint session tonight to hear the President of the United States deliver his state of the Union message the Senate adjourn until 11:30 o'clock a.m. on Wednesday next.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

NECESSARY ARRANGEMENTS FOR INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT-ELECT AND VICE-PRESIDENT-ELECT OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate, House Concurrent Resolution 5, and ask that the resolution be immediately considered and adopted.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The concurrent resolution will be read.

The legislative clerk read the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 5), as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring). That effective from January 3, 1965, the joint committee created by S. Con. Res. 71, of the Eighty-eighth Congress, to make the necessary arrangements for the inauguration of the President-elect and Vice-President-elect of the United States on the 20th day of January 1965, is hereby continued and for such purpose shall have the same power and authority as that conferred by such S. Con. Res. 71, of the Eighty-eighth Congress.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the concurrent resolution is agreed to.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

JOINT SESSION OF THE TWO HOUSES—MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, it is now time for the Senate to move as a body to the Hall of the House of Representatives.

Thereupon (at 8 o'clock and 42 minutes p.m.) the Senate, preceded by its Secretary (Felton M. Johnston), the Sergeant at Arms (Joseph C. Duke), and the President pro tempore, the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] proceeded to the Hall of the House of Representatives, to hear the message of the President of the United States.

(The message of the President of the United States, this day delivered by him to a joint session of the two Houses of Congress, appears in the proceedings of the House of Representatives in today's RECORD.)

ADJOURNMENT

At the conclusion of the joint session of the two Houses, and in accordance with the order previously entered, at 9 o'clock and 55 minutes p.m., the Senate adjourned until Wednesday, January 6, 1965, at 11:30 o'clock a.m.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1965

This being the day fixed by the 20th amendment of the Constitution for the annual meeting of the Congress of the United States, the Members-elect of the House of Representatives of the 89th Congress met in their Hall, and at 12 o'clock noon were called to order by the Clerk of the House of Representatives, Hon. Ralph R. Roberts.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D.D., prefaced his prayer with these words of Scripture: *In the beginning God and Remember now thy Creator.*

Almighty God, may it be the goal of all our aspirations to begin this new Congress with Thee and to remember Thee in all our plans and purposes.

Inspire us to share in the service and struggles of our day and generation lest we merit the judgment of posterity that we have lived and labored in vain.

Show us how we may give our Republic and our democracy a new image, one that is more righteous and radiant, more meaningful and magnanimous.

We humbly acknowledge that there is still so much to do for Thee and our needy world.

Grant that our President and Vice President, our Speaker and the newly chosen Representatives of the Congress, may accept the challenge and responsibility of seeking and striving for the peace and prosperity, the health and happiness of all mankind.

Hear us as we unite in offering unto Thee our Lord's Prayer:

Our Father who art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread.